

# Why Study Literature- poetry, prose: fiction & non- fiction & drama?



How can  
Literature  
expand our  
experience  
of life?

What is genre?

A kind or style of writing

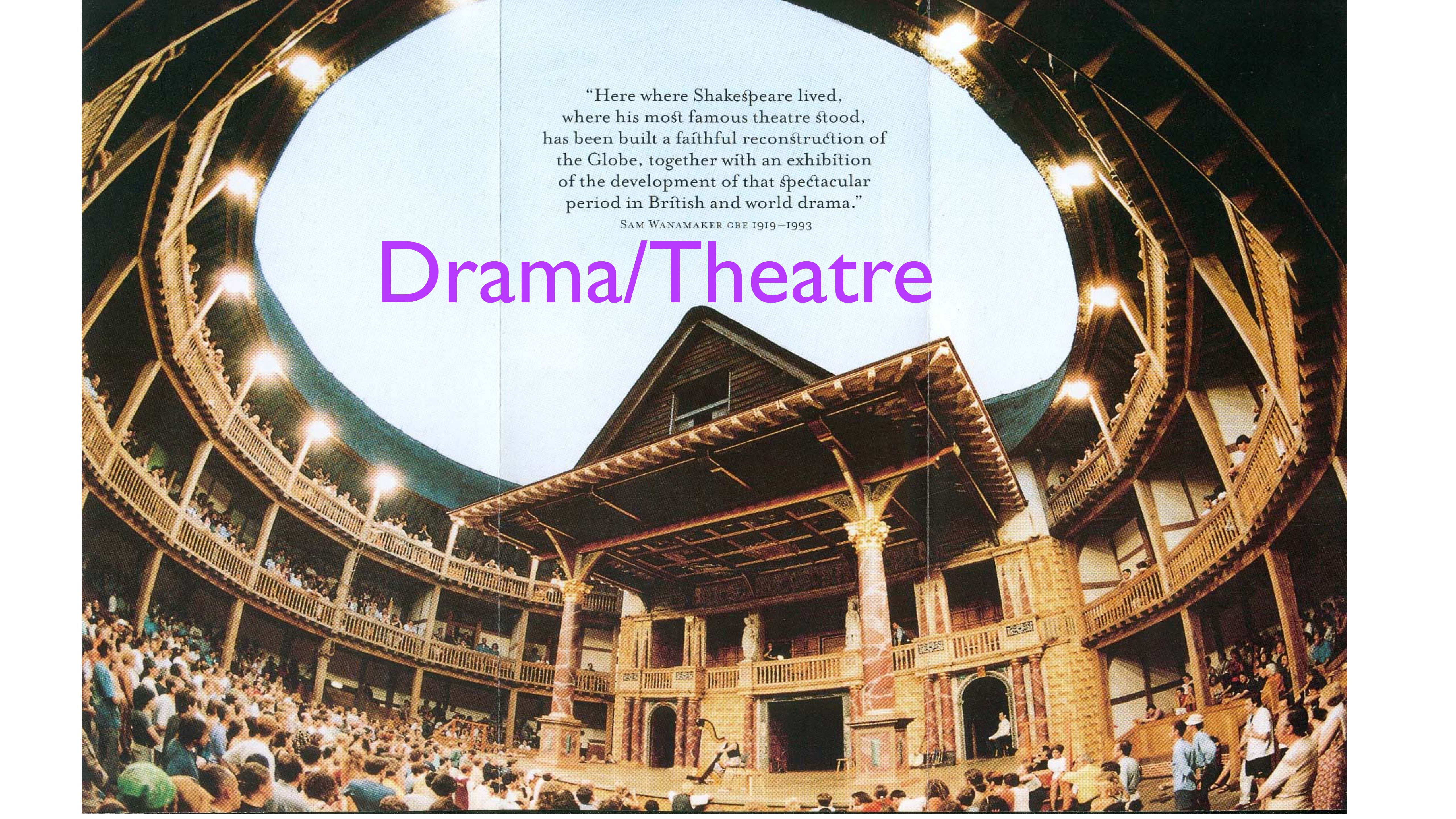
Poetry

Prose

Drama

ENGL104: Exploring Literature, 2020.



