

Poetry

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What is the purpose of poetry?

To create the possibility of wonder, admiration, enthusiasm, mystery, and the sense that life is **marvelous**.

What is the role of poetry?

To make life **a marvel**.

Marvel is derived from Latin word “Mirari”.

Marvel (n) wonder, surprise, admiration, amazement

Marvelous (adj) wonderful, surprised, admirable, amazed

How does poetry give us a sense of the mystery and marvel of life?

It does through
the music of language.

How do the words sing?

By using
the basic elements of poetry.

Speaker

The voice that
communicates with the reader of a poem.

*A poem's speaker can be
the voice of person, an animal, or a thing.*

Bit my pretty red heart in two.
I was ten when they buried you.
At twenty I tried to die
And get back, back, back to you.
I thought even the bones would do.

Who is speaker?

Speaker



You stand at the blackboard, daddy,
In the picture I have of you,
A cleft in your chin instead of your foot
But no less a devil for that, no not,
Any less the black man who

Bit my pretty red heart in two.
I was ten when they buried you.
At twenty I tried to die
And get back, back, back to you.
I thought even the bones would do.

Who is speaker?

A child

(a daughter
or a son)

Lines and stanzas



A line is a horizontal row of words.

(It may or may not form a complete sentence.)

A stanza is a group of lines forming a unit.

The stanzas in a poem are separated by
a line of space.

Bit my pretty red heart in two.
I was ten when they buried you.
At twenty I tried to die
And get back, back, back to you.
I thought even the bones would do.

How many lines?
How many stanzas?

4 lines, 1 stanza

Lines and stanzas

You stand at the blackboard, daddy,
In the picture I have of you,
A cleft in your chin instead of your foot
But no less a devil for that, no not,
Any less the black man who

Bit my pretty red heart in two.
I was ten when they buried you.
At twenty I tried to die
And get back, back, back to you.
I thought even the bones would do.

How many lines?
How many stanzas?

8 lines, 2 stanzas

Stanzas

- | | | |
|--------------|----|-------|
| 1) Couplets | 2 | lines |
| 2) Tercets | 3 | lines |
| 3) Quatrains | 4 | lines |
| 4) Sonnet | 14 | lines |

Three quatrains + the couplet

Stanzas



Praise

In Praise of Their Divorce
Tony Hoagland, 1953

Couplets

And when I heard about the divorce of my friends,
I couldn't help but be proud of them,

that man and that woman setting off in different directions,
like pilgrims in a proverb

—him to buy his very own toaster oven,
her seeking a prescription for sleeping pills.

Let us keep in mind the hidden forces
which had struggled underground for years

Stanzas



Loneliness

Acquainted with the Night

Robert Frost, 1874 - 1963

Tercets

I have been one acquainted with the night.
I have walked out in rain—and back in rain.
I have outwalked the furthest city light.

I have looked down the saddest city lane.
I have passed by the watchman on his beat
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to explain.

I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet
When far away an interrupted cry
Came over houses from another street,

But not to call me back or say good-bye;
And further still at an unearthly height,
One luminary clock against the sky

Stanzas



Quatrains

Chaos Is the New Calm

Wyn Cooper

**Chaos is the new calm
violence the new balm
to be spread on lips
unused to a kiss.**

**Left is the new right
as I brace for a fight
with a man who stands
on his remaining hand.**

Stanzas



SONNET 130

William Shakespeare

Sonnet

**My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.**

**I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.**

**I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:**

**And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.**

Rhythm and meter



Rhythm is the pattern of sound created by the arrangement of stressed (') and unstressed (-) syllables in a line.

(Rhythm can be regular or irregular.)

U / U / U / U / U /
When I consider how my light is spent,
U / U / U / U / U /
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,
U / U / U / U / U /
And that one Talent which is death to hide,
/ U U / U U U /
Lodged with me useless, though my soul
U /
more bent . . .

Rhythm and meter

Meter is a regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables that sets the overall rhythm of the poems.

The basic unit in measuring rhythm is **the foot**. Foot contains **one stressed** syllable marked with (') and **one or more unstressed** syllables marked with (˘).

Foot (Feet)



iambic ◡ ◻

An unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.

trochaic ◻ ◡

A stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable.

anapestic ◡ ◡ ◻

Two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable.

dactylic ◻ ◡ ◡

A stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables.

Line - Stanza - Feet



u / u / u / u / u /

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

Sonnet 130

Sonnet, 14 lines, iambic foot

Rhyme



Rhyme is the repetition of
the same stressed vowel sound
and any succeeding sounds in two or more words.

- 1) Internal rhyme occurs **within a line of poetry**.
- 2) End rhyme occurs only **at the ends of lines**.
- 3) Eye rhymes **look alike**, but **don't sound alike**,
like tough and bough, mint and pint, or through and “rough.”
- 4) Perfect rhyme sounds just like what it means.
A perfect rhyme **rhymes perfectly**, as in cat and hat.

Rhyme



When end rhymes are arranged in a certain way in a poem,
we call that the poem's rhyme scheme.

Does it go ABABABCC?

How about AABBCDD?

End rhyme



It occurs at the ends of lines.

I have been one acquainted with the night.
I have walked out in rain—and back in **rain**.
I have outwalked the furthest city light.

A
B
A

I have looked down the saddest city **lane**.
I have passed by the watchman on his beat
And dropped my eyes, unwilling to **explain**.

B
C
B

I have stood still and stopped the sound of feet
When far away an interrupted cry
Came over houses from another street,

C
D
C

Eye rhyme

It occurs at the ends of lines.

They look alike, but don't sound alike.

Chaos is the new calm
violence the new balm
to be spread on lips
unused to a kiss.

A

A

B

B

Left is the new right
as I brace for a fight
with a man who stands
on his remaining hand.

C

C

D

D

Perfect rhyme



A perfect rhyme rhymes perfectly.

She was a phantom of **delight**
When first she gleam'd upon my **sight**;
A lovely apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of twilight **fair**;
Like twilight's, too, her dusky **hair**;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful dawn;
A dancing shape, an image **gay**,
To haunt, to startle, and way**lay**.

A
A
B
B
C
C
D
D
E
E

Internal rhyme

It occurs within lines of poetry.

Internal rhymes are **alliteration** and **assonance**.

And the Raven, never flitting, **s**till is **s**itting, **s**till is **s**itting
On the **p**allid bust of **P**allas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a **d**emon's that is **d**reaming,
And the **l**amp-**l**ight o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my **s**oul from out that shadow that lies **f**loating on the **f**loor
Shall be lifted—nevermore!

Elements of Poetry

Couplets
2 lines

Tercets
3 lines

4
Stanzas

Quatrains
4 lines

Sonnet
14 lines

Elements of Poetry

Iambic

— /

Trochaic

/ —

4
Feet

Anapest

— — /

Dactyl

/ — —

Elements of Poetry

**Internal
rhyme**

**End
rhyme
(ABAB)**

**4
Rhymes**

**Eye
rhyme
(AABB)**

**Perfect
rhyme**

Sound devices

- Alliteration
- Consonance
- Assonance
- Onomatopoeia



Sound devices - Alliteration



The repetition of consonant sounds
at the beginnings of words.

He sings a solitary song that whistles in the wind.

He sells seashells by the seashore.

The shells she sells are surely seashells.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

A big black bug bit a big black dog on his big black nose!

Sound devices - Consonance



The repetition of consonant sounds within words or at the ends of words.

The shellss she sells are surely seashells.

Peterp Piperp picked a peck of pickledp peppers.

A bigb black bug bit a bigb black dog on his bigb black nose!

Sound devices - Assonance



The repetition of vowel sounds
within non-rhyming words.

And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side of
my darling, my darling, my life and my bride.

Six sick hicks nick six slick bricks with picks and sticks.

I must confess that in my quest I felt depressed
and restless.

Sound devices - Onomatopoeia

The use of a word or phrase
that imitates or suggests
the sound of what it describes.

Summer has come,

Sing loud, cuckoo!

The seed grows and the meadow blossoms,

And the wood springs;

Sing, cuckoo!

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



“Denotation”

The literal or dictionary meaning of a word.
Literal language seeks to convey denotation,
or exact meaning.

“Connotation”

The suggested or implied meanings
associated with a word
beyond its dictionary definition, or denotation.

Figurative Language

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



A. Denotation B. Connotation

1. The moon is very beautiful tonight. **A**
2. You are my sunshine. **B**

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Language or expressions that are
not literally true but express some truth
beyond the literal level.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



- 1) Symbol
- 2) Imagery
- 3) Simile
- 4) Metaphor
- 5) Personification
- 6) Hyperbole / Overstatement / Exaggeration
- 7) Understatement
- 8) Oxymoron
- 9) Irony
- 10) Allusion

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Symbol

An object, person, place, or experience that means more than what it is.

Symbolism is the use of images to represent internal realities.

Swimming through the tunnel is a symbolic act for Jerry in Doris Lessing's "Through the Tunnel."
The act means that he is growing up.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Symbol

- The use of one thing to represent another.
- Something that stands for something else.
- An Object that represents a thought or idea.

A dove is a symbol of peace.

A color purple symbolizes royalty.

The rose is a symbol of

The color white symbolizes

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Imagery (Imago=Image)

Descriptive language which is used to represent objects, feelings, and thoughts.

The “word pictures” that writers create to help evoke an emotional response.

The use of description that helps readers imagine how something looks, sounds, feels, smells, or tastes.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Imagery (Imago=Image)

To create effective images writers use sensory details that often appeal to one or more of the five senses: sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell.

On a starry winter night in Portugal
Where the ocean kissed the southern shore
Came and went like time spend through an hourglass.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Simile

A figure of speech using **like** or **as**
to compare two seemingly unlike things.

(Conj: as if, as though, as when, such, than, thus)

(Verbs: appear, compare, resemble, seem)

He eats like a pig.

I wandered lonely as a cloud.

The holy time is quiet as a nun.

The fought like cats and dogs.

My fingers were colder than ice cubes. “Everything at once”

Busy as a bee.

Brave as a lion.

As dry as a bone.

As easy as shooting fish in a barrel.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Metaphor

A figure of speech that compares two or more things that have something in common

It uses “**v. to be**” to compare.

In contrast to a simile,
a metaphor **implies** the comparison instead of stating
it directly.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Metaphor

The chair is a rock.
You are my sunshine.

Hope is something with feathers.
The speaker describes hope as a bird.
("the thing with feathers")

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Personification

A figure of speech in which an animal, object, force of nature, or idea is given human qualities or characteristics.

It is a giving human characteristic to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas.

This can really affect the way the reader imagines things.

The wind howled through the night.
Opportunity knocked on the door.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Apostrophe

A figure of speech in which some absent or non-existent person or thing is addressed as if present and capable of understanding.

Addressing something absent or not human as if it were there or could answer back.

To clock: “why aren’t you moving faster.”

Hello darkness, my old friend,
I’ve come to talk with you again.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)

Hyperbole / Overstatement / Exaggeration

A figure of speech that uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, make a point, or evoke humor.

Making to seem more important than it really is.

I am richer than Brunei's Sultan.

All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.

I love you a lot. I can even bring the moon for you.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Understatement

Language that makes something seem less than
it really is.

It may be used to insert humor or to focus
the reader's attention on something
the author wants to emphasize.

Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt say,
“We are just ordinary person.”

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Oxymoron

A figure of speech consisting of two seemingly contradictory terms.

Bright darkness.	Wise fool.	Hateful love
Great Depression	Jumbo shrimp	Cruel to be kind
Pain for pleasure	Clearly confused	Act naturally
Beautifully painful	Painfully beautiful	Deafening silence
Pretty ugly	Pretty fierce	Pretty cruel
Definitely maybe	Living dead	Walking dead
Only choice	Amazingly awful	Alone together

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Oxymoron

Virtual reality

Happy sad

Awfully good

Dark light

Open secret

Awfully lucky

Tiny elephant

Growing smaller

Weirdly normal

Sad joy

Sweet agony

Random order

Disgustingly delicious

Awfully delicious

Light darkness

Passive aggressive

Awfully pretty

Wake up dead

Least favorite

Unpopular celebrity

Noticeable absence

Good grief

Original copy

Run slowly

Small crowd

Dark snow

Appear invisible

Big baby

Goodbye reception

True myth

Worthless gold

Short wait

Parting is such sweet sorrow.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Irony

A contrast or discrepancy between appearance and reality, or between what is expected and what actually happens.

The use of words that mean the opposite of what you really think especially in order to be funny.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Irony

- I posted a video on YouTube about how boring and useless YouTube is.
- The name of Britain's biggest dog was "Tiny".
- The butter is as soft as a marble piece.
- "Oh great! Now you have broken my new camera."

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Allusion

A reference in a work of literature to a character, place, or situation from history or from another work of literature, music, or art.

It is a brief reference to a famous historical event or literary writing or a reference to a person, place, or thing – often literary, mythological, and historical.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Allusion

Biblical: Old as Methuselah.

Classical: Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.

Literary: “Love Story” song of Taylor Swift
(Romeo and Juliet)

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Rhetorical Question

A question not meant to be answered but asked solely to produce an effect or to make a statement.

The purpose to such a question, whose answer is obvious, is usually to make a deeper impression upon hearer or reader than direct statement would. Its effect is to make the reader stop and think about what is being asked.

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Sarcasm

Language that conveys a certain idea
by saying just the opposite.

A remark intended to hurt someone.

Nice Perfume. Must you marinated it?
If it's raining outside and you say,
"What a beautiful day!"

Figures of speech (Figurative Language)



Atmosphere

The overall feeling of a work
which is related to tone and mood.

Tone

The author's attitude towards
the subject of the work, usually
positive or negative.

The tone could be pessimistic,
optimistic, angry, or sarcastic.

Mood

The feeling created in the
reader by a literary work.

The mood may be suggested
by the writer's choice of words,
by events in the work, or by the
physical setting.

A wooden bookshelf filled with books, a small metal pitcher, and decorative items. The text "Thank you for your attention" is overlaid in the center.

Thank you
for
your attention