

Unit I

Ballad- Definition

A poem or song narrating a story in short stanzas. Traditional ballads are typically of unknown authorship, having been passed on orally from one generation to the next.

A ballad is a poem that tells a story, usually (but not always) in four-line stanzas called quatrains. ... In popular music, the word ballad can also refer to a slow, romantic, or sentimental song.

What is a ballad example?

They may eventually be set to music, or they remain in their original forms. However, in general, whether a ballad is a song or a story, it tends to have some sort of musical quality to it. One example of a ballad is Samuel Taylor Coleridge's famous "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

What are the characteristics of a ballad?

Ballads do not have the same formal consistency as some other poetic forms, but one can look for certain characteristics that identify a ballad, including these:

- Simple language. ...
- Stories. ...
- Ballad stanzas. ...
- Repetition. ...
- Dialogue. ...
- Third-person objective narration.

What is a literary ballad?

All a ballad is, is a story accompanied by music: so a literary ballad could also be defined as a narrative poem. A literary ballad is a poem that tells a tale without music. ... In written form, Oscar Wilde's *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* is a good example.

How many lines are in a ballad?

four

In poetry, a Ballad stanza is the four-line stanza, known as a quatrain, most often found in the folk ballad. This form consists of alternating four- and three-stress lines. Usually only the second and fourth lines rhyme (in an a/b/c/b pattern).

What are the types of ballad?

Three main types of ballads:

The folk ballad the broadside ballad the literary ballad.

The broadside ballad -written form of a ballad. Murder ballads are a broadside ballad, told from the killers point of view. Simple language. The writers feature language that readers can understand easily without repeated readings.

How do you start a ballad poem?

To write a ballad, start by choosing a memorable event that you want to write about or coming up with your own fictional story. Then, write out the story so it's broken up into 4 four-lined stanzas. If you want to write a traditional ballad, have the first and second lines in each stanza rhyme.

A Ballad is a form of verse, often a narrative set to music. Ballads derive from the medieval French *chanson balladée* or *ballade*, which were originally "dance songs". Ballads were particularly characteristic of the popular poetry and song of Britain and Ireland from the later medieval period

until the 19th century. They were widely used across Europe, and later in Australia, North Africa, North America and South America. Ballads are often 13 lines with an ABABBCBC form, consisting of couplets (two lines) of rhymed verse, each of 14 syllables. Another common form is ABAB or ABCB repeated, in alternating 8 and 6 syllable lines.

Many ballads were written and sold as single sheet broadsides. The form was often used by poets and composers from the 18th century onwards to produce lyrical ballads. In the later 19th century, the term took on the meaning of a slow form of popular love song and is often used for any love song, particularly the sentimental ballad of pop or rock music, although the term is also associated with the concept of a stylized storytelling song or poem, particularly when used as a title for other media such as a film.

EPIC Definition

A long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the past history of a nation.

What is the full meaning of epic?

An epic is a long poem or other work of art celebrating heroic feats. ... Epic can be used as an adjective to describe something historically important, lasting and complex. Perhaps your great-grandfather was a soldier in the epic struggle of World War One.

An epic poem, epic, epos, or epos is a lengthy narrative poem, ordinarily involving a time beyond living memory in which occurred the extraordinary doings of the extraordinary men and women who, in dealings with the gods or other superhuman forces, gave shape to the moral universe for their descendants, the poet and his audience, to understand themselves as a people or nation.

Another type of epic poetry is epyllion (plural: epyllia), which is a brief narrative poem with a romantic or mythological theme. The term, which means "little epic," came into use in the nineteenth century. It refers primarily to the erudite, shorter hexameter poems of the Hellenistic period and the similar works composed at Rome from the age of the neoterics; to a lesser degree, the term includes some poems of the English Renaissance, particularly those influenced by Ovid. The most famous example of classical epyllion is perhaps Catullus 64.

Mock Epic

Mock-heroic, mock-epic or heroi-comic works are typically satires or parodies that mock common Classical stereotypes of heroes and heroic literature. Typically, mock-heroic works either put a fool in the role of the hero or exaggerate the heroic qualities to such a point that they become absurd.

History

Historically, the mock-heroic style was popular in 17th-century Italy, and in the post-Restoration and Augustan periods in Great Britain.

