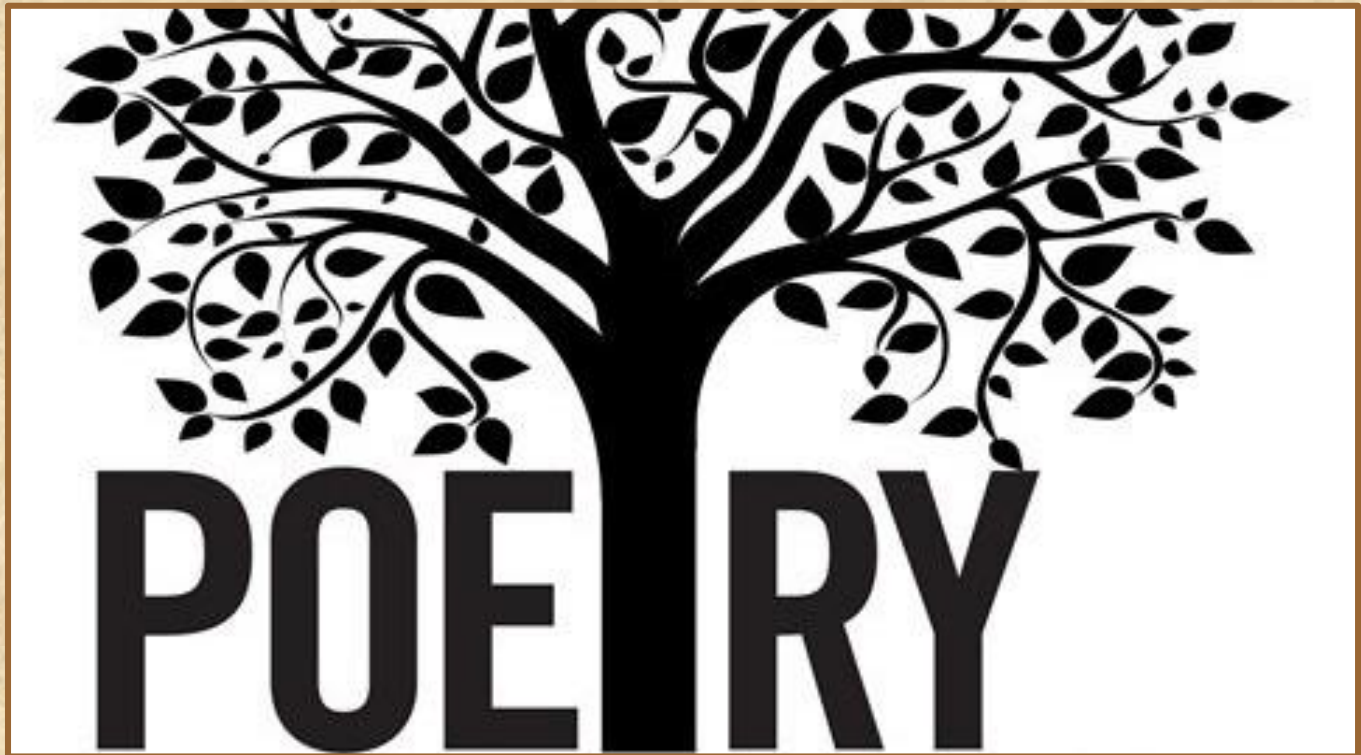
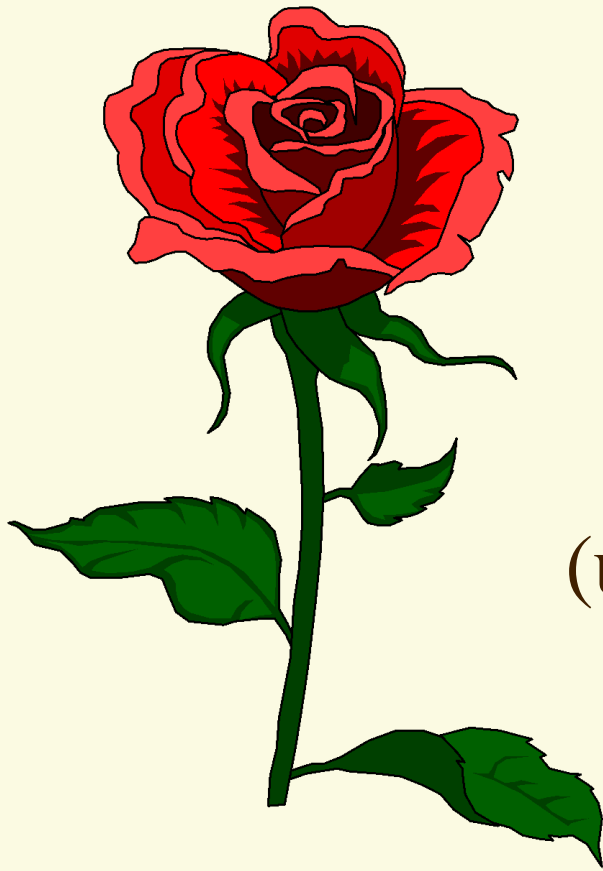


