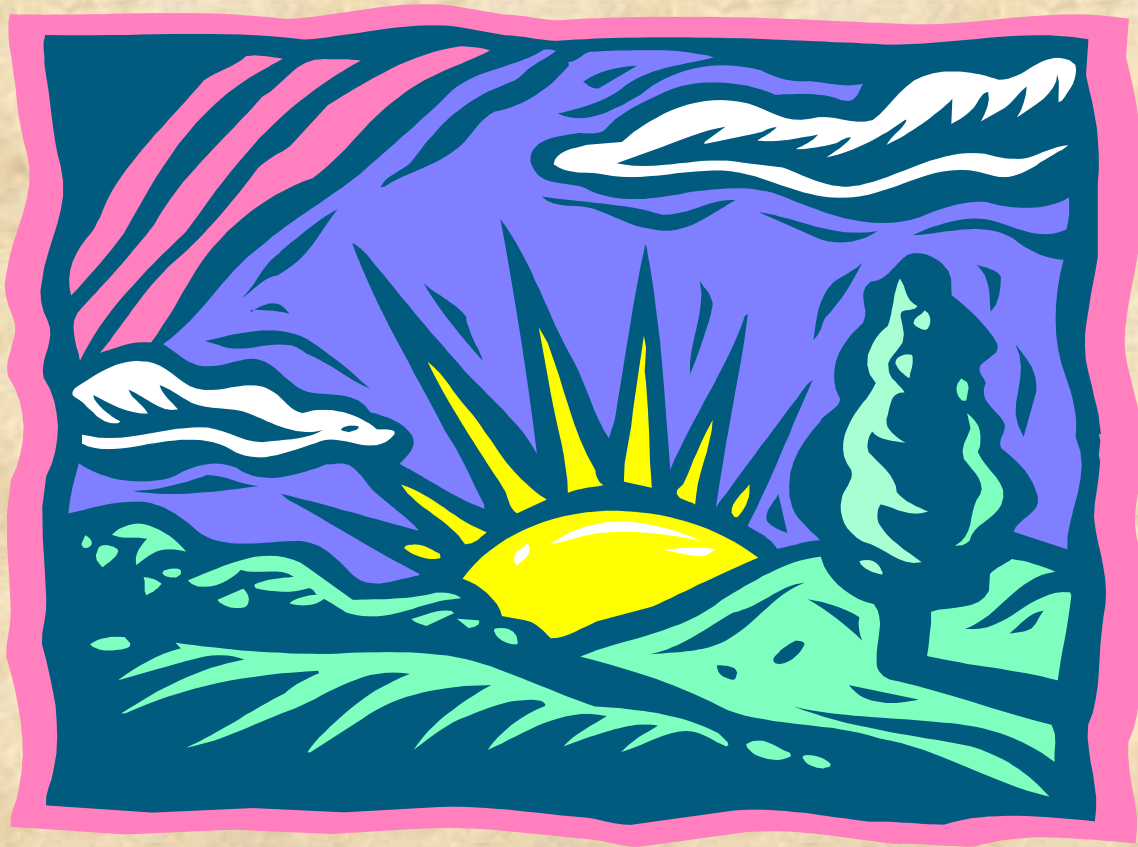
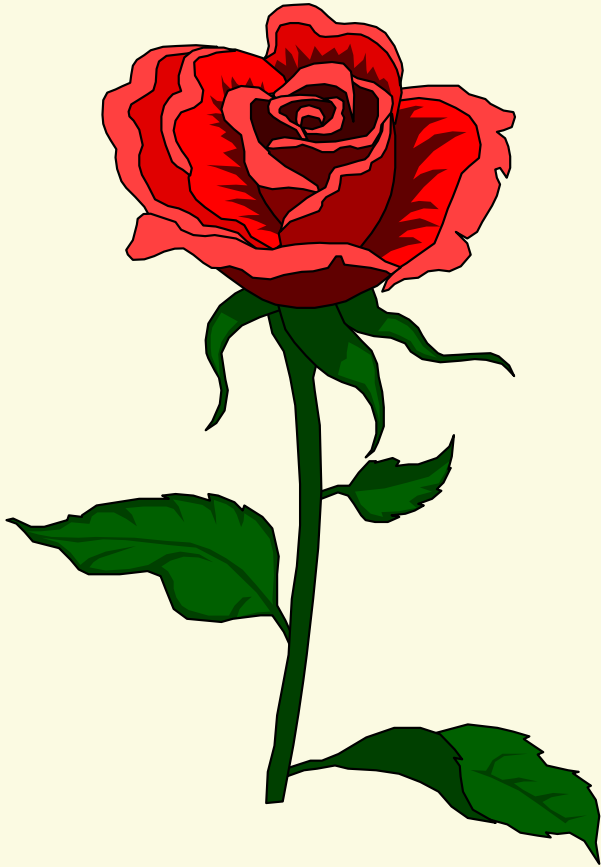