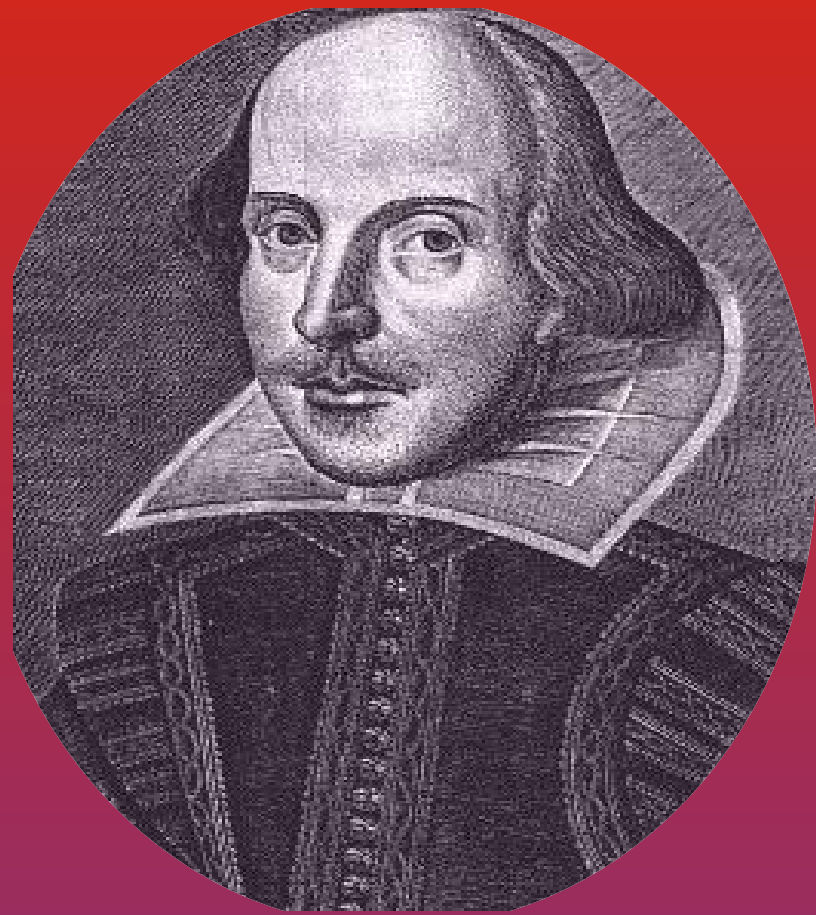


“Here where Shakespeare lived,  
where his most famous theatre stood,  
has been built a faithful reconstruction of  
the Globe, together with an exhibition  
of the development of that spectacular  
period in British and world drama.”

