

Structural Devices

-1 Contrast

Contrast is a rhetorical device through which writers identify differences between two subjects, places, persons, things, or ideas. Simply, it is a type of opposition between two objects, highlighted to emphasize their differences.

Types of Contrast

- **Point-by-point Contrast:** - In this type of contrast, writers deal with a series of features of two subjects, and then present their contrast, discussing all points successively.
- **Subject-by-subject Contrast:** - In this type of contrast, a writer first discusses one subject thoroughly, and then moves on to another.

2- Illustration:- is a decoration, interpretation or visual explanation of a text, concept or process,^[1] designed for integration in published media, such as posters, flyers, magazines, books, teaching materials, animations, video games and films. An illustration is typically created by an illustrator. Illustration also means providing an example; either in writing or in picture form.

The origin of the word “illustration” is late Middle English (in the sense ‘illumination; spiritual or intellectual enlightenment’): via Old French from Latin *illustratio*, from the verb *illustrate*

3-Repetition: - is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. There are several types of **repetition** commonly used in both prose and **poetry**. ...**Repetition** is not distinguished solely as a figure of speech, but more as a rhetorical device.

In **poetry**, **repetition** is repeating words, phrases, lines, or stanzas. Stanzas are groups of lines that are

together. **Repetition** is used to emphasize a feeling or idea, create rhythm, and/or develop a sense of urgency.

Sense Devices

1-Simile: - Is a **literary** term where you use “like” or “as” to compare two different things and show a common quality between them. A **simile** is different from a simple comparison in that it usually compares two unrelated things. For **example**, “She looks like you” is a comparison but not a **simile**

A [simile](#) is an easy way to compare two things without a lot of explanation, perfect for the spare language of a poem. You'll recognize examples of simile poems because they will include comparisons using the words "like" or "as." As long as the comparison is one thing to another, whether or not the two are alike, you can consider it a simile.

Are you ready to get comparative and have some fun? Let's take a look at a variety of examples of simile poems and see if they'll inspire you to create some of your finest work yet.

2- Metaphor: - is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common.

A [metaphor](#) is a comparison between two things that states one thing is another, in order help explain an idea or show hidden similarities. Unlike a [simile](#) that uses "like" or "as" (you shine like the sun!), a metaphor does not use these two words. For example, in a famous line from Romeo and Juliet Romeo proclaims, "Juliet is the sun."

Metaphors are commonly used throughout all types of literature, but rarely to the extent that they are used in [poetry](#). Let's take a look at a few examples of metaphors in poems, which will allow us to see why they lend themselves particularly well to this form of writing.

It's just a tool, a device the poet employs to create a striking effect. Often the right metaphor is the whole key to saying what you're trying to say. When you're writing a poem, you're Ben Franklin scanning the skies for a storm, you're Newton lost in thought resting under a tree, you're Archimedes, badly in need of a bath.

Those are metaphors. You're not really Archimedes. You're in need of something, though. Some way to say. The right metaphor can be the clonk on the head you need to discover gravity, run out into the street naked and be struck by lightning! When you're processed out of hospital and the police are done with you, you go home, put some comfy clothes on and write your poem.

Sometimes you think of a metaphor first, and it's so striking you've just got to make a poem with it. A poem can be one metaphor, or it can contain multiple different metaphors tossed off as you go, to make points. Some poems don't use metaphor at all. That's fine. You've found another way to say what you need to say.

3-Personification: - is a form of figurative language in which something that is not human is given human characteristics. This device is often used in **poetry** to enhance the **meaning** and beauty of **poems**

Personification is defined as giving human characteristics to non-human things. When we examine the sentences we just mentioned, we know they are examples of personification because both snowflakes and flowers are non-human objects that were depicted as performing human actions: kissing and dancing.

Personification is a type of **figurative language**, which is not meant to be taken factually or literally. Although flowers don't actually have legs and dance around meadows, the writer uses figurative language to describe how they move in the wind. It

creates an image in the reader's mind in a more engaging way. Simply saying 'the flowers blew in the wind' might not achieve the same effect.

