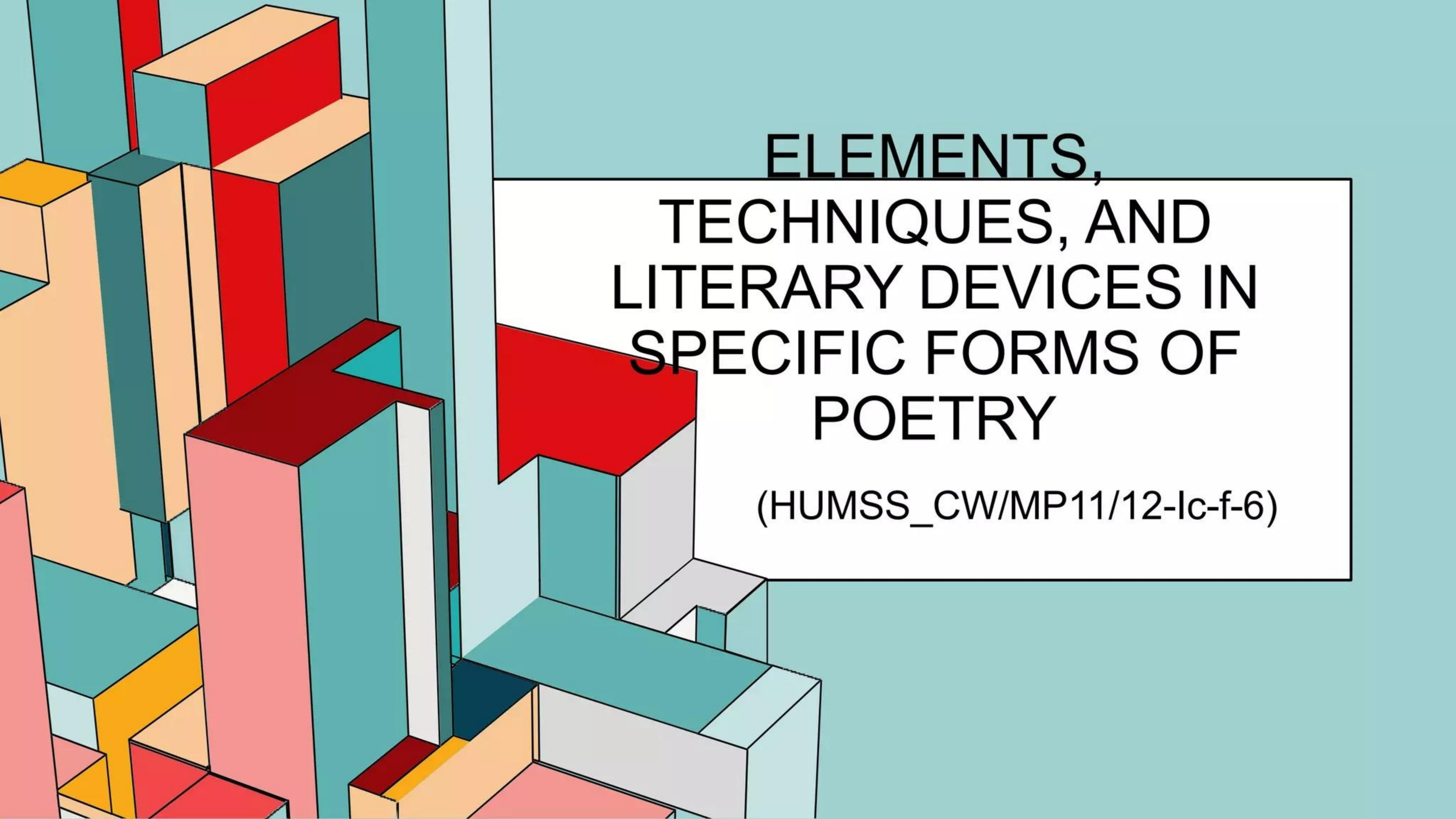




ELEMENTS, TECHNIQUES, AND LITERARY DEVICES IN SPECIFIC FORMS OF POETRY

(HUMSS_CW/MP11/12-lc-f-6)

