



## POETRY

### WHAT IS A POETRY?

- >Poetry is hundred of things coming together and mean different to each person
- >Poetry has the economical use of language (it use figurative language)
- >Different from novel and stories, to understand meaning ,you should look beyond the lines
- >Drama is different because it is written for stage but some drama types resemble poetry
- > It is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; It is the sound of human speech; It includes the best words in the best order; It is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality
- > Poetry is Feeling.

### HOW TO READ A POEM

- \*read once straight through without any particular purpose
- \*use punctuation to guide
- \* read second time
- \*pay attention to line breaks
- \*be careful about sentence structure
- \*visualize what you read
- \*enter into the spirit
- \*try to achieve some sense of overall organization
- \*notice the action –who-what –when-where?
- \*analyze the poet’s intent
- \*determine who is speaking
- \*establish the speaker’s tone
- \*identify to whom the poem is addressed
- \*reread the confusing parts
- \*check unfamiliar references
- \*analyze the language of a poem
- \*look for the meaning and the theme

### TYPES OF POETRY

**LYRIC:** Başta şarkılar içinmiş, şimdi daha çok okumak için yazılıyor.

**NARRATIVE:** Olay, destan veya hikaye anlatımı vardır. Fiction olabilir. Şeyh bedrettin destanı

**DRAMATIC:** the voice of an imaginary character is presented with direct speech and without any intervention by the author. It can be used to perform on the stage.

### ELEMENTS OF POETRY

**VOICE:** speaker of the poem. Referred as POETIC VOICE.

**TOPE:** attitude of the writer toward the subject matter of the poem

**MOOD:** the atmosphere

### LITERARY DEVICES IN POETRY

**ALLITERATION:** vurgulu hecelerin veya kelimelerin başındaki ses yenilemesi (/aynı sesin tekrarı)

Initial Alliteration: Ardısk seslerin başında görülürse.

Internal/Hidden Alliteration: Kelimenin içinde görülürse.

**ASSONANCE:** Cümlelerin içinde aynı sesli harflerin tekrarı.

**CONSONANCE:** 2 veya daha fazla sessiz harf ile yapılır. (live-love, pitter-patter)

**RIME(RHYME):** Kafiye/Uyak.

Exact Rime (cage-rage)

Slant Rime (son sessizler aynı fakat sesliler farklıysa.) (lap-shape, glorious-nefarious)

End Rime (kafiye dizinin sonundaysa)

Internal Rime (kafiye dizinin içindeyse) (Eg: In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud)

Masculine Rime (sadece son hecede olan kafiye) ( thee-phy, spent-went)

Feminine Rime (son heceden bir öncekinde de olan kafiye ) (painted-acquainted, passion-fashion)

Eye Rime (yazılışında kafiye olan ama telaffuzunda olmayan) (prove-love, sew-few, stranger-anger)

**ONOMOTOPOEIA** (echo) (doğa sesleri)

**ALLUSION** (ima, laf çarptırma.)

**APOSTROPHE:** (yaşamayan biri yada bir olguya hitap) (Eg: Science ! True daughter of Old Time)

**EUPHEMISM** (kibarlaştırma) (öldü yerine vefat etti demek gibi)

**HYPERBOLE** (mübalağa sanatı)

**IMAGE/IMAGERY:** (somutlaştırma)

**IRONY:** (bildiğimiz ironi)

**METONYMY:** (kinaye. “Ankara” derken hükümeti kastetmemiz. Benzetme yoktur)

**METAPHOR** (mecaz ) (All the world is a stage. Benzetme vardır.)

**SIMILE:** ( metaphor gibi benzetme. Farkı ise “gibi” kelimesi kullanılır)



**CONCEIT**: (extended metaphor) (birbirinden normalde çok farklı iki şeyi birbirine benzetme)

**PERSONIFICATION** (animating )

**PARADOX**: (çelişki) ( eg ‘the child is father to the man) (ilk bakışta mantıksız, sonradan anlaşılır)

**OXYMORON**: (contradictory terms are combined) (Eg: Silent scream)

**PUN**: (cinas) (bir kelimeyi iki manada kullanmak) (hani dizi varya “türk malı” ☺)

**SYMBOL**:

## NOVEL

### Types of Novels

#### Realistic Novel

This type of novel is sometimes referred to as “the novel of manners”. In this type of novel, characters are usually complex ones with mixed motives often rooted in their social class.

#### Historical Novel

In this type of novel, characters and events are placed in past time.

#### Epistolary Novel

In this type of novel, the story is told through letters written by one or more of the characters. It presents an intimate view of the characters’ thoughts without the interference of the author and contributes to the dramatic atmosphere of the novel.

#### Picaresque Novel

The name of this type of novel comes from the Spanish word ‘picaresco’ which means rouge or rascal. The adventures of an eccentric or disreputable hero are told in an episodic form.

#### Psychological Novel

In this type of novel, attention is given to the thoughts, feelings, motives and inner states of the characters.

#### Gothic Novel

In this type of novel, the atmosphere of the novel is created through supernatural and mystic elements like monsters, ghosts and demons Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein (1817) is an example of a gothic novel.

