

ENGLISH: POETRY VOL.1

Scholarly 

Steve Xu
Scholarly Publishing



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EDITOR'S NOTE



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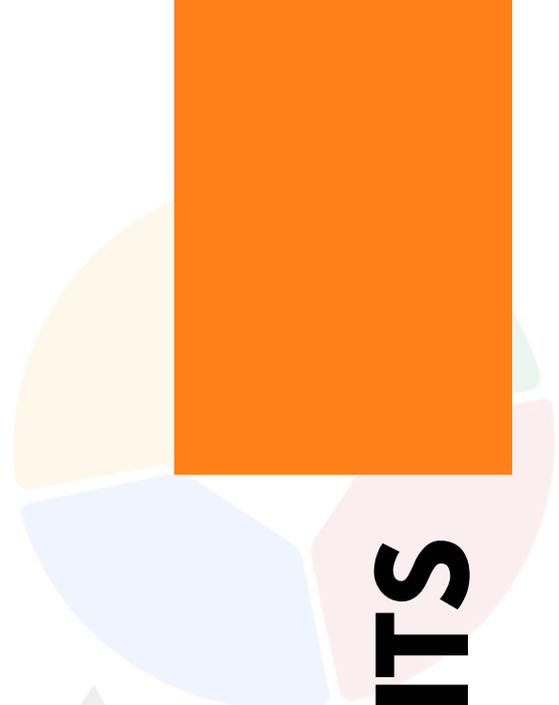
My name is Steve and I set out on a mission to truly empower kids in their educational endeavours. Having been through all the rigorous tests myself and in the education industry for over a decade I have come to understand the fundamental factors required for students to excel in their education.

I know you will find this book valuable and if you would like to speak to my team and I reach out to us here:

<https://scholarlytraining.com/>

Regards, Steve

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Unit 1 Poetry



POETRY

1.1 What is Poetry



Image 1.1.1

Poetry is an art form in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities rather than its notional and semantic content. It primarily consists of oral or literary works in which language is used in a way that the user and audience perceive to be different from ordinary prose.

It may use condensed or compressed form to convey emotion or ideas to the reader's or listener's mind or ear; it may also use musical or incantatory devices such as assonance and repetition. Poems frequently rely on imagery, word association, and the musical qualities of the language used to achieve their effect.

Poetry is distinguished by the interactive layering of all of these effects to generate meaning. Poetry is notoriously difficult to translate from one language into another due to its emphasis on linguistic form rather than using language purely for its content: a possible exception might be the Hebrew Psalms, where the beauty is found more in the balance of ideas than in specific vocabulary.

1.2 Characteristics of Poetry

Rhyme



Image 1.2.1

Rhyme occurs when the last one or more syllables of two or more words match. When the last words of the lines within a verse share this relationship, the poem is said to rhyme.

Meter



Image 1.2.2

The meter refers to the the number of syllables and the pattern in which these syllables are emphasized determine the rhythmic structure of a poem.

Scheme



Image 1.2.3

A scheme is the rhyming pattern found within a poem's verse. The scheme could include words that rhyme on each line of the stanza, alternating lines, or in couplets. We frequently represent the rhyme scheme with a letter arrangement.

POETRY

Verse



Image 1.2.4

The poem's verse describes the relationship between rhyme and meter in a poem.

Stanza

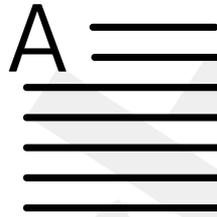


Image 1.2.5

A stanza is a group of lines within a poem's verse. They frequently, but not always, follow a similar pattern or meter or contain a similar idea. They are separated from the other stanzas in the poem by a break or a blank line.

Summary

- Poetry is an art form in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities rather than its notional and semantic content.
- There are six components or characteristics in poetry: rhyme, meter, scheme, verse, and stanza.

Unit 2

Elements of Poetry

2

2.1 Theme

A theme is the message or meaning the author puts in their poem. It is an important ingredient for the poem to become meaningful.

Example:

Annabel Lee
By Edgar Allan Poe

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.
I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea:
But we loved with a love that was more than love--
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.
And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her highborn kinsman came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

In these excerpts of Edgar Allan Poe's "Annabel Lee", the theme is love, specifically tragic love.

2.2 Rhythm

The rhythm of a poem is determined by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. It contributes to the poem's meaning and ideas being strengthened. It falls within a certain range of regularity, of specific language sound features. It is easily distinguished by the ear and the mind because it operates on a physiological level. It has a direct impact on the poem's temporal structure.

Example:

Shall I Compare Thee To a Summer's Day
by William Shakespeare

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 dim'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 ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st 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.

2.3 Sound

Rhyme and Rhyming Pattern

YA rhyme can be found in the poem when the syllables of the two different words sound similar. Rhymes are more determined with sound, and not spelling.

Example:

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

Repetition

Repetition is found when words or phrases are repeated. It can enhance the feelings and thoughts found in the poem.

Example:

But You Didn't
by Merrill Glass

Remember the time you lent me your car and I dented it?
I thought you'd kill me...
But you didn't.
Remember the time I forgot to tell you the dance was
formal, and you came in jeans?
I thought you'd hate me...
But you didn't.
There were plenty of things you did to put up with me,
to keep me happy, to love me, and there are
so many things I wanted to tell
you when you returned from
Vietnam...
But you didn't.

Alliteration

It can be found when the first letter of the word is repeated throughout the entire poem.

Example:

Swan swam over the sea,
Swim, swan, swim!
Swan swam back again
Well swum, swan!

Onomatopoeia

They are words that express sounds a subject makes.

Example:

In the movie, the buildings went boom!
When Mittens meows, it's time to feed her.

2.4 Forms and Types

Lyric Poetry

A type of poetry where the author narrates their passionate feelings and thoughts into the poem.

Example:

If I Could Tell You

by W.H. Auden

Time will say nothing but I told you so,
Time only knows the price we have to pay;
If I could tell you I would let you know.
If we should weep when clowns put on their show,
If we should stumble when musicians play,
Time will say nothing but I told you so.
There are no fortunes to be told, although,
Because I love you more than I can say,
If I could tell you I would let you know.

Narrative Poetry

A type of poetry that tells a story, consisting of a plot (rising action, climax, falling action) and characters.

Example:

The Iliad

By Homer

Sing, Goddess, Achilles' rage,
Black and murderous, that cost the Greeks
Incalculable pain, pitched countless souls
Of heroes into Hades' dark,
And left their bodies to rot as feasts
For dogs and birds, as Zeus' will was done.
Begin with the clash between Agamemnon-
The Greek warlord - and godlike Achilles.

Descriptive Poetry

A type of poetry that goes into detail about an environment or the author's surroundings.

Example:

Midnight and Moonlight

by Kelly Roper

Her hair as dark as midnight
Sleek and wavy, trailing down.
Her skin as pale as moonlight
Projects a silvery glow all around.
The night so cool and quiet,
As the stars twinkle in the sky.
And all of nature stands in awe,
As this beauty passes by.

2.5 Imagery

Visual Imagery

It is the sense of sight. It involves graphics, images, and scenes.

Example:

The yellows and blues of the flowers in Carol's painting are vibrant.

Auditory Imagery

It is the sense of hearing. It involves noises, sounds, and music.

Example:

There was a loud crash in the kitchen.

Tactile Imagery

It is the sense of touch. It involves physical textures.

Example:

My pet cat, Goldilocks, has her fur combed so it can be soft and silky.

ELEMENTS OF POETRY

Olfactory Imagery

It is the sense of smell. It involves scents and odors.

Example:

As I step into grandmother's home, I can smell the sweetness of her baked pies and cookies.

Gustatory Imagery

It is the sense of taste. It involves flavors.

Example:

The candies Mario bought were pretty sour.

Summary

- The elements of poetry are the theme, rhythm, sound, forms and type, and imagery.
- There are three main forms: lyric, narrative, and descriptive
- There are five types of imagery: visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory and gustatory.

Unit 3

Literary Techniques used in Poetry

3

3.1 Figurative Language

Many sentences in literature and everyday communication use figurative language. Figurative language conveys meaning by asking the reader or listener to comprehend something in relation to another thing, action, or image. Figurative language contrasts with literal language, which explicitly describes something rather than referring to something else.

Figurative language, or figures of speech, is a creative method of using words and using it beyond their literal definition to heighten the reader's imagination.

Simile



Image 3.1.1

Simile is used when comparing two subjects with the use of 'like' or 'as.'

Example:

"You are as dense as a rock."

Metaphor



Image 3.1.2

Metaphors are also used to compare two subjects. However, unlike similes, it does not use 'like' or 'as.' It describes or does something that is not literally true.

Example:

"My friend is the light of my life."

Onomatopoeia

BAA!



Image 3.1.3

These are words assigned to represent sounds.

Example:

"Bark, bark!"

Hyperbole



**HE'S GOT
TONS OF
MONEY.**

Image 3.1.4

This figure of speech tends to exaggerate words to emphasize a point.

Example:

"The weather today feels like a thousand suns."

Asyndeton

**"I CAME,
I SAW,
I CONQUERED."**



Image 3.1.5

In asyndetons, conjunctions are commonly removed between words, phrases, or clauses. By shortening a sentence, it helps to concentrate on its significance or meaning.

Example:

"I came, I saw, I conquered."

Polysyndeton

THE DINNER WAS SO GOOD; I
ATE THE CHICKEN, AND THE
SALAD, AND THE TURKEY, AND
THE WILD RICE, AND THE BREAD



Image 3.1.6

It is the opposite of asyndeton. They are literary devices that use the same conjunction in quick succession.

Example:

"Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers."

Foreshadowing



Image 3.1.7

Foreshadowing is a hint that suggests what will occur in the character's future within the literature.

Example:

Romeo and Juliet
by William Shakespeare

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.

Flashbacking



Image 3.1.8

Flashbacks are a literary technique of interrupting the chronological order of events to go back to a previous event that has happened in the past.

Example:

"The fireworks sent him back to the time of gunpowder and the stench of iron wafting in the air."

Personification

THE TREE IS
DANCING IN THE
WIND.

Image 3.1.9

This figurative language assigns human characteristics and behavior on inanimate objects or animals.

Example:

"The words began to dance across the pages."

Alliteration

PETER PIPER
PICKED A PECK OF
PICKLED PEPPERS

Image 3.1.10

Alliteration occurs when two or more words begin with the same sound. Alliteration is an excellent approach to draw the reader's attention to a specific point in the poetry.

Example:

"The drizzly, drippy drain drove me insane."

Assonance

Image 3.1.11

Assonance occurs when vowel sounds are repeated in two or more words in the poem that are near to each other but have distinct consonants.

Example:

"The octopus flopped on the cot — kerplop!"

Anaphora



With malice toward none,
with charity for all, with
firmness in the right

Image 3.1.12

Anaphora refers to a poetry in which the same phrase appears at the beginning of each line. Sometimes anaphora is a key component of the poem's structure; other times, writers simply utilise anaphora in one or two stanzas, rather than the entire piece.

Example:

Sonnet 66
by William Shakespeare

Tired with all these, for restful death I cry,
As to behold desert a beggar born,
And needy nothing trimm'd in jollity,
And purest faith unhappily forsworn,
And gilded honour shamefully misplac'd,
And maiden virtue rudely strumpeted,
And right perfection wrongfully disgrac'd,
And strength by limping sway disabled
And art made tongue-tied by authority,

Metonymy



Image 3.1.13

A metonymy occurs when a writer replaces "a part for a part," using one noun to describe another.

Example:

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

LANGUAGE & TECHNIQUE

Summary

- Figurative language, or figures of speech, is a creative method of using words and using it beyond their literal definition to heighten the reader's imagination.
- Examples of figurative languages are simile, metaphor, personification, asyndeton, polysyndeton, onomatopoeia, foreshadowing, flashbacking, alliteration, assonance, anaphora, and metonymy.

