

POETRY

SOUND: ASSONANCE

WHAT IS POETRY?

FIGURATIVE SPEECH
SENSORY VISUAL ELEMENTS

FIGURATIVE SPEECH
FIGURATE VISUAL ELEMENTS

SOUND: RHYME

SOUND: RHYTHM

SOUND: ALLITERATION



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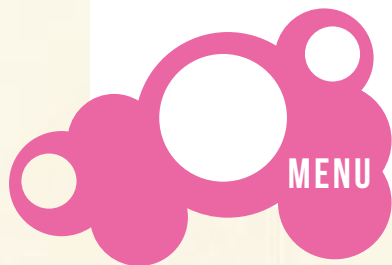
SOUND:
RHYME

SOUND:
RHYTHM

SOUND:
ALLITERATION

SOUND: ASSONANCE

- Assonance is used to make the tempo faster by the use of short vowels.
- It creates a rushed feeling and goes along with movement.
- Long vowels are used to make the poem slower.
- This creates a sad feeling.
- The function of rhyme and other sound elements is to create a strong sound presence in the poem. It makes the poem sound rich and creates an atmosphere and impression.
- It gives a point of support that is needed in poems and creates a connection between the strophes and gives a pattern to the poem.



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WHAT IS POETRY?

- Poetry is the emotionally written word that is presented in patterns and sound.
- Poetry is the language of image, feelings, emotions, self-expression and art.
- Poetry is of great value to children. Children can express their feelings, experience and vision with poems.
- Poetry gives children the occasion to understand the world and it motivates children to play with words and to create images with words.
- Poetry for young children has to play with the language and words.
- Images are created by words and poetry gives children the occasion to use their imagination to create new worlds.
- Poetry for children must tell simple stories.
- Poetry must motivate children to interpret it, to experience feelings and to be able to place themselves inside the poem.
- It can motivate children to make comparisons.
- The theme of the poem has to excite the child. It has to tell the child something, give them self-convenience, make them happy and let them explore.
- The poem must be good enough that it can be read repeatedly and not become boring for the child.



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FIGURATIVE SPEECH: SENSORY VISUAL ELEMENTS

- Figurative speech is when a word is used to create an image in the reader's imagination. Writers use metaphors and other descriptions to use as little words as possible for the reader to create an image.
- Literal images are when words are used to describe something directly and can be created by more than one sensory visual element.
- The visual elements are elements that the reader can see, like the sun rising.
- Tactual elements are elements that the reader can feel, like wet grass.
- Auditory elements are elements that the reader can hear.
- This is usually done by sound imitation.
- Words are used to imitate sound, like a train that goes clack-clack down the railway. The reader hears the train in his or her imagination.
- Smell can also be an important element to call up images, like the smell of wet ground.
- Movement and how something tastes can create images.
- When these sensory elements are combined the reader can smell, feel, taste and hear something only by the words an author uses.

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FIGURATIVE SPEECH: FIGURATE VISUAL ELEMENTS

- The figurative visual element is when an image is created through the words that are used to describe something or by making a comparison with something that is known to the reader.
- The poet uses figurative language to describe new experiences, new visions and new ways to look at the world.
- Even when there are different figurative elements; comparisons, metaphors and personification are the most important elements in children's poetry.
- Comparisons are used when there is a parallel that can be made between different elements.
- The word that is used to make comparisons is 'like'.
- Metaphors can be used to draw a comparison between things. It is not done as directly as in a comparison. These are sayings like 'a heart of stone'.
- The difference between a metaphor and a comparison can be described as a metaphor being a presented comparison, and comparisons being something that is parallel to something else, but still different.
- Personification is when human qualities are given to things, ideas or the nature of something.



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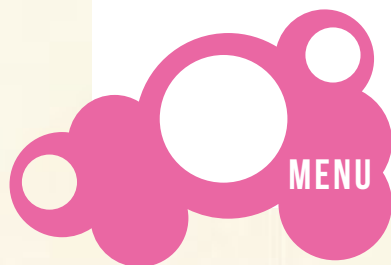
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- Poems have to be read aloud and therefore sound is important to the meaning.
- Rhyme is when sound is repeated in two or more words. There are different types of rhyme patterns. The types of rhyme patterns can be presented as follows:

- | Rhyme scheme | Rhyme pattern |
|--------------|---------------|
| – aabb _____ | pair rhyme |
| – abab _____ | cross rhyme |
| – abba _____ | around rhyme |
| – abcd _____ | broken rhyme |
| – abcd _____ | free rhyme |

Complete rhyme = a group of sounds rhyme



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- The rhythm pattern that is used in poems is called metre and can be found at the end or middle of the line.
- Poets sometime use nonsense verses and words that can contribute to a humoristic rhythm effect.
- Children's verses usually have a foreseeable rhythm that contributes to children's ability to remember them.
- When poetry is presented and read to children the person that reads it to the children has to include the rhythm for children to hear and remember the poem.



POETRY

A B
C A



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- Alliteration is when a sound is repeated to create an effect.
- In a line such as 'the long snake sails softly', the 's' sound is used to imitate the snake.
- It makes the poem sound rich and gives it a lyrical quality.