# POETRY



# POETRY

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- A type of literature that expresses ideas, feelings, or tells a story in a specific form (usually using lines and stanzas)

# POINT OF VIEW IN POETRY

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## POET

- ✓ The poet is the author of the poem.

## SPEAKER

- ✓ The speaker of the poem is the “narrator” of the poem.



# POETRY FORM



- ✓ FORM - the appearance of the words on the page
- ✓ LINE - a group of words together on one line of the poem
- ✓ STANZA - a group of lines arranged together

A word is dead  
When it is said,  
Some say.

I say it just  
Begins to live  
That day.

# KINDS OF STANZAS

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Couplet = a two line stanza

Triplet (Tercet) = a three line stanza

Quatrain = a four line stanza

Quintet = a five line stanza

Sestet (Sextet) = a six line stanza

Septet = a seven line stanza

Octave = an eight line stanza

# SOUND EFFECTS



# RHYTHM



- ✓ The beat created by the sounds of the words in a poem
- ✓ Rhythm can be created by meter, rhyme, alliteration and refrain.

# METER

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- A pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- Meter occurs when the stressed and unstressed syllables of the words in a poem are arranged in a repeating pattern.
- When poets write in meter, they count out the number of stressed (strong) syllables and unstressed (weak) syllables for each line. They they repeat the pattern throughout the poem.



# METER cont.

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- ✓ FOOT - unit of meter.
- ✓ A foot can have two or three syllables.
- ✓ Usually consists of one stressed and one or more unstressed syllables.

## ✓ TYPES OF FEET

The types of feet are determined by the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables.

(cont.)

# METER cont.

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## TYPES OF FEET (cont.)

Iambic - unstressed, stressed

Trochaic - stressed, unstressed

Anapestic - unstressed, unstressed, stressed

Dactylic - stressed, unstressed, unstressed

# METER cont.

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## Kinds of Metrical Lines

- ✓ monometer = one foot on a line
- ✓ dimeter = two feet on a line
- ✓ trimeter = three feet on a line
- ✓ tetrameter = four feet on a line
- ✓ pentameter = five feet on a line
- ✓ hexameter = six feet on a line
- ✓ heptameter = seven feet on a line
- ✓ octometer = eight feet on a line

# FREE VERSE POETRY



- ✓ Unlike metered poetry, free verse poetry does NOT have any repeating patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- ✓ Does NOT have rhyme.
- ✓ Free verse poetry is very conversational - sounds like someone talking with you.
- ✓ A more modern type of poetry.

# BLANK VERSE POETRY

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from Julius Ceasar

- ✓ Written in lines of iambic pentameter, but does NOT use end rhyme.

Cowards die many times before their  
deaths;

The valiant never taste of death but  
once.

Of all the wonders that I yet have  
heard,

It seems to me most strange that men  
should fear;

Seeing that death, a necessary end,

Will come when it will come.

# RHYME



- ✓ Words sound alike because they share the same ending vowel and consonant sounds.

- ✓ (A word always rhymes with itself.)

