



英语诗歌创作

English Poetry Writing

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杨辉 编著

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上海社会科学院出版社
SHANGHAI ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES PRESS

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杨辉

1993年毕业于上海师范大学英语系，拥有近30年英语教学和培训经验。现任上海外国语大学国际教育学院副教授，教授基础英语、英语诗歌创作和英汉口译等课程；曾担任中央电视台“希望英语”全国评委、上海市中高级口译考官；作为一线教师，近几年编写了《英汉口译教程》（复旦大学出版社）、英语诗歌集《让生活过成诗》（上海译文出版社），并合编《商务英语笔译教程》（上海交通大学出版社，即将出版）。担任上海外国语大学招生讲师，在上海、北京、重庆、福建、浙江等省、市重点中学进行英语学习和拓展的相关讲座；积极参加社会服务，为上海、云南、贵州等地的中学提供免费讲座。

前 言

古今中外,诗歌在文学中占有重要的地位,中国的唐宋诗词进入中国教育的课本;2020 诺贝尔文学奖颁给了美国诗人路易斯·格吕克。英语诗歌教学与英语语言技能相结合不仅能激发学生的求知欲和学习兴趣,而且可以拓展学生的视野,丰富学生的文化知识,在潜移默化中学生的英语语言技能会得到提高。本书阐明诗歌的定义、基本的相关知识,并解说用词、语法和诗歌的素材,以便学生创作出属于他们的诗歌。

笔者在上海外国语大学教授综合英语时,从一篇文章 *How to Write a Rotten Poem with Almost No Effort* 得到灵感,并在学生刘宇亮(目前在阿尔及利亚工作)的鼓励下,开始英语诗歌的创作。前几年,笔者将自己的习作出版了一本诗集,并在此基础上,开设了英语诗歌创作的选修课。与时俱进和终身学习是笔者倡导的品质,英语诗歌创作可以将生活的点滴和重要的事情以诗歌这一载体进行记录,并运用所学的单词和句型,发表自己的观点。

本书分为 17 个单元,第一、第二单元包含诗歌的术语和基本创作技能;第三至第六单元讲述相对简单的三行的俳句(haiku)、四行诗(quatrain)、五行的打油诗(limerick)和藏头诗(acrostic);第七至第十七单元,用仿十四行的诗歌表达不同的主题。每一

单元配有一定的练习,包括:网络学习、诗歌问答、填空和积极词汇训练,并配有一些学生的习作。对素材的课堂讨论和分享,可以增加学生的参与感,从而提升学生的思维的活力和创作的激情,培养学生用英语思考的能力,促使他们创造出具有个人特色乃至中国特色的英语诗歌,落实成果导向的教育理念。

在本书出版之际,本人想感谢以下这些上海外国语大学的同事:徐蔚、薛初晴、杨明、朱晔和高莲芳,以及提供习作的部分学生:王新宇、王彦珩、秦天润、刘泳含、罗思颖、李艳婷、廖欣、潘园园和陈健睿等。

本书的适用对象为高等教育英语专业的学生、选修大学英语后续课程的学生、英语教师及广大英语学习爱好者。



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A graphic for 'Unit 1' featuring the text 'Unit 1' in a serif font, with the number '1' in a larger, bold, italicized font. The text is set against a white background with a dark grey border and a dark grey shadow at the bottom.

Unit 1

Get Started

So you're going to write poetry. It's based on reading, drafting and most importantly, sharing. Only in this way can you improve your writing dramatically.

In this unit, try to familiarize yourself with general literary terms related to poetry.

Poem

A poem is defined as any collection or arrangement of words that expresses an emotion or idea in a more concentrated style than standard speech or prose. Poems are typically written in verses, rather than paragraphs. They can include complete sentences or incomplete sentences and often have a rhythm.

Tone

The tone of a poem is, metaphorically speaking, the

tone of voice in which the poet is speaking. The tone is inferred by the audience through the diction, the connotations, the verse form, the rhyme, the figurative language, and the allusions.

Imagery

Imagery is the use of descriptive language to produce pictures in the minds of audience while reading.

Image

An image is a verbal picture of an object, action, abstract idea, or sensation.

Figurative language

Deliberate and intentional departure from normal word meanings or word order so as to gain freshness and strength of expression. The basic purposes of figurative language are to employ ornamental devices for comparing dissimilar thing and for creating sound and images.

Simile

A figure of speech in which two things, essentially different but thought to be alike in one or more respects, are compared. In a simile, the point of likeness is expressed by “like”, “as”, or “as if”.