SAM WANAMAKER CBE 1919–1993

# Drama/Theatre





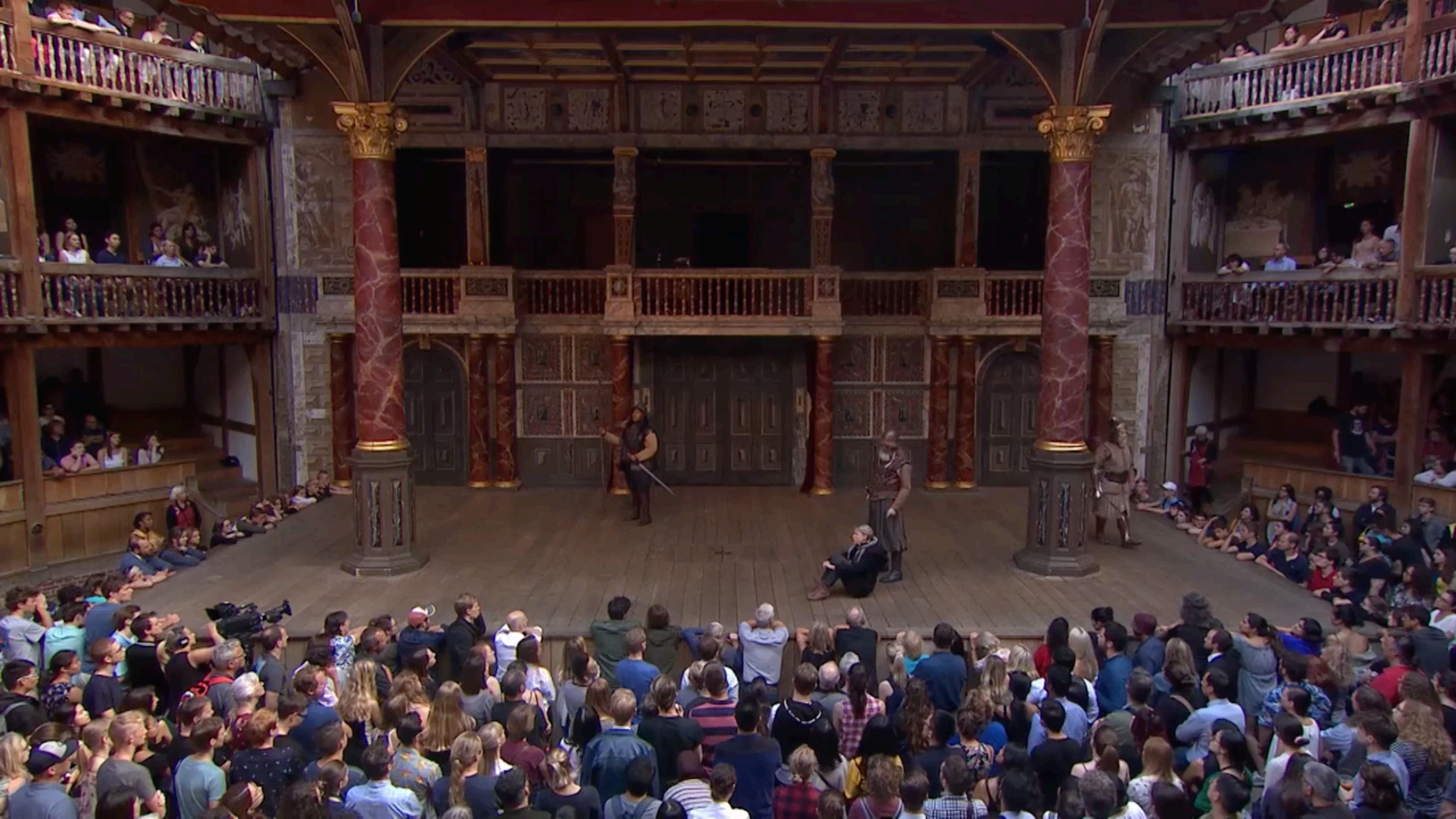
# Shakespeare



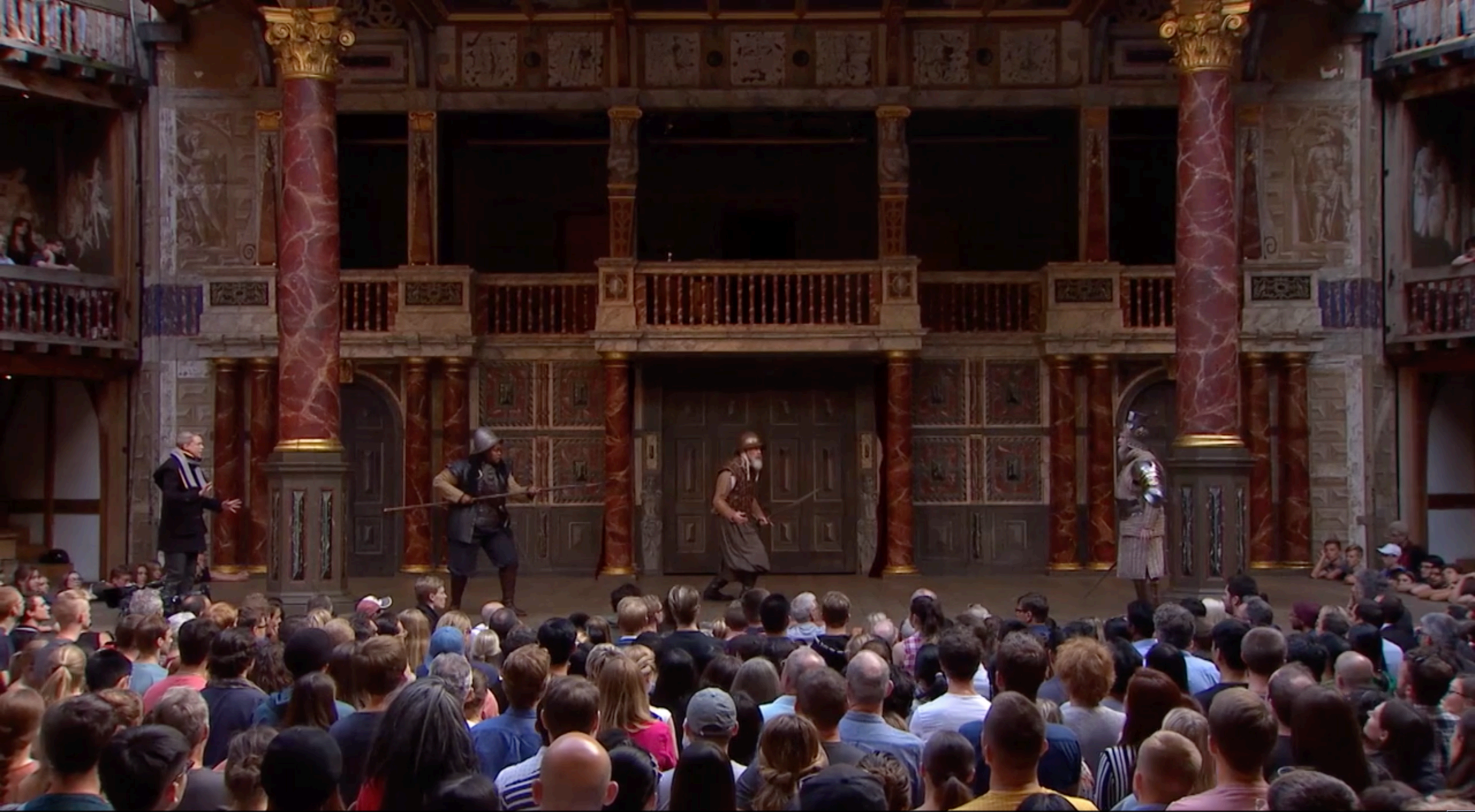
