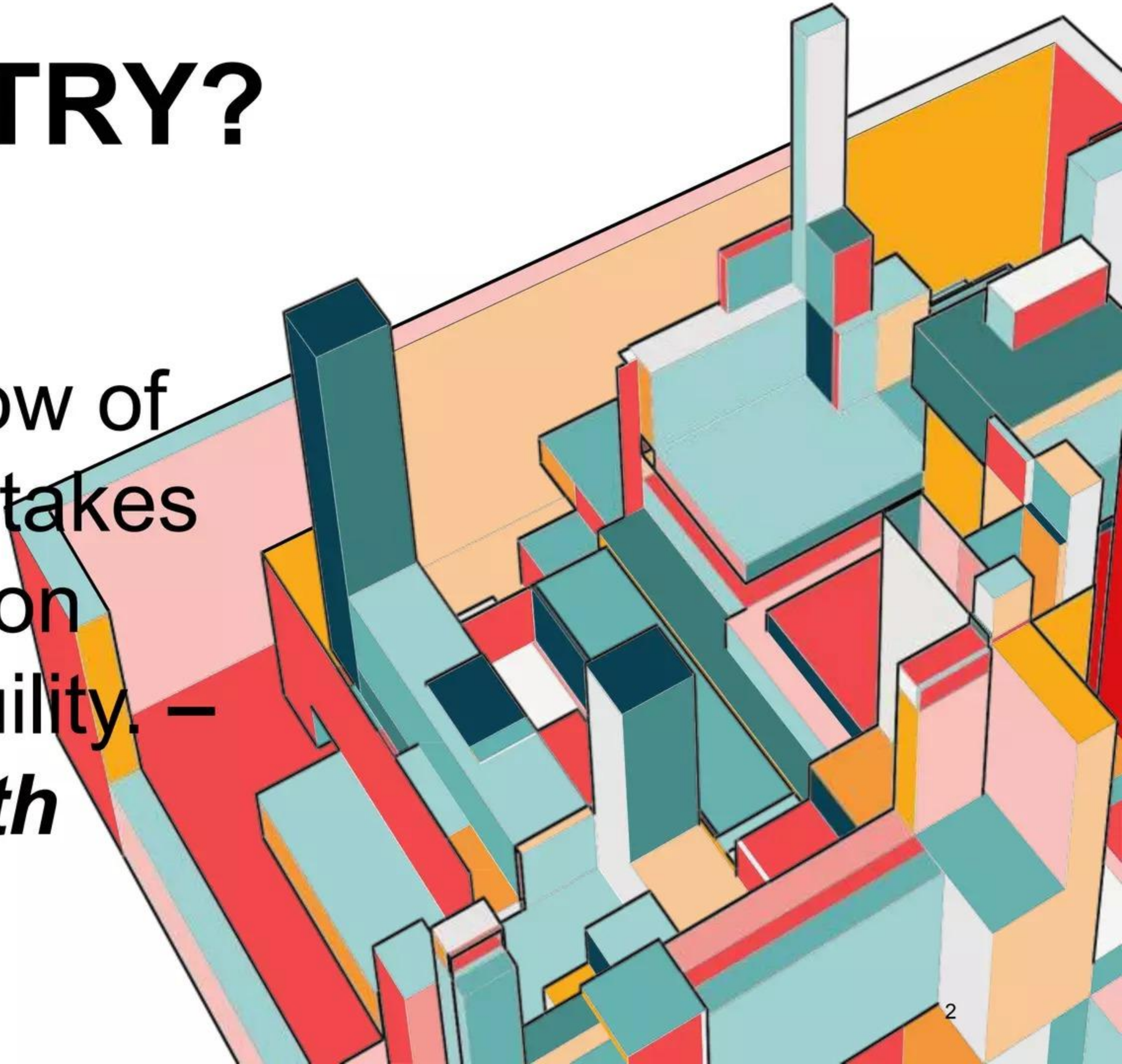
Learning Objectives:

- ☐ **Define what is Poetry and identify the elements, techniques, and literary devices in specific forms of poetry.**

WHAT IS POETRY?

Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility. —

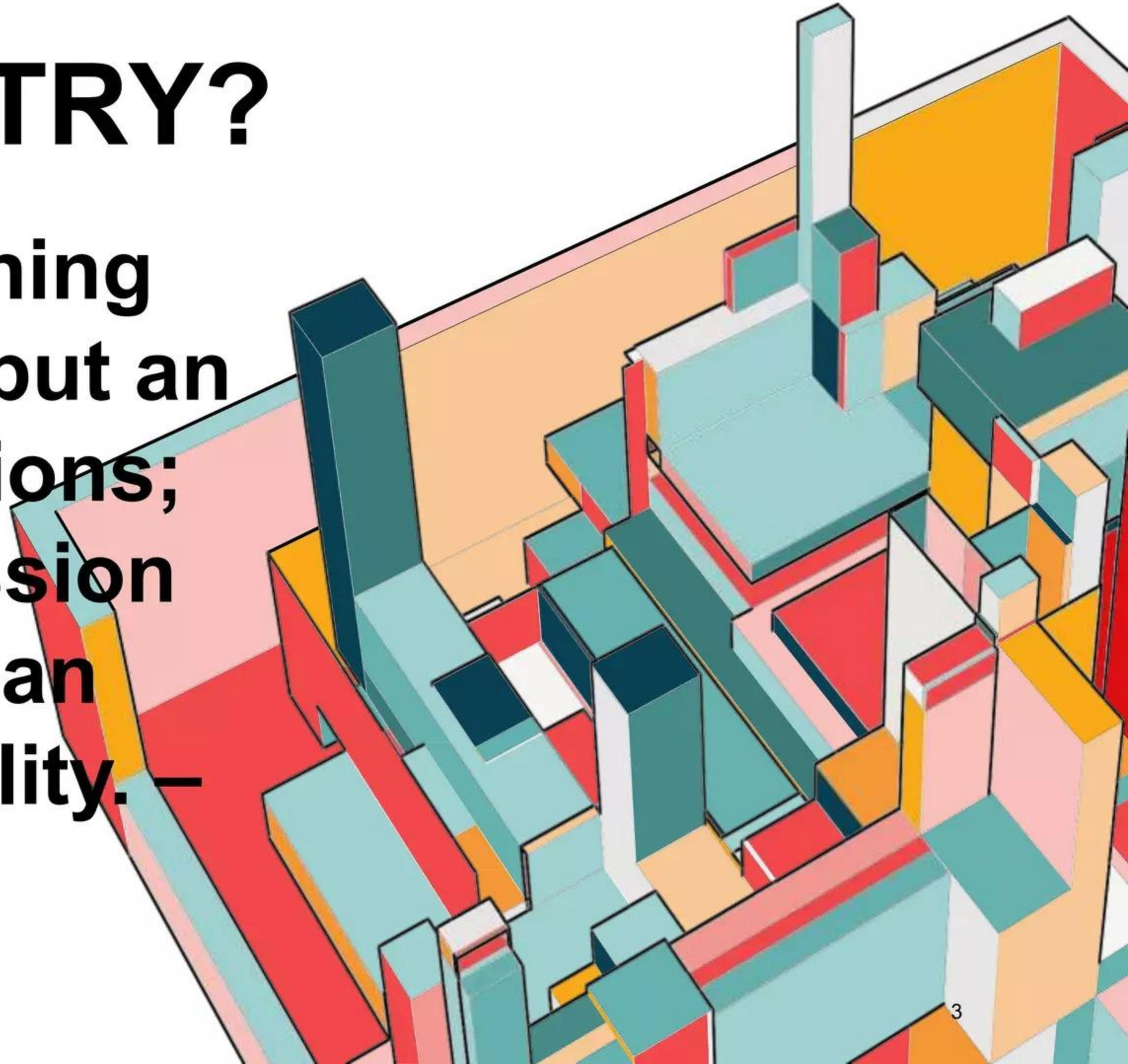
William Wordsworth



WHAT IS POETRY?

Poetry is not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotions; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape of personality. —

T.S. Eliot



WHAT IS POETRY?