LAMP  
STAMP

- ➔ Share the short “a” vowel sound
- ➔ Share the combined “mp” consonant sound

# END RHYME



- ✓ A word at the end of one line rhymes with a word at the end of another line

Hector the Collector

Collected bits of *string*.

Collected dolls with broken heads

And rusty bells that would not *ring*.

# INTERNAL RHYME

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- ✓ A word inside a line rhymes with another word on the same line.

Once upon a midnight *dreary*, while I  
pondered weak and *weary*.

From "The Raven"  
by Edgar Allan Poe



# NEAR RHYME



- ✓ a.k.a imperfect rhyme, close rhyme

ROSE

LOSE

- ✓ The words share EITHER the same vowel or consonant sound BUT NOT BOTH

➔ Different vowel sounds (long “o” and “oo” sound)

➔ Share the same consonant sound

# RHYME SCHEME

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- ✓ A rhyme scheme is a pattern of rhyme (usually end rhyme, but not always).
- ✓ Use the letters of the alphabet to represent sounds to be able to visually “see” the pattern. (See next slide for an example.)

# SAMPLE RHYME SCHEME



The Germ by Ogden Nash

A mighty creature is the <b>germ</b> ,	a
Though smaller than the <b>pachyderm</b> .	a
His customary dwelling <b>place</b>	b
Is deep within the human <b>race</b> .	b
His childish pride he often <b>pleases</b>	c
By giving people strange <b>diseases</b> .	c
Do you, my poppet, feel <b>infirm</b> ?	a
You probably contain a <b>germ</b> .	a

# ONOMATOPOEIA



- ✓ Words that imitate the sound they are naming

BUZZ



- ✓ OR sounds that imitate another sound

“The silken, sad, uncertain, rustling of each purple curtain . . .”

# ALLITERATION



- ✓ Consonant sounds repeated at the beginnings of words

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, how many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?



# CONSONANCE

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- ✓ Similar to alliteration EXCEPT . . .
- ✓ The repeated consonant sounds can be anywhere in the words

“silken, sad, uncertain, rustling . . .”

# ASSONANCE



- ✓ Repeated VOWEL sounds in a line or lines of poetry.

(Often creates near rhyme.)

Lake      Fate      Base      Fade

(All share the long “a” sound.)

# ASSONANCE cont.

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Examples of ASSONANCE:

“Slow the low gradual moan came in the  
snowing.”

- John Masefield

“Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep.”

- William Shakespeare



# REFRAIN

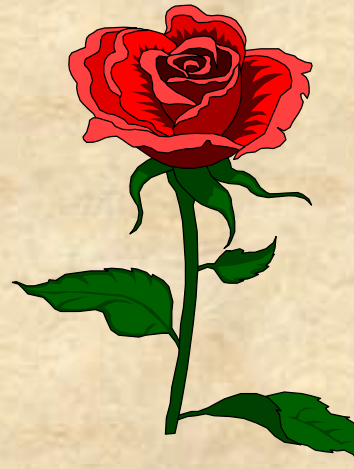


- ✓ A sound, word, phrase or line repeated regularly in a poem.

“Quoth the raven,  
‘Nevermore.’”



SOME TYPES OF POETRY  
WE WILL BE STUDYING



# LYRIC

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- ✓ A short poem
- ✓ Usually written in first person point of view
- ✓ Expresses an emotion or an idea or describes a scene
- ✓ Do not tell a story and are often musical
- ✓ (Many of the poems we read will be lyrics.)



# HAIKU

---

A Japanese poem  
written in three lines

Five Syllables  
Seven Syllables  
Five Syllables

An old silent pond . . .  
A frog jumps into the pond.  
Splash! Silence again.



# CINQUAIN

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A five line poem  
containing 22 syllables

Two Syllables

Four Syllables

Six Syllables

Eight Syllables

Two Syllables

How frail  
Above the bulk

Of crashing water hangs  
Autumnal, evanescent, wan

The moon.



# SHAKESPEAREAN SONNET

A fourteen line poem with  
a specific rhyme  
scheme.