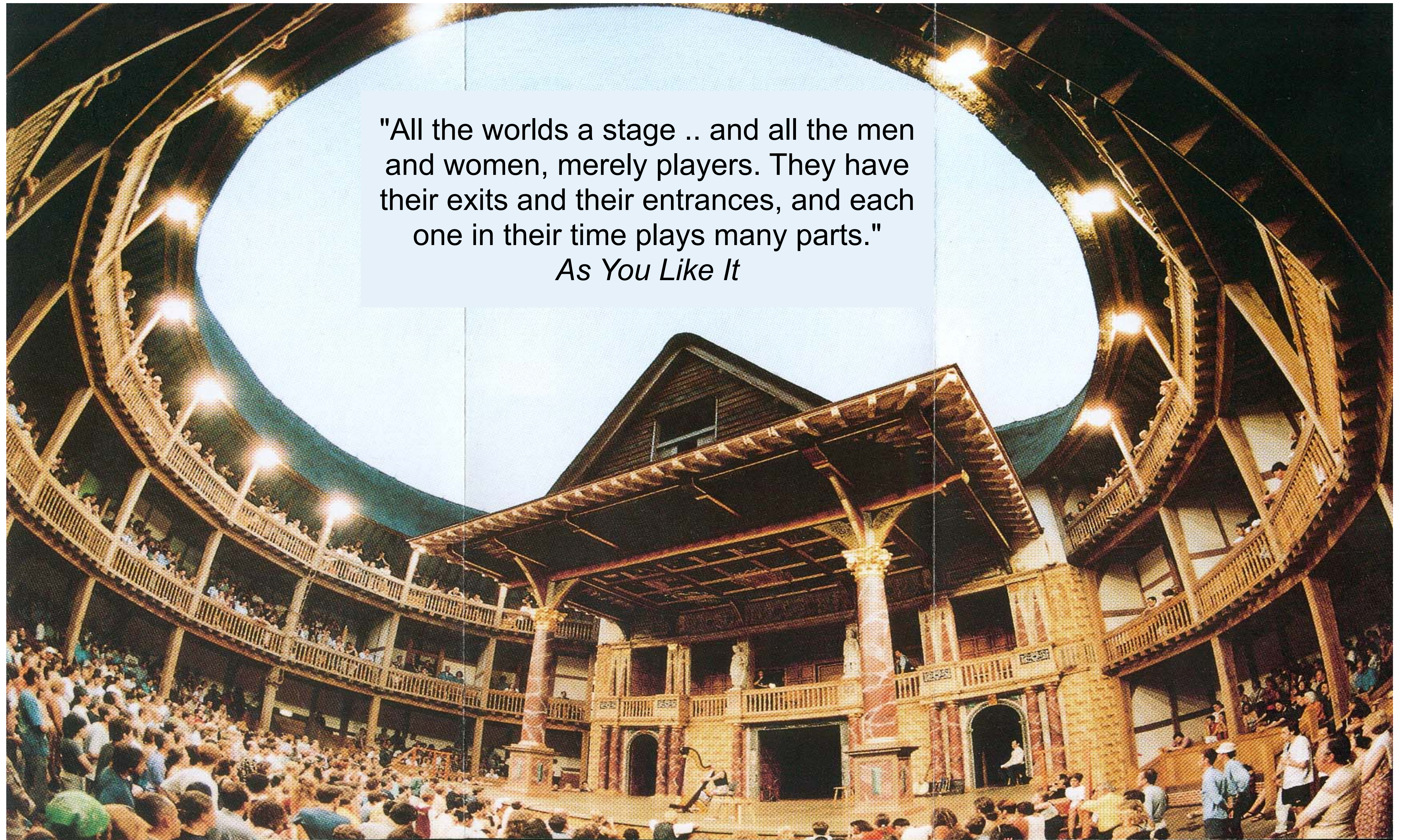
Chandos and Droeshout portraits

*1564-1616*



"All the worlds a stage .. and all the men  
and women, merely players. They have  
their exits and their entrances, and each  
one in their time plays many parts."

