**TP-CASTT Example**

“Janet Waking”

By John Crowe Ransom

Beautifully Janet slept

Till it was deeply morning. She woke then

And thought about her dainty-feathered hen,

To see how it had kept.

One kiss she gave her mother,

Only a small one gave she to her daddy

Who would have kissed each curl of his shining baby;

No kiss at all for her brother.

“Old Chucky, Old Chucky!” she cried,

Running across the world upon the grass

To Chucky’s house, and listening. But alas,

Her Chucky had died.

It was a transmogrifying bee

Came droning down on Chucky’s old bald head

And sat and put the poison. It scarcely bled,

But how exceedingly

And purply did the knot

Swell with the venom and communicate

Its rigour! Now the poor comb stood up straight

But Chucky did not.

So there was Janet

Kneeling on the wet grass, crying her brown hen

(Translated far beyond the daughters of men)

To rise and walk upon it.

And weeping fast as she had breath

Janet implored us, “Wake her from her sleep!”

And would not be instructed in how deep

Was the forgetful kingdom of death.

**T: Title**

“Janet Waking” implies a girl waking up.

**P: Paraphrase**

Janet is a young girl who wakes up and thinks of her hen. A brief interaction with her family, and she runs out to see Chucky. Chucky is dead. He was stung by a bee. Janet does not yet understand death.

**C: Connotation**

* “Till it was deeply morning” is a play on the word morning/mourning and can be seen as foreshadowing that mourning will take place to a deep extent.
* “Running across the world upon the grass” indicates that Janet’s world consists of her yard and demonstrates her to be a young child, still sheltered from the real world.
* “[V]enom” is a word that has a significant association with evil.
* “Now the poor comb stood up straight / But Chucky did not” is an understatement that downplays the seriousness of death and interjects humour into a situation which is devastating for Janet, yet somewhat comical to adults.

**A: Attitude**

The tone of the speaker narrating the poem (Janet’s father) is light-hearted while dealing with the serious topic of a child’s first experience with death. The comical understatement mentioned above as well as the familial interaction most significantly demonstrates this tone. The tone of the ending is somewhat more forlorn as Janet’s refusal to comprehend death is a stark illustration of her youth and innocence – two characteristics which will also end with the passage of time.

**S: Shift**

The major shift occurs at the phrase “But alas” which indicates a change; and indeed, as Chucky has died and now Janet is confronted with the concept of death, her innocence is changed.

**T: Title**

“Janet Waking” now deals with the idea that she is awakening from innocence to the reality of death.

**T: Theme**

Death or Innocence

Understanding death marks a departure from innocence.