俳句

- 1. Haiku Reading
 - a. Reading Questions
 - b. Create A Word Cloud
 - c. Haiku Choose the Season
 - i. Season Kanji
 - ii. Haiku
- 2. Haiku Traffic Signs Reading
 - a. Nothing to do but read and enjoy
- 3. Basho Reading
 - a. Read about the life of 松尾 芭蕉 (Basho)
 - b. Post-Reading Assignment Create Your Pen Name
- 4. Haiku
 - a. Create Your Own
 - b. How to write your haiku on traditional 原稿用紙

はレ	<i>'</i> <	
俳	旬	1

・ 俳=はい=actor 句=く=phrase/clause, verse, stanza, expression

A - Background

- 1 れんが is the structure of poem that preceded the はいく。What were the TWO typical structures of a れんが poem?
- 2 Sokan played a key role in the development of はいく by doing what?
- 3 Who were Basho and Onitsura?
- 4 What did Basho's poems emphasize?

B - The Haiku Itself

As an expert on Japan you have been asked to write a short piece on the $\exists \forall \lor \lor$. You are going to identify the "how"/"why" of writing $\exists \forall \lor \lor \lor$. Please identify in YOUR OWN WORDS the following (point form/comprehensive):

Structural Rules (what is its structure?)

Formal Content Characteristics (what must you 'include'?)

1)

2)

3)

¹ Source for information and haiku: Cobb, David (ed.). <u>Haiku</u>. London: The British Museum Press. 2002

C - F	Reflection (Yo	ur reaction	to the	reading-	your	opinions.	Complete
sente	nces are requ	uired.):					•

According to the reading, what would be Basho's reply to the comment that k > 0 is a "half-said thing"? What do you think he meant by that?

What does the word \not tv< mean in kanji? Were the two characters selected an good choice to reflect the essence of \not tv<? Why or why not?

俳 句¹ WORD CLOUD

俳=はい=actor 句=く=phrase/clause, verse, stanza, expression

TASK: Create a word cloud that sums up what a Haiku is.



Required Elements:

- -Prominent Title "Haiku"
- -Demonstrate knowledge of topic via choice of words
- -At least 2 'prominent' elements words selected due to their relevance to the topic

Assessment

- -Prominent Title "Haiku"
- -Demonstrate knowledge of topic via choice of words

FULLY MEET: more than 16 words that are pertinent to the subject demonstrating excellent knowledge of the topic

MEET: 11-16 words words that are pertinent to the subject demonstrating a good knowledge of the topic

MINIMALLY MEET: 7-10 words words that are pertinent to the subject demonstrating a fair knowledge of the topic

¹ Source for information and haiku: Cobb, David (ed.). <u>Haiku</u>. London: The British Museum Press. 2002

Step 2 - Create Your Word Cloud

- Write out a list of words that show your understanding of Haiku. Decide what will be the 'prominent' words
- Consider:
 - Where Haiku Came From
 - o Required Structure & Content
 - o Major 'Authors' who influenced Haiku
 - o The feelings/mood that Haiku is supposed to create
 - o Adjectives that describe the 'look' and 'content' of Haiku

Step 3:

Google "WORDITOUT" Please read BEFORE you "Create"

- Copy/Paste your words directly in to the create'field'
- Select GENERATE and adjust (side menu) as you like
- NOTE:
 - The <u>size</u> of a word in the visualization is proportional to the number of times the word appears in the input text. So, for example, if you type

"apple banana banana grape grape grape" into the create page's text field, you'll see that banana's font size is twice apple's, and grape's font size is 3/2 that of banana's.

o When a particular word doesn't show it probably thinks that the word is a "stop word" (a frequently-used, but unimportant word, such as "the", "and", or "but") in some language. See the menu for a setting to turn off the removal of such common words.

LIKE WHAT YOU SEE? PRINTSCREEN AND THEN CROP/PASTE INTO A DOCUMENT AND SEND IT TO ME (YOU DON'T HAVE TO 'SAVE' IT IN THE PROGRAM)

はる春

な夏

あき秋

ふゆく

お正月

俳句をよみましょう!