The earliest example of the form is the *Batrachomyomachia* ascribed to Homer by the Romans and parodying his work, but believed by most modern scholars to be the work of an anonymous poet in

the time of Alexander the Great.[1]

A longstanding assumption on the origin of the mock-heroic in the 17th century is that epic and the pastoral genres had become used up and exhausted,[2] and so they got parodically reprised. In the 17th century the epic genre was heavily criticized, because it was felt expressing the traditional values of the feudal society.

Among the new genres, closer to the modern feelings and proposing new ideals, the satirical literature was particularly effective in criticizing the old habits and values. Beside the Spanish picaresque novels and the French burlesque novel, in Italy flourished the poema eroicomico. In this country those who still wrote epic poems, following the rules set by Torquato Tasso in his work *Discorsi del poema eroico* (Discussions about the Epic Poems) and realized in his masterwork, the *Jerusalem Delivered*, were felt as antiquated. The new mock-heroic poem accepted the same metre, vocabulary, rhetoric of the epics. However, the new genre turned the old epic upside down about the meaning, setting the stories in more familiar situations, to ridicule the traditional epics. In this context was created the parody of epic genre.

Lo scherno degli dèi (The Mockery of Gods) by Francesco Bracciolini, printed in 1618 is often regarded as the first Italian poema eroicomico.

What is meant by mock epic?

Mock-epic poetry references classical works that use humor in order to make a new point. ... Mock-epic (also known as a mock-heroic) poetry draws heavily on the technique of satire, which means that it uses irony, exaggeration, and sarcasm to mock its original subject, usually in an undignified and grandiose manner.

What are the features of mock epic?

The main features of Mock epic include:

- a) A sarcastic (mocking) tone.
- b) The heightened or elevated style and form of the serious epic poem.
- c) Ridiculing a trivial or inconsequential subject.

What is the purpose of the epic?

The main function of epic poetry was to elevate the status of the hero among the audiences to inspire them to be ready to perform heroic actions. Epic obtained most of its themes from the exploits performed by legendary characters and their illustrious ancestors.

Dramatic monologue

A poem in the form of a speech or narrative by an imagined person, in which the speaker inadvertently reveals aspects of their character while describing a particular situation or series of events.

What is a dramatic monologue?

Dramatic monologue refers to a type of poetry. These poems are dramatic in the sense that they have a theatrical quality; that is, the poem is meant to be read to an audience. To say that the poem

is a monologue means that these are the words of one solitary speaker with no dialogue coming from any other characters.

What is dramatic monologue example?

Dramatic monologue. A poem in which an imagined speaker addresses a silent listener, usually not the reader. Examples include Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess," T.S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J."

Definition of Dramatic Monologue

Dramatic monologue means self-conversation, speech or talks which includes interlocutor presented dramatically. ... However, in literature, it is a poetic form or a poem that presents the speech or conversation of a person in a dramatic manner.

Who is the father of dramatic monologue?

Robert Browning

limerick

/ˈlɪm(ə)rɪk/

A humorous five-line poem with a rhyme scheme aabba.

Definition of Limerick

A limerick is a poetic form comprised of one stanza with five lines and a rhyme scheme of AABBA that usually is humorous. ... The first, second, and fifth lines of limerick examples often contain three anapestic feet while the third and fourth lines are shorter, with just two anapestic feet.

What is the most famous Limerick?

Edward Lear wrote many iconic limericks. Among the most famous of these is the opening poem from A Book of Nonsense: There was an Old Man with a beard, Who said, 'It is just as I feared! Two Owls and a Hen, Four Larks and a Wren, Have all built their nests in my beard!

Lyric Definition

A lyric poem or verse.
the words of a popular song.

Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The words to an extended musical composition such as an opera are, however, usually known as a "libretto" and their writer, as a "librettist". The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Rappers can also create lyrics (often with a variation of rhyming words) that are meant to be spoken rhythmically rather than sung.

Definition of Rhythm

The word rhythm is derived from *rhythmos* (Greek) which means, "measured motion." Rhythm is a literary device that demonstrates the long and short patterns through stressed and unstressed syllables, particularly in verse form.

ODE Definition

A lyric poem, typically one in the form of an address to a particular subject, written in varied or irregular metre.

A classical poem of a kind originally meant to be sung.

What does ode mean slang?

It means "good" or "cool." As in: "I'll be there in 10," Jaden texted me. "Gucci," I replied. Ode or OD – In late '00s, OD (pronounced oh-dee) used to mean really or very, derived from the acronym for overdose. Now it retains the same meaning, but the spelling has changed to ode.

