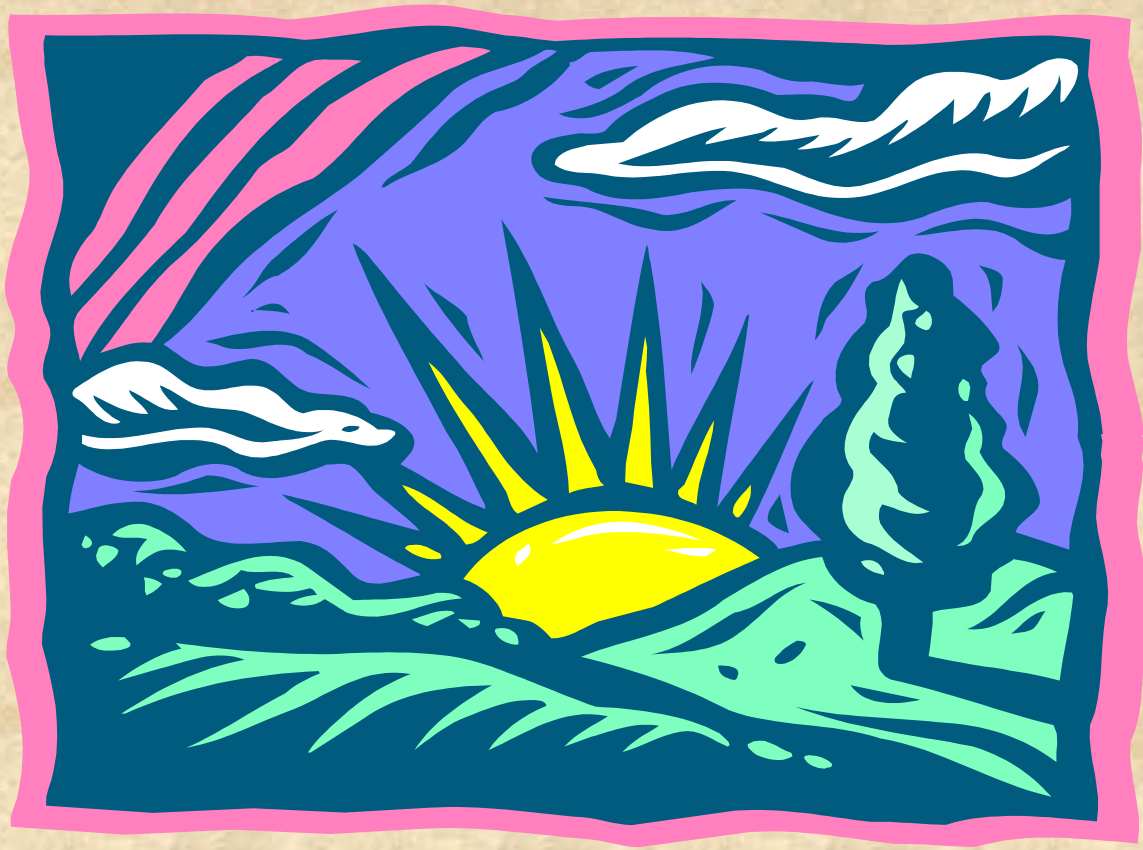
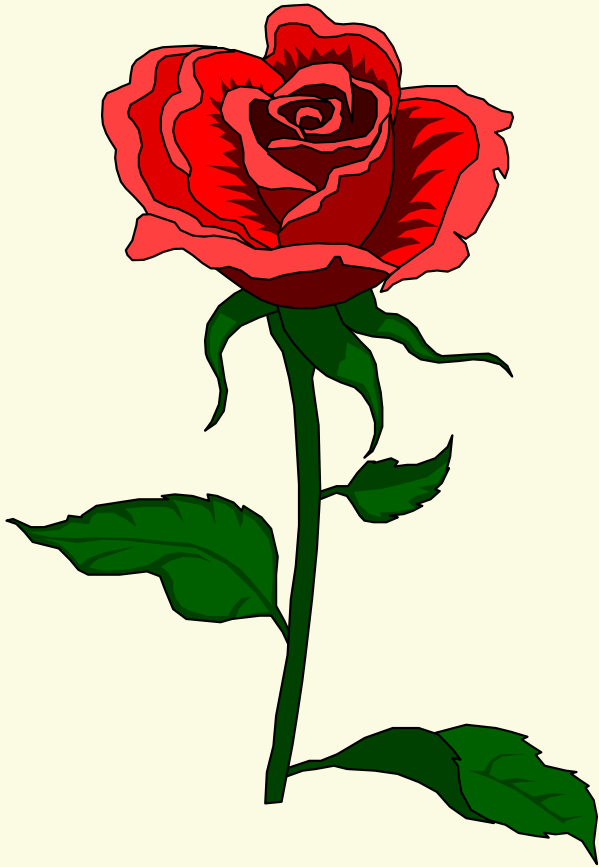