POETRY NOTES



POETRY is...



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

POINT OF VIEW



POET

the author of the poem, the person who actually wrote it

VS

SPEAKER

the “narrator” of the poem, the voice telling us the thoughts/feelings/story

POETIC FORM



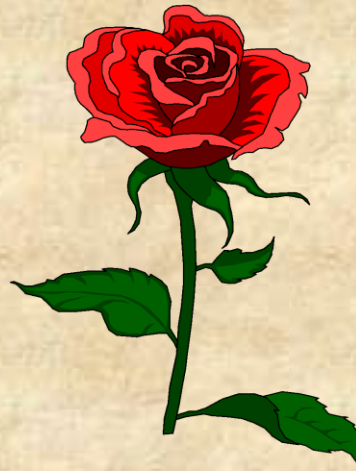
- **FORM** - the appearance of the words on the page
- **LINE** - a group of words together on one line of the poem
- **STANZA** - a group of lines arranged together

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

- *I say it just*
- *Begins to live*
 - *That day.*

● *- Emily Dickinson*

POETIC SOUND EFFECTS



RHYTHM



The beat created
by the sounds of the
words in a poem.

METER



- A pattern of stressed (strong) and unstressed (weak) syllables
- Each unit or part of the pattern is called a “foot”
- Types of Feet:
 - Iambic - unstressed, stressed
 - Trochaic - stressed, unstressed
 - Anapestic - unstressed, unstressed, stressed
 - Dactylic - stressed, unstressed, unstressed

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

RHYME SCHEME



- a pattern of rhyming words or sounds (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



Bid me to weep, and I will w~~ee~~p,

A

While I have eyes to s~~ee~~;

B

And having none, yet I will k~~ee~~p

A

A heart to weep for th~~ee~~.

B

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.*
- - "Hector the Collector" by Shel Silverstein

A
B
C
B

INTERNAL RHYME



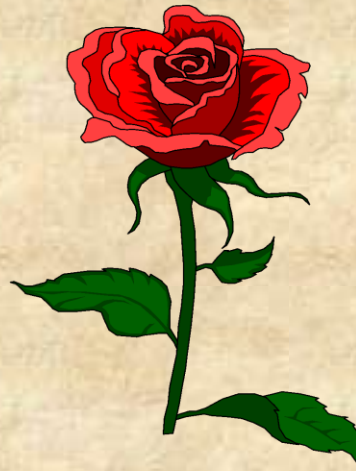
- A word inside a line rhymes with another word on the same line.
- *Ah, distinctly I remember, it was in the bleak December*
 - - “*The Raven*” by Edgar Allan Poe

NEAR RHYME



- Also known as imperfect or “close enough” 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 (“s”)

OTHER TYPES OF POETIC DEVICES



REFRAIN



- A sound, word, phrase or line repeated regularly in a poem, usually at the end of each stanza or verse, such as the chorus in a song.