- It can be defined as 'literature in a metrical form' or 'a composition forming rhythmic lines'. A poem is something that follows a particular flow of rhythm and meter.

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

1. **Form** – is the arrangement words, lines, verses, rhymes, and other features.

A poem may be **free verse** (lacks a consistent rhyme scheme, metrical pattern, or musical form), **blank verse** (written with a precise), **and rhymed poetry** (rhymes by definition but the scheme varies)

Three (3) most common types of poems according to form:

- Lyric Poetry

It is any poem with a speaker who expresses strong thoughts and feelings.

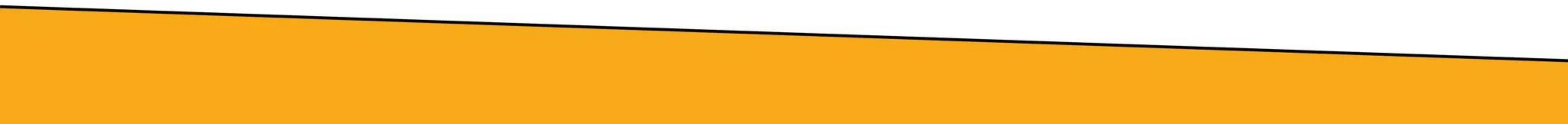
Examples:

- **Ode** - is a tribute to its subject, although the subject need not be dead, and has elaborated stanza pattern

Three (3) most common types of poems according to form:

- Lyric Poetry

Examples:

- **Ode** - is a tribute to its subject, although the subject need not be dead, and has elaborated stanza pattern
 - **Elegy** - has no set metric pattern and is written to mourn and reminisce the dead
 - **Sonnet** - is a 14-line poem which focuses on the topic of love.
- 

Three (3) most common types of poems according to form:

- Narrative Poem

It is a poem that tells or narrates a story.

Examples:

- **Ballad** - is a poem that is either poetic or musical which tells the tales of ordinary people.
- **Epic** - is lengthy and deals with the founding of a nation or any heroic themes by a certain figure or character from a distant past.

Three (3) most common types of poems according to form:

- Descriptive Poem

It is a poem that describes the world that surrounds the speaker which uses elaborate imagery and adjectives and more personal and introspective than the lyric poetry.

Examples:

- **Pastoral Poetry** – concerns the relationship between human and the natural world.

Ex: Simple, rural, and countryside life

- Derive from the word Latin words Pastor meaning “shepherd.”

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

2. **Imagery** – is believed to be the only thing that will make your poetry powerful and enticing.

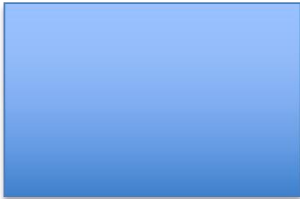
These are mental pictures the poet creates through language.

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

3. Rhyme – is the repetition of similar sounds; the most common kind of rhyme is the end rhyme which occurs at the end of two or more lines.

Example:

The mountain is high
But you can't take me higher.
The leaves are dry
And your hands are colder.

The rhyme
scheme of the
poem is 

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

3. Rhyme – is the repetition of similar sounds; the most common kind of rhyme is the end rhyme which occurs at the end of two or more lines.

Example:

The mountain is **high**
But you can't take me **higher**.
The leaves are **dry**
And your hands are **colder**.

The rhyme
scheme of the
poem is **abab**.

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

4. Sound – reinforces the meaning of the poem and the rhythm goes along with it.

Two Sound Patterns:

- **Euphony** - words are chosen for their soft consonant sounds and melodious quality (L, O, S, SH, M, N, Y, W, U, PH, A)

She loves swimming and snorkeling.

- **Cacophony** - words are chosen for their hard sounds and general obnoxiousness (K, J, T, Q, V, C, X, G, Z, CH)

The King and Queen are chill.

Common types of sound play emphasize individual sounds between and within words:

Alliteration- the repetition of initial sounds on the same line or stanza

Example: Catherine's cute colorful collar

Assonance- the repetition of vowel sounds (anywhere in the middle or end of a line or stanza)

Example: Chilling while having chitchats

Consonance: the repetition of consonant sounds (anywhere in the middle or end of a line or stanza)

Example: She is prettier and better with Peter

Onomatopoeia: words that sound like that which they describe

Example: Boom! Clap! Hiss! Roar!

