

Class-IX

POETIC DEVICES

Poetry is a type of literature, or artistic writing that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions. The poet does this by carefully choosing and arranging language for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.

Poetic devices are tools that a poet can use to create rhythm, enhance a poem's meaning, or intensify a mood or feeling. These devices help piece the poem together, much like a hammer and nails join planks of wood together.

Some of the commonly used Poetic Devices are:

SIMILE	METAPHOR	ALLITERATION
• a comparison between two things which are essentially dissimilar using 'as' or 'like'. • For example: • a) This room is as hot as a furnace. • b) He is as brave as a lion.	• It is an implied simile; indirect comparison is done. • For example: • a) This room is a furnace. • b) He is a lion in the battle.	• the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. • For example: • Four fools fell in a fountain.

PUN

- A pun is a play on words that produces a humorous effect by using a word that suggests two or more meanings, or by exploiting similar sounding words that have different meanings.
- For instance, in the sentence, "A happy life depends on a liver," the word *liver* can refer to the bodily organ, or simply a person who lives.

HYPERBOLE

- exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
- For example:
- I am trying to solve a million issues these days.
- My grandmother is as old as the hills.

TRANSFERRED EPITHET

- Human feeling is transferred to non-human or non-living thing.
- For example-
- I slept on a **restless** bed
- Devdutta shot the **cruel** arrow.

RHYME SCHEME

- The ordered pattern of rhymes at the ends of the lines of a poem or verse.
- For example:
- 1. A kangaroo on roller **skates-A**
- 2. and polar bear on **skis-B**
- 3. were clumsy when they went on **dates-A**
- 4. excuse them if you **please.-B**
- The rhyme scheme is ABAB

IRONY

- irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that ends up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between appearance and reality.
- For example:
- I posted a video on YouTube about how boring and useless YouTube is.

REPETITION

- A word or a phrase is repeated
- For example:
- **Two** and **Two** make four.
- **No stir** in the air, **no stir** in the sea.

OXYMORON

- An oxymoron is a figure of speech containing words that seem to contradict each other.
- For example:
 - Act naturally
 - Alone together
 - Amazingly awful
 - Bittersweet
 - Clearly confused

ONOMATOPOEIA

- **Onomatopoeia** is a **figure of speech** in which words evoke the actual sound of the thing they refer to or describe. The “boom” of a firework exploding, the “tick tock” of a clock, and the “ding dong” of a doorbell are all **examples of onomatopoeia**.

SYMBOLISM

- When an object, person, or situation has another **meaning** other than its literal **meaning**. The actions of a character, word, action, or event that have a deeper **meaning** in the context of the whole story/poem.
- For example:
 - The dove is a symbol of peace

SATIRE

- Satire is used in many works of literature to show foolishness or vice in humans, organizations, or even governments - it uses sarcasm, ridicule, or irony. For example, satire is often used to achieve political or social change, or to prevent it.

SARCASM

- Sarcasm is the act of saying one thing while meaning the opposite. It is mostly a verbal device, with intention of putting someone down. For instance, if you say, “Yeah, he’s a real mental giant” while rolling your eyes, you’ve just engaged in sarcasm.

SYNECDOCHE

- **Synecdoche** is a **literary device** in which a part of something represents the whole, or it may use a whole to represent a part.
- For example, the phrase “all hands on deck” is a demand for all of the crew to help, yet the word “hands”—just a part of the crew—stands in for the whole crew.

IMAGERY

- Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.
- *For example: It was dark and dim in the forest.*
The words “dark” and “dim” are visual images.

IDIOMS

- Idioms are words or phrases that aren't meant to be taken literally. For example, if you say someone has “cold feet,” it doesn't mean their toes are actually cold. Rather, it means they're nervous about something.

PERSONIFICATION

- Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing – an idea or an animal – is given human attributes.
- The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. For example, when we say, “The sky weeps,” we are giving the sky the ability to cry, which is a human quality. Thus, we can say that the sky has been personified in the given sentence.

FURTHER REFERENCE

<https://www.studystack.com/flashcard-2140665>

ASSIGNMENT:

Q1. Identify the rhyme scheme of the following lines:

“Will you walk a little faster?” said a whiting to a snail.
“There’s a porpoise close behind us, and he’s treading on my tail.
See how eagerly the lobsters and the turtles all advance!
They are waiting on the shingle—will you come and join the dance?
Will you, won’t you, will you, won’t you, will you join
the dance? Will you, won’t you, will you, won’t you,
won’t you join the dance?

Q2. Name the poetic devices used in the given sentences.

- a) They beat in my ears like gong.
- b) The climax of the play was tragically comic.
- c) She was shivering with shock.
- d) The lady has wept an ocean of tears.
- e) She threw away the unhappy flowers.

- f) The lightning has a tongue of flame.
- g) O Lord, provide everybody the bread.
- h) The airplane is zooming in the sky.
- i) He was a lion in the battle.
- j) So little they rose, so little they fell.
