

Name _____

English 8

Poetry

Poetry Terms and Poetic Devices

*Stanza:

-Poems are usually organized in groups of lines that form units in a poem (just as paragraphs are units of a story)

* Personification:

-giving inanimate objects human qualities

The wind stood up and gave a shout.

*Couplets: A pair of rhymed lines that may or may not constitute a separate stanza in poem (a couple= two= a pair)



A sonnet from *Romeo and Juliet*: The Prologue contains a couplet at the end. A sonnet contains 14 lines. The last two lines (13 and 14) rhyme= couplet.

13 The which if you with patient ears attend, a
14 What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend. a

*Alliteration:

-the repetition of consonant sounds- especially at the beginning of words.

Crazy cats kept coming constantly. Large llamas lounge lazily.

Note the “S” sound:

“Slowly, silently, now the moon

Walks the night in her silver shoon (shoes)

This way, and that, she peers, and sees

Silver fruit upon silver trees”

“Silver” by Walter de la Mare

***Assonance:**

-the repetition of vowel sounds to create internal rhyming

the silken sad uncertain rustling of each
purple curtain

— Edgar Allan Poe, "The Raven"

***Onomatopoeia:**

-The formation or use of words (such as *hiss* or *murmur*) that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

sputter, splat, squirt, scrape, clink, clank, clunk, clatter, crash, bang, beep, buzz, bang

***Simile:**

-a comparison between two things using like or as

The sun is like a lemon. The sun is as yellow as a lemon. Kino hissed like a snake.

*** Metaphor:**

-a comparison between two things

Kino was a terrible machine now. The pearl is the world.

*** Hyperbole:**

-an exaggeration

My book bag weighs a million pounds.

***Imagery:**

-a description, using the five senses to describe a topic in great detail, helps create an image in the reader's mind:

***the description of the pearl by Steinbeck, the description of the Hunger Games beginning ceremony**

***Style:**

The way an author chooses words, arranges them in sentences or in lines of dialogue or verse, and develops ideas and actions with description, imagery, and other literary techniques.

***Rhyme and Meter:**

Rhyme is the repetition of sounds at the ends of words. The most traditional type of rhyme is END RHYME, or rhyming words at the end of the lines. INTERNAL RHYMES occur within the lines.

The meter of a poem is its rhythmical pattern. The pattern is determined by the number and types of stresses or beats in each line.

Poetry that does not have a regular meter is called FREE VERSE.

***perfect rhyme: also known as exact rhyme**

— is when the later part of the word or phrase is identical sounding to another.

***free verse: Poetry without a regular pattern of meter or rhyme.**

The verse is "free" in not being bound by earlier poetic conventions requiring poems to adhere to an explicit and identifiable meter and rhyme scheme in a form such as the sonnet or ballad.

***Blank verse: regular meter, but no rhyme**

(iambic pentameter: is defined by its rhythm of pairing ten syllables for each line into five pairs. Shakespeare closely follows this.)

***Rhyme schemes:**

- a regular pattern of rhyme in a poem, to indicate the rhyme scheme of a poem, one uses lower case letters.

Three Types of Rhyme Schemes:

Poem 1

a

b

a

b

Poem 2

a

a

a

b

b

b

Poem 3

Shakespeare Sonnet (14 lines) CHORUS.

Rhyme Scheme ABABCDCEFEFGG

Chorus

- 1 Two households, both alike in dignity, a
- 2 In fair Verona, where we lay our scene, b
- 3 From ancient grudge break to new mutiny, a
- 4 Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. b
- 5 From forth the fatal loins of these two foes c
- 6 A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life; d
- 7 Whose misadventured piteous overthrows c
- 8 Do with their death bury their parents' strife. d
- 9 The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, e
- 10 And the continuance of their parents' rage, f
- 11 Which, but their children's end, nought could remove, e
- 12 Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage; f
- 13 The which if you with patient ears attend, g
- 14 What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend. g

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**THE FUNERAL: by Gordon Parks:
A Trip Home In Memory Of His Father**

After many snows I was home again.
Time had whittled down to mere hills the great mountains
of my childhood.
Raging rivers I once swam trickled now like gentle streams
and the wide road curving on to China or Kansas City
or perhaps Calcutta
had withered to a crooked path of dust
ending abruptly at the county burial ground.
Only the giant that was my father remained the same.
A hundred strong men strained beneath his coffin
when they bore him to his grave.

1. In the first line, “snows” most likely means:
a. Years b. Rain c. Days d. Holidays
2. Compared to the speakers memory, the mountains, rivers, and roads of his hometown are really quite:
a. Ugly b. beautiful c. small d. immense
3. “A hundred strong men” is an example of:
a. Alliteration b. assonance c. hyperbole d. onomatopoeia

1. "His absurd whiskers sticking out like a cartoon mouse" is an example of:
a. personification b. allusion c. hyperbole d. simile
2. In Part II of the poem, the mouse:
a. Dies horrible c. turns into a turtle
b. returns to nature d. Eats cheese
3. The theme of the poem is:
a. Life is difficult for some people and things
b. Save the animals
c. Watch cartoons
d. Mice are nice