Common types of sound play emphasize individual sounds between and within words:

Repetition: the repetition of entire lines or phrases to emphasize key thematic ideas and feelings.

Example: “Put out the light, and then put out the light.”-Othello

Parallel Structure: a form of repetition where the order of verbs and nouns is repeated; it may involve exact words, but it more importantly repeats sentence structure

Example: I can, I do, I will.

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

5. Line – is a very important part of a poetry for it is like one sentence. It is unnecessary to put a period at the end of each line since poetry does not conform to grammar rules.

Examples of poems classified in the number of lines:

1. **Sonnet** – 14 lines
2. **Haiku** – 3 line
3. **Limerick** – 5 lines

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

6. Stanzas – are a series of lines grouped together and separated by an empty line from other stanzas. It is a division in a poem named for the number of lines it contains and are the equivalent of a paragraph in an essay.

Example:

Couplet – two - line stanza

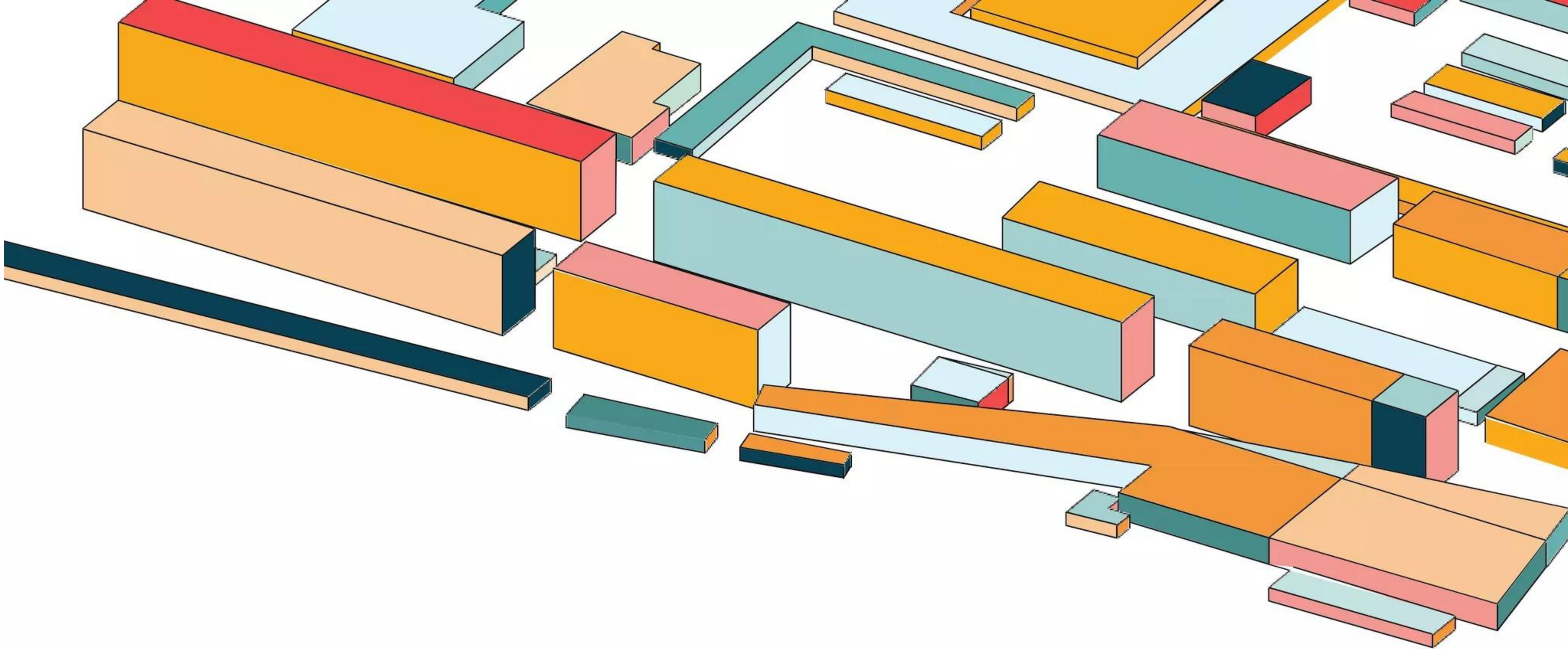
Sestet – six - line stanza

Triplet – Three-line stanza

Septet – Seven-line stanza

Quatrain – four - line stanza

Octave – eight - line stanza



TECHNIQUES AND LITERARY DEVICES

ALLITERATION

The repetition of a consonant sound at the start of 2 or more consecutive words is known as anaphora.

Example:

Class 10 poem- Snake

“And flickered his two-forked tongue
From his lips, and mused a moment,
And stopped and drank a little more,
From the burning bowels of the earth.
Use of ‘b’ sound in burning bowels.

ALLUSION

It is a reference to something else outside of the subject of the poem.

Example: from "*Nothing Gold Can Stay*" (1923) by Robert Frost

Then leaf subsides to leaf. So,

Eden sank to grief,

So, dawn goes down today.

Nothing gold can stay.

(This idea that nothing—not even Paradise—can last forever)

ANAPHORA

The repeated use of word at the start of two or more consecutive lines.

*Class 10 poem- **The Frog and the nightingale***

Said the frog:" I tried to teach her, But she was a stupid creature-

Far too nervous, far too tense.

Far too prone to influence.

The word 'Far' is used in the beginning of two consecutive lines.

ANTITHESIS

Use of opposite words in close placement

Class 10 poem- ***The Frog and the nightingale***

“Every night from dusk to dawn”

Meaning of dusk is sunrise and dawn is sunset. So the two opposite words are in close placement.