There lived a lady by the North Sea shore,

Lay the bent to the bonny broom

Two daughters were the babes she bore.

Fa la la la la la la.

As one grew bright as is the sun,

Lay the bent to the bonny broom

So coal black grew the other one.

Fa la la la la la la.

- "The Cruel Sister" by Francis J. Child

tone



- Used in poetry to show feeling and emotion, and set the mood for the work.
- Can be established through word choice, the grammatical arrangement of words (syntax), imagery, or details that are included or omitted.

I met a traveler from an antique land.

-from "Ozymandias" by Shelley

This line immediately generates a story-telling atmosphere, just as it is with the phrase, "Once upon a time." An audience is clearly implied.

CONNOTATION vs DENOTATION



- **Connotation:** an emotional or social association with a word, giving meaning beyond the literal definition
- **Denotation:** the specific, literal image, idea, concept, or object that a word or phrase refers to

<u>Word</u>	<u>Denotation</u>	<u>Connotation</u>
a star	ball of light/gas in the sky	a wish
a family	group of related individuals	love, trust, closeness
a dog	four legged mammal	friend, protector, pet

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE



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?*



ALLUSION



- From the verb “allude” which means “to refer to”
- A reference to someone or 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*” by John Greenleaf Whittier

ANALOGY



- Comparison of two or more unlike things in order to show a similarity in their characteristics
- Two main types:
 - Simile
 - Metaphor

SIMILE



- Comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”

*Friends are **like** chocolate cake,
you can never have too many.*

*Chocolate cake is **like** heaven -
always amazing you with each taste or feeling.*

*Chocolate cake is **like** life
with so many different pieces.
Chocolate cake is **like** happiness,
you can never get enough of it.*

- “Chocolate Cake” by Anonymous

METAPHOR



- Comparison of two unlike things where one word is used to designate the other (one is the other)

A spider is a black dark midnight sky.

Its web is a Ferris wheel.

It has a fat moon body and legs of dangling string.

Its eyes are like little match ends.

- “Spider” by Anonymous

EXTENDED METAPHOR



- Continues for several lines or possibly the entire length of a work

*The fog comes
on little cat feet.
It sits looking
over the harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then, moves on.*

- "Fog" by Carl Sandburg

ASSONANCE



- Repeated VOWEL sounds in a line (or lines) of a poem
- Often creates Near Rhyme
 - *A leal sailor even*
 - *In a stormy y sea*
 - *Drinks deep God's Name*
 - *In ecstasy*
- - "Peaceful Assonance" by Sri Chinmoy

ASSONANCE cont.

Slow the low gradual moan came in the snowing.

- From “*Dauber: a poem*” by John Masefield

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep.

- From *Othello* by William Shakespeare

CONSONANCE



- Similar to alliteration EXCEPT:
 - repeated consonant sounds can be anywhere in the words, not just at the beginning!

*And frightful a nightfall folded rueful a day
...How a l**ush**-kept plu**sh**-capped sloe
Will, mouthed to fle**sh**-burst,
G**ush**!—*

- From "The Wreck of the Deutschland" by Gerald Manley Hopkins

IDIOM



- the literal meaning of the words is not the meaning of the expression. It means something other than what it actually says.

*Feeling under the weather
you could have knocked me down with a feather.
It was like a bolt out of the blue, when I met you.
an English rose, in the flower of youth;...*

-from "My Sweet Idiom" by Paul Williams

IMAGERY



- Language that provides a sensory experience using sight, sound, smell, touch, taste

*Soft upon my eyelashes
Turning my cheeks to pink
Softly falling, falling
Not a sound in the air
Delicately designed in snow
Fading away at my touch
Leaving only a glistening drop
And its memory*

- "Crystal Cascades" by Mary Fumento



HYPERBOLE

- An intentional exaggeration or overstatement, often used for emphasis

*Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world*

-from "The Concord Hymn" by Ralph Waldo Emerson

LITOTE

- Intentional understatement, used for humor or irony
(Example- naming a slow moving person "Speedy")

ONOMATOPOEIA



- Words that imitate the sound that they are naming

Tlot-tlot; tlot-tlot! Had they heard it?