	2009-Final	2009-Bütünleme	2010-Final	2010-Bütünleme	2011 😊 tahminimce
Novel	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	-1
Frankenstein	- 4	- 4	- -	- -	-2 Cat on HTR
Drama	- 1	- 1	- 4	- 4	-1
Our Day Out	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 2	-2 Lord of t F.
Sh. In Drama	- 3	- 3	- 3	- 3	-3
M.of Venice	- 12	- 12	- 13	- 13	-13 -12. Night
Sense & Sens.	- 1	- 3	- 1	- 1	-2 Jane Eyre
Poetry	-11	- 9	- 11	- 11	-11

### **2009-B**

- >The main purpose of the tragedy is to evoke pity and fear
- >Under the patronage of James I, Shakespeare’s theatre company took the name: The King’s Man
- >Shakespeare became familiar with classical drama in London
- >In psychological novel, attention is given to the thoughts, feelings, motives and inner states of the characters
- >Poetry evokes different emotions for different people.
- >The words in poetry are put together for artistic creation. The use of language is economical in poetry.
- >Voice is the speaker of the poem and it may be the poet himself or a character created by the poem.
- > Plot-tlot Plot-tlot! Had they heard it? The horse hoofs ringing clear,

Plot-tlot, tlot-tlot, in the distance? Were they deaf that they did not hear? (onomatopoeia)

> “The glorious lamp of heaven the sun”

(metaphor)

> “Because I could not stop for Death  
He kindly stopped for me” (personification)

>Lyric poetry includes expressions of thoughts and feelings of a single speaker and it is suitable for music and singing.

>Onomatopoeia and Assonance are composed through play on sounds.

### **2009-F**

>In psychological novel, attention is given to the thoughts, feelings, motives and inner states of the characters

>The group of people who comment on events that take place on the stage are chorus.

>The source of conflict in Shakespeare’s tragedies is within the hero himself.



>Name of the company of Shakespeare in the period of Elizabeth I is The Company of Lord Chamberlain's Men  
>the most outstanding characteristic of Shakespeare's early plays is his immature plot and lack of dramatic organization.  
>Elements of Poetry: Mood, tone Voice (and Figures of Speech)  
>Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds to create an effect, whereas alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sounds.  
>Differences of poetry from other genres: Figures of speech are used extensively to provoke emotions; Language is used economically; Play on words and ungrammatical word order create an effect; Difference interpretations are possible due to distinctive use of language and style.  
>In narrative poetry, there is the description of series of events and its aim is to tell a story  
>Onomatopoeia and Consonance are composed through play on sounds  
>"Ankara denied all the rumors about the recent terrorist attacks" (metonymy)  
>Phrases like "sweet enemy", "terribly beautiful" and "little giant" are examples to Oxymoron  
> "I wear my patience like a light-green dress and wear it thin" (smile)  
>"Hope is the thing with feathers That perches in the soul" (metaphor)  
>"The wind stood up and gave a shout, He whistled on his fingers and Kicked the withered leaves about" (personification)  
**2010-F**  
>In epistolary novel, the story is told through letters written by one or more of the characters  
>The language and style of poetry is similar to that of a novel and short story. The use of language is economical in poetry.  
>Dramatic poetry involves the voice of imaginary characters presented with direct speech and without any intervention by the author.  
>Tone is the attitude of the poet to the subject matter of the poem and it is usually expressed by using certain adjectives.  
>Onomatopoeia and Assonance are composed through play on sound  
>"So deep in love am I And I will love thee still, my dear Till all the seas gang dry" (gang-get is hyperbole)  
>"What did we say to each other That now we are as the deer Who walk in single file With heads high" (smile)  
>"shoes, secret face of my inner life Two gaping toothless mouths" (metaphor)  
>"The clouds are holding the hands of the sun" (personification)  
> "Science! True daughter of Old Time thou art" (apostrophe)

> "passed away" instead of "dead" is euphemism.  
>Act is the main division of a play  
>Antagonist is the person or thing that struggles against the protagonist in a play  
>The type of comedy that aims at simple laughter is farce  
>Miracle plays are dramatizations of the lives of Christian Saint  
>Romances were produced during the last years of Shakespeare's career.  
>Time and nature are the ultimate powers in Shakespeare's tragedies.  
>Functions of the mistaken identities in Shakespeare: They contribute to the overall comic effect. They make the plot more complicated.  
**2010-B**  
>In Gothic novel, the atmosphere is created through supernatural and mystic elements like monsters, ghosts and demons.  
>Different interpretations and ambiguities are possible in poetry analysis  
>Narrative involves the description of series of events and its aim is to tell a story.  
>Elements of Poetry: Mood, tone Voice (and Figures of Speech)  
>Metaphor and Allusion are composed through play on words. ????????  
> "The White House declared that it is a government policy to protect the rights of the poor people" (metonymy)  
> "Life, like a dome of many-colored glass, Stains the white radiance of Eternity." (smile)  
> "Faster than greased lightning" and "I've told him a thousand time" (hyperbole)  
>Implying the opposite of what is meant is called irony  
>Euphemism is the substitution of a mild, indirect and inoffensive term instead of an offensive or harsh term  
> "Wisdom calls aloud in the street" (Personification)  
>Main difference between a play and a work of fiction is "a play is addressed not to readers but to spectators  
>A play without words is called pantomime  
>Low comedy place greater emphasis on physical action and gags, and its verbal jokes do not require much intellect to appreciate.  
>Weakness of character in tragic hero is Hamartia  
>The common point of Shakespeare's plays: they always end with restoration of order and stability  
> "The material and the physical circumstances of production" are the basic factors that determined the plots, chronology and location of Shakespeare's dramas.  
>Romances were done by Shakespeare in his last years.