

Literary techniques poetry analysis flashcard

Profession, Poet



In the following example, the repetition of the ' f sound in the first two lines lends them a rhythmic and musical quality: The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew, The furrow followed free: We were the first that ever burst Into that silent sea. From " The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" S. T.

Coleridge Assonance refers to the repetition of vowels in words next to or close to each other, without regard for the following sounds. For example, " So we'll go no more a-roving" is an assonance that repeats the ' o' vowel.

It complements the attitude of the speaker: the ' o' sound produces a moaning effect as if the speaker longs to spend time with his lover. " Reed / wheel" is an example of assonance, but " reed / weed" as an example of rhyme. Consonance refers to fixed onstage but changing vowel sounds. For example, ' e/escaped' and ' scooped', ' groined' and ' groaned', ' be/stirred' and ' stared'.

Onomatopoeia is a sound device where the poet uses words to imitate real sound. " Over the cobbles he clattered and clashed in the dark inn-yard, And he tapped with his whip on the shutters, but all was locked and barred...

From " The Highway Man" by Alfred Noses Sound device used Sound produced? Sound quality? What is the poet's purpose in using this? " Out of the night that covers me Black as the pit from pole to pole; thank whatever gods may be For my unconquerable soul. " From " Invites" by William Ernest Henley Sound produced? Sound quality? What is the poet's purpose in using this? " I went hunting wild, After the wildest beauty in the world' From " Strange Meeting" by Wilfred Owen Rhythm, Rhyme and Repetition Rhythm and Rhyme are some of the most important structural elements in poetry.

Repetition actually is the basis of many poetic devices. Rhythm Rhythm refers to the beat, or the pattern of stresses, which occur in poetry. It is a vital part of a poet's craft for rhythm can be used to give great variety of effect in poetry. It can evoke the rhythm of a train or of bulldozer, the lay motion of a river or the urgent rush Of a sprinter. Rhyme Rhyme is usually accepted as the repetition of an accented vowel sound (usually, although not always, followed by an identical consonant sound), and preceded by a letter or letters which are unlike in sound.

Thus, true rhyme has the following features: unlike sounds preceding a rhymed vowel sound Identical vowel sounds When consonant sounds follow the rhymed vowel sound, these also must be identical Usually, we can feel the rhythm best when we read aloud.

We can mark the beats, or stresses and thus, see the pattern built in by the poet. Usually, we mark the stresses in a line of poetry with a small sloping dash above the accented syllable. ; Examples of true rhyme: fight/night, cat/mat, slow/toe, eat/feet ; Examples which are not true rhyme: fight/hide, cat/can, threw/through Rhyme is used to bind lines together into larger units, e. Stanzas, or even to set up relationships within an individual line (internal rhyme).

End Rhyme The most common rhyme pattern used by poets is that called end rhyme. This simply means that the end words of lines rhyme. Two consecutive lines may rhyme, or alternate lines may rhyme, or even more distant lines. Many variations are possible within a single poem. The consistent feature is that the rhyme occurs only at the end of lines.

In the following examples each new rhyme is given a new letter of the alphabet, following the end of the line.

He clasps the crag with crooked hands; Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ringed with the azure world, he stands. From the Eagle” by Alfred, Lord
Tennyson Sunset and evening star, And one clear call for me! And may there
be no moaning of the bar, When put out to sea From “ Crossing the Bar” by
Alfred, Lord Internal Rhyme When the rhyme pattern involves rhyming a
word half-way through a single line of poetry with the end word of the same
line, it is called internal rhyme. It is used fairly frequently in ballads, and
occasionally in other kinds of poetry.

And had done a hellish thing And it would work ‘ me woe: For all averred, I
had killed the bird That made the breeze to blow. Ah wretch! Said they, the
bird to slay, From “ The Rime of the Ancient Mariner’ by S.

T. Coleridge Paragraph ; A paragraph is a poetic convention used to create
dissonance in a poem. The basic paragraph has beginning and end sounds
that sound the same, with the vowel sound in the word being altered.

Examples of paragraph are “ night/naught”, “ block/black/bleak” and “
laughed/loft”.

Half Rhyme ; Half rhyme is a technique similar to paragraph, but in which
either the beginning or end sound is different, in addition to the different
vowel sound.

Examples of half rhyme are “ mouth/truth” and “ come/fame”. ; The effect of
paragraph and half rhyme is to create a sense of rhyme, with a slightly

discordant feel. Two examples are provided. The first is from "Sir Patrick Spends" and is, in fact, assonance. The second is part of a poem by the British poet, Wilfred Owen who, perhaps more than most poets, refined the art of deliberately using paragraph and half rhyme, often interspersed in alternate lines.

The anchor broke, the topmast split, 'Twas such a deadly storm
The waves came over the broken ship
Till all her sides were torn.

From "Sir Patrick Spends", Anonymous
It seemed that out of battle I
escaped
Down some profound dull tunnel, long since scooped
Through
granites which titanic wars had groined. Yet also there encumbered sleepers
groaned,
Too fast in thought or death to be bestirred. Then, as probed them,
one sprang up, and stared
With piteous recognition in fixed eyes,
Lifting
distressful hands as if to bless.

And by his smile, I knew that sullen hall
By his dead smile knew we stood in
Hell. Repetition of a sound, syllable, word, phrase, line, stanza, or metrical
pattern is a basic unifying device in all poetry.

Many poetic devices are essentially forms of repetition: ; Rhyme is created
by the repetition word endings or even of identical syllables (rime richer). ;
Alliteration is created by the repetition of initial sounds of accented syllables.
; Assonance repeats similar vowel sounds with identical consonant clusters.