The horse-hoofs ringing clear;

Tlot-tlot, tlot-tlot, in the distance?

Were they deaf that they did not hear?

- from "The Highwayman" by Alfred Noyes

OXYMORON



- Combines two usually contradictory terms in a compressed paradox, as in the word *bittersweet* or the phrase *living death*

And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true...

-from *Idylls of the King* by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

I do here make humbly bold to present them with a short account of themselves...

-from *A Tale of a Tub* by the poet and author Jonathan Swift

Work entitled "*She's All My Fancy Painted Him*" by the poet and author Lewis Carroll

PERSONIFICATION



- A nonliving thing given human of life-like qualities

*Hey diddle, Diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon;
The little dog laughed
To see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon.*

-from "The Cat & the Fiddle" by Mother Goose

SYMBOLISM



- The use of a word or object which represents a deeper meaning than the words themselves
- It can be a material object or a written sign used to represent something invisible.

*I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.*

-from "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost

(Some) Types of Poetry



NARRATIVE POEMS



- Longer and tells a story, with a beginning, middle, and end
- Generally longer than the lyric styles of poetry because the poet needs to establish characters and a plot

Example: “*The Highwayman*” by Alfred Noyes

LYRICAL POEMS



- Short poem (only a few lines, 1-2 stanzas)
- Usually written in first person point of view
- Expresses an emotion or an idea, or describes a scene
- Does not tell a story and are often musical

CONCRETE POEMS



- Words are arranged to create a picture that relates to the content of the poem
- “Shoes” by
Morghan Barnes

Shoes

Shoes, Shoes
everybody loves shoes. Red ones, green ones, grey ones, and purple ones too!
Heels, flats, sneakers, even tennis shoes are what I love to shop for....I can handle about one hundred more of the blue leather ones!
If you love shoes as well as you think you do, you'll know just how much I love shoes. Shoes are what I live for. All I want for Christmas is more shoes. Hey Mom that's news! Please or please get me more shoes, you know how much I love shoes, you get the clue. **Morghan Barnes**

ACROSTIC POEMS



- The first letter of each line forms a word or phrase (vertically). An acrostic poem can describe the subject or even tell a brief story about it.

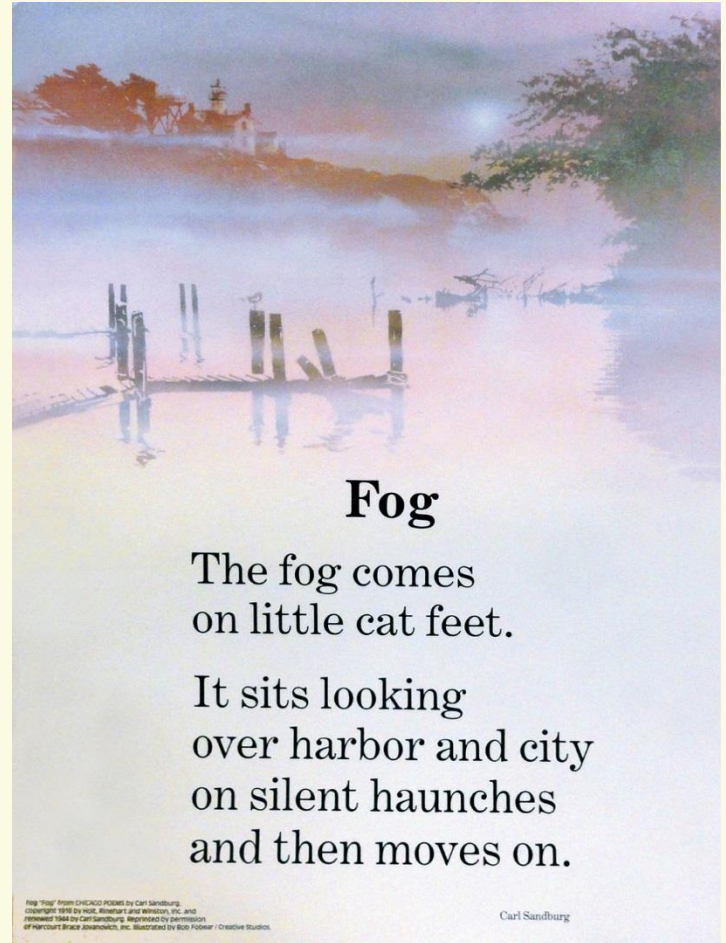
After an extensive winter
Pretty tulips
Rise from the once
Icy ground bringing fresh signs of
Life.