**“The voice of thunder declares my arrival;
The rainbow announces my departure.”**

Meaning of arrival is to come and departure means to go. So the two opposite words are in close placement

ASSONANCE

The repetition of a vowel sound within a sentence.

*Class 10 poem- **Class 9 poem- Seven Ages***

“All the world’s a stage and all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and entrances”

Use of sound ‘e’ (men, women, merely, players, exits and entrances)

*Class 9 poem- **The duck and the Kangaroo***

“Good gracious! How you hop!
Over the fields and the water too:

Use of sound ‘o’ (Good, you, hop, too)

ASYNDETON

A writing style in which conjunctions are omitted between words, phrases or clauses.

Class 9 poem- **The Brook**

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance

There are no conjunctions used between the four words.

CONSONANCE

The repetition of a consonant sound in a sentence. It can be at the beginning, middle or end of the word.

Class 10 poem – Not Marble Nor The Gilded Monuments

Than unswept stone, besmear'd with sluttish time

The use of consonant sound 's' and 't' in the beginning, middle and end of the words.

ENJAMBMENT

When a sentence continues into two or more lines in a poem

Class 10 poem- The Frog and the nightingale

“Once upon a time a frog
Croaked away in Bingle Bog
Every night from dusk to dawn
He croaked awn and awn and awn

The sentence continues from first to last line

HYPERBOLE

It is a Greek word meaning “overcasting”. The use of exaggeration to lay emphasis.

Class 10 poem- Ozymandias

“My name is Ozymandias, King of kings”

Here they have used hyperbole because Ozymandias refers himself as king of the kings.

IMAGERY

The creation of any sensory effect like visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile, kinesthetic, organic.(to create scenes in the poem)

Class 10 poem- The Frog and the nightingale

“But one night a nightingale
In the moonlight cold and pale
Perched upon the sumac tree
Casting forth her melody”

Here we can imagine a scene of night that is cold and nightingale is singing melodiously on a branch of sumac tree

IMAGERY

The creation of any sensory effect like visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile, kinesthetic, organic.(to create scenes in the poem)

Class 10 poem- The Frog and the nightingale

“Ducks had swum and herons waded
To her as she serenaded
And a solitary loon
Wept, beneath the summer moon

Here the poet has presented a kinesthetic imagery; this means he has described certain movements by ducks and herons that are trying to reach to the sumac tree to hear nightingale's voice.

