

我們對「英詩」採取廣泛的定義，大致上有下列幾類：

一、固定文體的詩歌，例如：

1. sonnet 十四行詩，如大文學家莎士比亞就寫了 154 首
2. limericks / cinquain 五行詩
3. haiku (日本) 三行俳句詩
4. couplet 對句；雙韻

二、韻文歌謠：

1. ballads：民謠，民歌；敘事歌謠
2. children's ballads / nursery rhymes 童謠，如：Mother Goose。

三、具有音樂性（押韻、節奏）與想像力的詩歌：

1. poems set to music 專為音樂而創作的詩歌
2. raps 時下最流行的繞舌詩/歌

四、幽默俏皮的繞口令 (tongue twisters)

五、訴諸視覺效果的「具象詩」(concrete poetry)

六、不拘任何型式的自由詩 (free verses)

我們先來看幾位名家作品，欣賞一下：

1. Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 莎士比亞十四行詩第 18 首

本詩相當優美而且簡易，被歌手譜曲紀念戴安娜王妃。

■ 專輯名稱：Diana Princess of Wales Tribute 戴安娜王妃紀念專輯

歌手：Bryan Ferry 布萊恩·費瑞

發行：Sony, 1997

翻譯：林文淇（國立中央大學英文系教授）

影音：http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8Osse7w9fs&feature=player_embedded

資料來源：<http://wenchilin-english.blogspot.tw/2010/06/shakespeares-sonnet-18-18.html>

■ 詩詞與中譯

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:

我怎能將夏日與妳比擬
妳的可愛溫和無人能及
五月花蕾常遭惡風吹襲
夏日雖好租約轉瞬到期

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd

有時天眼高灼炎熱難耐
有時任雲遮其金色面容
古今紅顏難逃紅顏色衰
命運欺凌季候恣意作弄

But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:

但妳夏日卻將恆久常存
天荒地老不減玉膚紅顏
死神難誇妳為地府美人
因妳芳名已成不朽詩篇

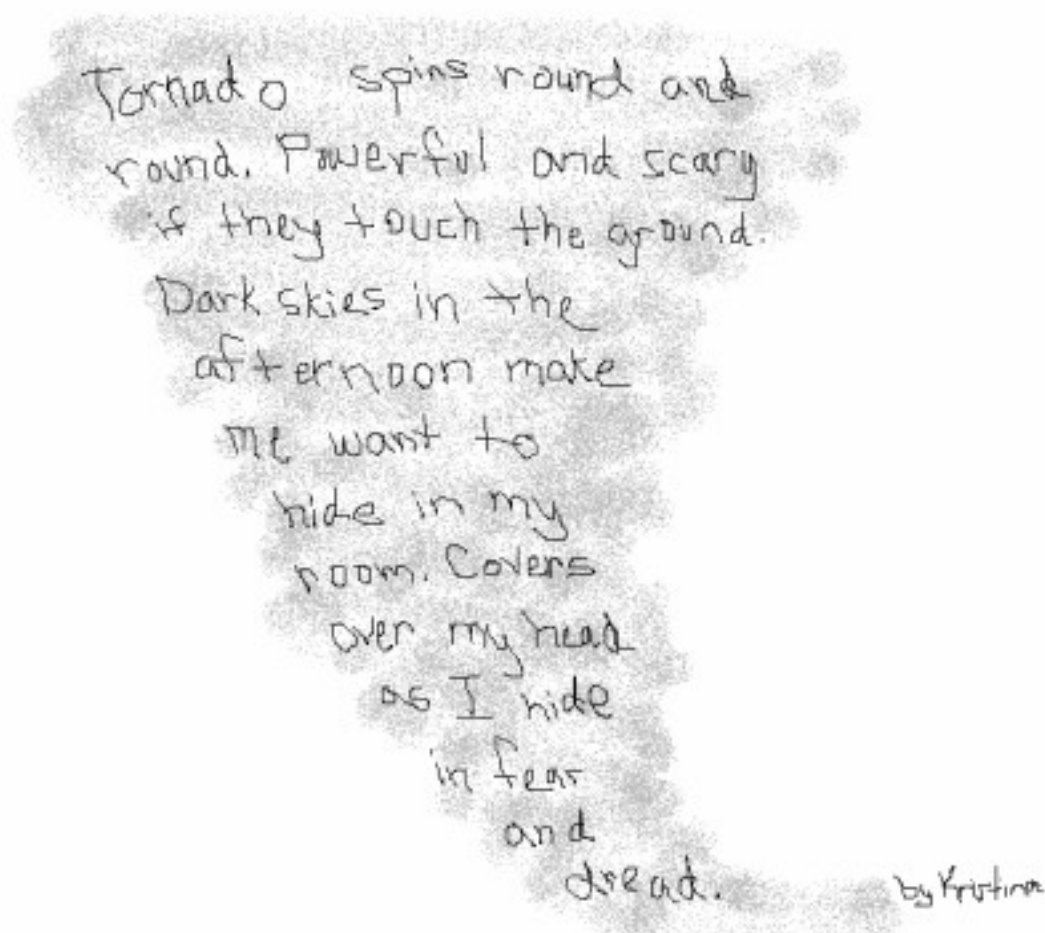
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.

