

3.6 Unit 1 Sec 2 Poetry Terminology

Define Poem:

Give the three elements of a poem and some information about each:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Poetic Language consists of:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Poetry combines:

Define Stanza:

Rhythm: the pattern of stresses within a line of verse. All word combinations have rhythm, formed by stressed and unstressed syllables. Rhythm is an integral or important part of poetry. Rhythm is also created by having poetry lines that develop repeated patterns.

Sensory Imagery Appeals to (give the 5 senses):

When reading a poem aloud, it should be given:

Two Main Categories of Poems (Done for You):

(1) Rhyming (some sort of rhyming pattern is evident)

Rhyme Scheme:

- a rhyming pattern emerges when end words of poetry lines have the same sound, making them rhyme.
- We usually label rhyme schemes by the stanza and begin the letter patterns again for every new stanza. If a poem is not broken into stanzas, we might label enough lines to understand the rhyming pattern that is occurring.
- The first line is labelled as “A” and then any other end words of other poetry lines in the stanza that rhyme would also be labeled as A. End words that do not rhyme are labelled with a new letter, and this is repeated for the entire stanza or enough lines to form the obvious pattern, if one does exist.

Example:

A Nation's Strength (1847) - Excerpt (only part of the text is given)

William Ralph Emerson

What makes a nation's pillars high (A)
And its foundations strong? (B)
What makes it mighty to defy (A)
The foes that round it throng? (B)

It is not gold. Its kingdoms grand (A)
Go down in battle shock; (B)
Its shafts are laid on sinking sand, (A)
Not on abiding rock. (B)

*Notice how a rhyming pattern quickly becomes evident.

A general statement that can be made: End rhymes alternate in this poem.

(1) Free Verse is said to have “poetic license,” meaning that the poet may write freely, doing whatever best serves the intended message.

When referring to or quoting a lines of poetry it is done like this:

(2) a single line example

(2-6) more than one line

Open and use the Figurative Language Information linked page within your Unit 1 Sec 2 Poetry Notes course page to complete the following. This information document is encrypted, so you will need to retype the definitions. For each figurative language type, **give the definition, and create your own example** to show you have a true understanding. You must memorize these figurative language types, and be able to identify them in various texts in this course. On your midterm exam, you are asked to identify each of the types so this is very important information for you. Please note that all types of writing use figurative language, but this has been included within this poetry section, because poetry uses figurative language in a very concentrated way.

Figures of Speech

Simile -

Example:

Metaphor -

Example:

Extended/Implied Metaphor -

No example required

Allusions -

Example:

Personification -

Example:

Hyperbole -

Example:

Imagery:

Example:

Alliteration -

Example:

Sound Devices

Onomatopoeia -

Example:

Repetition -

Example:

Euphony -

Example:

Cacophony -

Example:

Similes and Metaphors

How are similes and metaphors the same?

How are similes and metaphors different?

Even though two unlike things are being compared, how can you immediately tell if the comparison is a simile or a metaphor at a quick glance?