

《英语诗歌教程-诗歌要素与诗歌种类》

图书基本信息

书名：《英语诗歌教程-诗歌要素与诗歌种类》

13位ISBN编号：9787040228663

10位ISBN编号：7040228661

出版时间：2008-2

出版社：高等教育出版社

页数：154

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前言

We have long conceived the idea of compiling a poetry textbook in a way different from other such books in which the materials are arranged chronologically, believing that it is significant to tell the students what poetry is in terms of poetic types and poetic elements. It is our best wish that we made this textbook sufficient enough for students to know what type a poem belongs to and what principles a certain type of poem follows. Therefore this book is one of both knowledge about poetry and sample poems. This book is different from other poetry textbooks in the following ways. First, focus is shifted from poets to knowledge about poetry and sample poems. The poetic knowledge is explained in great detail and simple terms. The book provides students with a systematic explanation of types, elements and themes of poetry. Second, a comparative approach is adopted in designing some questions for discussion. Many English poems are studied in a comparative context, eliciting students' attention to both English poetry and Chinese poetry. Third, the design of the questions is bold in the sense that various tasks are assigned: ranging from analyzing, reciting, translating to making comments, making comparisons, and even experiencing poetry-writing. The purpose of this textbook is to give students a whole picture of what poetry is, so poetry is here studied from many perspectives. In the course of compiling this book we referred to many scholars' works which are of great help. We gradually formed our idea of compiling a poetry textbook in this style after making a comparison of different sorts of textbooks. Here we would like to express our heartfelt thanks to all those who have more or less contributed to this book. Without them, there would hardly be any inspiration in structuring this style. We cordially express our deep gratitude to Professor Hu Zhuanglin, Professor Chen Jianping, Professor Shi Jian, Professor Wang Shouren, Professor Wen Qiufang, and other professors whose contributions have made the textbook complete. Of course we can never forget to thank Ms Liu Yuan, Mr Jia Wei, Miss Zhang Xinqiu and Hebei Normal University for their encouragement and generous support in publishing this book. Hard as we tried to be perfect, a flawless book seems too good to be true. Any critical comments will be sincerely welcome and highly appreciated.

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内容概要

《英语诗歌教程:诗歌要素与诗歌种类》主要讲述了: This book is different from other poetry textbooks in the following ways. First, focus is shifted from poets to knowledge about poetry and sample poems. The poetic knowledge is explained in great detail and simple terms. The book provides students with a systematic explanation of types, elements and themes of poetry. Second, a comparative approach is adopted in designing some questions for discussion. Many English poems are studied in a comparative context, eliciting students' attention to both English poetry and Chinese poetry. Third, the design of the questions is bold in the sense that various tasks are assigned: ranging from analyzing, reciting, translating to making comments, making comparisons, and even experiencing poetry-writing.

书籍目录

Preface
Part One Introduction
Chapter One Brief Introduction to British and American Poetry
Chapter Two What Is Poetry
Chapter Three How to Read a Poem
Chapter Four How to Evaluate a Poem
Chapter Five Themes of a Poem
Part Two Elements of Poetry
Chapter One Voice: Speaker and Tone
John Donne: The Flea
Robert Frost: Stopping by Woods On a Snowy Evening
William Blake: The Lamb
Theodore Roethke: My Papa's Waltz
Robert Hayden: Those Winter Sundays
Chapter Two Diction
John Milton: Methought I Saw My Late Espoused Saint
William Blake: London
William Wordsworth: I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud
Alfred, Lord Tennyson: Crossing the Bar
Chapter Three Imagery
Robert Browning: Meeting at Night
Alfred, Lord Tennyson: Break, Break, Break
Ezra Pound: In a Station of the Metro
Seamus Heaney: The Play Way
Chapter Four Figures of Speech
Section One Simile, Metaphor
Robert Burns: A Red, Red Rose
Alfred Tennyson: The Eagle: A Fragment
Sylvia Plath: Metaphors
Section Two Metonymy, Synecdoche
Andrew Marvell: To His Coy Mistress
Percy Bysshe Shelley: Ozymandias
Section Three Personification, Apostrophe
William Wordsworth: London, 1802
John Keats: To Autumn
Sylvia Plath: Mirror
Section Four Irony
William Blake: The Chimney Sweeper
Stephen Crane: The War Is Kind
Section Five Paradox
Richard Lovelace: To Lucasta, Going to the War
William Wordsworth: She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways
Thomas Hardy: Hap
Chapter Five Symbolism and Allegory
William Blake: The Sick Rose
Thomas Stearns Eliot: The Boston Evening Transcript
Emily Dickinson: I Heard a Fly Buzz—When I Died

《英语诗歌教程-诗歌要素与诗歌种类》

William Buffer Yeats: The Second Coming
Chapter Six Syntax
Thomas Hardy: The Man He Killed
William Buffer Yeats: An Irish Airman Foresees His Death
Chapter Seven Sound: Rhyme, Alliteration and Assonance
Emily Dickinson: The Soul Selects Her Own Society
Wystan Hugh Auden: That Night When Joy Began
Chapter Eight Rhythm and Meter
Robert Herriek: An Ode to Him
Edna St. Vincent Millay: God's World
Part Three Types of Poetry
Chapter One Narrative Poetry
Section One Epic
John Milton: Paradise Lost
Section Two Ballad
Anonymous: Get Up and Bar the Door
John Keats: La Belle Dame Sans Merci
Section Three Romance
Anonymous: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight
Chapter Two Lyric Poetry
Section One Sonnet
William Shakespeare: Sonnet
William Wordsworth: The World Is Too Much with Us
John Keats: On the Grasshopper and the Cricket
Section Two Ode
Percy Bysshe Shelley: Ode to the West Wind
John Keats: Ode on a Grecian Urn
Section Three Song
John Donne: Song
Ben Jonson: Song: To Celia
Robert Burns: Auld Lang Syne
Section Four Elegy
John Milton: Lycidas
Thomas Gray: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
Percy Busshe Shelley: Adonais
Section Five Dirge
William Shakespeare: Full Fathom Five
Percy Bysshe Shelley: A Dirge
Section Six Aubade
John Donne: The Sun Rising
Robert Browning: Parting at Morning
Section Seven Pastoral
Christopher Marlowe: The Passionate Shepherd to His Love
William Wordsworth: Michael: A Pastoral Poem
Chapter Three Dramatic Poetry
Robert Browning: My Last Duchess
Percy Bysshe Shelley: Prometheus Unbound
Chapter Four Other Types of Poetry
Section One Descriptive Poetry

《英语诗歌教程-诗歌要素与诗歌种类》

James Thomson: The Seasons

William Wordsworth: Composed Upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802

Section Two Reflective Poetry

William Cowper: The Task: The Stricken Deer

Section Three Didactic Poetry

Alexander Pope: An Essay on Criticism

Section Four Satirical Poetry

Percy Bysshe Shelley: England in 1819

Erenst Jones: The Song of the Lower Classes

A Glossary of Poetic Terms

List of Poets

Bibliography

章节摘录

Rhythm refers to any steady pattern of repetition, particularly a regular recurrence of accented or unaccented syllables at equal intervals. It is the basis for poetry's musical effect. Depending on how sounds are arranged, the rhythm of a poem may be fast or slow, choppy or smooth. A poet normally uses rhythm to frame pleasurable sound patterns, to construct a mood, to create a response suitable to the sense of his words and ideas, and lastly to reinforce his meaning. Meter is the regular rhythm created by the repetition of similar patterns of accented and unaccented syllables. A fact that needs to be recognized is that frequently two lines may be of the same meter, whereas the rhythms of the lines may be different. Meter is the structure but rhythm is the movement, and these two are related to each other. The basic unit of meter is the foot, a unit of measure consisting of stressed and unstressed syllables. A poetic foot includes six kinds: iambic, trochaic, anapestic, dactylic, spondaic and pyrrhic. An iambic line is composed primarily of iambs, an unaccented syllable followed by an accented syllable, as in the word preVENT or conTAIN. Read the following line: The FALLing OUT of FAITHful FRIENDS, reNEWing IS of LOVE (*Capitalization indicates stressed syllables, lower case letters unstressed ones.) A trochaic line is built upon the trochee, an accented syllable followed by an unaccented syllable, as in FOOTball or Liquor. Read the following line: GO and WATCH the LITTLE CHILDren An anapestic line is composed of anapests, which consist of two unaccented syllables followed by an accented syllable as in compreHEND or interVENE. Read the following line: For the MOON never BEAMS without BRINGing me DREAMS. A dactylic line is composed of dactyls, which begins with an accented syllable followed by two unaccented syllables as in DANgerous and CHEERfully. Read the following line and notice the unaccented syllables in small letters: HALF a league, HALF a league, HALF a league, ONward A spondee is a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables or two strong stresses, giving weight to a line as in SUNSET and BACKYARD. Read the following line: EACH DAY, MEN DIE. A pyrrhic is a metrical foot consisting of two short unaccented syllables varying the rhythm. Read the following line: To a GREEN THOUGHT in a GREEN SHADE Meters are classified by line lengths whose commonly used names are the following: One foot monometer two feet dimeter three feet trimeter four feet tetrameter five feet pentameter

精彩短评

- 1、 ll
- 2、 kj

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