只要世人有眼可為見證
此詩必將留存賜汝永生

2. concrete poetry 具象詩

具象詩是圖案式有形詩體，又稱有形詩，是用形象字母，單字以及符號表達意向的詩體。先看一位國外小朋友的作品：

取自：<http://www.short-story-time.com/kids-concrete-poems.html>



最有名的具象詩是 John Hollander (約翰·霍蘭德, 1929--) 寫的 *Swan and Shadow* 天鵝與倒影，把一隻天鵝在水面上與水中倒影寫出來，美行右排列成圖像，真是詩中有畫，畫中有詩。

Dusk
Above the
water hang the
 loud
 flies
Here
O so
gray
then
What A pale signal will appear
When Soon before its shadow fades
Where Here in this pool of opened eye
In us No Upon us As at the very edges
 of where we take shape in the dark air
 this object bares its image awakening
 ripples of recognition that will
 brush darkness up into light
even after this bird this hour both drift by atop the perfect sad instant now
 already passing out of sight
 toward yet-untroubled reflection
 this image bears its object darkening
 into memorial shades Scattered bits of
light No of water Or something across
water Breaking up No Being regathered
soon Yet by then a swan will have
gone Yes out of mind into what
 vast
 pale
 hush
 of a
 place
 past
sudden dark as
 if a swan
 sang

以下取幾個比較簡單有趣的詩體來欣賞，最後，同學可以挑一種詩體來練習創作：

3. Alphabet 字母詩

各行首字母或尾字母，呈現字母順序

A young girl was busy working on her project for school
But suddenly she had a question.
Could this be her lucky day?
Deciding to find out, she
Entered her backyard and
Found hundreds of green shamrocks waiting for her.

4. Acrostic 離合詩

各行首字母或尾字母，或其他特定處的字母能組成詞或句的一種詩體，類似中文的「藏頭詩」。

1-1 Title: _____

Loving

In

Freedom

Every second

-- Nicole, 12

1-2 Title: _____

Bats are Black

Above the Tree

Teeth are Sharp

-- Jay, Age 6, Grade 1st, Novi, MI, Hickory Wood Elementary School

1-3 Title: _____

Go fast in racing,

Racing is very fun!

Everyone tries not to crash.

Everyone thinks they will win!

Now, someone won the race!

-- By Cori, 9 years Old, Bronx, New York

1-4 Title: _____

Dolphins are nice.

Old dolphins are wrinkled and ugly.

Lemonades are not good for dolphins.

People love dolphins.

Holes are on dolphins.

In the ocean dolphins live.

Nutchucks are not good for dolphins.

Sea creatures dolphins.

-- Markeem, age 7, 2nd grade, Providence, RI

1-5 Title: _____

Can I make cookies to put out for Santa?

Here are the stocking's to put on the fire place.

Read the Christmas cards from mom- mom.

I'm going to put tinsel on the tree.

Singing Christmas carols are the best.

The family is on their way to the Christmas dinner.

Making the turkey is a hard task to accomplish.

As Christmas day comes eagerness is a major factor.

Seeing all the presents under the tree gives me butterflies in my stomach.

-- Paige, 8th grade, Selbyville Middle School, Selbyville, Delaware.

1-6 Title: _____

CATS EAT AND LITTER

A CAT CAN JUMP HIGH

TIGERS CAN TOO

GO IN THE JUNGLE

OCTOBER I GOT MY CAT

LOG SHE WAS ON

DUNG BEETLES WERE ON HER

EATING HER TAIL

NOTHING MADE SENSE

-- Eric, age 7, Sanford, Maine

5. **couplet** 對句；雙韻

Couplet 是兩句一組押韻的詩，和中國的對聯很像。但也可以兩兩一組，無限擴充，不單兩句而已。

5-1 *Tickle Day: Poems from Father Goose* by Charles Ghigna.

(1) **Little Daddy Longlegs**

Little Daddy Longlegs played in the sun,
Climbing up the front steps just for fun.

(2) **Turtle Trouble**

Tell me if you think you know
How to make a turtle go.

(3) **Tomorrow's My Birthday**

Tomorrow's my birthday and I'll be four
And I won't have to stay home anymore.

(4) **Nature's Shows**

Nature puts on little shows
Every time it rains or snows.

(5) **It's Snow Wonder**

It's snow wonder that we cheer
Snowflakes when they fall each year.

5-2 *Halloween Night* by Charles Ghigna.

Pumpkins on Guard

Look at all the pumpkin faces
Lighting up so many places.

On the porch and in the yard,
Pumpkin faces standing guard.

Looking friendly, looking mean,
With a smile or with a scream.

Orange faces burning bright
In the cool October night.

6. Limericks 五行打油詩

Limericks 通常是小笑話甚至是胡謔，一般沒有標題也無作者姓名，含有幽默諷刺性，常運用雙關，內韻等手法。每首詩五行，押韻為 aabba，格律以抑揚格和抑抑揚格為主。

例如： There was a young lady of Nigger
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

Limerick 也有趣味的繞口令(tonague twister)，請看下列例子，並找出韻腳：

There was an Old Man of Peru,
Who never knew what he should do;
So he tore off his hair,
And behaved like a bear,
That intrinsic Old Man of Peru.

7. Cinquain 五行詩

五行詩的格律型式要求如下：

第 1 行: 標題 (名詞)	- 1 字
第 2 行: 描述	- 2 字
第 3 行: 動作	- 3 字
第 4 行: 感覺 (詞組)	- 4 字
第 5 行: 標題 (標題的同義字)	- 1 字

7-1 Mom
Helpful, caring
Loves to garden
Excitable, likes satisfying people
Teacher

7-2 Ice cream.
Cold and yummy.
I love its sweet richness
as it finds its way into my
tummy.

8. Diamante 鑽石形式的五行詩

Diamante 的型式和 Cinquain 相似，但詩句排列起來像鑽石形狀，也可以算是「具象詩」(concrete poetry) 的一種。它的形式如下

第 1 行: 1 個名詞或主題	- 1 字
第 2 行: 2 個形容詞描述第 1 行	- 2 字
第 3 行: 3 個 Ving 的分詞描述第 1 行	- 3 字
第 4 行: 4 個名詞，前 2 個和第 1 行相關，後兩個和第 7 行相關	- 4 字
第 5 行: 3 個 Ving 的分詞描述第 7 行	- 3 字
第 6 行: 2 個形容詞描述第 7 行	- 2 字
第 7 行: 1 個名詞要和標題同義	- 1 字

8-1 同類字

Pencil
Sharp, skinny
Writing, answering, erasing
Wood, lead, ink, plastic
Drawing, smudging, leaking
Durable, comfortable
Pen

By Abbie

8-2 同義字 Synonym Diamante

Monsters
Evil, Spooky
Howling, Shrieking, Wailing
Ghosts, Vampires, Goblins, Witches
Flying, Scaring, Terrifying
Creepy, Crawly
Creatures

8-3 反義字 Antonym Diamante

Cat
Gentle, Sleepy
Purring, Meowing, Scratching
Whiskers, Fur, Collar, Leash
Barking, Licking, Digging
Slobbery, Playful
Dog

Let's Read and Write Poems

102.04.22

■ Class: _____ No.: _____ Name: _____

Teacher's Notes:

