**ANTIGONE ODE I ANALYSIS**

**LITERARY DEVICES –Read and annotate Ode I for as many of the literary devices below:**

Some of the things you may want to mark as you notice them are:

• Use an **S for Symbols**: A symbol is a literal thing that also stands for something else, like a flag, or a cross, or fire. Symbols help to discover new layers of meaning.

• Use an **I for Imagery:** Imagery includes words that appeal to one or more of the five senses. Close attention to imagery is important in understanding an author’s message and attitude toward a subject.

• Use an **F for Figurative Language:** Figurative language includes things like similes, metaphors, and personification. Figurative language often reveals deeper layers of meaning.

• Use a **T for Tone:** Tone is the overall mood of a piece of literature. Tone can carry as much meaning to the story as the plot does.

• Use a **Th – Theme:** In literature, a theme is a broad idea in a story, or a message or lesson conveyed by a work. This message is usually about life, society or human nature. Themes explore timeless and universal ideas. Most themes are implied rather than explicitly stated.

• Plot elements (setting, mood, conflict, etc.)

• Diction (effective or unusual word choice)

**ODE I CHORUS: [Strophe 1] Record the MAIN IDEA of each stanza the space provided. Identify the TONE (choose a word from list)**

Numberless are the world’s wonders, but none

More wonderful than man; the storm-gray sea

Yields to his prows, the huge crests bear him high;

Earth, holy and inexhaustible, is graven

With shining furrows where his plows have gone

Year after year, the timeless labor of stallions.

**[Antistrope 1]**

The light-boned birds and beasts that cling to cover,

The lithe fish lighting their reaches of dim water,

All are taken, tamed in the net of his mind;

The lion on the hill, the wild horse windy-maned,

Resign to him; and his blunt yoke has broken

The sultry shoulders of the mountain bull.

**[Strophe 2]**

Words also, and thought as rapid as air,

 He fashions to his good use; statecraft is his,

 And his the skill that deflect the arrows of snow,

The spears of winter rain: from every wind

He has made himself secure––from all but one:

In the late wind of death he cannot stand.

**[Antistrophe 2]**

O clear intelligence, force beyond all measure!

O fate of man, working both good and evil!

When the laws are kept, how proudly his city stands!

When the laws are broken, what of his city then?

Never may the anarchic man find rest at my hearth,

Never be it said that my thoughts are his thoughts.

Now, analyze two contrasting, yet complimentary tones of the ode developed through the narrator’s use of figurative language and diction.

* Identify two complimentary, yet different tones put forth by the chorus in Ode #1.
* Find concrete detail (quotations) from the ode--**figurative language and diction**—that demonstrates how Sophocles’ creates and reinforces his double tone.

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