

Beginning Analysis: How many stanzas?	Beginning Analysis: How many lines?
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**Poetic Terms**— Write the **line number** and stanza that provides evidence.

- Alliteration— repetition of initial consonant sounds. (i.e. Silly Sally sang songs...) Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Metaphors— an implied comparison **not** using like or as. (i.e. You are my sunshine!) Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Free verse— poetry that does not rhyme.
- Light verse— poems that amuse or entertain. Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Similes— a comparison using the words like or as. (i.e. She is as lovely as a rose!) Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Imagery— descriptions that form mental pictures in our minds. \_\_\_\_\_
- Onomatopoeia— a word that sounds like a sound effect. (i.e. Boom! Pow! Crash!) Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Personification— giving human characteristics to inhuman things like animals or objects. (i.e. The breeze tickles the trees.) Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Repetition— a word or phrase used over and over for emphasis. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rhyme— the repetition of syllable sounds. *End words* share a particular sound are called *end rhymes*. Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Rhythm— the pulse, beat, or measured flow of a poem through stressed and unstressed sounds. Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Stanza— a group of lines set off visually from other lines in a poem; there's a double space in between them. Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Lines— a single row of words in a poem. Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Diction— the best choice and use of words in a poem. Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Tone— the poet's attitude or feeling about a topic. (Does the work seem angry, hopeful, or sarcastic?) Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- Mood— the feeling a work of literature creates in the reader. Some common moods are humorous, serious, or suspenseful. Lines: \_\_\_\_\_ in stanza \_\_\_\_\_
- I circled, looked up, and defined words I didn't know. (If you didn't, don't check the box.)

Directions: Look at the poem you've been assigned to read. First, count the stanzas and lines. Record your answers in the boxes. Now, you're ready to begin your TPCASTT! (Please do not use the template below! It's just for identification and notations. Use the link on the Weebly for a fresh copy!

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## TP-CASTT Poetry Analysis

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**TITLE:** Consider the title and make a prediction about what the poem is about.

**PARAPHRASE:** Translate the poem line by line into your own words on a literal level. Look for complete thoughts (sentences may be inverted) and look up unfamiliar words.

**CONNOTATION:** Examine the poem for meaning beyond the literal. Look for figurative language, imagery, and sound elements.

This is a good time to begin using the poetic terms list to your left! Check off and be able to discuss and give evidence of all that are important and visible within this poem. Do NOT include line & stanzas at this level of analysis.

**ATTITUDE/TONE:** Notice the speaker's tone and attitude. Humor? Sarcasm? Awe?

**SHIFTS:** Note any shifts or changes in speaker or attitude. Look for key words, time change, punctuation.

**TITLE:** Examine the title again, this time on an interpretive level.

First, was your prediction correct?

Second, is the title giving us a clue about something deeper? What's your interpretation?

**THEME:** Briefly state in your own words what the poem is about (subject), then what the poet is saying about the subject (theme).

At this level of study, a theme *cannot* be one word!

That's called a topic! **Themes are expressed in sentences/phrases.** A theme is a message that the author wants the reader to walk away with or learn from the work.