1. Acrostic 離合詩

http://college.holycross.edu/faculty/dhummon/acrostics/north_south_america.html

1-6 Title: My Cat Golden

2. couplet

<http://www.underdown.org/poetry-formats.htm>

3. Cinquain

Line 1: Title (noun) - 1 word

Line 2: Description - 2 words

Line 3: Action - 3 words

Line 4: Feeling (phrase) - 4 words

Line 5: Title (synonym for the title) - 1 word

4. Diamante

Line 1: Noun or subject - one word

Line 2: Two Adjectives that describe line 1

Line 3: Three 'ing words that describe line 1

Line 4: Four nouns - the first two are connected with line 1; the last two are connected with line 7

Line 5: Three 'ing words that describe line 7

Line 6: Two adjectives that describe line 7

Line 7: Noun Synonym for the subject

可以協助排版的網路小工具：

<http://www.readwritethink.org/parent-afterschool-resources/games-tools/diamante-poems-a-30185.html>

5. <http://www.kathimitchell.com/poemtypes.html>

<http://www.poetry4kids.com/blog/lessons/how-to-write-a-cinquain-poem>

<http://www.poetry4kids.com/blog/lessons/how-to-write-a-diamante-poem>

6. 夏吟《兩首奇妙的藏頭詩》

華夏經緯網：<http://big5.huaxia.com/zhwh/gjzt/2010/08/2024444.html>

來源：鄭州日報

責任編輯：王佳

藏頭詩是古詩中的一種形式，一般藏頭詩是指在一首詩的每一句的開頭有意安排一個字，使各句首字相連能表達出特殊的含意，而又不影響整詩所表達的意思。但有一種藏頭詩，每句的頭一個字藏在上一句的最後一個字之中，而首句的頭一個字則藏在全詩最後一句的最後一個字之中。這就

使之變得更加奇妙了。

清代嘉慶年間，名士許防亭的兄嫂早逝。留下一個文才出眾，又文雅端莊的侄女由許防亭收入家中撫養。侄女長到 20 多歲還待字閨中，她立志要找一個才子為夫，可惜許久不遇。後來，她想出一個主意，寫了一篇 48 個字無有標點的奇文，貼于大門外牆上，若誰能斷句成詩，便嫁給他為妻。其文曰：「月中秋會佳期下彈琴誦古詩中不聞鐘鼓便深方知星斗移少神仙歸古廟中宰相運心機時到得桃源洞與仙人下盤棋。」其文一齣，各方才子紛紛前來應試，但沒人能解其中之意。這一天，有一英俊青年來到文前，經一番思考，知道這是一首藏頭詩，於是揮筆在旁邊寫道：「八月中秋會佳期，月下彈琴誦古詩。寺中不聞鐘鼓便，更深方知星斗移。多少神仙歸古廟，朝中宰相運心機。幾時到得桃源洞，同與仙人下盤棋。」真是絕妙之極，許小姐聞知，即與青年結為夫妻。這個青年就是後來著名長篇小說《鏡花緣》的作者李汝珍。

在湖南省桃源縣的古桃花源洞旁，有座遇仙橋，在橋畔的石碑上刻有一首七言律詩，但詩只有七句：

題遇仙橋詩

洞彼仙人下象棋
源始覺星斗移少
桃停期底彈琴黃
到響佳牛郎又冠
得鼓會女織賦歸
時鐘聞惟靜詩道
機忘盡作而幾觀

全詩的格律平仄都很嚴謹，但按順序卻念不成句，讀不懂。它的正確讀法是從七句詩的中間一個字開始，按順時針方向向外旋轉擴讀：「牛郎織女會佳期，月底彈琴又賦詩。寺靜惟聞鐘鼓響，音停始覺星斗移。多少黃冠歸道觀，見幾而作盡忘機。幾時得到桃源洞，同彼仙人下象棋。」讀後便知，原來這也是一首藏頭詩，而且有對前詩的模倣之嫌。與前詩不同的只是排列方式不同，中間換掉一些字，讀的方向有所不同。又因後詩給出的字數是 49 個（比前詩多 1 個字）所以全詩只藏 7 個字，首句沒有藏頭字，否則就會多出 1 個字，而不成七言律詩了。看來作者也真是不容易也是費了不少心機的。此詩雖然是一種文字遊戲，但它仍有一定的藝術欣賞價值。