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Auszug aus:

"The Raven" von E. A. Poe

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Thema:	Edgar Allan Poe – <i>The Raven</i>
TMD: 5048	
Kurzvorstellung des Materials:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poe (1809 – 1849) is one of the most important American romantic writers. He was one of the originators of detective and criminal fiction. Besides several short stories of that genre, Poe also wrote a number of poems. He was not only a writer, but also worked as a literary critic and editor. • Poe became widely popular when the poem “The Raven” was published in 1845.
Übersicht über die Teile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poem „The Raven“ • Interpretation of the poem
Information zum Dokument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca. 6,5 Seiten, Größe ca. 72,5 KByte
SCHOOL-SCOUT – schnelle Hilfe per E-Mail	<p>SCHOOL-SCOUT ♦ Der persönliche Schulservice Internet: http://www.School-Scout.de E-Mail: info@School-Scout.de</p>

`Prophet!' said I, `thing of evil! - prophet still, if bird or devil! -
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted -
On this home by horror haunted - tell me truly, I implore -
Is there - is there balm in Gilead? - tell me - tell me, I implore!
Quoth the raven, `Nevermore.'

`Prophet!' said I, `thing of evil! - prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that Heaven that bends above us - by that God we both adore -
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels named Lenore -
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden, whom the angels named Lenore?'
Quoth the raven, `Nevermore.'

`Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!' I shrieked upstarting -
`Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken! - quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!
Quoth the raven, `Nevermore.'

And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted - nevermore!

Interpretation

First, the form of the poem will be analyzed.

“The Raven” is a narrative poem consisting of 18 stanzas, each of which contains six lines. The continuously used meter is a trochee. The first line of each stanza consists of eight beats, the second line has seven and a half. The third line again has eight beats, both the fourth and fifth consist of seven and a half beats. The last line of each stanza contains three and a half beats.

The rhyme scheme is rather complicated and elaborated: The second, fourth, fifth and sixth line of each stanza rhyme, using the same rhyme throughout the entire poem. They all rhyme with “more”, which is part of the refrain. The fourth and fifth lines of the stanzas end with the same word. The first and third lines of every stanza do not rhyme with other lines, but internally. Throughout the poem, the third line of every stanza also rhymes with the middle word of the fourth line.

The poem has a refrain: the first seven stanzas end with the words “nothing more”, with only the exception of the second stanza: here the finishing word is “evermore”. The refrain intended by Poe, the word “nevermore” appears in the twelfth stanza and is used for the rest of the poem.



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