*As You Like It*



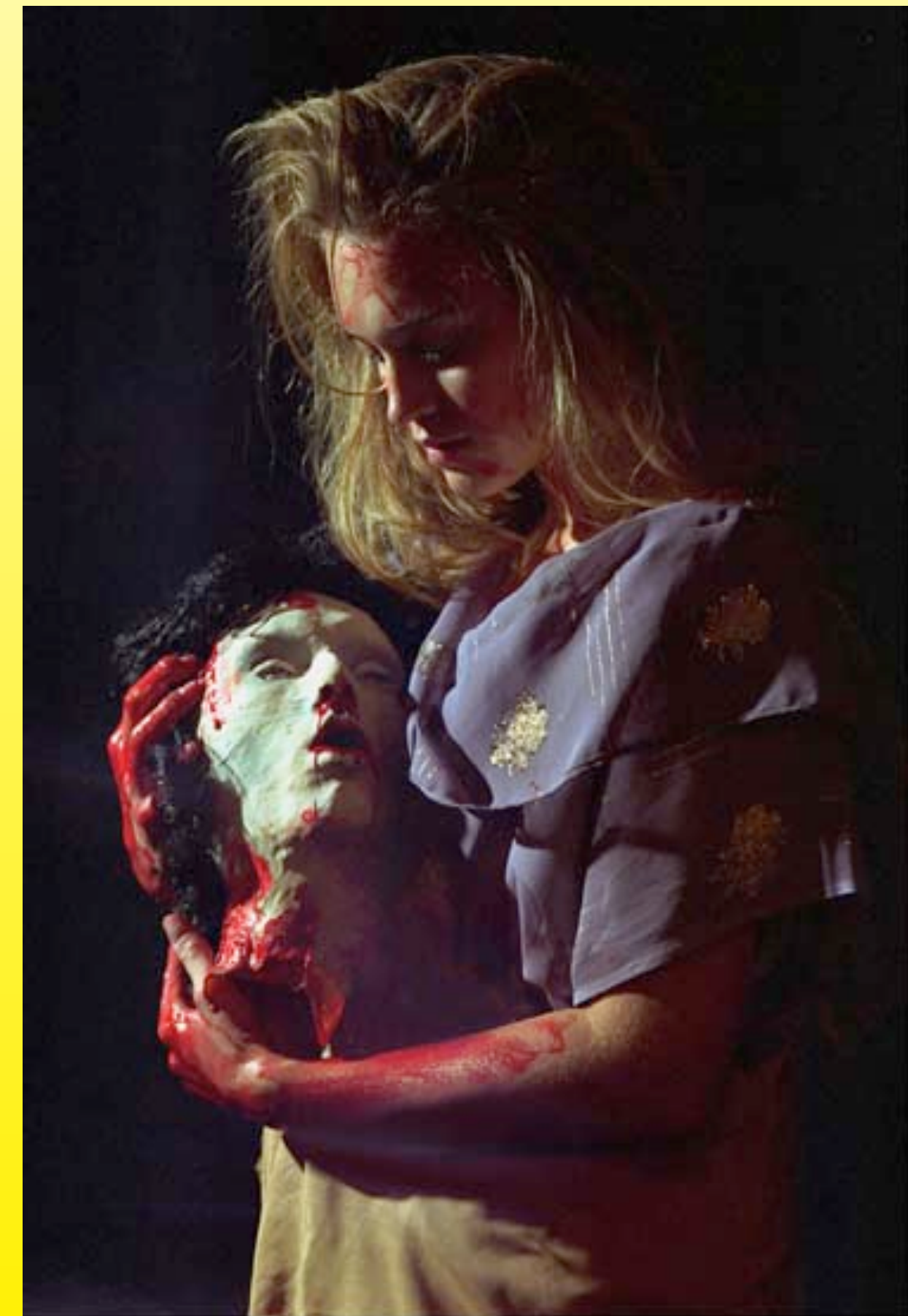




## **1. Physical components used on the stage.**

# **The Language of Theatre: more than just written words: movement, sound, pace, gesture etc...**

- **Drama is a literary form whose medium is more than just written language.**
- **It is a composite art form utilizing elements of the expressive arts (movement, position, gesture, mime, dance, music), and the plastic arts (painting, sculpture, lighting) to communicate its message.**





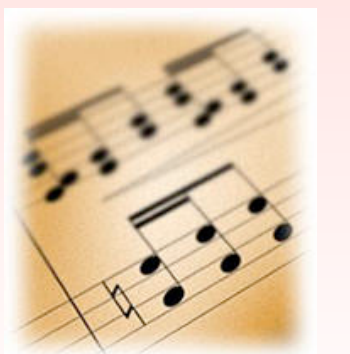


A play is like a piece of music: it will be played differently by each new director and his cast.



In watching the *Globe Theatre* production did you notice any of the following features that brought additional meaning to the words:

Choice of actors (casting), costuming, staging, lighting, other props, music and/or other sound effects?





**Questions you can ask yourself as you read and watch the play:**



**What happens?**

**Why does it happen?**

**When and where does it happen?**

**Who is involved?**

**What do the characters on stage want?**

**What (character, law, opposition, etc.) prevents them from getting what they want?**

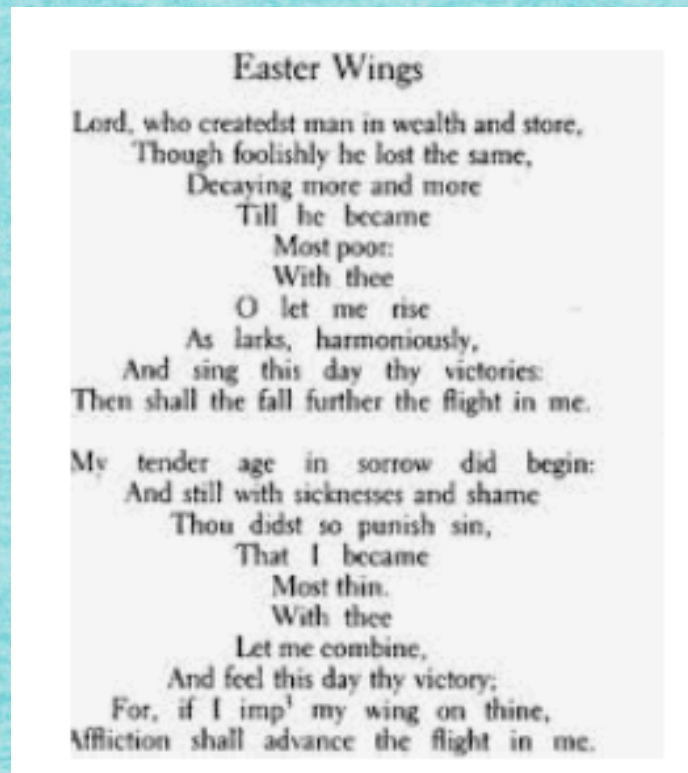
Answering these questions can give you insight into what  
is sometimes called

**The Basic Pattern of Events (BPE)**  
**...exposition ...climax ...dénouement**





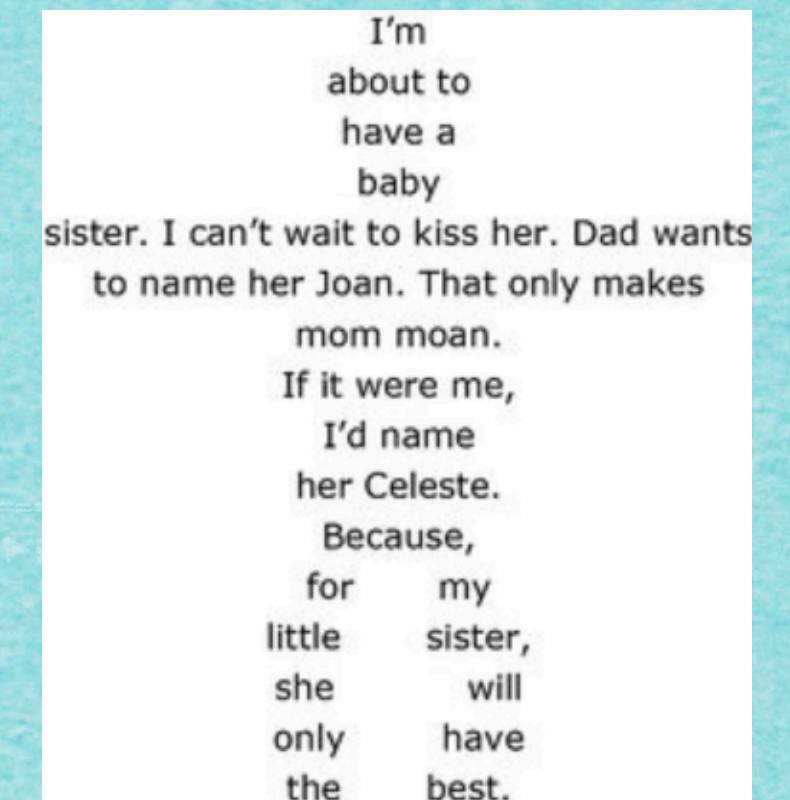




# *The Language of Poetry*

## **\*Patterned Language**

- \*Patterned by the shape of the text on the page: stanzas, rhythm, rhyme.**
  - \*Language that is trying to be like music.**
- \*Patterned by repetitions of sounds: “the murmuring of bees on a summer’s day”- alliteration, assonance,**
- \*Language drawing attention to its physical consonant and vowel sounds**
- \*Utilizing language that makes us see, hear, feel, taste, touch things in a new way; using imagery for this purpose- visual, tactile, kinetic, aural....**
- \*Using special language devices: simile, metaphor, personification and other “figures of speech”**
  - \*Making us experience and understand the world in a new way...**
  - \*Enabling us to see situations and experiences from new angles.**





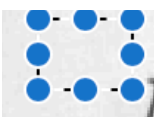
## Poetry

# *Mangoes- Richard Tipping*





# Poetry



## Mangoes

mangoes are not cigarettes  
mangoes are fleshy skinful passionate fruits  
mangoes are hungry to be sucked  
mangoes are glad to be stuck in the teeth  
mangoes like slush & kissing

mangoes are not filter tipped  
mangoes are idiosyncratic seasonal seducers  
mangoes are worse than adams apple  
mangoes are what parents & parliaments warn against  
mangoes like making rude noises

mangoes are not extra mild  
mangoes are greedy delicious tongueteasers  
mangoes are violently soft  
mangoes are fibrous intestinal lovebites  
mangoes like beginning once again

mangoes are not cigarettes  
mangoes are tangible sensual intelligence  
mangoes are debauched antisocialites  
mangoes are a positive good in the world  
mangoes like poetry

**Richard Tipping**







▶ *Judith Wright “A Wattle Tree”*





The tree knows four truths-  
earth, water, air, and the fire of the sun.  
The tree holds four truths in one.  
Root, limb and leaf unfold  
out of the seed, and these rejoice  
till the tree dreams it has a voice  
to join four truths in one great word of gold.

-Oh, that I knew that word!  
I should cry loud, louder than any bird.  
O let me live for ever, I would cry.  
For that word makes immortal what would wordless die;  
and perfectly, and passionately,  
welds love and time into the seed,  
till tree renews itself and is for ever tree-

Then upward from the earth  
                    and from the water,  
then inward from the air  
                    and the cascading light  
poured gold, till the tree trembled with its flood.

Now from the world's four elements I make  
my immortality; it shapes within the bud.  
Yes, now I bud, and now at last I break  
into the truth I had no voice to speak:  
into a million images of the Sun, my God.

▶ *Judith Wright “A Wattle Tree”*





## How to write about a poem



- 1/ What is the main idea in each stanza of the poem
- 2/ How does the poet make the idea come alive?
- 3/ What **poetic uses of language** does she chose to do this?
- 4/ What is the broad theme of the poem/ its main idea?

### **Poetic Devices:**

**Word Choice**- sounds/  
meaning

**Rhythmic devices**-  
repetition/ rhyme/

**What images** does she  
use: visual/ tactile/ kinetic/  
aural/ olfactory/

**What figures** of speech  
does she use: simile/  
metaphor/ personification/  
onomatopoeia/



► *Judith Wright “A Wattle Tree”*



For Next Week  
Hamlet Summary & Act 1, Scenes 1-5

- See Workbook.....