Metaphor

A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to a person, idea, or object to which it is not literally applicable. A metaphor is an implied analogy which imaginatively identifies one thing with another. A metaphor is one of the tropes, a device by which an author turns, or twists, the meaning of a word.

Personification

A figure of speech is a device in which abstractions, animals, ideas, and inanimate objects are endowed with human form, characters, traits, or sensibilities. In personification, an entirely imaginary creature or person also may be conceived by as representing an idea or object.

Onomatopoeia

The use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning or which imitates the sound made by an object or creature is called onomatopoeia.

Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech which something is referred to indirectly, by an association of the whole of something with a part of it or vice versa.

Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech which replaces something with an object which is closely associated with it.

Parallelism

In rhetoric, a component of literary style in both prose and poetry, in which coordinate ideas are arranged in phrases, sentences, and paragraphs that balance one element with another of equal importance and similar wording. The repeti-

tion of sounds, meanings, and structures serves to order, emphasize, and point out relations.

Rhyme

A rhyme means that the last sounds that two or more words make sound the same or very similar. Rhymes are frequently seen in certain types of poetry, but are also commonly found, whether intended or not, in normal writing and speech. The placement of rhymes in poetry is most often at the end of lines, especially when the lines have a similar meter, or number of stressed or unstressed syllables.

Eye rhyme

Eye rhyme is a kind of rhyme more apparent to the eye than to the ear where the spellings of rhymed words imply rhyme but the pronunciation of those words do not (as in the words “love” and “move”).

Alliteration

The repetition of two or more initial consonant sounds in

words within a line is called alliteration.

Rhythm

A rhythm is a pattern of sounds. In much English poetry, sound-patterns are ordered according to a regular pattern (a meter) and in the study of metrical poetry the terms meter and rhythm are close to being synonymous. However the term rhythm has a wider literary application and can be applied to the irregular sound patterns of free verse and the un-systematic cadence of prose.

Meter

Meter is a poetic measure that refers to the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line, or verse, of a poem.

Caesura and enjambment

A caesura means a pause near the middle of a line of poetry (usually indicated by a mark of punctuation). An enjambment means a sentence continuing beyond the end of a

line of poetry.

Acrostic

An Acrostic is a poem in which the first letters of each line, taken in sequence, spell a word, a phrase or a sentence.

Free verse (*vers libre*)

Free verse is poetry where the traditional rules of metrics, and in particular the conventions of rhyme and meter, do not apply. Free verse, the rebellious offspring of conventional meter, does not conform to a regular or recurring meter.

Haiku

Haiku is a Japanese poetry, developed in the 16th century, which normally consists of 17 syllables, set in three unrhymed lines of five, seven and five syllables. Originally a comic form, the haiku is now more usually used to offer a concise reflection upon a particular theme or scene.

Limerick

A limerick is a five-line humorous poem which rhymes abba. The limerick generally offers a brief comic description of the idiosyncrasies of a particular individual.

Stanza

A stanza is a subdivision or section of a poem. A poem's stanzas generally share the same line length, rhyme scheme and poetic meters.

Sonnet

A sonnet is a fourteen-line rhymed lyrical poem in iambic pentameters. There are two major patterns: the Petrarchan (abbaabbacdecde) and Shakespearean (abab cd cdefefgg). The sonnet is an Italian import and is particularly associated with the poetry of the Renaissance and the Romantic period.

Follow-up exercises

I . Online study

Search a text; How to Write a Rotten Poem without Almost No Effort?

II . Identify the following with the literary terms.

1. The white lilies will wither without water.
2. I am a poor dove
Do you still love?
3. In order to have a better sight
One has to climb to a grander height
4. A slogan for a coffee: Better Taste, Never Waste
5. When you're old, gray, and sleepy
What will made you happy
6. Boil the kettle first, if you want to make a cup of tea
7. Evening is falling
The river is still flowing
In gentle moonlight
8. As a little fat man of Bombay
Was smoking one very hot day,
A bird called a snipe
Flew away with his pipe,

- Which vexed the fat man of Bombay.
9. Many hands make light work
10. Life is a box of chocolates
11. When I ask a shepherd boy where I can find a tavern,
He points at a distant hamlet nestling amidst apricot blossoms.
12. Father
And
Mother
I
Love
You
13. The war of resistance against Japanese invaders is burning everywhere, we're growing stronger
Listen! Mothers ask their sons to become soldiers
Wives send their husbands to fields of honor
14. Tinkle, Tinkle, little car
How I wonder what you are
15. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,