Impact on Poetry

Personification is used in many types of writing, including poetry. So, why do poets choose to incorporate this technique? Well, when they use figurative language, poets rely on it to create strong images in the mind of the reader. Personification in poetry not only makes it more engaging and visually appealing to the reader but also contributes to the central idea or mood of the poem. Let's examine a few poems that use personification effectively, yet for different purposes.

'Mirror'

The poem '**Mirror**' by Sylvia Plath is an excellent representation of a poem told entirely from the point of view of a non-human object: a mirror. While we understand that a mirror does not have emotions or complete actions, in this poem it does. Take a look at these lines taken from different parts of the poem:

- 'I am silver and exact.'
- 'I have no preconceptions.'
- 'Whatever you see I swallow immediately.'
- 'I am not cruel, only truthful - '
- 'Most of the time I meditate on the opposite wall.'
- 'I see her back and reflect it faithfully.'
- 'She rewards me with tears and an agitation of hands.'

As we read these lines, we can see that because the poet chose to personify the mirror, the central idea behind the poem is what a mirror conveys to the one who looks into it. Additionally, the mirror uses words such as 'exact,' 'truthful,' and 'faithful,' which gives the poem a neutral and detached mood. Personification

aids the poet in conveying these elements in an artful and expressive way.

Sound devices

1-Alliteration: - is a literary device that repeats a speech sound in a sequence of words that are close to each other. **Alliteration** typically uses consonant sounds at the beginning of a word to give stress to its

Alliteration focuses readers' attention on a particular section of text. Alliterative sounds create **rhythm** and mood and can have particular connotations. For example, **repetition** of the "s" sound often suggests a snake-like quality, implying slyness and danger

What is alliteration?

Alliteration is the repetition of the same beginning consonant sound in two or more words in succession. For example: "**cold, covered, clarified.**" The repetition of consonant sounds can help add rhythm and musicality to the poet's words.

Alliteration is not necessarily the repetition of the same first consonant letter in a string of words. For example, "**Female pheasant**" is an example of alliteration, but "childish cry" is not.

Why do poets use alliteration?

The medium of poetry is language, especially spoken language. Alliteration helps to emphasize that the sounds of words are as important as their meaning.

Most of us have a natural liking for rhythmic repetition in poetry. This is why alliteration, rhyme, meter and other poetic techniques have been used for so long in traditional poetry.

What is the effect of alliteration in poetry?

When a poet uses alliteration, it can mean that they want you to hear the actual sounds of their words as part of their meaning.

Alliteration adds musicality to a line, which can help to energize the meaning of the words that the poet uses.

An alliterative phrase of more than two successive words can add to the effect. For example, in the poem *Pied Beauty*, Hopkins strings together four alliterative words: "...**swift, slow; sweet, sour...**"

In this example, these four alliterative words slow the poem allowing the reader to savor the experience more completely.

3-Onomatopoeia: - is the use or format of words whose sounds imitate their meanings (ex: buzz, honk, boom). Shout it Out Loud. **Onomatopoeia** is an awesome **poetry** device because it adds depth to writing, but the sounds can only be heard when you speak them.

Onomatopoeia, pronounced on-uh-mat-uh-**pee**-uh, is defined as a word which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.

For instance, saying, "The gushing stream flows in the forest" is a more meaningful description than just saying, "The stream flows in the forest." The reader is drawn to hear the sound of a "gushing stream," which makes the expression more effective.

In addition to the sounds they represent, many onomatopoeic words have developed meanings of their own. For example, the word "whisper" not only represents the wispy or breathy sound

of people talking quietly, but also describes the action of people talking quietly.

Common Examples of Onomatopoeia

- The **buzzing** bee flew away.
- The sack fell into the river with a **splash**.
- The books fell on the table with a loud **thump**.
- He looked at the **roaring**