

## POWERPOINT PRESENTATION # 11 (For Eighth Grade)

### POETRY: SOUND, FORM, & IMAGERY

A song's lyrics need music to bring them to life. Poetry is different: Poets use words to create music. Poets create music through the written word in several ways:

- 1. Word Choice-** One way poets create music in their poems is through the words they choose.
- 2. Rhythm-** the repetition of stressed and unstressed syllables, provides the poem's beat. Like many other languages, English is accented, which means that certain syllables get a stronger beat than others. Saying words aloud can help you hear the natural beats in words. Stressed syllables are marked ' , and unstressed syllables are marked ~ A poem's beat comes from the patterns made by the stressed and unstressed syllables.
- 3. Rhyme-** When words sound the same at the end, they **rhyme**. The chiming effect of rhyme adds to the music of a poem. Most rhymes in poetry are **end rhymes**. The rhymes appear at the end of the lines.

When a line rhymes with the one immediately before it, that pair of lines is called a **couplet**.

Rhymes can also occur within lines; these are called **internal rhymes**. Many modern poets prefer **approximate rhymes**, sounds that are similar but not exactly the same. Approximate rhymes are also called *near rhymes, off rhymes, imperfect rhymes, or slant rhymes*.

Some people think **approximate rhymes** sound less artificial than exact rhymes, more like everyday speech. Some poets use approximate rhymes because they feel that all the good exact rhymes have already been used too many times.

- 4. Repetition-** Poets also make music in their poems by using **repetition**, using the same words, sounds, or images more than once.

In the same way that poets repeat words, they also repeat sounds. The repetition of the same consonant sound in several words that are close together is called **alliteration**. Repeated vowel sounds are called **assonance**.

Poets also may use **onomatopoeia**, which is the use of words with sounds that imitate or suggest their meaning. Onomatopoeia helps poets bring sound and sense together.

#### Form of the Poem

A poet is like a sculptor. A sculptor uses tools to shape wood, stone, or metal. A poet uses words to shape a poem. Read this poem aloud. How do the lengths of the lines influence the sound of the poem?

**Established forms** follow a traditional pattern set by other poets who lived long ago.

This pattern may determine the poem's

- rhythm
- rhyme scheme
- number of lines
- number of stanzas

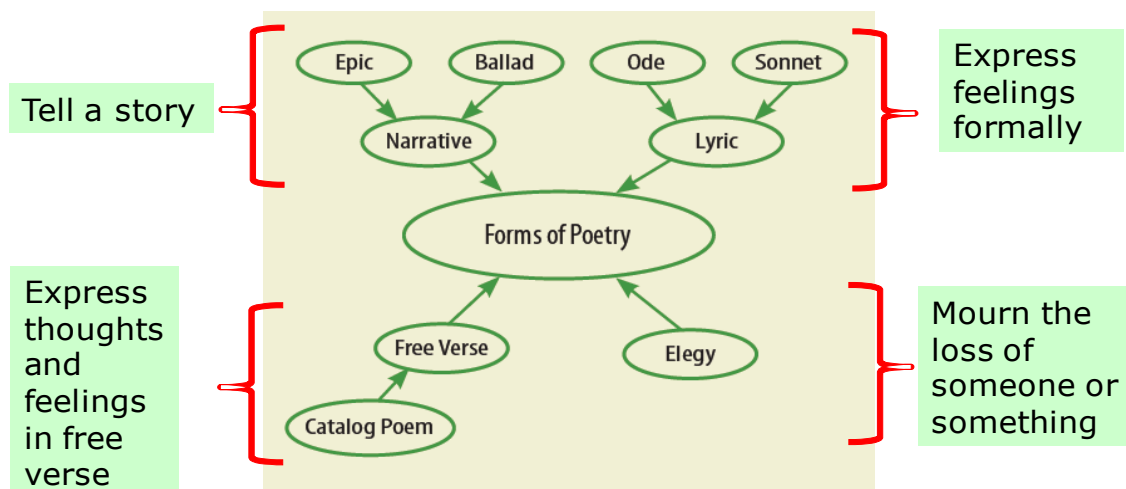
### Forms of Poetry

You could if you were writing a **catalog poem**—free verse that lists the poet's thoughts or feelings on a subject.

*On the first day of school, I see shoes.  
My classmates wear big shoes, small  
shoes, smelly shoes—shoes built for  
running and moving.*

*I see desks. . . .*

The following graphic organizer presents the various forms of poetry you will encounter in this collection.



## Tone

To determine a poem's tone, ask:

How do the

- words
- images
- sounds

make you feel? ▼



A poet carefully chooses every word and detail to help you understand and share his or her attitude.

## Imagery

You can think of a poet as an artist who uses words the way a painter uses paint.



The poet's words create **images**, or pictures, in the reader's mind.

Images in poetry focus on **all** of the senses.▼

sight	He rode with a <b>jeweled twinkle</b> . . . .
sound	Over the cobbles he <b>clattered</b> and <b>clashed</b> in the dark inn yard.
taste	They said no word to the landlord. They <b>drank his ale</b> instead.
touch	He scarce could <b>reach her hand</b> . . . .
smell	. . . his hair like <b>moldy hay</b> . . . .

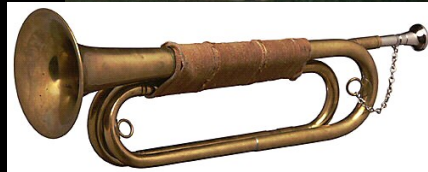
**Figurative Language**

Poets also use **figures of speech**—language that helps make startling connections between dissimilar things.

A **simile** is a comparison of two unlike things using the word *like, as, or resembles*. ▼

There came a wind **like** a bugle. . . .

- How are these very different things alike?
- What meaning does the poet want us to make from this connection?



A **metaphor** compares two unlike things without using *like, as, or resembles*. ▼

Stars are great drops  
Of golden dew

from "Harlem Night Song"  
by Langston Hughes



An **extended metaphor** is a comparison that continues through many lines or the entire poem. ▼



All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and  
women merely players;  
They have their exits and their  
entrances,  
And one man in his time plays  
many parts,  
His acts being seven ages.

by William Shakespeare

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two main divisions in prose writing?
2. How far ago can we see early examples of non-fiction?
3. Give 6 examples of non-fictional media.
4. What is the main difference between fiction and non-fiction?

References

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-fiction>
- <http://library.thinkquest.org/5002/Basic/ficnf.htm>