



UNIT 3

POETRY

POETIC DEVICES

Stanza, Lines & Rhyming

Excerpt from: Roald Dahl's "Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf"

a group
of lines

Stanza



"What great big ears you have, Grandma,"
"All the better to hear you with," the Wolf replied.
"What great big eyes you have, Grandma."
said Little Red Riding Hood.
"All the better to see you with,"
the Wolf replied.

separated from
other stanzas with
an extra space

} ← **Stanza Break**

single line
of
poetry

Line



He sat there watching her and smiled.
He thought, I'm going to eat this child.
Compared with her old Grandmamma
She's going to taste like caviar.
Then Little Red Riding Hood said,
"But Grandma, what a lovely great big furry coat you have on."
"That's wrong!" cried Wolf. "Have you forgot...."

← **Rhyming**

end with the
same sound

ALLITERATION & REPETITION

Alliteration:

repeating the same letter or letters at the beginning of closely connected words

Example:

Ask Aden

by: Harryette Mullen

Are **a**ardvarks **a**nxious?

Do **d**ragons **d**ream?

Ever seen an **e**ager **e**lephant?

Newts are **n**ever **n**ervous, are they?

Repetition:

using the same thing more than one time in a row

Example:

Excerpt from: Wishes

by Norman Ault

What do you look for, what do you seek?

A silver bird with a golden beak.

What do you long for, what do you crave?

Golden gems in a silver cave.

What do you lack, and what do you need?

A silver sword and a golden steed

POINT OF VIEWS

What angle or perspective they want to take on their subject, or whom the poem's narrator will be.

First Person:

is used when narrators describe stories or events from their perspective

Includes words: I, me, my, we, or us.

Example: "One time I dreamed I could fly."

Third Person:

is used when speakers or narrators describe stories or events that do not include them as characters.

Includes words: he, she, it, or they.

Example: "Once, Lauren dreamed she could fly."

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Figurative Language:

words or phrases that mean more than their dictionary definition. *Two examples of figurative language: similes & metaphors.*

Literal Meaning:

the dictionary definition of a word

Simile:

It is a comparison of two different things using the word like or as

Example: fester like a sore **Meaning:** to grow infected

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE CONT...

Metaphor:

comparison that does not use like or as

Example: Life is a roller coaster. **Meaning:** life has highs and lows

Anaphora:

is the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of consecutive lines

Excerpt: “She Had Some Horses” by Joy Harjo

She had horses who were bodies of sand.
She had horses who were maps drawn of blood.
She had horses who were skins of ocean water.
She had horses who were the blue air of sky.
She had horses who were fur and teeth.
She had horses who were clay and would break.
She had horses who were splintered red cliff.