INVERSION

It is also known as “anastrophe” the normal order of words is reversed, in order to achieve a particular effect of emphasis. (Generally the form is changed from active to passive)

Poem- *Lord Ullin's daughter*

“His horsemen hard behind us ride”

The correct form of sentence was (his horsemen riding behind us hard)

Poem- *Rime of the ancient mariner*

“The sun came up upon the left, out of the sea came he!”

The correct form of sentence was (he came out of the sea)

METAPHOR

It is indirect comparison by highlighting a particular quality of two things.

Poem- *The song of the rain*

“The field and cloud are lovers”

Here the poet is comparing field and cloud with lovers.

Poem- *Seven Ages*

“All the world’s a stage”

Here the poet has compared world with stage.

ONOMATOPOEIA

It is the usage of sound words to create a dramatic effect.

*Poem- **The frog and the nightingale***

“Once upon a time a frog
Croaked away in Bingle bog”

So, here the poet used the word ‘croaked’ which is a sound made by the frog

OXYMORON

It is when apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. (here the words are not opposite to each other like it is in antithesis but their meaning is opposite)

Poem- **Romeo and Juliet**

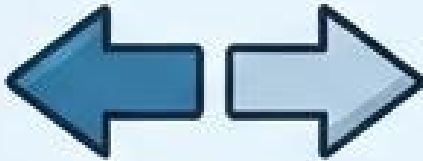
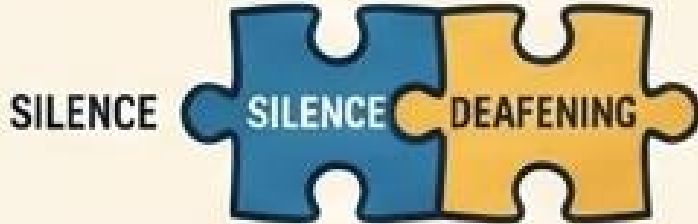
“Why, then, o brawling love! O loving hate!

Here the word brawling and love are used together. Meaning of brawl is to fight and love is to have affection for other person.

“O heavy lightness! Serious vanity!

Here also both heavy and lightness are written together though they are opposite of each other. Heavy means which has more weight and light means which has less weight.

DIFFERENCE: ANTITHESIS vs. OXYMORON

ANTITHESIS	OXYMORON
	
BALANCED CONTRAST OF IDEAS	COMBINATION OF CONTRADICTORY WORDS
	
USES PARALLEL GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE	COMPACT, OFTEN TWO ADJACENT WORDS
	

QUICK TAKEAWAY

- ANTITHESIS: PARALLEL PHRASES, OPPOSITE IDEAS.
- OXYMORON: OPPOSITE WORDS, TIGHT PHRASE.

PERSONIFICATION

It means to give human quality to an object or a non living thing.

*Poem- **The song of the rain***

“I am dotted silver threads dropped from heaven
By the gods. Nature then takes me, to adorn
Her fields and valleys.”

The poet has personified rain that describes itself as dotted silver threads from heaven

RHYME

The usage of words in a way to create musical effect. It can be internal rhyme or end rhyme.

*Poem- **The rime of the ancient mariner***

“The guests are met, the feast is set:

May’st hear the merry din

Here the rhyming words are met and set

“The ship was cheered, the harbour cleared,

Merrily did we drop

Below the Kirk, below the hill,

Below the lighthouse top

Here the rhyming words are cheered-cleared and drop-top

REPETITION

It is the repeated use of a word or line to lay emphasis

SIMILE

It is the comparison between two things or persons by using like or as.

*Poem- **Rime of the ancient mariner***

“The bride hath paced into the hall,
Red as a rose is she”

Here the bride is compared with rose by using ‘as’

Reference:

https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/elements-techniques-and-literary-devices-in-forms-of-poetrypptx/255925924?utm_source=clipboard_share_button&utm_campaign=slideshare_make_sharing_viral_v2&utm_variation=control&utm_medium=share