

Authors use **sound devices** to influence **emotions** and **meaning**.

excerpt from **A Poison Tree**
by William Blake
I **was** angry **with** my **friend**;
I told **my wrath**, **my wrath** did **end**.
I **was** angry **with** my **foe**:
I told it not,
my wrath did **grow**.

| Sound Devices | | influence |
|---|---|---|
| Repetition: repeated words or phrases. | Repetition of the word "wrath" | expresses the extreme anger felt by the narrator |
| Alliteration: repeated same sound. | Alliteration of "was" and "with" | conveys the meaning of the anger being similar . |
| Rhyme: words with the same ending sound. | Rhyme of "end" with "friend" | conveys the meaning of resolution of the anger . |
| | Rhyme of "foe" and "grow" | conveys the meaning of non-resolution and increasing anger . |

CFU

Which uses repetition for more impact? Explain.

A The rain fell continuously on the roof.

B The rain fell steadily, steadily softening the earth, steadily drumming on the roof.

Which uses alliteration for more impact? Explain.

A The rain came down from the cloudy sky.

B The depressing rain drizzled down from the sky.

Which uses rhyme for more impact? Explain.

A The clock on the wall never seems to stall; with each tick and tock, it stands so tall.

B The clock on the wall always works and marks the time with a tick tock.

In your own words, how are sound devices used in literature?

- 1 Read the text.
- 2 Identify rhyme (box), repetition (underline), and alliteration (circle).
- 3 Analyze the impact of the sound devices. (circle and write)

America for Me

by Henry Van Dyke

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in the hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living... there is no place like home.

1. The repetition of "home again" adds emotion to the poem by...

- A explaining that his home is America
- B expressing a dislike for travel
- C conveying feelings of longing for home

2. How do rhyme and repetition help convey the meaning of *home* in the poem?

- 1 Read the text.
- 2 Identify rhyme (box), repetition (underline), and alliteration (circle).
- 3 Analyze the impact of the sound devices. (circle and write)

Summary: Late at night, a man is in his room, half reading, half falling asleep, trying to forget his lost love, Lenore. He hears someone (or something like the ghost of Lenore) knocking at the door. He calls out to the "visitor" he imagines is outside. Then he opens the door and finds nothing. He thinks it is just the wind at the window. So, he opens the window, and in flies a raven.

excerpt from **The Raven** by Edgar Allan Poe

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore--
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
"'Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door--
Only this and nothing more."

1. The use of rhyme and repetition adds mystery to the poem by ...

- A helping express the narrator's sleepy mood
- B describing what the narrator is doing in his chamber late at night
- C imitating the possible sounds heard outside late at night

2. Analyze the impact of rhyme and repetition on the meaning of the text.

Skill Closure

- 1 Read the text carefully.
- 2 Identify rhyme (box), repetition (underline), and alliteration (circle).
- 3 Analyze the impact of rhyme and repetition. (circle and write)

Summary: Sailors sail into a new sea not known before.

from **The Rime of the Ancient Mariner** by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

The fair breeze blew,
the white foam flew,
The furrow₁₁ followed free;
We were the first
that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

1. The use of alliteration conveys excitement in the poem by

- A** conveying an image of the sailboat on the sea
- B** expressing the sound of the breeze on the water
- C** drawing attention to words that describe the first journey on the open sea

2. Analyze the impact of rhyme and repetition on the message of the text.

Concept Closure

Write an explanation.

Annabel noticed that two lines from the poem ***Rime of the Ancient Mariner*** start with the word “The”. Explain why this is ALSO a good example of alliteration.

Summary Closure

What did you learn today about analyzing the impact of rhyme and repetition on text? (Pair-Share) Use words from the word bank.

Word Bank

rhyme
repetition
alliteration
message
impact

- 1 Read the text.
- 2 Identify rhyme (box), repetition (underline), and alliteration (circle).
- 3 Analyze the impact of the sound devices. (circle and write)

from **The Bells** by Edgar Allen Poe

Hear the sledges with the bells -

Silver bells!

What a world of merriment their melody foretells!

How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,

In the icy air of night!

While the stars that over sprinkle

All the heavens, seem to twinkle

With a crystalline delight;

Keeping time, time, time,

In a sort of Runic rhyme,

To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells

From the bells, bells, bells, bells,

Bells, bells, bells -

From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.



1. The repetition of “tinkle, tinkle, tinkle” adds cheerfulness to the poem by

- A** expressing how cold the icy night has become
- B** drawing attention to the happy sound that ringing bells make
- C** expressing what the sledge sounds like in the snow

2. Analyze the impact of rhyme and repetition on the meaning of the text.

**Listening**

Listen to the passage read aloud.

Identify any repetition or rhyme. Then, analyze the impact.

1. Repetition in The Flag Goes By: _____

2. Rhyme in The Flag Goes By: _____



3. Analyze the impact of rhyme and repetition on the meaning of the text.

**Reading****Read the passage.**

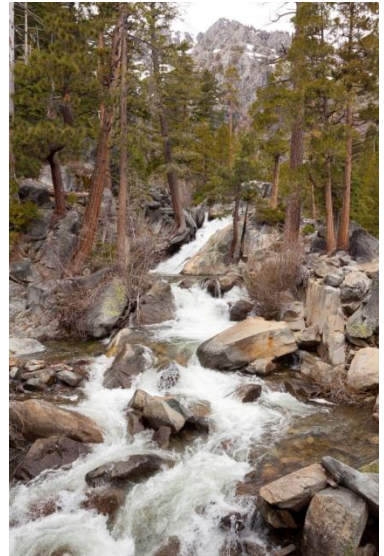
Box the rhyme. Underline the repetition. Circle the alliteration. Analyze impact by answering the question.

from **The Brook** by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve my banks I fret
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weeds and mallow.

I chatter, chatter, as I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

**1. The repetition of “chatter” adds playfulness by**

- A** telling the reader that the brook talks too much
- B** making it seem like the brook is talking as it flows to the river
- C** explaining how loud the brook is when it meets the river

2. Analyze the impact of rhyme and repetition.



Writing

Write an explanation of rhyme in the poem.

Explain why the rhyme draws attention to certain words and conveys the mood of the author.

Dust of Snow

by Robert Frost

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree
Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

Write an explanation of alliteration in the poem.

Then, write your own alliterative sentence about the same topic.

Winter

Chilled, cold, and crisp
Winter wind wanders in as
a new day nips at my nose.
Soft sounds say stop,
look, listen...limberly
animals affront with animosity.

author unknown

Your alliterative sentence on winter:
