

The background of the slide is a close-up, black and white photograph of numerous water droplets of various sizes scattered across a dark, reflective surface. The droplets are in sharp focus, showing their rounded shapes and the way they catch and reflect light. The overall effect is a dense, textured pattern of water beads.

POETRY

A review of basic terms

POETRY

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



Word
is
Born

POETS SOCIETY

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

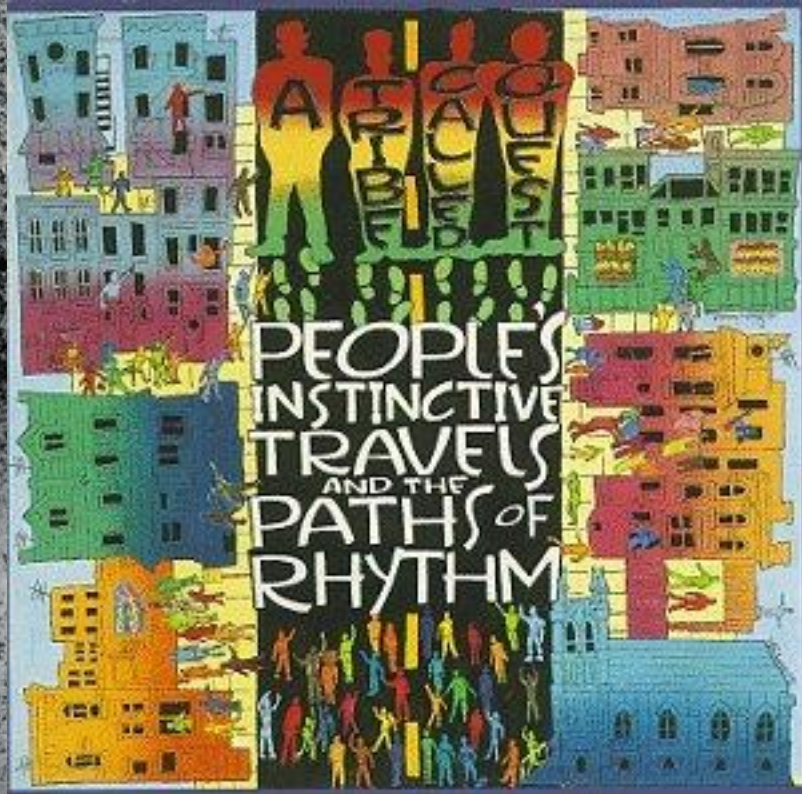
Couplet	=	a two line stanza
Triplet (Tercet)	=	a three line stanza
Quatrain	=	a four line stanza
Quintet	=	a five line stanza
Sestet (Sextet)	=	a six line stanza
Septet	=	a seven line stanza
Octave	=	an eight line stanza

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

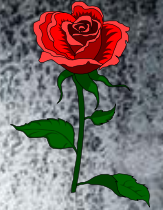
- **A pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.**
- **Meter occurs when the stressed and unstressed syllables of the words in a poem are arranged in a repeating pattern.**
- **When poets write in meter, they count out the number of stressed (strong) syllables and unstressed (weak) syllables for each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

RHYME



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

LAMP
STAMP

↑ **Share the short “a” vowel sound**

↑ **Share the combined “mp” consonant sound**

- **(A word always rhymes with itself.)**



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

ROSE

LOSE

↑ **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,
Though smaller than the pachyderm.**

**His customary dwelling place
Is deep within the human race.**

**His childish pride he often pleases
By giving people strange diseases.**

Do you, my poppet, feel infirm?

You probably contain a germ.

a

a

b

b

c

c

a

a

Prose vs. Verse

**Prose writing-all writing NOT
done in poetic/verse form**

**Verse-the literary term for
writing poetry**

Sound Devices

**How do poets create sound
imagery in their poems?**

ALLITERATION



- **Consonant sounds repeated at the beginnings of words**

**To sit in solemn silence in a dull
dark dock,
In a pestilential prison with a life
long lock,
Awaiting the sensation of a short
sharp shock,
From a cheap and chippy chopper
on a big black block.**



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



- **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.**

**Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep.”
- William Shakespeare**

(Often creates near rhyme.)

**Lake Fate Base Fade
(All share the long “a” sound.)**

REFRAIN



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

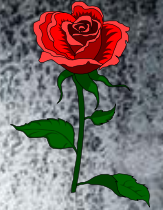
**“Quoth the raven,
‘Nevermore.’”**



**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.)**



Sonnet

- **A lyric poem that is 14 lines, consisting of three quatrains (Four line units) and a final couplet**

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.



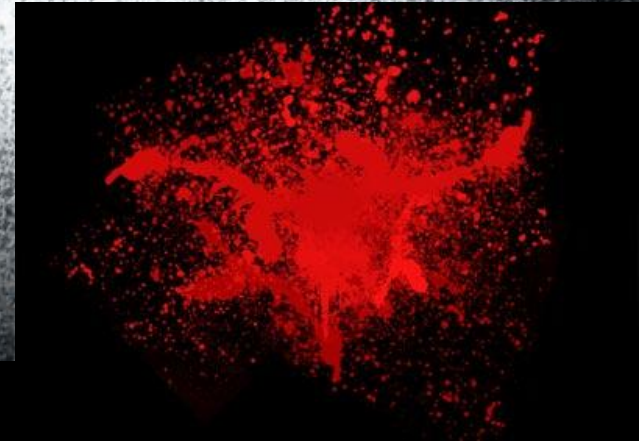
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE



SIMILE



- **A comparison of two things using “like, as than,” or “resembles.”**
- **“My rhymes are like shot clocks, interstate cops and blood clots, my point is your flow gets stopped.”**



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.**

The Dark Is...

A swallowed night
Scary and unknown
A blanket of black
A place where nightmares live
A deep dark hole
A place where light can't show
A place where horror draws you in
Black tights over your head

The final sleep
Where nobody goes
A dark cupboard
Black as black
Death
Loneliness
The night sky
A question

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.”**



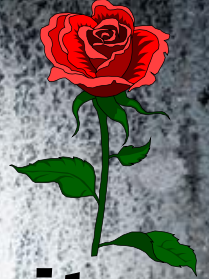
- from The Pearl
- by John Steinbeck

Hyperbole



- **Exaggeration often used for emphasis.**
- **My teacher is so old, they've already nailed the coffin shut". *Michelle S., from Woodbridge, Virginia, USA***
- ***I think of you a million times a day!***

Understatement



- **Understatement - basically the opposite of hyperbole. Often it is ironic.**
- **Ex. Calling a slow moving person "Speedy"**
- **In one scene, an Army officer has just lost his leg. When asked how he feels, he looks down at his bloody stump and responds, "Stings a bit."**



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. A Taste of your own medicine**
- **All bark and no bite!**

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 so we charged into
our graves.**

**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 tying bodies with twisted rope . . .**

from “Winter Sundays”

Irony

Irony- when something contradicts with what is expected.

Define the 3 types (use last quarter's notes)

Verbal Irony

Dramatic Irony

Situation Irony

TONE

- **The author's attitude towards the characters, events, or subject of the poem.**
 - **This is revealed through word choice.**
 - **Use your tone sheet to help guide you in understanding the tone.**

THEME

- **The message or “life lesson” in a poem.**
- **Should be expressed in a sentence!**
- **Topic + what does the author say about the topic?**

STYLE

- **Not what is said but how it is said.**
- **The style of a poet is based on their diction (word choice), stanza/line structure, and their use of figurative language.**
 - **Use your style types to help you describe your poets.**