

4th Oct

2nd lecture

English literature

Continuous of the first lecture

□ The fourth step

❖ Personification

- Personification is giving human traits to non-human things.

❖ Rules of personification:

- A. Object A should be human object B should be non-human
 - B. They should have at least one thing in common
 - C. They should be from different classes
 - D. Using (like, as) is optional
- Personification could be considered as a metaphor as it follows the same rules as well. So we can say personification is a kind of metaphor.

❖ Embedded metaphor

Embedded metaphors can be defined as a metaphor inside another, so basically its two metaphors.

❖ Hyperbole

It's when the poet exaggerates and overhypes certain things in their poems.

✓ Applying step four: finding the figurative speeches

One day I wrote her name upon the strand,

But came the waves and washed it away:

Again I wrote it with a second hand,

But came the tide, and made my pains his prey. >>> **Metaphor: He compared his pain to a haunted animal**

>>> **His = personification (the tide); the point of similarity is both humans and tides can destroy and attack**

"Vain man," said she, "that dost in vain assay,

A mortal thing so to immortalize;

For I myself shall like to this decay,

And eke my name be wiped out likewise." >>> **Simile: she compared herself to her own name; both of them will disappear one day/ die**

"Not so," (quod I) "let baser things devise

To die in dust, but you shall live by fame:

My verse your vertues rare shall eternize, >>> **Hyperbole: the poet is exaggerating by saying that his poem would immortalize her**

And in the heavens write your glorious name:

Where whenas death shall all the world subdue, >>> **Metaphor: he compared death to a destroyer, a powerful man**

Subdue: is putting someone under control and having the ability to destroy.

>>> **this also can be personification, as death is compared to a human**

Our love shall live, and later life renew." >>> **Hyperbole: he is exaggerating yet again, as he implies that their love is so powerful that it will live and renew their life.**

1. The last but not the least step to analyze a poem is to identify the devices and the themes of the poem.
 - The most important devices are sound devices such as rhyme and rhyme-scheme
 - ❖ Rhyme-scheme: is the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of the poem, in which lines designated with the same letter all rhyme with each other.
 - Usually the main rule to point out the rhyme-scheme is to pay attention to the last letters of each line.
 - ❖ Rhyme alteration: is the repetition of the same sound of the initial letters or words.
 - ❖ Themes: are the main ideas and message of the work that the poet is trying to convey through his piece of work.

□ **THE FIFTH STEP: identifying devices and themes**

One day I wrote her name upon the strand, **A**

But came the waves and washed it away: **B**

NOTES

Usually in the Spenserian sonnets the last couplet carries the major theme/idea or the conclusion that the poet is trying to convey to his audience and readers.

END OF THE 2ND LECTURE

Renaissance prose and poetry course notes.

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