Getting Started...

- •This is a process to help you organize your analysis of poetry.
- •We have already learned the vocabulary, now it's time to put it into practice!
- •Together, we are going to analyze a poem using TPCASTT.
- •Open your literature books to page 510

T is for TITLE

- •Analyze the title first.
- •What do you predict this poem will be about?
- •Write down your predictions.
- •We will reflect on the title again after we have read the poem.
- •The next step is often omitted, but it is the most important!!!!

NOW READ THE POEM

P IS FOR PARAPHRASE

- Paraphrasing is putting something in your own words.
- After reading the poem, rewrite it in your own words.
- This may be three sentences or a page, depending on the particular poem.

CIS FOR CONNOTATION



- •Analyze the figures of speech and sound effects of the poem.
- •These are the poetry vocabulary we have already studied.
- •These elements add to the meaning.

A is for ATTITUDE

Tone is the attitude of the speaker toward the subject of the poem.





S IS FOR SHIFT



- •If there is a change in...
 - -Time
 - -Tone
 - -Speaker

This should always be noted as this will also affect the meaning.

T IS FOR TITLE - AGAIN

- •At this time, you should reconsider the title.
- •Were you right in your predictions?
- •What other meanings might the title have in light of your analysis?
- •Next, the biggie....

T is for THEME

- •As you already know, theme is the general insight into life conveyed by the author through his/her work.
- It does not make a judgment.
- example: "Don't do drugs" is not a theme.
- •It merely states something that is true to life and the human condition.

How do I find the THEME?



- •Look at the other parts of TPCASTT.
- •What insight are all of these working together to convey?
- •What is the poet trying to say about life?