- "April" by Anonymous

FREE VERSE POEMS



- Does NOT have any repeating patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables
- Does NOT have rhyme
- Very conversational - sounds like someone talking with you



Fog

The fog comes
on little cat feet.

It sits looking
over harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then moves on.

Fog "Fog" from CHICKEN POETRY by Carl Sandburg.
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Carl Sandburg

BLANK VERSE POEMS



- Does have a regular meter, usually iambic pentameter (five sets of stressed/unstressed)
- Does NOT have rhyme
- Used by classical playwrights, like Shakespeare

˘ / ˘ / ˘ / ˘ / ˘ /
To swell the gourd, and plump the ha-zel shells

-from "Ode to Autumn" by John Keats

COUPLET



- Two lines with end rhyme and the same meter
- Can be its own poem or a part of another poem
- Often found at the end of a sonnet

*Whether or not we find what we are seeking
is idle, biologically speaking.*

-at the end of a sonnet by Edna St. Vincent Millay

HAIKU



- Japanese style poem written in three lines
- Focuses traditionally on nature
- Lines respectively are 5 syllables, 7 syllables, and 5 syllables

*Whitecaps on the bay:
A broken signboard banging
In the April wind.*

-untitled haiku by Richard Wright

QUATRAIN



- Stanza or short poem containing four lines
- Lines 2 and 4 must rhyme, while lines 1 and 3 may or may not rhyme
- Variations in rhyming patterns (abab, abcb)

<i>O, my luve's like a red, red rose,</i>	A
<i>That's newly sprung in June:</i>	B
<i>O, my luve's like the melodie</i>	C
<i>That's sweetly played in tune.</i>	B

-from "A Red, Red Rose" by Robert Burns

CINQUAIN



- Stanza or short poem containing five lines
- Patterns and syllables are changing!

CINQUAIN cont'



Cinquain Pattern #1

Line1: One word

Line2: Two words

Line 3: Three words

Line 4: Four words

Line 5: One word

*Dinosaurs
Lived once,
Long ago, but
Only dust and dreams
Remain*

-by Cindy Barden

CINQUAIN cont'



Cinquain Pattern #2

Line 1: A noun

Line 2: Two adjectives

Line 3: Three -ing words

Line 4: A phrase

Line 5: Another word for
the noun

Mules
Stubborn, unmoving
Braying, kicking, resisting
Not wanting to listen
People

-by Cindy Barden

CINQUAIN cont'



Cinquain Pattern #3

Line 1: Two syllables

Line 2: Four syllables

Line 3: Six syllables

Line 4: Eight syllables

Line 5: Two syllables

Baseball
Bat cracks against
The pitch, sending it out
Over the back fence, I did it!
Homerun

-by Cindy Barden

LIMERICK



- A five line poem with rhymes in line 1, 2, and 5, and then another rhyme in lines 3 and 4

<i>What is a limerick, Mother?</i>	A
<i>It's a form of verse, said Brother</i>	A
<i>In which lines one and two</i>	B
<i>Rhyme with five when it's through</i>	B
<i>And three and four rhyme with each other.</i>	A

- untitled and author unknown

SHAKESPEAREAN SONNET

also known as

ENGLISH SONNET



- Fourteen lines with a specific rhyme scheme
- Written in 3 quatrains and ends with a couplet
- Rhyme scheme is *abab cdcd efef gg*

Sonnet 18

*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:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee*