

INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE

Prepared by:
Lect. Huda Abdullah Abdulateef

I. What is Literature?

Literature is

- A Writing whose values lie in the beauty of its form and emotional effects.
- A form of human expressions.
- A body of writing belonging to a language or people, which gives pleasures, entertainment and moral lessons.

II. Objectives of Literature

Literature enriches our:

- education.
- language learning.
- understanding of other cultures and life.
- Entertainment, pleasure and moral lessons.
- Personal involvement: it makes the reader inhabit the text.

III. The Genres of Literature

Genres of Literature

Main Genres

Poetry

Prose

Drama

Sub - Genres

Genres of Literature

Poetry

Narrative
Dramatic
Lyrical

Prose

Novel
Novella
Short Story
Essay
Article
Criticism
Letter
Biography
Autobiography

Drama

Tragedy
Comedy
Mixed

Melodrama

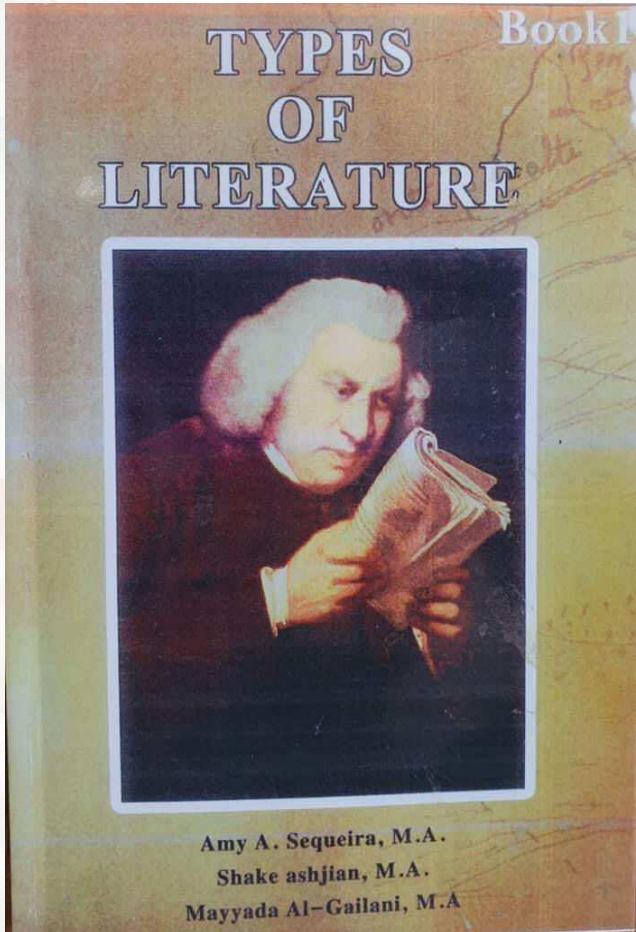
Tragi-comedy



NEXT LECTURE

The background is a dense collage of small, overlapping images in various colors and orientations, creating a textured, mosaic-like effect. A thin, light-colored diagonal line runs from the top-left corner towards the bottom-right corner. Centered on the page is the text "THANK YOU" in a bold, sans-serif font with a slight drop shadow.

THANK YOU



INTRODUCTION TO POETRY TYPES OF POETRY

Prepared by:
Lect. Huda Abdullah Abdulateef

Outlines

- **A Brief History of English Poetry**
- **What is Poetry?**
- **Types of Poetry**
 - **Main Types:**
 - **Narrative Poetry (e. g. Epic Poetry)**
 - **Dramatic Poetry**
 - **Lyrical Poetry (e. g. Sonnet & Ode Poetry)**
 - **Other Types:**
 - **Blank Verse**
 - **Elegy**



A BRIEF HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY

HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY



Old English (Anglo-Saxon) (Prehistory to 11th century)

- Religious, epic poetry, proverbs, riddles, and charms, the use of alliteration rather than rhyme.
- Examples:
 - 'A Hymn to Creation' by Saint Caedmon (658 - 680 A. D.*).
 - The epic saga 'Beowulf' (600 - 1000 A.D.)



Middle English (11th to 16th centuries)

- Brief, emotive lyric poems, fantastical chivalric romances, rhythm and rhyme replace alliteration.
- Example: Geoffrey Chaucer's (1343 – 1400) 'Canterbury Tales'

* The terms Before Christ and Anno Domini are used to label or number years in the Julian and Gregorian calendars. The meaning of B.C. is Before Christ. The meaning of A. D. is Anno Domini or a Year referring to the year of Christ's birth.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY



The Renaissance (16th to 17th centuries)

- The sonnet and the pastoral poem.
- The sonnets of William Shakespeare (1564-1616) and Edmund Spenser (1552-1599), most famous for 'The Faerie Queen', and John Milton's (1608-1674) 'Paradise Lost'
- Metaphysical Poets, including John Donne (1573-1631) and Andrew Marvell (1621-1678).



Restoration, 18th Cent, and 'Augustan'

- Satire, wits of Alexander Pope (1688-1744) and Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)

HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY



The Romantics (18th to 19th centuries)

- Nature and authentic emotion, mortality, moving away from the strictest poetic rules of metre and rhyme.
- William Blake (1757-1827), William Wordsworth (1770-1850), Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), Lord Byron (1788- 1824), and John Keats (1795-1821).



The Victorians (19th Century)

- Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-1892): Tennyson makes extensive use of classical myth and Arthurian legend, and has been praised for the beautiful and musical qualities of his writing.
- Robert Browning (1812-1889): Browning's chief interest is in people; he uses blank verse in writing dramatic monologues.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH POETRY



Modern Era:(Early & Later 20th century poets)

- Imagism, simple or everyday language, jargon, alienation, pessimism and taboos.
- Thomas Hardy (1840 – 1928), Ezra Pound (1885 – 1972), W. B. Yeats (1865 – 1939), Rudyard Kipling (1865 – 1936), T. S. Eliot's (1888 – 1965) "The Waste Land", W. H. Auden (1907 – 1973), Dylan Thomas (1914 - 1953), Allen Ginsberg (1926 – 1997).



Contemporary Age: (1960-Present)

- Free verse, untraditional forms, fragmentation, intertextuality (pastiche, parody, quotes, and direct references) and ambiguity.
- John Ashbery (1927 – 2017) and Seamus Heaney (1939 -2013).

WHAT IS POETRY?

What is Poetry



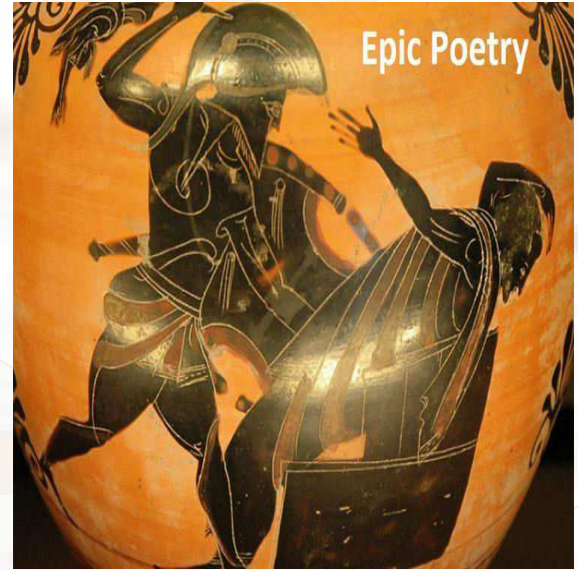
One of the main genres of Literature, which is the art of rhythmical composition written or spoken, designed to produce effect through profound and imaginative thought.

TYPES OF POETRY

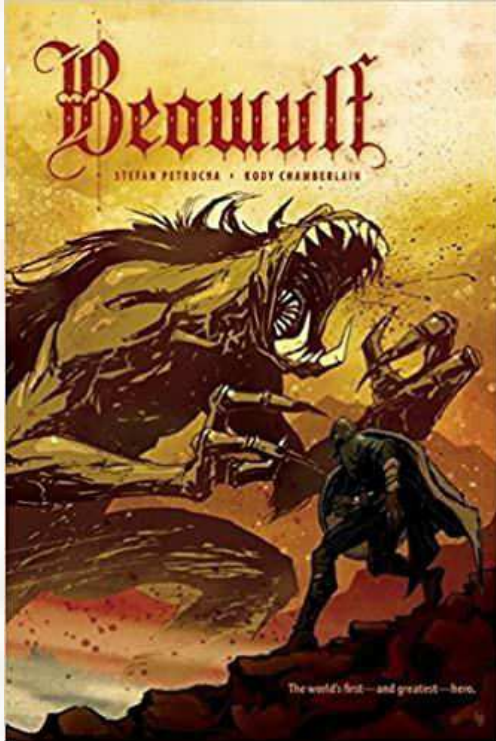
Main Types

What is Narrative Poetry?

That kind of poetry, which is used to tell an event or a series of events in form of poetry, such as Epics, i.e. Epic Poetry.



What is Epic Poetry?



A long narrative poem dealing with great heroes and adventures, having a national worldwide or cosmic setting, involving supernatural forces and written in ceremonial style; such as the Old English epic Beowulf.

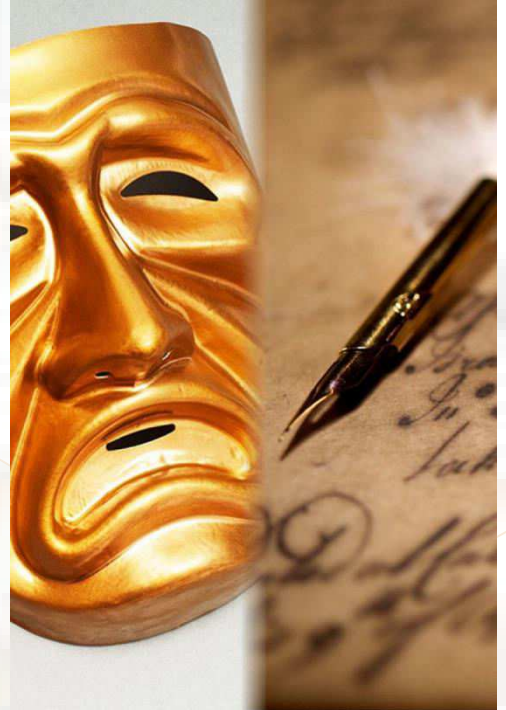
What is Dramatic Poetry?

The poetry which employs dramatic forms, or plays written in verse and partly in prose such as Shakespeare's play *Othello*.

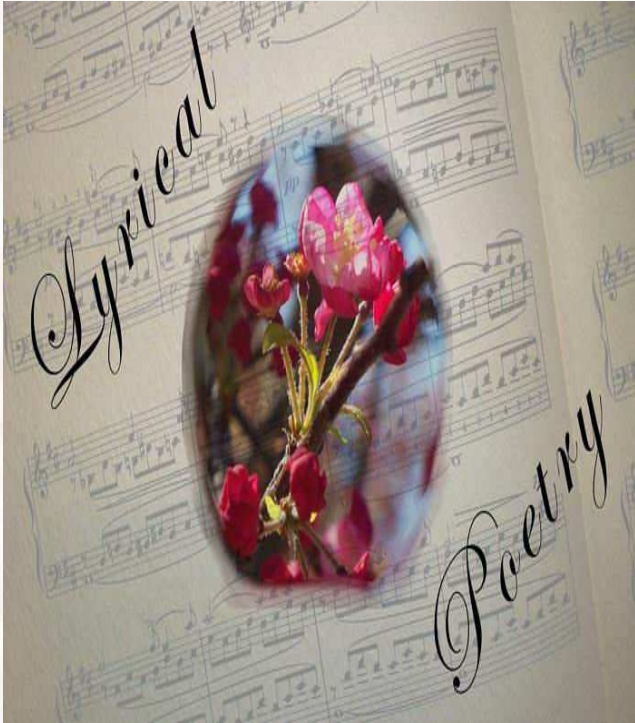


Othello

William Shakespeare



What is Lyrical Poetry?

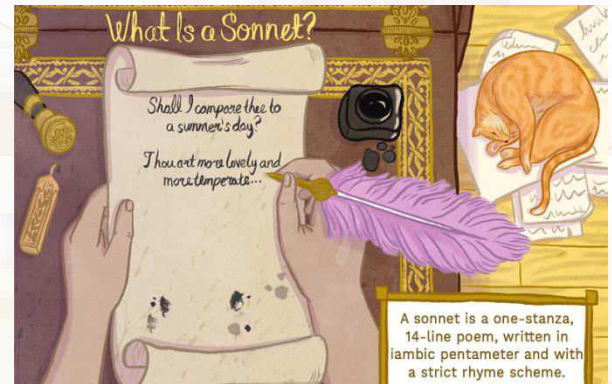
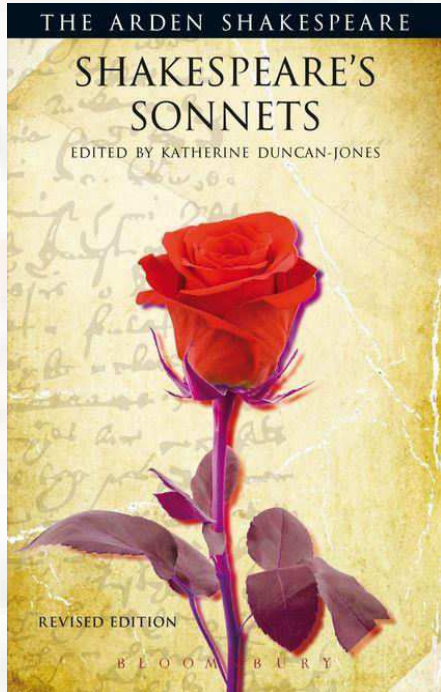


Is that poetry, which has the form and musical qualities of a song; by which the poet expresses personal feeling and experiences such as Sonnet and Ode.

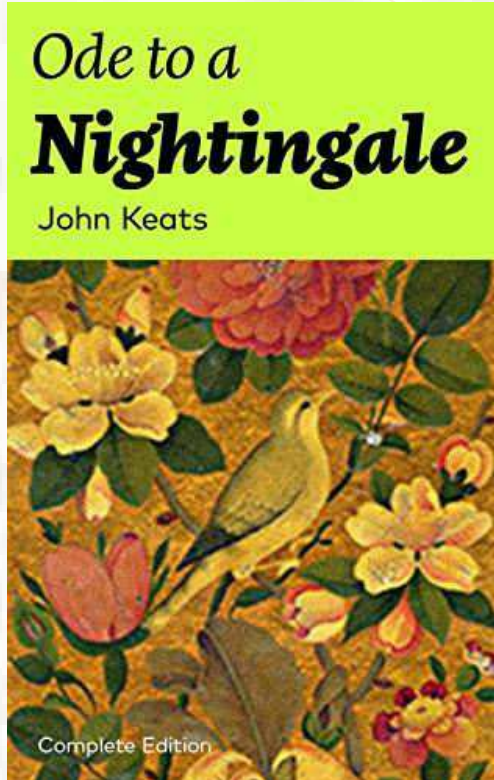
What is a Sonnet?

Sonnet

A lyric poem of fourteen iambic pentameter lines and this can be seen in Shakespeare's sonnets.



What is Ode Poetry?



Ode Poetry

A long lyric poem, formal in style and complete in form, often written in common oration or celebration of special quality, or occasion such as “Ode to the Nightingale” by John Keats.

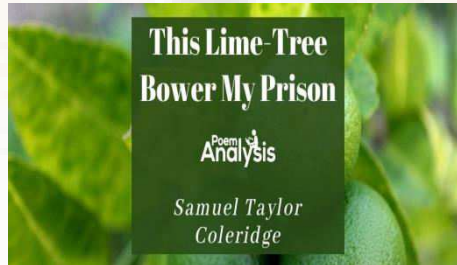
TYPES OF POETRY

Other types

What is a Blank Verse?

— VERSE.

Unrhymed iambic pentameter, a line of five feet such as Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem "This Lime-Tree Bower My Prison".



What is an Elegy?

A poem of mourning, usually over death of an individual such as Thomas Gray, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard".



ELEGY WRITTEN
IN A
COUNTRY
CHURCH-YARD

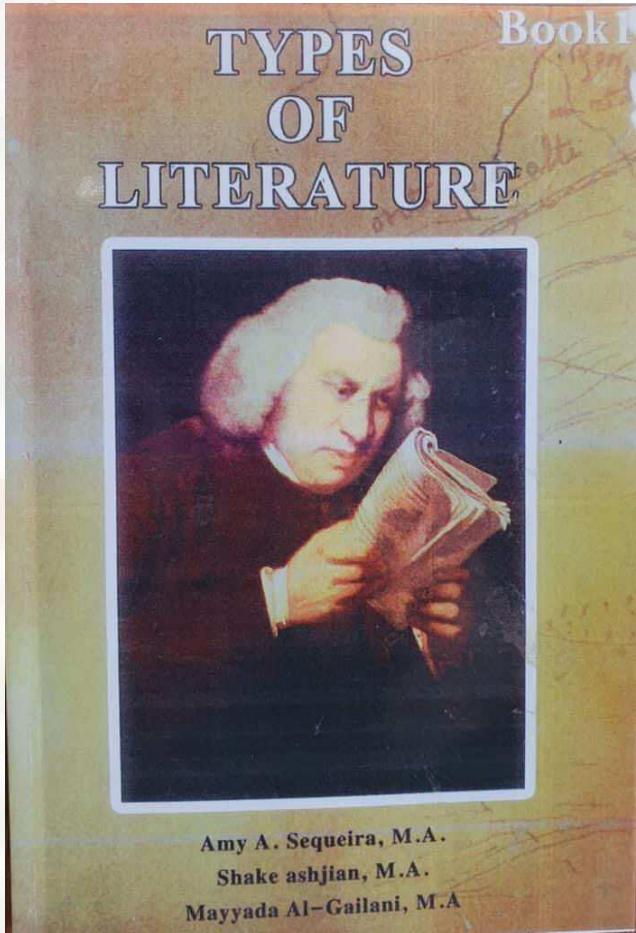
THOMAS GRAY

Further Reading

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

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INTRODUCTION TO POETRY

THE MAIN POETIC TERMS USED IN POETRY

Prepared by:
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THE MAIN POETIC TERMS USED IN POETRY

- **Stanza,**
- **Rhyme,**
- **Rhyme Scheme,**
- **Rhythm,**
- **Foot,**
- **Syllable,**
- **Meter.**

What is a Stanza ?

A poetic term that refers to a group of lines which are set off and form a division in a poem, sometimes linked with the other stanzas by rhyme.

Main Types of 'Stanza'

Stanza can be divided into three types, which are:

- Couplet,
- Tercet,
- Quatrain.

What is a Couplet?

A stanza of two rhyming lines with identical meter.

Example:

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.

Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 , Lines (13-14)

What is a Tercet?

A stanza of three rhymed or unrhymed lines.

Example:

Rhyming Tercet

Spies, you are lights in state, but of base stuff,
Who, when you've burnt yourselves down to the snuff,
Stink and are thrown away. End fair enough.

Ben Jonson's "On Spies"

What is a Tercet?

Example:

Unrhymed Tercet

Of the January sun; and not to think
Of any misery in the sound of the wind,
In the sound of a few leaves,

Wallace Stevens's "The Snow Man"

What is a Quatrain?

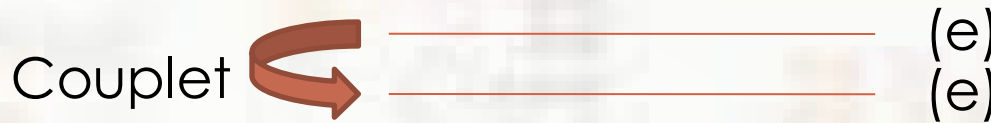
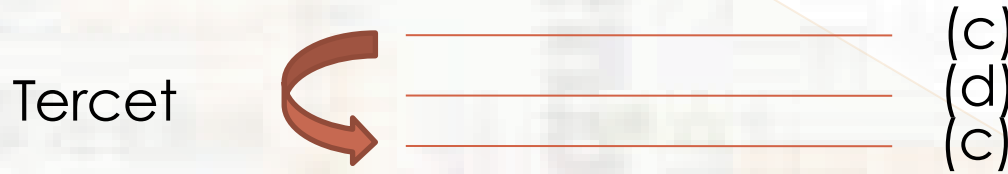
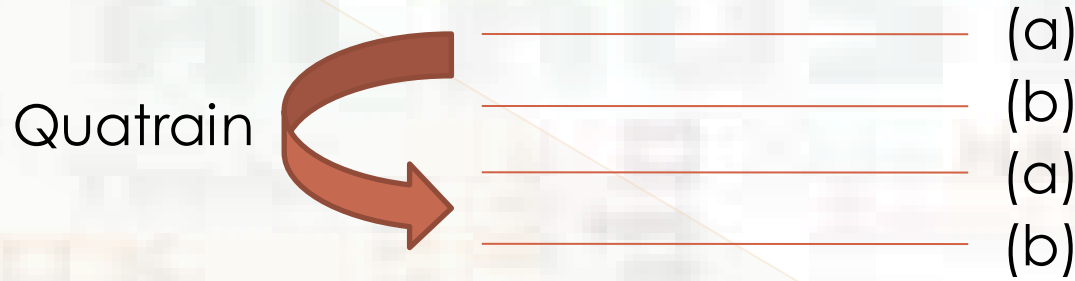
A stanza of four lines.

Example:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting **day**,
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the **lea**,
The plowman homeward plods his weary **way**,
And leaves the world to darkness and to **me**.

Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" as the heroic stanza or elegiac stanza (Iambic Pentameter, rhyming ABAB or AABB)

Chart For The Main Types of 'Stanza'



What is a Rhyme?

An exact repetition of sound in at least the final accented syllables of two or more words.

What is a Rhyme Scheme ?

Pattern of rhyme in a stanza or a whole poem, generally described by using letters of the alphabet to label the rhymed sounds.

*The first sound is labeled "a," the next "b," then "c." "d," etc.

Rhyme Scheme

- _____ (a)
- _____ (b)
- _____ (c)
- _____ (d)
- _____ (e)

What is a Rhythm?

The arrangement of stressed and unstressed sounds in speech or writing into pattern.

Rhythm and meter maybe regular or it may vary within a line of work.

What is a Foot ?

A group **syllable(s)** associated with it, it is also a **metrical unit** by which a line of poetry is measured.

Note: The most common feet in English are the iamb, trochee, dactyl, and anapest.

What is a Syllable?

A poetic term, which refers to the unit of pronunciation of a vowel alone or of a vowel with one or more consonants.

Example: Syllable

Examples:

Lay → One syllable because it has one vowel with one consonant, which is /ei/.

Fading → Two syllables because it has two vowel sounds, which are /ei/ and /i/.

What is a Meter?

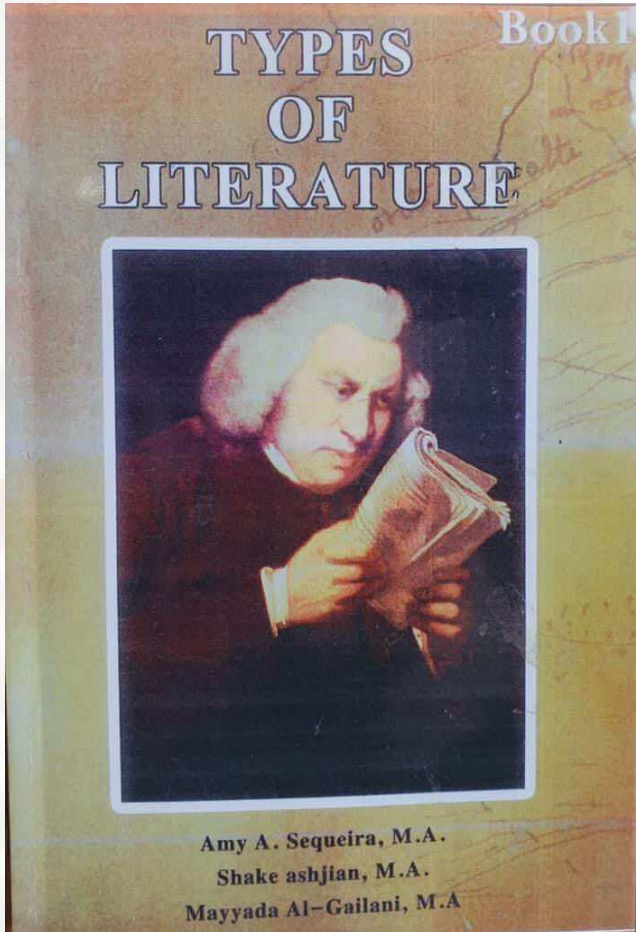
A generally regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry.

Further Reading

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

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INTRODUCTION TO POETRY

THE MAIN POETIC TERMS USED IN POETRY CONTINUED

Prepared by:
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The Four Standard Feet

- Iambic (iamb),
- Anapestic (anapest),
- Trochaic (trochee),
- Dactylic (dactyl).

What is iambic (iamb)?

A metrical foot, which consists of two syllables;
unstressed syllable followed by a stressed
syllable.



Example/ Iambic (iamb)

Note: Unstressed syllable is marked
Stressed syllable is marked

The cur few tolls the knell of parting day,

--Thomas Gray, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"

What is Anapestic (anapest)?

A metrical foot, which consists of three syllables; two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable.



Example/ Anapestic (anapest)

Note: Unstressed syllable is marked 
Stressed syllable is marked 

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold


--Lord Byron, "The Destruction of Sennacherib"

What is Trochaic (trochee)?

A metrical foot, which consists of two syllables;
a stressed followed by an unstressed syllable.



Example/ Trochaic (trochee)

Note: Unstressed syllable is marked
Stressed syllable is marked

There they are, my fifty men and women

--Robert Browning, "One Word More"

What is dactyl ?

A metrical foot, which consists of three syllables;
a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed
syllables.



Example/ Dactylic (dactyl)

Note: Unstressed syllable is marked
Stressed syllable is marked

Éve, with her basket, was

Deep in the bells and grass.

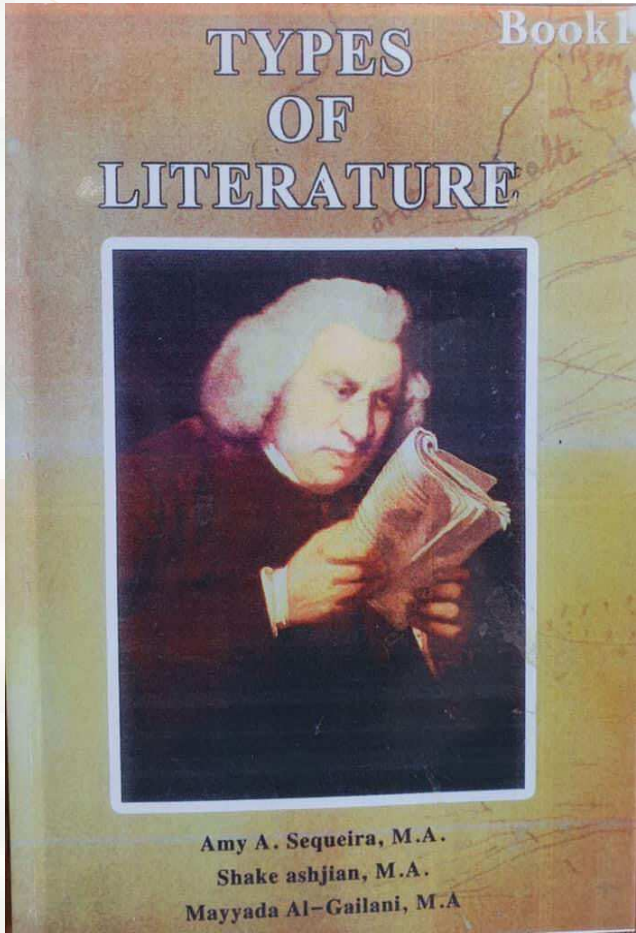
--Ralph Hodgson, "Eve"

Further Reading

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

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INTRODUCTION TO POETRY

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
POETIC DEVICES

Prepared by:
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OUTLINES

- **Figurative Language (Poetic Devices),**
- **Parts of Poetic Devices,**
- **Structural Devices**
 - **Paradox,**
 - **Repetition, and**
 - **Illustration**

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE (POETIC DEVICES)

WHAT DOES FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE REFER TO?

It refers to the poetic devices (figures of speech), which are the special qualities each poem may have.

PARTS OF POETIC DEVICES

PARTS OF POETIC DEVICES

Poetic devices or figures of speech are consisting of three parts:

- Structural Devices,
- Sense Devices, and
- Sound Devices.

CHART FOR POETIC DEVICES

Poetic Devices (Figurative Language)

Structural Devices

Paradox

Repetition

Illustration

Sense Devices

Simile

Metaphor

Extended Metaphor

Personification

Symbol

Sound Devices

Alliteration

Assonance

Onomatopoeia

Rhyme & Rhythm

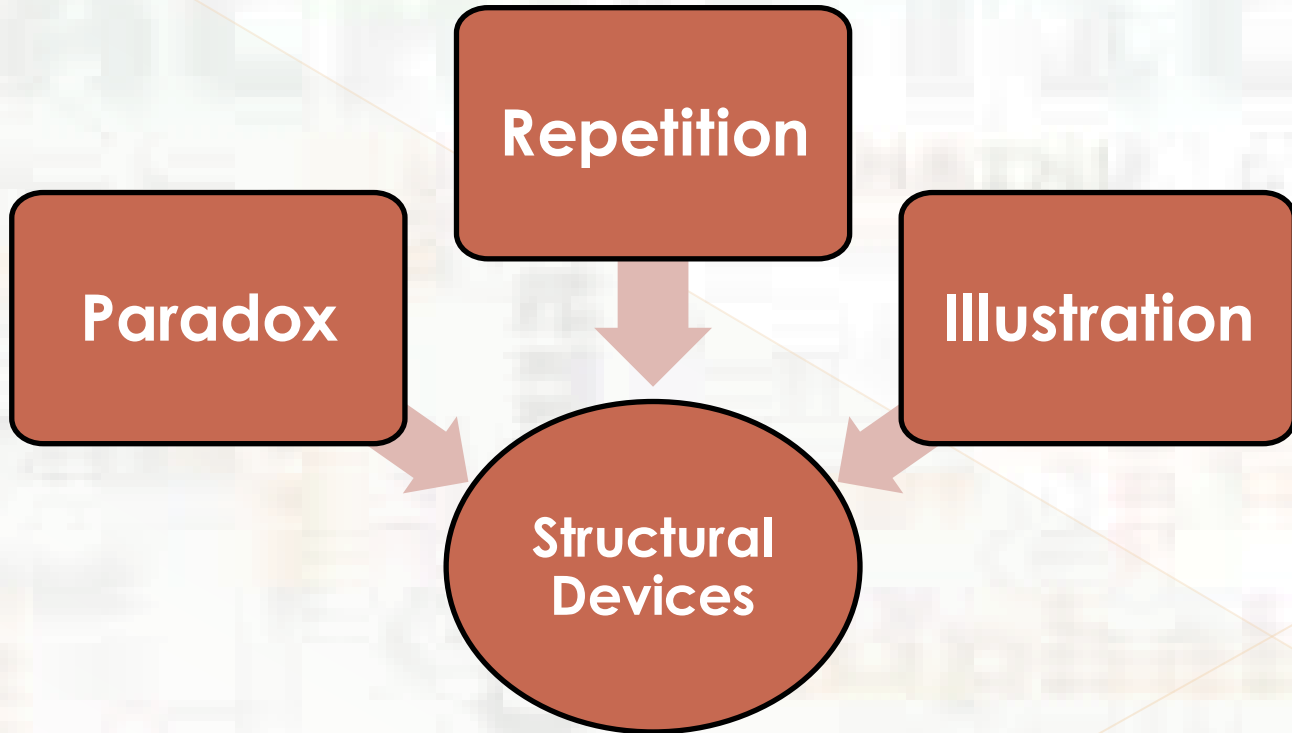
STRUCTURAL DEVICES

(PARADOX, REPETITION, ILLUSTRATION)

WHAT DO STRUCTURAL DEVICES REFER TO?

They refer to the poetic devices (figures of speech) that indicate the way the whole poem is built.

MAIN TYPES OF STRUCTURAL POETIC DEVICES



PARADOX

WHAT IS A PARADOX?

The juxtaposition of two completely opposite things or pictures. It occurs when we have two objects or ideas that might be false in the surface but imply a hidden truth.

EXAMPLE/PARADOX

Example:

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.

Richard Lovelace's "To Althea, from Prison" (Stanza 4, lines 1-2)

EXPLANATION/PARADOX

Surface Meaning

These two lines may appear, from the first reading, **to be false** as all the prisons are made of stone walls and by the use of these walls prisoners are confined.

Deep Meaning

But if we look deeply to the real meaning of the two lines, we will realize that the poet is referring to the **soul or the spirit** which is **free** even though the body is confined.

REPETITION

WHAT IS A REPETITION?

A Structural poetic device, which occurs when the poet repeats a single word, line or a whole stanza at intervals to emphasize certain idea or to produce musical effects.

EXAMPLE/ REPETITION

Example:

Water, water, every where;



And all the boards did shrink

Water, water, every where;



Nor any drop to drink.

S.T. Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner".

EXPLANATION/REPETITION

Repeating 'water'

The poet here is emphasizing the vast of the sea by repeating the word 'water'.

Meaning

At the same time, he shows how thirsty the sailors are; although the 'water' is 'everywhere', but they can not drink it because it is salty water.

ILLUSTRATION

WHAT IS AN ILLUSTRATION?

A structural poetic device, used when the poet makes an idea clear by presenting vivid pictures, i.e., more information is given in order to make the idea clear.

EXAMPLE \ ILLUSTRATION

Percy Bysshe Shelly's “Ozymandias”

FURTHER READING

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

NEXT LECTURE

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“OZYMANDIAS”
BY
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY'S
(1762-1822)

Prepared by:
Lect. Huda Abdullah Abdulateef

OUTLINES

- **The Poem's Text,**
- **Form, Meter, Rhyme,**
- **The General Meaning (The Lesson),**
- **Theme, and**
- **Figurative Language (illustration).**

“OZYMANDIAS”
BY
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY'S
THE POEM'S TEXT

POEM'S TEXT

I met a traveler from an antique land
Who said: two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert... near them, on the sand,
Half sunk; a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed:
And on the pedestal these words appear:
"my name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works; ye mighty and despair!"
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.



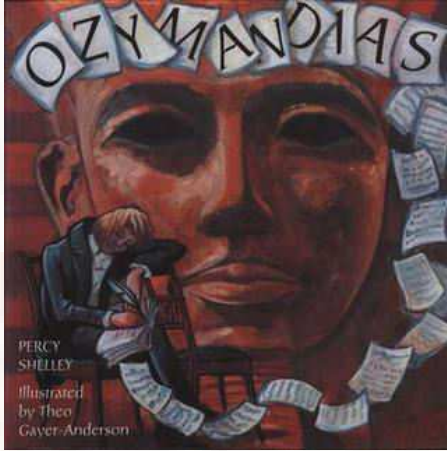
Ozymandias

I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: 'Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
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Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.'

Percy Bysshe Shelley

FORM, METER, RHYME

FORM, METER, RHYME



The poem is written in

Blank Verse;

therefore, it consists of

unrhymed iambic pentameter lines.

THE GENERAL MEANING (THE LESSON)

THE GENERAL MEANING (THE LESSON)



The greatness and power of man do not remain forever.

They decay and vanish by the passage of time.



In this poem, the great king of ancient Egypt, who was a tyrant and dictator, **died** and even his **statue is broken into pieces**.

THEME

THEME



- Throughout this poem, the poet expresses a highly philosophical idea that **the power** of man and his **pride** can be **destroyed and defeated by the power of time.**

- **Time** is depicted as **a warrior** who can even make fun of them.

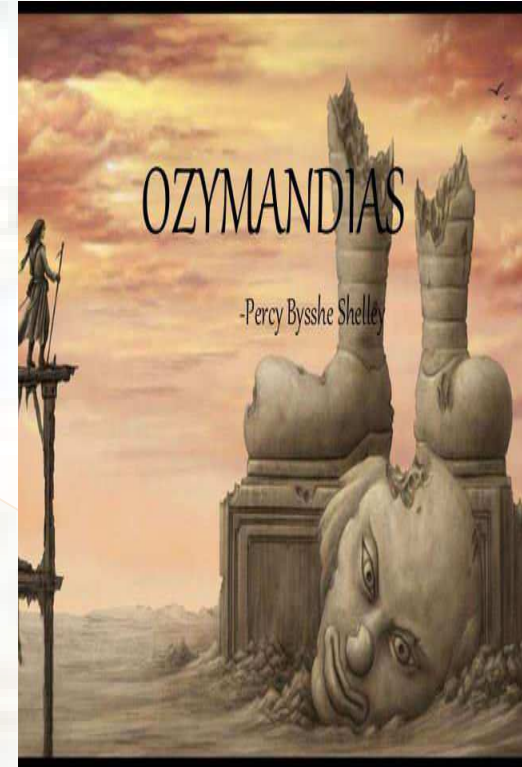


FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ILLUSTRATION

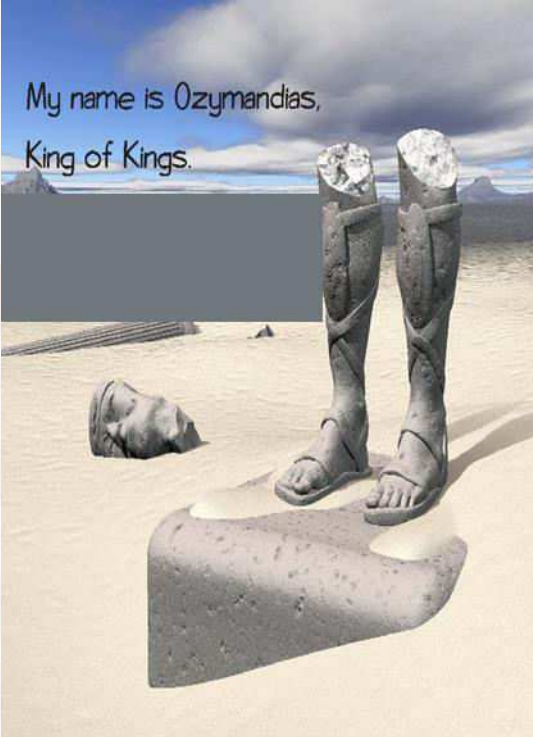
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ILLUSTRATION

Who said: two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert... near them, on the sand,
Half sunk; a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command
(Ozymandias, 2-5)

- The poet uses illustration when he described vividly the ruined state of the statue of the king.
- This vivid picture is shown obviously in lines 2-5, which show the statue is as a trunkless legs, that is without the upper parts of the body, broken face and wrinkled lips which have no ability to order any more.



FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ILLUSTRATION



“my name Ozymandias, king of kings...”

(Ozymandias, 10)

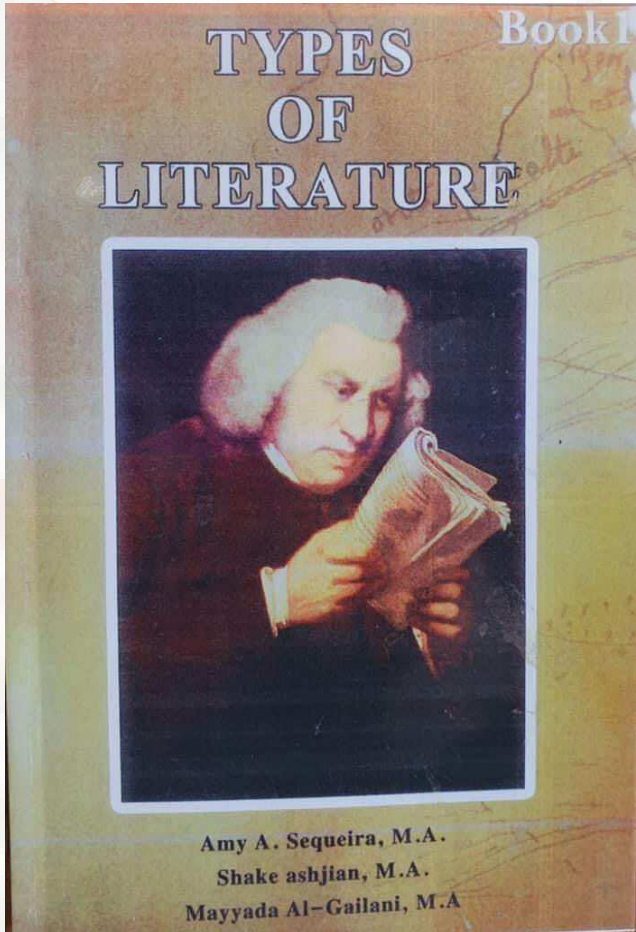
- Here the poet presents more information about the psychological state of this king, his name and even his feeling of megalomania.
- Contrast is reflected by showing the greatness of the king and the ruined picture of his statue.

FURTHER READING

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

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INTRODUCTION TO POETRY

SENSE POETIC DEVICES

Prepared by:

Lect. Huda Abdullah Abdulateef

OUTLINES

- **Sense Poetic Devices**
 - **Definition**
 - **Types:**
 - **Simile,**
 - **Personification,**
 - **Symbol, and**
 - **Metaphor & Extended Metaphor**

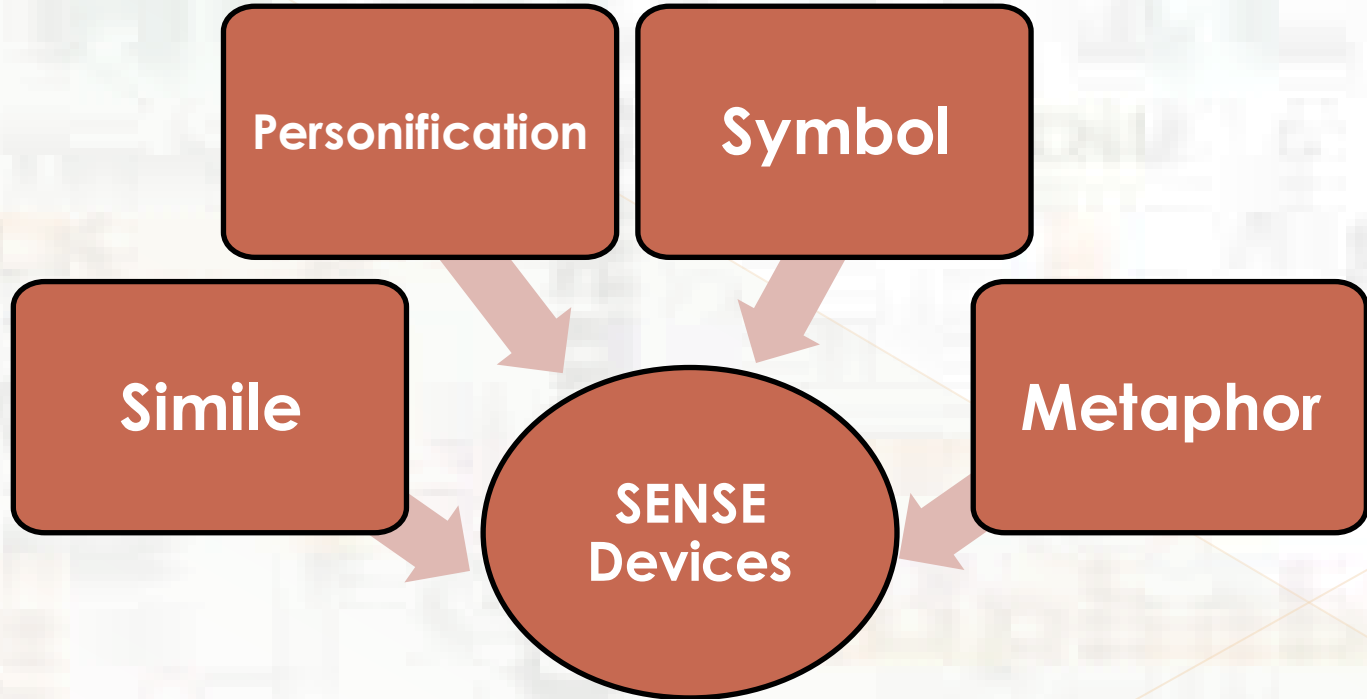
SENSE POETIC DEVICES

(SIMILE, PERSONIFICATION, SYMBOL, METAPHOR)

WHAT DO SENSE POETIC DEVICES REFER TO?

Refer to poetic devices (figures of speech),
which consist of simile, metaphor &
personification.

MAIN TYPES OF SENSE POETIC DEVICES



SIMILE

WHAT IS A SIMILE?

An **explicit comparison** or **similarity**,
between two things by using one of the
words (**as, like, or such**).

EXAMPLE/SIMILE

Example:

It is beauteous evening, calm and free,
The holy time is quiet as a Nun
Breathless with adoration. [...]

William Wordsworth's "It Is Beauteous Evening, Calm and Free"

EXPLANATION/SIMILE

THE COMPARISON

By comparing **the evening** with **the praying nun**, Wordsworth, the author of these lines, brings forward certain obvious resemblances that justify the comparison:

THE PURPOSE OF THE SIMILE

the nun and **the evening** are both **calm**; the nun's **dark habit** resembles the darkness of the evening.

But the real **purpose** of the **simile** is to relate the feelings appropriate to the nun to the "**beauteous evening**," thus conveying a sense of scared mystery the poet feels in it.

PERSONIFICATON

WHAT IS A PERSONIFICATION?

Means to give **inanimate objects** **human qualities**;
or to give **human attributes to non-human** things or
objects.

Or it is a representation of **an abstract quality or
notion as a human being.**

EXAMPLE/ PERSONIFICATION

Example:

Because I could not stop for **death**
He kindly stopped for me.

Emily Dickinson's 'The Chariot'

EXPLANATION/PERSONIFICATION

PERSONIFICATION

In these lines, Dickinson treats **death** as if it was a **human being** who can understand her and treat her gently as a bridegroom would treat his bride.

In these lines also **death** is given a **human quality** (very kind).

THE STORY

Emily Dickinson was in love with a young man who was working for her father.

They agreed to get married, but death was nearer to him than marriage and took him before he could come back and get married to Emily.

Therefore, the only way for her to meet her lover again is to die. In these lines, thus, she treats death as if he was a gentleman who comes to take her to her lover.

SYMBOL

WHAT IS A SYMBOL?

Figure of speech refers to **an ordinary object, event, animal, or person** to which we have **attached extraordinary meaning and significance.**

EXAMPLES

National flags, military uniforms, and crosses are symbols.

EXAMPLE/ SYMBOL

Example:

Now from head to foot

I am marble-constant. Now the fleeting moon

No planet is of mine.

William Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*


EXPLANATION/SYMBOL

POETIC SYMBOLISM

A typical instance of poetic **symbolism** occurs in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, when Cleopatra, having decided to kill herself, declares that she will remain firm in her intention:

A SYMBOL

Because of its **changing phases**, the moon is used here, as it often is in Shakespeare, as a symbol of unfaithfulness or indecision. Cleopatra is **saying that it is inappropriate** to her mood of **determination**.



**METAPHOR
&
EXTENDED METAPHOR**

WHAT IS A METAPHOR?

An **implicit comparison** between **two different** things or objects.

It is used to **emphasize some points of similarity** between these two things.

In other words, **metaphor** is used in order to see certain aspect of something through the use of another thing which is totally different.

WHAT IS AN EXTENDED METAPHOR?

A **metaphor** which covers a **whole poem** or **great part** of it.

EXAMPLE \ METAPHOR & EXTENDED METAPHOR

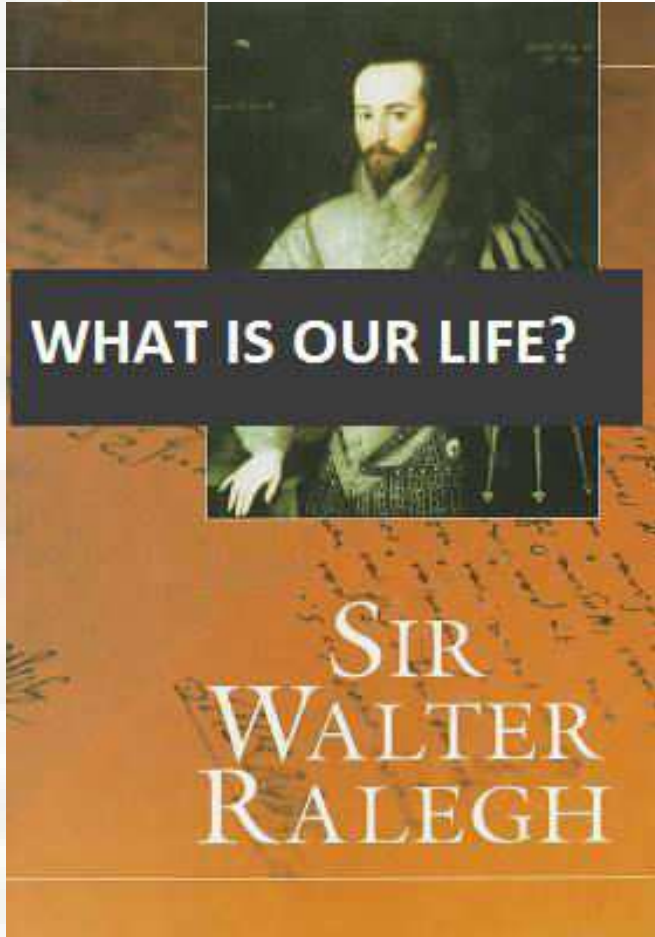
**Sir Walter Raleigh's
"What Is Our Life"**

FURTHER READING

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

NEXT LECTURE

THANK YOU



**“WHAT IS OUR LIFE ?”
BY
SIR WALTER RALEGH
(1552-1618)**

**Prepared by:
Lect. Huda Abdullah Abdulateef**

OUTLINES

- **The Poem's Text,**
- **Form & Rhyme,**
- **Theme, and**
- **Figurative Language (Metaphor & Extended Metaphor).**

**“WHAT IS OUR LIFE ?”
BY
SIR WALTER RALEGH
THE POEM’S TEXT**

POEM'S TEXT

WHAT is our life? The play of passion
Our mirth? The music of division:
Our mothers' wombs the tiring-houses be,
Where we are dressed for life's short comedy.
The earth the stage; Heaven the spectator is,
Who sits and views whosoe'er doth act amiss.
The graves which hide us from the scorching sun
Are like drawn curtains when the play is done.
Thus playing post we to our latest rest,
And then we die in earnest, not in jest.

What Is Our Life?

*What is our life? The play of passion.
Our mirth? The music of division:
Our mothers' wombs the tiring-houses be,
Where we are dressed for life's short comedy.
The earth the stage; Heaven the spectator is,
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Thus playing post we to our latest rest,
And then we die in earnest, not in jest.*

-Sir Walter Raleigh

FORM & RHYME

FORM & RHYME

The poem is a

Lyrical Poem;

With Rhyme Scheme

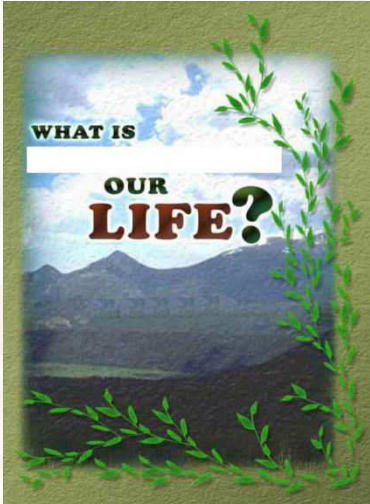
(aa, bb, cc, dd, ee)

RHYME SCHEME

WHAT is our life? The play of passion (A)
Our mirth? The music of division: (A)
Our mothers' wombs the tiring-houses be, (B)
Where we are dressed for life's short comedy. (B)
The earth the stage; Heaven the spectator is, (C)
Who sits and views whosoe'er doth act amiss. (C)
The graves which hide us from the scorching sun (D)
Are like drawn curtains when the play is done. (D)
Thus playing post we to our latest rest, (E)
And then we die in earnest, not in jest. (E)

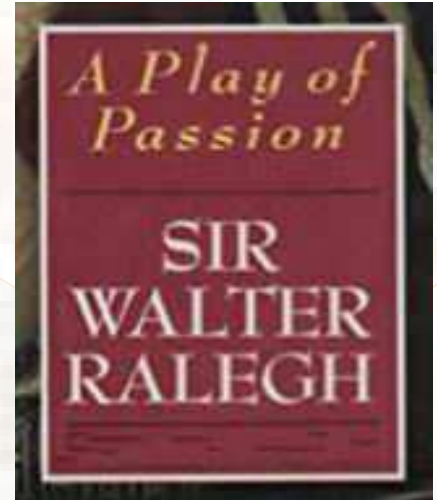
THEME

THEME



- In this poem, the poet tries to **define life** and **investigate its nature** and also **gives his evaluation of it.**

- The poem starts with **a question** about life and immediately answers that question by **comparing it to a play.**



THEME

- Life for the poet is **a play of passion** because all the situations that man faces in his daily life evokes a certain **kind of passion** like happiness, sadness, despair, melancholy, love, hatred and so on.



- Moreover, **life** for the poet is **not a serious play**, but **a comedy** and in order to live in this life happily and peacefully, one must not take it as seriously as it seems.





FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

METAPHOR & EXTENDED METAPHOR

WHAT IS A METAPHOR?

An **implicit comparison** between **two different** things or objects.

It is used to **emphasize some points of similarity** between these two things.

In other words, **metaphor** is used in order to see certain aspect of something through the use of another thing which is totally different.

WHAT IS AN EXTENDED METAPHOR?

A **metaphor** which covers a **whole poem** or **great part** of it.

EXAMPLE
METAPHOR & EXTENDED METAPHOR

Sir Walter Raleigh's
"What Is Our Life ?"

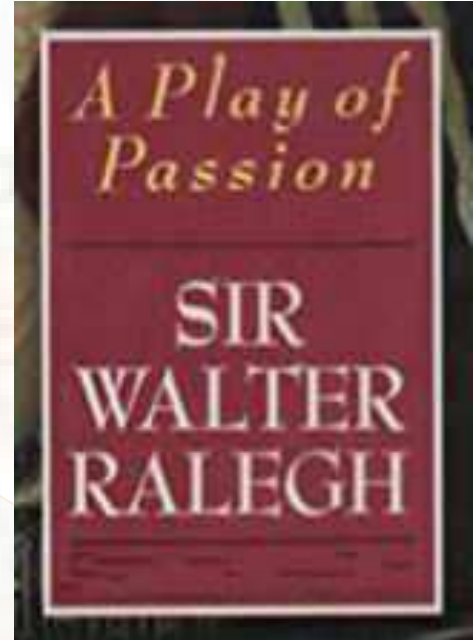
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

METAPHOR

"a play of passion"

"life" and "play"

- Raleigh's assertion, in the first line, that our life is "**a play of passion**" is **a metaphor** because it equates "life" and "play".
- It is clear that the principal term, here **life**, is **abstract, vague, intangible or unfamiliar**, whereas the secondary term, here **play**, is **concrete, definite and familiar**.



FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

METAPHOR

" this short comedy"

The effect, then, is to make the intangible principal term vivid and clear for discussion.

- Since the **two terms are basically unlike or different**, **the metaphor** throws great emphasis on the qualities they do share, as when the poet calls attention to **the brevity and triviality of stage plays** and then imputes these characters to life **" this short comedy"**.



"this short comedy"

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

EXTENDED METAPHOR

laughter is
musical
accompani-
ment

In this poem, Raleigh makes **an extended metaphor** when he applies nearly most of the characteristics of the play to that of life:

wombs are
dressing
rooms (both
are places of
preparation)

graves are
curtains
which fall at
the end of
the play

**Our mirth? The music of division:
Our mothers' wombs the tiring-houses be,
Where we are dressed for life's short comedy.
The earth the stage; Heaven the spectator is,
Who sits and views whosoe'er doth act amiss.
The graves which hide us from the scorching sun
Are like drawn curtains when the play is done.
(What is our Life? 2-8)**

Heaven is
the
spectator
who judges

CONCLUSION

"play of
passions"

"a short
comedy"

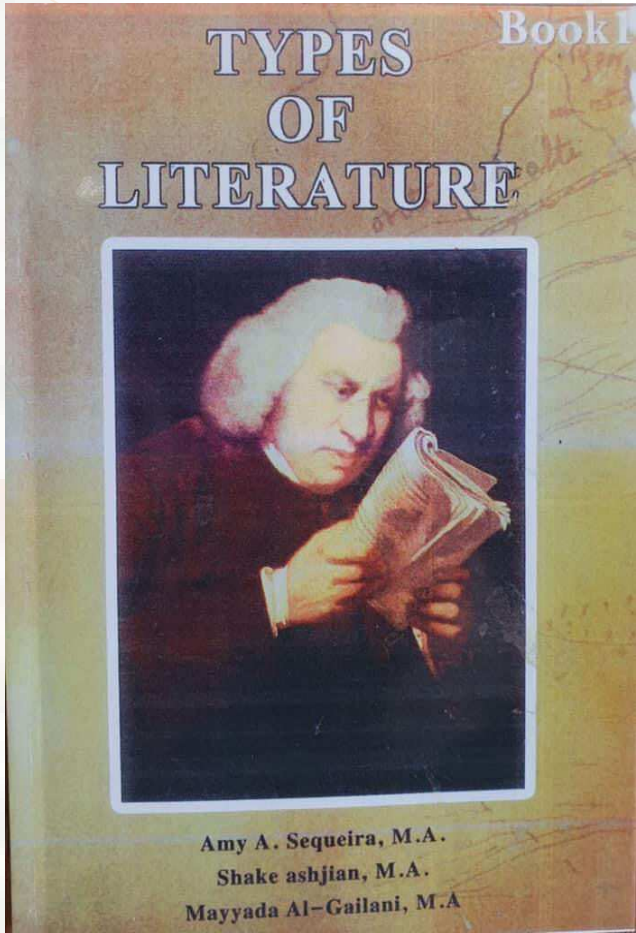
- Finally, Raleigh's **"play of passions"** becomes **"a short comedy"** to suggest, somewhat sadly perhaps, that life is not as serious as we might like to think it.

FURTHER READING

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

NEXT LECTURE

THANK YOU



INTRODUCTION TO POETRY

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
SOUND POETIC DEVICES

Prepared by:

Lect. Huda Abdullah Abdulateef

OUTLINES

- **Sound Poetic Devices,**
- **Definition,**
- **Types:**
 - **Alliteration,**
 - **Assonance,**
 - **Onomatopoeia, and**
 - **Rhyme & Rhythm**

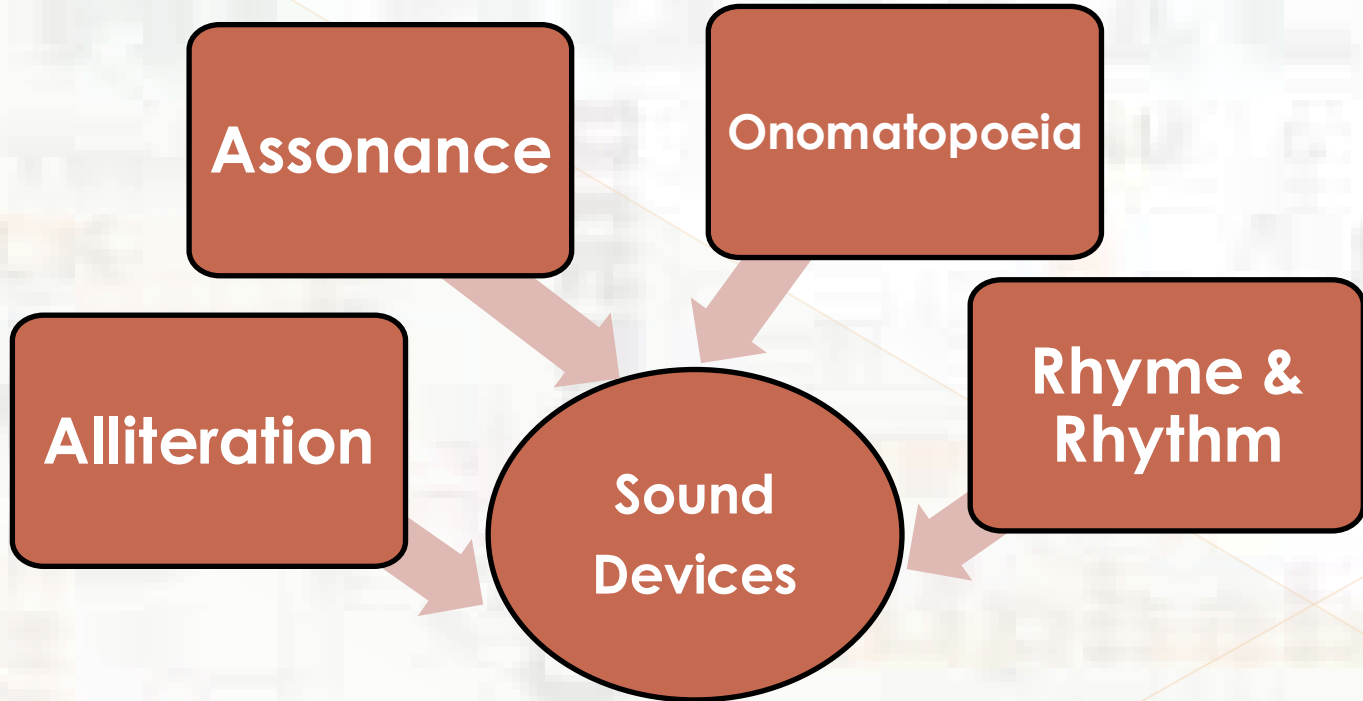
SOUND POETIC DEVICES DEFINITION

WHAT ARE SOUND POETIC DEVICES?

Are **poetic devices** (figures of speech), which can be **clustered or juxtaposed** to achieve specific **kinds of effects** when we **hear them**.

SOUND POETIC DEVICES TYPES

MAIN TYPES OF SOUND POETIC DEVICES



ALLITERATION

WHAT IS AN ALLITERATION?

The **repetition** of the **same consonant** sounds at frequent intervals.

These sounds may occur at the beginning of the words or within the words.

It is **used to reinforce meaning** and also for better **musical effects**.

EXAMPLE \ ALLITERATION

Example:

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free.
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

Day after day, Day after day

S.T. Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner"

EXPLANATION/ALLITERATION

'b's and 'f's

In these lines, the repeated 'b's and 'f's here make the lines run quickly and give the impression of a ship travelling at high speed.

'd'

Further on, the line
"Day after day, Day after
day"
With its repeated 'd' sound suggests both monotony and immobility.



ASSONANCE

WHAT IS AN ASSONANCE?

The **repetition** of **similar vowel sounds** followed by **different consonant sounds** in stressed syllables or words.

EXAMPLE \ ASSONANCE

Example:

Cold eyelids that hide like a jewel
Hard eyes that grow soft for an hour;

Algernon Charles Swinburne's "Dolores" (Notre-Dame des Sept Douleurs) / Lines (1, 2)

EXPLANATION \ ASSONANCE

Assonance

Lines (1) & (2)		Line 2	
Words		Words	
'eyelids', 'hide', 'like' and 'eyes'		'soft' and 'for',	
The same Vowel sound	Different Consonant sounds	The same Vowel sound	Different Consonant sounds
/ai/	/l/, /d/, /k/ and /z/	/o/	/f/ and /r/
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In these two lines (1) & (2), assonance can be clearly presented through the use of repeated vowel sound /ai/ followed by different consonant sounds /l/, /d/, /k/ and /z/.In line 2, assonance can be clearly presented through the use of repeated vowel sound /o/ followed by different consonant sounds /f/ and /r/.			

ONOMATOPOEIA

ONOMATOPOEIA

Definition

A poetic sound device, which refers to the imitation of natural sounds in the sounds of words.

Example

Many common words, such as "hum" or "clatter" or "moo" sound somewhat like the sounds they name.

RHYME

WHAT IS A RHYME?

The lines of verse are set to rhyme- or to have rhyme, or to have rhyme scheme- when **the ends** of their **final words** have **identical sounds**.

EXAMPLE \ RHYME

Example:

There be none of Beauty's daughters (A)

With a magic like Thee; (B)

And like music on the waters (A)

Is thy sweet voice to me (B)

**Lord Byron's "There be None of Beauty's Daughters" Lines
(1-4)**

EXPLANATION \ RHYME

In these lines, Byron uses **rhyme scheme** in the form **(abab)** through the identical sound in the ends of the final words in each line.

/z/

Thus, the **/z/** sound in the end of the final word 'daughters' of **line 1** is **identical** with the end of the final word 'waters' in **line 3**.

/i/

However, the **/i/** sound in the end of 'Thee', the final word in **line 2**, is **identical** with the end of the final word 'me' in **line 4**.

RHYTHM

What is a Rhythm?

The **arrangement** of **stressed and unstressed sounds** in **speech or writing** into pattern.

Rhythm and meter maybe regular or it may vary within a line of work.

FURTHER READING

Sequeira, A., Ashjian, S., Al-Gailani, Mayyada, (1992). *Types of Literature*. Baghdad, Baghdad University Press.

NEXT LECTURE

THANK YOU