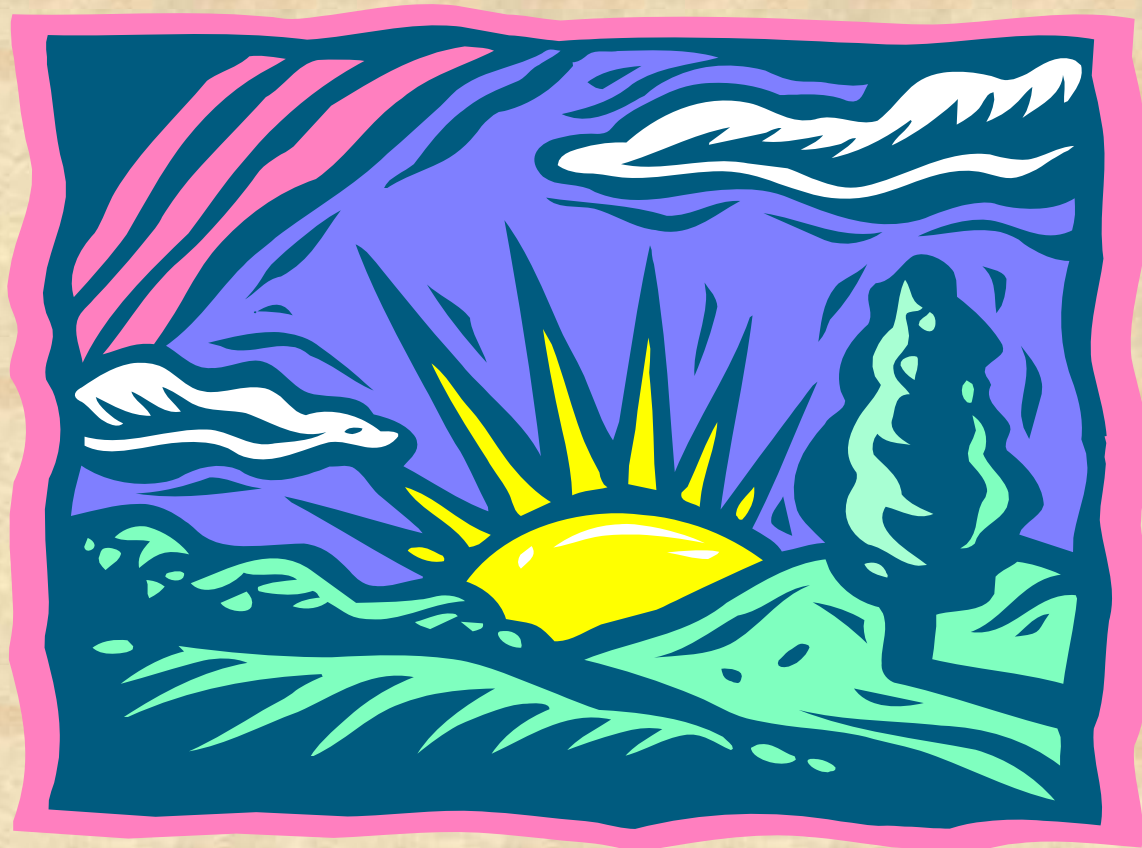
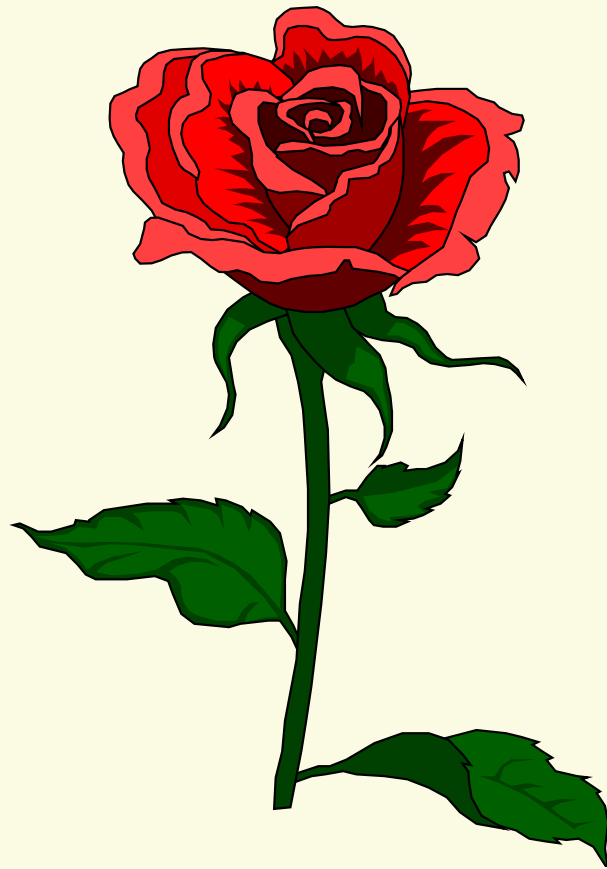


# POETRY



# 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

---



- 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.

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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.

---



## 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

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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

---



 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 <b>germ</b> ,	a
Though smaller than the pachy <b>der</b> m.	a
His customary dwelling place	b
Is deep within the human <b>rac</b> e.	b
His childish pride he often <b>pleas</b> es	c
By giving people strange <b>diseas</b> es.	c
Do you, my poppet, feel inf <b>irm</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

---



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

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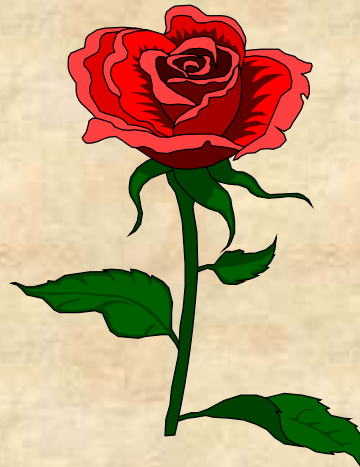


 A sound, word, phrase  
or line repeated  
regularly in a poem.

“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

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-  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

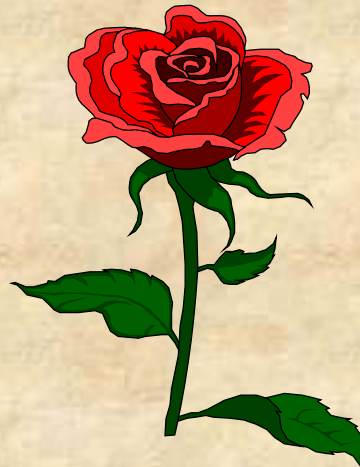


 In concrete poems, the words are arranged to create a picture that relates to the content of the poem.

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

---




 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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