

Correction of the Exam Paper : Poesie Anglophone / 2020 – 2021

Section 1

1) Definition:

1. **Poem**: A poem is a piece of writing that utilizes rhythmic and metaphorical language to evoke emotions, convey ideas, and create imagery, often employing various literary devices such as rhyme, meter, and symbolism.
2. **Persona**: Persona refers to the voice or character assumed by the poet to narrate the poem. It may be a fictional character, a historical figure, or an imaginary persona that allows the poet to present a unique perspective or convey a specific message.
3. **Lullaby**: A lullaby is a soothing and gentle song typically used to lull a child to sleep. In poetry, a lullaby often conveys themes of comfort, protection, and tenderness, creating a peaceful and calming atmosphere.
4. **Dirge**: A dirge is a mournful and melancholic poem or song that is often performed at a funeral or to express grief and sorrow. It typically reflects themes of loss, mourning, and remembrance.
5. **Denotation**: Denotation refers to the literal or dictionary definition of a word, representing its precise and specific meaning devoid of any emotional or cultural associations. It is the straightforward, objective explanation of a word's primary significance.
6. **Connotation**: Connotation refers to the additional or implied meaning of a word beyond its literal definition. It includes the emotional, cultural, or contextual associations attached to the word, which can evoke specific feelings, ideas, or imagery in the reader's mind.

2) The three most common types of poems:

- Lyric poem
- Narrative Poem

- Descriptive Poem

3) The major patterns in poetry:

In poetry, various patterns contribute to the structure and form of a poem. Some major patterns include:

1. **Rhyme Scheme:** The pattern of rhymes at the end of each line in a poem, typically denoted with letters to indicate the pattern, such as ABAB or AABB.
2. **Meter:** The rhythmic structure determined by the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line. Common meters include iambic pentameter and trochaic tetrameter.
3. **Stanza Forms:** Different arrangements of lines in a poem, such as couplets (two-line stanzas), terza rima (tercets interlinked by rhyme), or quatrains (four-line stanzas).
4. **Refrain:** The repetition of a line or phrase at regular intervals in a poem, often serving to emphasize a particular theme or idea.
5. **Verse Forms:** Specific forms of poetry, such as sonnets, haikus, ballads, or villanelles, each with their own established patterns and rules.
6. **Imagery and Symbolism:** The use of vivid and sensory language to create images that evoke the reader's senses and emotions, often symbolizing deeper meanings or themes within the poem.

Section 2

Discuss Black pride in the poem « The little black boy » by William Blake.

« The Little Black Boy » is a poem by William Blake that addresses the theme of racial identity and black pride. The poem portrays a conversation between a young black boy and a white English boy, in which the black boy speaks of his identity and his relationship to God. The black boy tells the white boy that he is « black as if bereav'd of light, » but that he will one day become « white as an angel » when he goes to heaven. This image of transformation implies that the boy sees his blackness as a temporary state, and

that he looks forward to being free of it. However, the poem also contains a message of black pride and self-acceptance. The black boy says that he is loved by God, just as the white boy is, and that they are both equal in the eyes of God. He goes on to say that his blackness is a sign of his connection to his African heritage, and that it is something to be proud of. He says: « And we are put on earth a little space, that we might learn to bear the beams of love, And these black bodies and this sun-burnt face Is but a cloud, and like a shady grove. » Here, the black boy suggests that his physical appearance is temporary and unimportant compared to the love that God has for him. He also suggests that his blackness is part of his identity and his connection to nature, which is something to be celebrated.

Overall, « The Little Black Boy » is a complex poem that explores themes of racial identity, self-acceptance, and the universal love of God. While the poem suggests that the boy looks forward to being free of his blackness, it also celebrates his connection to his African heritage and his unique identity. A brief summary and analysis of some poems with their them