**Analysis of the poem:**

**1st level: THE SITUATION IN THE POEM**

1. Time, place, persons and action/plot are being introduced to the reader of the analysis, so that we have a starting point for the analysis.

**2nd level: STYLE OF WRITING AND EFFECTS**

1. Composition: Composition is formed by stanzas, lines, graphical-visual effects, repetition etc.
2. Point of view
3. Form: Rhythm is in all genres, but it is particularly relevant in connection with poetry. Rhythm is interplay of 1) repetition and 2) variation.

**Rhyme**

The most common forms are:

-Alliteration: The repetition of consonants in the beginning of words.

-Assonance: The repetition of vowels in the beginning of words.

-End rhymes: Rhymes at the end of the lines.

-Internal rhymes: Rhymes in the middle of the lines.

**Diction**

1. This involves a process of finding key words or phrases. Does the author use many figures of speech, technical language or jargon?

**3rd level: THE THEME OF THE POEM**

**Motif**

 6) Definition: any recurring element that has symbolic significance

- Is not the theme, but can support the theme
- Is a situation which initiate the conflicts in the plot
- Is often repeated so that a pattern is formed
- How does motif support the theme?

**Theme**

- The idea in the poem
- Contains the insight in the poem, which can often be found via the narrator or the main character.

**4th level: PERSPECTIVES IN THE TEXT**

**Perspectivation**

- Comparison with other works

**Discussion**

- Not until we have analysed and interpreted the poem is it possible to express our own ideas and opinions.
- A discussion involves a balanced point of view based on political, historical, literary, cultural knowledge.

Now compose a new fourth verse from the horse’s point of view and try to keep it in the character of the other three verses.