

Literature: is an art in which language or words have a most significant function

Branches of literature:

+poetry +drama +novel +short story

What is poetry?

Oxford dictionary:

"the elevated expression of elevated thought or feeling in a metrical form"

William Wordsworth:

"poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings"

Poet: is more delicately organized than other men and sensible to pain and pleasure both his own and that of others.

-He needs to know the rules of writing poetry.

-Inner impulse, he needs inspiration.

-He must be a devoted reader of poetry.

Why we read poetry?

-For enjoyment because it is a beautiful type of literature.

-The music it contains, or the thought it communicates

-It makes us see things around us differently.

-That we may become wiser from the richness of another's imagination.

Prose: Words in the best order, written in sentences.

Poetry: The best words in the best order, written in lines.

Verse: Is the short division of any composition into its parts anything that is opposed to prose is called verse.

+POETRY IS VERSE PLUS MAGIC.

Compare between “poetry” and “prose”:

POETRY:

1. It is concrete and specific.
2. It is compressed and intense
3. Many details may be omitted.
4. Rhythm is essential in poetry.
5. Its written to be sung and read aloud.
6. It is the language of passion.
7. It appeals to the emotions and the Imagination.
8. Written in lines best word in the Best order

PROSE:

1. It is less concrete and specific.
2. It is less compressed and intense than poetry
3. Many details must be mentioned.
4. Rhythm is not essential in prose.
5. It is written to be read.
6. it is the language of mind.
7. It appeals to the reason.
8. It is written in sentences word in the best order

Diction: is the selection of word in a poem.

Denotation: is the meaning of the word in the dictionary.

Connotation: is the hidden meaning of the word.

Imagery: Is the art of producing pictures in the mind of the reader

Image: Is any concrete representation of a sense impression or idea.

FIGURES OF SPEECH:

Simile: Its using "like" or 'as" between different kind of things

Metaphor: Is a comparison between two unconnected subjects without using "like" or "as".

Personification: Is to give inanimate objects the human form.

SYMBOLS ARE TWO KINDS:

1. **PUBLIC:** which is easily understood by readers
2. **PRIVATE (CONVENTIONAL):** which is created by the poet himself.

SOUND DEVICES:

Rhyme: Is a sound device in which the final words have identical sounds (hall, mall, tall, ball)

Rhyme scheme: Is to use alphabet letters to lable the identical lines

Alliteration: is the repeton of initial letters or consonants in a line of poetry or closely adjacent lines (soft, sweet, south)

Assonance: Is the repeton of a vowel sound in the same line or cosely adjacent lines of poetry.

Consonance: Is the repeton of consonant sounds in a line of poetry.

Onomatopeia: Is the use of word word in which the sound suggests the sense.

Eye-rhyme: When the vowel sounds are not pronounced in the same way, when they look the same in print but pronounced differently, as in (love\move)

Para-rhyme: Is when vowel sounds are different as in (groined\groaned)

+RHYME IS THE PULSE OF POETRY.

+METRE IS ORGANIZED RHYME.

Metre: means measure, its made up of recurring patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables.

Foot: Is a certain number of syllables constituting part of a line. Ex:

When I / have fears / that I / may cease / to be.

Sconsion: Is sorting out the stressed and unstressed syllables, using (-) for stressed syllables, and (v) for unstressed syllables.

What are the types of rhyme?

- a. **End-rhyme:** is the rhyme that comes to the end of the line
- b. **Internal rhyme:** is the rhyme that comes in the middle of the line
- c. **Single (masculine) rhyme:** is the rhyme when only single syllables rhyme as in (all/pall, air/fair).
- d. **Double (feminine) rhyme:** is the rhyme when two syllables rhyme, as in (duty/beauty, rosey/posy).
- e. **Triple rhyme:** is the rhyme when three syllables rhyme, as in (tenderly/slenderly, charity/clarity).
- f. **Eye-rhyme:** When the vowel sounds are not pronounced in the same way, when they look the same in print but pronounced differently, as in (love\move)
- g. **Para-rhyme:** Is when vowel sounds are different as in (groined\groaned)

Anglo-Saxon

The Angles and the Saxons were Germanic tribes settled in Britain.

Bring with them their own kind of literature, language and ideals. They loved to sing of great battles, heroic deed, gods, and heroes. One of the most important poems of this period is "Beowulf".

* Caedmon was the first Anglo-Saxon Christian poet, and Cynewulf (Kiniwulf). Both these poets were chiefly interested in Biblical material.

The characteristics of Anglo-Saxon poetry:

- (1) Its language is quite different from modern English.
- * (2) It reflects the traditions of an older world.
- (3) It does not have rhyme.
- (4) It is based on the principle of alliteration.
- (5) "Kennings", It is a kind of metaphor in which the simple name of anything is replaced by a phrase.

- Beowulf is the first poem in English literature.