As you are aware one critical component of はいくis it's seasonal reference. For each はいくbelow identify (by writing the kanji) the season that you think it might be referring to.

	umi kurete kamo no koe the sea darkens — the voices of the wild are faintly white Bashō	6.	1	強くれて		yuki tokete mura ippai no kodomo snow melts and the village floods with children Lssa と 武	kana 村一ぱいの	雪とけて	
indicate The second	waga yado wa ka no chiisa at my poor hovel chere's one thing I can o small mosquitoes Bashō		isō kana 馳走かな	蚊のちいさきを	わが宿は	ichigyō no kari ya hayama ni ts on the mountain crests a line of wild geese and the moon's seal	減しに	3 行, の	
			ana	は		tsuru no asobi kumoi ni kanau	hatsu hi		
rain the	s his belly out!	кисти к	蛙かな	らのふくるる	雨雲に	it's play for the cranes flying up to the clouds the year's first sunrise Chiyo-ni	初日哉	雲井にかなふ	鶴のあそび
	i yama ni ugoku mono na moor and mountain hing stirs s morn of snow	shi yuki 雪 の 調	no asa うごく お	野		shimizu suzushi hotaru no kiete nani n cool clear water and fireflies that vanish that is all there is	10 nashi なに もな	蛍のきえて	清水す

Chiyo-ni

Chiyo-ni

hatsu yume ya bimete katan the first dream of the ye I kept it a secret and smiled to myself Shō-и	<i>a</i>	hana no kage aka no tanin wa nakari keri in the shadow of the cherry blossom complete strangers there are none	あかの他人は	花の陰
kare ichigo ware ichigo aki fuk he says a word, and I say a word — autumn is deepening Kyoshi	ami kamo 彼 秋 秋 ボ み れ る か も	yūzen to shite yama wo miru kawazu kana serenely gazing up at the mountain — a toad	山を見る	いうぜんとして
füryü no hajime ya oku no the beginning of poetry: the song of the rice-plant in the province of Öshü Bashō	奥	yūgao no hana de hana kamu musume ka the young girl blows her nose in the evening-glory	ina 夕顔 花で	•
tsuyoshi seinen higata ni tamanegi strong are the youngsters even on a day when onions rot on the dry beach Kaneko Tota	kusaru bi mo 平 高 る 五 五 日 慈 も	imo wo niru nabe no naka made tsukiyo ka even to the saucepan where potatoes are boiling — a moonlit night Kyoriku	ana 鍋の中まで	

Source for information and haiku: Cobb, David (ed.). <u>Haiku</u>. London: The British Museum Press. 2002

俳句 Pen Name

Basho was a pen name and you should, as a haiku writer, have one too. Create a 'pen name' for yourself. This should be a 2-3 kanji character name that represents something meaningful to you — or — the 'sounds' of your name directly translated into Japanese. It should go without saying that is must be appropriate for display and use in a school.

How to find one...

Look up a favorite word in the English-Japanese dictionary. Look for the Noun (n)

Enter your name into space at http://www.kanjizone.com/ (don't buy anything!) . You may receive several options – pick the one that seems to suit you the 'best' or that you like the best.

Look for random kanji that appeal to your 'eye' in the big red kanji book!

How to learn how to write it (you will have to know for your brush work!)

Look up the words in "A Guide to Reading/Writing Japanese" – for the stroke order

Practice!

^{はいく} 俳句をつくってみましょう!

1 Create an image in your head and choose two words (nouns) you associate with it. You may also choose the proper nouns of people or places.

EG かいがん beach

ਕੱਧ dog's name

2 Choose one season word.

Add verbs, adjectives, or adverbs, either before or after the three words from question #1. Line the words in order of five, seven, and five $\angle x < (lines)$

5はく: かいがんを

7はく: ゴロと はしった (はしります=run)

5はく: 夏休み

Need to shorten?

Make sure you are using PLAIN forms

Drop some particles including を、が、へ、に

Combo sounds (eg. しゃ、にゅ) count as 1 syllable

Need to lengthen?

Add back a couple particles

Use expressional words either at the start or end (these work well especially after verbs) Isn't it? ね、なあ、な

You know.. よ、んだ、わ

Add an adjective

Use a negative adjective to express something positive

EG $bar{3}$ $bar{3}$ $bar{4}$

Create 2 or 3 traditional haiku including a seasonal reference, a "cutting word" (if possible) and a continuity of theme. Then create 2 haiku on any topic you wish ignoring the traditional content rules.

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Use a negative adjective to express something positive

EG わるい (3) よくない (4)

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大好きな きせつ

大好きなところ

かんじの けいようし

よく行く ところ・行きたい ところ

好きな すること・きらいな すること

おもしろい おと

大好きな 休み

好きな 人々

生がかし T 5 1 トルも だいすもしてす たのし たべたいね かきで 火のもの 冬のきもち Α あ め あとぶ ١} t <u>よ</u> D • 141-15生1 811一先生个公 ÷7