POETRY




POETRY




- 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

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

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



- 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 then repeat the pattern throughout the poem.

METER cont.



📄 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.



TYPES OF FEET (cont.)

Iambic - unstressed, stressed









Trochaic - stressed, unstressed

Anapestic - unstressed, unstressed, stressed

Dactylic - stressed, unstressed, unstressed

METER cont.

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

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



 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



-  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.)

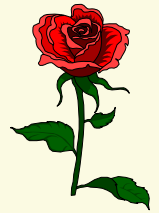
SAMPLE RHYME SCHEME




The Germ by Ogden Nash

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




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.

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

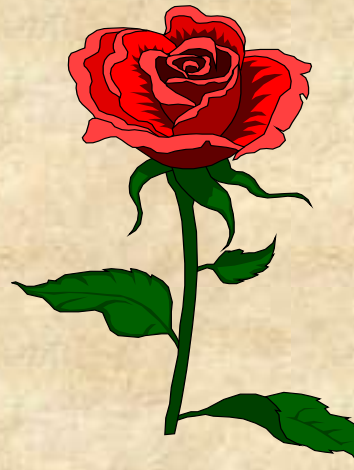


 A sound, word, phrase
or line repeated
regularly in a poem.

“Quoth the raven,
‘Nevermore.’”



SOME TYPES OF POETRY WE WILL BE STUDYING



LYRIC



- 📄 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

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”

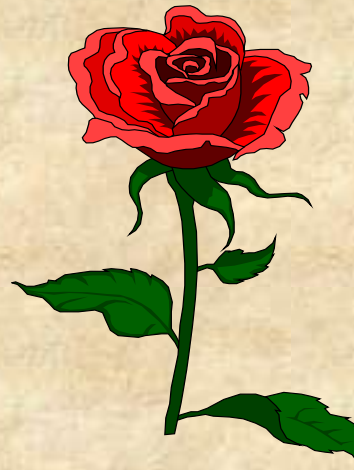
CONCRETE POEMS



 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



 A comparison of two things using “like, as than,” or “resembles.”


 “She is as beautiful as a sunrise.”



METAPHOR



 A direct comparison of two unlike things


 “All the world’s a stage, and we are merely players.”

- William Shakespeare




EXTENDED METAPHOR




 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



 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



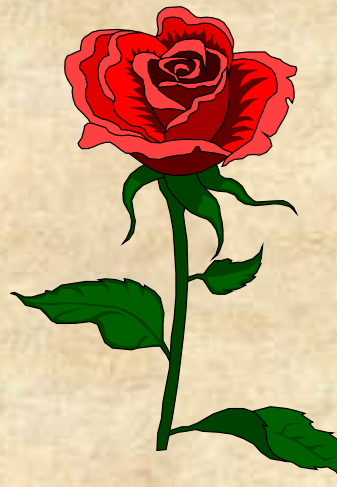
 An animal given human-like qualities or an object given life-like qualities.



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



- 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

