


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

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

 **LINE** - a group of words together on one line of the poem

I say it just
Begins to live
That day.

 **STANZA** - a group of lines arranged together

END-STOPPED LINES & ENJAMBMENT

📄 **End-Stopped** - A line in which a grammatical pause - such as the end of a phrase, clause or sentence - coincides with the end of the line.

📄 Meanwhile, declining from the noon of the day,
The Sun obliquely shoots his burning ray;
~"The Rape of the Lock"

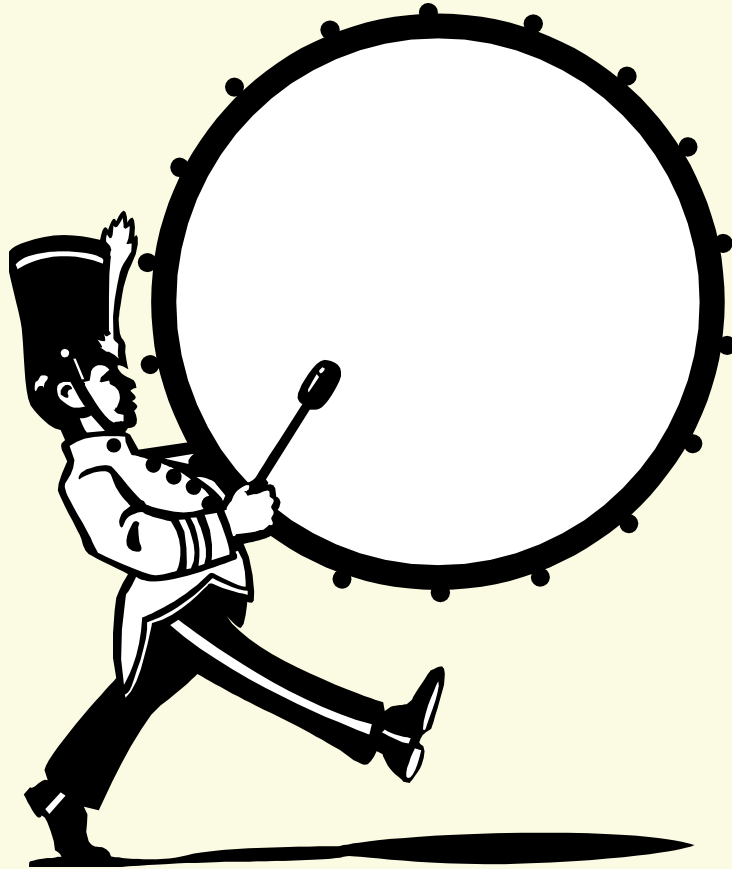
📄 **Enjambment** - The continuation of the sense of one line to the next without any grammatical pause

📄 his fingers leaned
forcefully against the neck
~"Sun House"

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

RHYTHM



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

Poetic Meter

These terms show number of stresses or **feet** to a line:

☞ One stress (**foot**) per line = mono + meter = monometer

☞ Two = di + meter = dimeter

☞ Three = tri + meter = trimeter

☞ Four = tetra + meter = tetrameter

☞ Five = penta + meter = pentameter

☞ Six = hex + a + meter = hexameter

☞ Seven = hep + a + meter = heptameter

☞ Eight = oct + a + meter = octameter

Poetic Meter

Pattern	Noun	Adjective
~ /	iamb	iambic
~ ~ /	anapest	anapestic
/ ~	trochee	trochaic
/ ~ ~	dactyl	dactylic
//	spondee	spondaic


We describe a poetic line, then, by its **type and number of poetic feet**.


For example:


5 iambs = iambic pentameter


4 trochees = trochaic tetrameter

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.

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 **infirm**? 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 . . .”

CONSONANCE & ALLITERATION

- 📄 Consonance is the repetition of consonant sounds **within the words**.
- 📄 Alliteration is the repetition of **beginning** consonant sounds.
- 📄 For example, the sentence "**F**ew **f**locked to the **f**ight" is considered to display alliteration, because the only repetition occurs in the "f" sounds at the beginnings of the words.
- 📄 On the other hand, "All **m**ammals named **S**am are **cl**ammy" shows consonance, as the repeating consonant sound "m" is found within the word.

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.)

“Slow the low gradual moan came in the snowing.” ~John Masefield


REFRAIN


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

“Quoth the raven,
‘Nevermore.’”



CAESURA

 **Caesura** is a pause somewhere in the middle of a verse. Some lines have strong (easily recognizable) caesurae, which usually coincide with punctuation in the line, while others have weak ones. It's conventional to mark them with a double bar.

