



## Understanding poems and songs

Interpretation is part of your everyday life: When you talk to a person, you listen to what they say, but you also interpret how they speak or how they behave.

Use that skill when you read a poem or listen to a song: Find out the message behind it, but also try to pay attention to the form. This will help you get a deeper understanding of the text. Different people can interpret a poem or a song in different ways – there's no one 'correct' meaning. But it's important that you can prove your interpretation from the text.



### 1 Formal elements of poems

Read the text and fill in the gaps.

pause    free verse    stress (2x)    rhyme scheme    ABAB    rhythm (2x)    atmosphere

When you read a poem, form is usually more important than when you read a story. Take a close look at the structure and find out how the lines are connected.

Poems which rhyme have a rhyme scheme.

It's the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line. Typical ones are: AABB, ABCB or ABAB like the example on the right.

A rhyming poem has a rhythm with the same stress in each line.

Not all poems have to rhyme. Poems which don't rhyme at all or don't have a clear structure like ABAB are called free verse poems.

Don't forget to read poems out loud to yourself. This gives you a feeling for the rhythm and atmosphere.

Try out where the stress should be, and where you need a pause.

My love is **real**  
My love is **true**  
My heart is **steel**  
Melting for **you**

**Waiting** in the sun  
**Waiting** in the rain  
**Staring** at the door  
**Feeling** so much pain

My heart flies to you  
Like a moth to the light.  
But it burns its wings  
And falls down to the ground  
While your light keeps shining.

You **think** I'm too **young**,  
Too **short** or too **loud**?  
I **am** who I **am**,  
And **that** makes me **proud**.

interpretation [ɪn'tɜ:pri'teɪʃn] Interpretation    to interpret [ɪn'tɜ:pɪt] interpretieren    steel [sti:l] Stahl    moth [mɒθ] Motte    to burn one's wings ['bɜ:n wʌnz ,wɪŋz] sich die Flügel verbrennen    to keep [ki:p] hier: weiter-

## 2 Use of language

- a) Read the text and fill in the gaps.  
b) Match the definitions with the right examples. Draw lines.

play on words    symbol    simile    metaphor

The language of poems and songs is usually not as direct as our everyday language. Words and phrases can have a different meaning or more than one meaning. This attracts our attention and makes it easier to imagine things or to identify with the speaker of the poem.

1. A symbol represents something,

e.g. a feeling, an idea or an action.

2. A simile is a comparison of two things with 'like' or 'as'. It shows that two different things are similar.

3. A metaphor is a comparison of two things without 'like' or 'as'.

4. A play on words can be a humorous use of a word that has two meanings.

a) Our friendship is my safe harbour.

b) My nose is running. I think it's training for a marathon.

c) You are sweet as pie.

d)  = love

## 3 Songs

Read the text and fill in the gaps.

lyrics    tune    melody    catchy

Songs are similar to poems, but the music is especially important. When you listen to a song, focus on the words and the main message first and then think about how the music matches the message.

The words of a song are called lyrics.

The musical sounds are the tune or the melody.

Some songs make you feel happy or you can't get them out of your head. They are catchy.



attract [ə'trækt] anziehen ○ to identify with sb [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ wɪð] sich mit jmdm. identifizieren ○ humorous ['hju:mərəs] humorvoll