The poem is written in  
three quatrains and ends  
with a couplet.

The rhyme scheme is  
abab cdcd efef gg

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.  
Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;  
And every fair from fair sometimes declines,  
By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed.  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;  
Nor shall Death brag thou wanderest in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st  
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.



# NARRATIVE POEMS



- ✓ A poem that tells a story.
- ✓ Generally longer than the lyric styles of poetry b/c the poet needs to establish characters and a plot.

## Examples of Narrative Poems

“The Raven”

“The Highwayman”

“Casey at the Bat”

“The Walrus and the Carpenter”

# CONCRETE POEMS



- ✓ In concrete poems, the words are arranged to create a picture that relates to the content of the poem.

Poetry  
Is like  
Flames,  
Which are  
Swift and elusive  
Dodging realization  
Sparks, like words on the  
Paper, leap and dance in the  
Flickering firelight. The fiery  
Tongues, formless and shifting  
Shapes, tease the imagination.  
Yet for those who see,  
Through their mind's  
Eye, they burn  
Up the page.



# FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE



# SIMILE

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- ✓ A comparison of two things using “like, as than,” or “resembles.”
- ✓ “She is as beautiful as a sunrise.”



# METAPHOR

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- ✓ A direct comparison of two unlike things
- ✓ “All the world’s a stage, and we are merely players.”



- William Shakespeare

# EXTENDED METAPHOR

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- ✓ A metaphor that goes several lines or possible the entire length of a work.

# IMPLIED METAPHOR



- ✓ The comparison is hinted at but not clearly stated.
- ✓ “The poison sacs of the town began to manufacture venom, and the town swelled and puffed with the pressure of it.”



- from The Pearl
- by John Steinbeck

# Hyperbole

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- ✓ Exaggeration often used for emphasis.

# Litotes



- ✓ Understatement - basically the opposite of hyperbole. Often it is ironic.
- ✓ Ex. Calling a slow moving person “Speedy”

# Idiom



- ✓ An expression where the literal meaning of the words is not the meaning of the expression. It means something other than what it actually says.
- ✓ Ex. It's raining cats and dogs.



# PERSONIFICATION



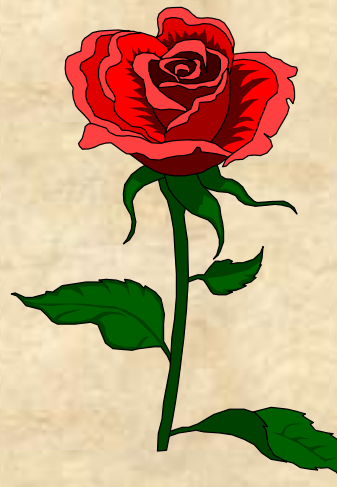
- ✓ An animal given human-like qualities or an object given life-like qualities.



from “Ninki”  
by Shirley Jackson

“Ninki was by this time irritated beyond belief by the general air of incompetence exhibited in the kitchen, and she went into the living room and got Shax, who is extraordinarily lazy and never catches his own chipmunks, but who is, at least, a cat, and preferable, Ninki saw clearly, to a man with a gun.

# OTHER POETIC DEVICES



# SYMBOLISM



- ✓ When a person, place, thing, or event that has meaning in itself also represents, or stands for, something else.



=

Innocence



=

America



Peace

# Allusion



- ✓ Allusion comes from the verb “allude” which means “to refer to”
- ✓ An allusion is a reference to something famous.

A tunnel walled and overlaid  
With dazzling crystal: we had  
read  
Of rare Aladdin’s wondrous  
cave,  
And to our own his name we  
gave.

From “Snowbound”

John Greenleaf Whittier

# IMAGERY

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- ✓ Language that appeals to the senses.
- ✓ Most images are visual, but they can also appeal to the senses of sound, touch, taste, or smell.

then with cracked hands that ached  
from labor in the weekday weather . . .

from “Those Winter Sundays”

# Parody

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