 Alas how changed! || What sudden horrors rise!
A naked lover || bound and bleeding lies!

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.)



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.

Hyperbole

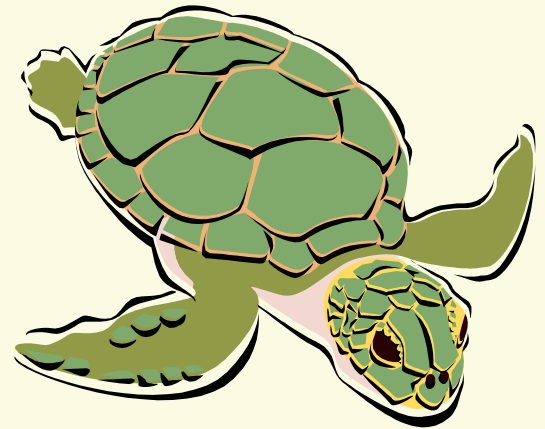
Exaggeration often used for emphasis.

“I nearly died laughing”



UNDERSTATEMENT

- 📄 Basically the opposite of hyperbole. Often it is ironic.
- 📄 Example: calling a slow moving person “Speedy” or a very large person “Tiny”




Idiom

- 📄 An expression where the literal meaning of the words is not the meaning of the expression.
- 📄 Example: “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.

ANTITHESIS

📄 Augustus:

📄 *"Listen, young men, to an old man
to whom old men were glad to listen
when he was young."*

📄 The key is in the measured
phrases and lines



SYMBOLISM

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



= Innocence



= America



= Peace

SYNECDOCHE

Examples of a part used to refer to the whole:

"The hired *hands* [workers] are not doing their jobs."

"His parents bought him a new *set of wheels* [car]."

Examples of a whole used to refer to a part:

"Use your *head* [brain] to figure it out."

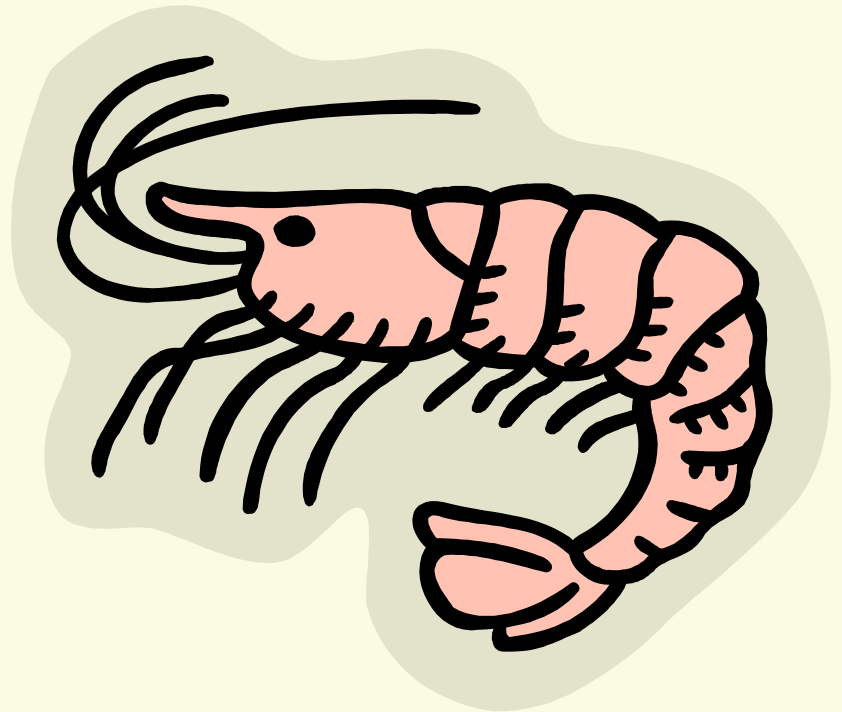
"*Michigan* [the government of Michigan] just passed a law addressing this problem."

CONNOTATION & DENOTATION

- Examples: The words *home*, *house*, *residence* and *dwelling* all have the same denotation, but the connotation of each word is very different.
- Denotation: Where a person lives at any given time.
- Connotation:
 - Home: cozy, loving, comfortable
 - House: the actual building or structure
 - Residence: cold, no feeling
 - Dwelling: primitive or basic surroundings

OXYMORON

- ☞ awfully nice
- ☞ jumbo shrimp
- ☞ peace force
- ☞ sweet sorrow
- ☞ alone in a crowd
- ☞ Microsoft Works
- ☞ among the first



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”