



University of Tikrit
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English Department

Subject

Importance of Poetic Terms in English Literature

Fourth Stage

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Diction

It refers to the poet's choice of words in an appropriate way by conveying the message accordingly.

Poetry

According to diction, poems can be classified as:

- 1- **Narrative** : a poem which tells a story , e.g. an epic poem
- 2- **Dramatic** : a poem which tells its story using a speech of a character.
- 3- **Closet** : a play in a poem form which meant to be read but not acted.

Sonnet

It is a poem of 14 lines with a defined rhyme scheme –

There are **Two types of sonnets** : -

Shakespearean sonnet , with four division : First twelfth lines divided into three stanzas of four lines each , then the last 2lines.

Pertrechan / Italian sonnet , created by the poet, Francesco Pertrach, It is divided into two stanzas , an octave and a sestet

named after the, divided into two stanzas , an octave and a sestet

Important definitions of Poetic Forms

Lyric : a short song - like poem . It usually expresses strong emotions –

Panegyric : a poem that praises a person , and at times an object

Ballad : a narrative poem , often meant to be sung which tells a dramatic story characterized by strong rhythms and rhymes –

Idyll : a short poem expressing a peaceful and happy scene

Ode : a poem addressed to somebody –

Dirge : a poem which expresses grief or mourns the dead

Stanza

A group of Poetic lines in a poem It has a definite pattern which consider the shape formed by the lines and the number of lines

Stanza Names

There are **names of stanza** according to specific number of lines they contain:

Couplet : a stanza of two lines –

Tercet : a stanza that has three lines –

Quatrain : a stanza that contains four lines

Cinquain : a five - line poem Sestet : a six - line stanza

Heptastich : a seven - line stanza

Octave : a stanza of eight lines

Tone

- The Use of Poetic Language brings out the tone of a poem, which is poet's attitude (seen throughout diction) towards the subject of the poem
- It is the inner voice which sends the feelings of the poet and persona to the reader by the terms of : sarcasm , sorrow , joyous etc.,

Mood

- The mood refers to the emotional and passionate feelings that a poet creates in a poem, which is created by the tone

Imagery

- When the poet portrays or depicts images by using Language to produces mental pictures in the readers, good diction has the power to do so.
- Imagery appeals to the senses , for instance : -

Visual (sight) , aural (hearing) , olfactory (smell) , tactile sense (touch) etc.

Rhyme

- It is a special repetition of similar sounds in different words
- **Perfect rhyme** : the consonants preceding the rhyming vowel sounds must be different as in cor / born
- **Internal rhyme** : rhyming words are in the middle of a line of poem
- **End rhyme** : rhyming words the end of the line

The Sonnet

Sonnet :- A poem of fourteen lines which follows a very strict rhyme pattern .

It usually divided into two parts :-

- 1) **Octave** :- The first eight lines , and its divided into two quatrains .
- 2) **Sestet** :- The last six lines , and its divided into one quatrain and one couplet .

Types of the Sonnet

There are Two main types of the Sonnet :-

- 1)The Shakespearean Sonnet .
- 2)The Petrarchan Sonnet .

English Poetry : The Sixteenth Century

Introduction

Q *What are the features(or characteristics) of the poetry in the 16th century ?*

1- Poetry achieved new realm of the lyric and songs , blank verse and sonnets .

2- The poets borrowed, imitated and translated from Italian and French poets as well as from one another .

3- The conversational - tone fused remarkably with some musical qualities-melodious quality is a Salient feature of the poems of this age. Music which was a part of Elizabethan educational programmer , helped to establish songs lyrics in sixteenth century England.

4- Composers flourished in this age as much as dramatists or poets ; music and poetry reached their highest level.

5- The lyrics of the 16th century England presented themselves in two forms :

First , we meet them as songs in narratives and prose romances . like Sidney's poems in his Arcadia .

Second , in the form of songs in the plays of the age especially the comedies . As a matter of fact, Elizabethan drama gave an occasion for writing of many beautiful songs . The structure of these poems is simple with repetition and refrain. Their purpose is usually to express some emotion .