

## AN INTRODUCTION INTO POETRY

Today we will talk about figures of speech and the sound devices in poetry:

### Figures of Speech:

1)- **Simile** is used to make a comparison between two different objects or items that have at least one point in common.

\* In simile you must use a connective word (**as , like**)

**E.g.** she is like a star.

**She** (the first object)

**Like** (comparison word)

**Star** (the second object)

**The common point is** (light or beauty)

2)- **Metaphor** is very related to simile but without the connecting or comparison words (it is an implied simile)

**E.g.** she is a star.

3)- **Personification** is attributing life to inanimate things or objects, such as ideas and concepts.

**E.g.** The star is smiling.

4)- **Apostrophe** is very related to personification . We mean by apostrophe the addressing of someone who is absent or dead as though he were alive.

**E.g.** O' holy night.

5)- **Antithesis** means one word or a set of words that are put against one another to increase the effect of what is being said.

**E.g.** black / white - dark / night

6)- **Irony** means that you say something , but you mean something else. We have many kinds of irony , like (verbal - situational).

**E.g.** How smart you are – Your house is a castle.

### **Sound devices ((poetic devices))**

1. **Alliteration** is the repetition of an initial consonant at close intervals in the same line of poetry.

E.g. Song Sun

2. **Assonance** is the repetition of a vowel in the middle of words at close intervals in the same line of poetry.

E.g. Seat meat read ( ea- /i:/ )

Hide bride ( I - /aɪ/ )

3. **Consonance** is the repetition of the final consonant at close intervals in the same line of poetry.

E.g. Feet t eat t - slip p slop

\* All of these devices make the poem musical.

**Stanza** is a group of lines in a poem rhyming together.

**Kinds of stanza** (couplet: 2 lines – quatrain: 4 lines)

- **Sonnet** is a kind of poem that contains 14 lines.

**Kinds of sonnets** ( Shakespearean sonnet – Petrarchan sonnet).

The Shakespearean sonnet is divided into 3 quatrains and a couplet.

The rhyme scheme is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG

E.g. Eyes state cries fate

a b a b

**2- Content: (paraphrase- connotation- denotation- images – tone- literary school {it will be from Renaissance age}**

**Paraphrasing** means to explain or rephrase a poem in your own language without changing the main idea.

## LUCY

SHE dwelt among the untrodden ways  
Beside the springs of Dove,  
A Maid whom there were none to praise  
And very few to love:

A violet by a mossy stone  
Half hidden from the eye!  
Fair as a star, when only one  
Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know  
When Lucy ceased to be;  
But she is in her grave, and oh,  
The difference to me!

A SLUMBER did my spirit seal;  
I had no human fears:  
She seem'd a thing that could not feel  
The touch of earthly years.

No motion has she now, no force;  
She neither hears nor sees;  
Roll'd round in earth's diurnal course,  
With rocks, and stones, and trees

THE END