

Correction of the Exam Paper : Poésie Anglophone/ 2019 – 2020

1) Definitions:

1. **Poem**: A piece of writing that uses imaginative language to express ideas or emotions.
2. **Verse**: A single line of a poem or a group of lines forming a unit within a poem.
3. **Poetic Diction**: Specific language and style used by poets to create imagery and convey meaning.
4. **Lullaby**: A gentle song or poem sung to soothe children to sleep.
5. **Stanza**: A grouped set of lines within a poem, forming a distinct unit.

2) **Connotative devices** in literature are tools or techniques used by writers to evoke emotional or imaginative associations beyond the literal or denotative meaning of a word. They help create layers of meaning and depth, often enriching the reader's understanding and emotional response to a text. Three common connotative devices are:

1. **Metaphor**: A metaphor is a figure of speech that implies a comparison between two unlike things, suggesting that one thing is another. It goes beyond the literal interpretation, invoking associations and emotional connections. For example, "Her voice is music to his ears" implies that the sound of her voice brings him joy and pleasure.
2. **Symbolism**: Symbolism involves the use of symbols or objects to represent abstract ideas or concepts. These symbols carry deeper connotations, often contributing to the thematic development and overall meaning of a literary work. For instance, a dove is commonly used to symbolize peace and purity.
3. **Imagery**: Imagery refers to the use of vivid and descriptive language to create sensory experiences for the reader. It employs sensory details such as sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell to evoke a rich and detailed portrayal of a scene or an idea. For

example, "The scent of fresh pine filled the air, and the soft rustling of leaves provided a soothing melody."

By incorporating these connotative devices, writers can add layers of complexity and depth to their writing, enabling readers to engage with the text on a more profound and emotional level.

3) Here is an elaboration on the three most common types of poems:

1. **Lyric poem:** A lyric poem is a short, musical, and emotionally expressive poem that conveys the personal thoughts and feelings of the poet. It often explores themes of love, longing, and personal experiences, and it is characterized by its musicality and emotional intensity. Lyric poems typically do not tell a story but rather offer insights into the poet's emotions or perspectives. They often employ vivid imagery, symbolism, and metaphors to create a vivid and intimate portrayal of the poet's inner world.
2. **Narrative poem:** A narrative poem tells a story through the use of poetic language and literary devices. It follows a narrative structure with a beginning, middle, and end, and it often includes characters, a plot, and a setting. Narrative poems can be short or long and can encompass various forms such as epics, ballads, or idylls. They use poetic elements to create a vivid and engaging storytelling experience for the reader, combining the imagery and emotional depth of poetry with the narrative structure of a traditional story.
3. **Descriptive poem:** A descriptive poem vividly portrays a scene, an object, or an experience through detailed and sensory language. It aims to create a rich and immersive sensory experience for the reader, using imagery, metaphor, and vivid descriptions to evoke a strong visual or emotional impression. Descriptive poems often focus on creating a detailed and immersive portrayal of a particular subject, emphasizing its physical attributes, emotional resonance, or symbolic significance. They engage the reader's senses and imagination, inviting them to experience the subject of the poem in a profound and evocative way.

These different types of poems each serve to convey specific themes, emotions, or experiences, demonstrating the versatility and expressive power of poetry as a literary form.