

18<sup>th</sup> Oct

**Continues of the latest lecture**

- **What is a Rhyme?** *It's the repetition of similar sounds in the final stressed syllables and any following syllables of two or more words. And there are 3 kinds of rhymes.*
- **Rhyme types**
  - a) **Perfect rhyme:** *It's when the two words have the same spelling and pronunciation*  
*Ex. DIE*  
*LIE*
  - b) **Eye rhyme:** *It's when the two words have the same spelling but different pronunciation and sound.*  
*Ex. LOVED*  
*PROVED*
  - c) **Near rhyme:** *it's when the two words have a different spelling but the same pronunciation and sound.*  
*Ex. STUFF*  
*ROUGH*
- **Imagery:**
  - I. What is imagery? Imagery is the use of images in literature, means: mentally picturing or creating an image of something.
  - II. From where do these mental images come? Language, language is the source of imagery.
- **Images types:**
  - 1) **Visual images (eyes):** is an image that is related to the sense of sight.  
**Ex. Beauty**
  - 2) **Auditory images (ears):** is an image that is related to the sense of hearing.  
**Ex. Loud, sound, noise**
  - 3) **Olfactory images:** is an image that is related to the sense of smelling.  
**Ex. Stinky, bad smell, good smell**
  - 4) **Gustatory images:** is an image that is related to the sense of taste.  
**Ex. Delicious, tasty, bitter**
  - 5) **Tactile images:** is an image that is related to the sense of touching.  
**Ex. Soft, rough, hard**

6) **Thermal images:** is an image that is related to heat and temperature.  
 Ex. Cold, hot

7) **Synaesthesia:** is the combination of two or more images at the same time.  
 Ex. Loud dress, Soft music, warm colours

**NOTE:**

There are two types of words: concrete and abstract, concrete words can create an image however abstract words can't.

● **Compare Spenser's sonnet with Shakespeare's sonnet**

<b>SPENSER</b> "I wrote her name upon..."	<b>with</b>	<b>SHAKESPEARE</b> "sonnet 116: let me not..."
<u>Sonnet structure</u>		
I. <b>Sonnet</b>		-Sonnet
II. <b>14 lines</b>		-14 lines
III. <b>Spenserian</b>		-Shakespearian
<u>Themes</u>		
IV. <b>Love</b>		- Love
V. <b>Idealization of the beloved one</b>		- Idealization of the beloved
VI. <b>True love</b>		- True love
VII. <b>Everlasting love</b>		- Everlasting love
VIII. <b>His poem immortalizes love</b>		- Its immortal by nature
<u>Imagery</u>		
IX. <b>Visual imagery</b>		- Visual imagery
X. <b>Auditory imagery</b>		

**NOTES**

When comparing A "to" B you only mention the similarities.  
 When comparing A "with" B you mention the similarities and the differences.  
 When you are to mention the differences only you "contrast" A with B.

**END OF LECTURE**

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