

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته  
المحاضرة الثامنة في المحتوى الأساسي تحتوي على ٤ قصائد هي :

Because I couldn't stop for death

وهي مشروحة ومحللة بالكامل في المحتوى لذا  
\*لم أدرجها هنا ويجب الرجوع للمحاضرة ومذاكرتها منها •

#Hope is the thing with feathers

وهي مشروحة في المحتوى ولكنني أدرجت هنا التحليل الأدبي لها وأفضل  
قراءتها مع شرحها من المحتوى ثم قراءة التحليل لفهم أعمق •

# القصيدتين الباقيتين وهي :

If we must die

The negro speaks of rivers .

غير محللة في المحتوى ولا مشروحة وهنا وضعتها مع التحليل الخاص بها الذي  
اعتمدت فيه على أكثر من موقع من الانترنت ، وأرحب بأي تعديل أو تعليق  
وأسأل الله التوفيق للجميع •

# Hope is the thing with feather

The poet	Rhyme scheme	The meter	The theme	The message of the poem	Symbols	Tone	Point of view	Use of words	Figure of speech
Emily Dickenson  A romantic poet	1 <sup>st</sup> stanza :abcb  2 <sup>nd</sup> stanza: Abab  3 <sup>rd</sup> stanza :abbb  The poem is a quatrain stanza= every stanza consist of 4 lines	Iambic trimeter	The presence of hope in humans. It's a free gift from god to guide us through tough times, so that we could keep going in life.	Hope is always in us (perches in our souls ) & we can find it in every thing around us and it's totally free (she said ,yet , never, in extremity it asked a crumb of me .	Bird=hope ( The bird symbol is for better life)  Gale & storm= hard ship of life which always trying to suppressed hope, but hope continues to fly and never ends.  The chilliest land & strange sea = difficult conditions of life where hope is ever lasting.  The crumb = is the return that hope never ask for.	Optimistic & trustworthy	1 <sup>st</sup> person point of view because the narrator( poet ) is involved in it.	Connotations Storm\gale Chilliest land-the strangest sea (represent the severe life that she faces)  Little bird(the little hope that she still have in life)	<b>Metaphor :</b> hope is a bird In line1-2( it's the thing with feather & preaches the soul) <b>Personification:</b> in line2-4 ( hope preaches in the soul& sings all the time and never stops <b>Anaphora: and</b> in lines from 3 to 6 That in lines 7-8 <b>Alliteration:</b> Line 2: that \the Line 3: the \ the Line 4: at\all Line5: is \ in Line 6: storm\sore Line 9: it\in Line10:strangest \sea

# If we must die

The poet	Rhyme scheme	The meter	The theme	The message of the poem	Symbols	Tone	Point of view	Figure of speech
<p>Claude McKay Limns</p> <p>He published it in 1919 after a very bloody events against Negros in U.S.A</p> <p>It's a sonnet that he followed shake spear's sonnet in it.</p> <p>He is a poet of the Harlem renaissance.</p>	<p>THE FIRST THREE STANZES ARE AS ALL Shakespearian sonnets are quatrain: ABAB CDCD EFEF THE COUPLET GG</p>	<p>14 lines Iambic pentameter</p> <p>The turn point is in line 9: the theme or the tone changed in a very surprising way that recall his kinsmen to take action</p>	<p>Universal theme mixed with a racial tension</p> <p>Honor</p> <p>Death</p> <p>War</p>	<p>Is to keep fighting even if they have a small chance to win.</p> <p>He mentioned the title twice to show that: 1- their desperational situation which means that there is no chance for the speaker and his kinsmen to win by any how. 2- Eventhough they are going to die , the kinsmen can choose how to die. He said even in the bleakest of times , we can find an opportunity to live with free and dignity.</p>	<p>His enemies= dogs Who are mad &amp; hungry</p> <p>In line 4: They mock their prey Which means that they are worse than animals.</p> <p>In line 7: Monsters= his enemies</p> <p>In line9: He called his enemy a common foe . He tries to make his kinsmen not afraid of their enemy to convince them that they can defeat them</p> <p>In line13: he described his enemies as murderous &amp; cowardly back of dogs.</p>	<p>Full of rage and bitterness</p>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> person , but without any defining to the identity of the speaker, his kinsmen or his enemy which give the poem universality.</p>	<p>Extended metaphor: dogs are symbol of un fair fighters</p> <p>Paradox: in line11\thousands blows&amp; one death blow</p> <p>Personification: Line 4: his enemy which is depicted as a dog is mocking at his accursed lot or his prey</p> <p>Line 5: nobly die . He depict death as a noble thing</p> <p>Line8: honor is decried as a thing that can be constrained to.</p> <p>Simile: in line 1: Like hogs Here he stressed that he refuse to die as a hog Even if his enemy is a dog.</p>

# The Negro Speaks About Rivers

The poet	Rhyme scheme	The meter	The theme	The message of the poem	Type of work	Point of view	Figure of speech
Langston Hughes one of the prominent figures of Harlem renaissance	-	Free verse = ignore meter & the stricts of the number of syllables and prefer the rythme of ordinary conversation.	Wisdom & Experience  Pride  perseverance	Although he is a negro he has deep knowledge like his knowledge about rivers and he stress that they persist despite every thing that they faced.	A lyric poem ( it represent the poet feelings rather than tell a story or a witt observation	3 <sup>rd</sup> person on the title  & 1 <sup>st</sup> peson at the rest of the poem.	<p>Alliteration: Line6: when- were</p> <p>Line7: lulled \ sleep Leaving me \ me</p> <p>Simile: Like the river my soul His soul is like the River.</p> <p>Metaphor :my soul grown deep He compared spiritual depth with physical depth</p> <p>Anaphora: The pronoun ( I ) in lines (5-8)</p>