Function of Ode

Ode is a form of lyrical poetry, in which poets use a certain metrical pattern and rhyme scheme to express their noble and lofty sentiments in serious and sometimes satirical tone. Since the themes of odes are inspiring and lofty, they have universal appeal.

An ode (from Ancient Greek: ὕδῆ, romanized: ōdé) is a type of lyrical stanza. It is an elaborately structured poem praising or glorifying an event or individual, describing nature intellectually as well as emotionally. A classic ode is structured in three major parts: the strophe, the antistrophe, and the epode. Different forms such as the homostrophic ode and the irregular ode also enter.

Greek odes were originally poetic pieces performed with musical accompaniment. As time passed on, they gradually became known as personal lyrical compositions whether sung (with or without musical instruments) or merely recited (always with accompaniment). The primary instruments used were the aulos and the lyre (the latter was the most revered instrument to the ancient Greeks).

There are three typical forms of odes: the Pindaric, Horatian, and irregular. Pindaric odes follow the form and style of Pindar. Horatian odes follow conventions of Horace; the odes of Horace deliberately imitated the Greek lyricists such as Alcaeus and Anacreon. Irregular odes use rhyme, but not the three-part form of the Pindaric ode, nor the two- or four-line stanza of the Horatian ode. The ode is a lyric poem. It conveys exalted and inspired emotions. It is a lyric in an elaborate form, expressed in a language that is imaginative, dignified and sincere. Like the lyric, an ode is of Greek origin.

ELEGY Definition

/ˈɛlɪdʒi/

Learn to pronounce

(in modern literature) a poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead.

(in Greek and Latin verse) a poem written in elegiac couplets, as notably by Catullus and Propertius.

What is an elegy example?

One well-known example of an elegy is Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." Generally, elegies serve to mourn the loss of a loved one; but, they can sometimes be about different types of feelings of sadness, a general sense of loss, or even praise or celebration of a life, as opposed to solely focusing ...

What is the purpose of an elegy?

An elegy is a sad poem, usually written to praise and express sorrow for someone who is dead. Although a speech at a funeral is a eulogy, you might later compose an elegy to someone you have loved and lost to the grave. The purpose of this kind of poem is to express feelings rather than tell a story.

How many types of elegy are there?

Elegies are of two kinds:

Personal Elegy and Impersonal Elegy.

In a personal elegy the poet laments the death of some close friend or relative, and in impersonal elegy in which the poet grieves over human destiny or over some aspect of contemporary life and literature.

Elegy in a Sentence

- Since I am not an animal lover, I could only sigh as Ann sang an elegy for her dead cat. ...
- The celebrated poet has been chosen to write an elegy for the people who died in the terrorist attacks. ...

During the funeral, Clay played an instrumental elegy for his brother.

How many lines are in an elegy?

Include some specific events and images from your time with that person. Organize your elegy poem into stanzas. Most poems have the same number of lines in each stanza.

For example, you can have a poem that consists of 16 lines, which you separate into four stanzas with four lines each.

What is modern elegy?

For modern and contemporary poets, the elegy is a poem that deals with the subjects of death or mortality, but has no set form, meter, or rhyme scheme.

Who wrote the first elegy?

Thomas Gray

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard is a poem by Thomas Gray, completed in 1750 and first published in 1751. The poem's origins are unknown, but it was partly inspired by Gray's thoughts following the death of the poet Richard West in 1742.

SONNET

A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line.

Definition of Sonnet

The word sonnet is derived from the Italian word "sonetto," which means a "little song" or small lyric. In poetry, a sonnet has 14 lines, and is written in iambic pentameter. Each line has 10 syllables. ... Generally, sonnets are divided into different groups based on the rhyme scheme they follow.

Common Examples of Sonnet

"Death be not proud." —John Donne. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" —William Shakespeare. "i carry your heart with me(i carry it in / my heart)" —e.e. cummings.

What are the 3 types of sonnets?

The Main Types of Sonnet. In the English-speaking world, we usually refer to three discrete types of sonnet:

- The Petrarchan,
- The Shakespearean, and
- The Spenserian.

What does the word sonnet come from?

The term sonnet is derived from the Sicilian word sonetto (from Old Provençal sonet a little poem, from son song, from Latin sonus a sound). By the thirteenth century it signified a poem of fourteen lines that follows a strict rhyme scheme and specific structure.

A sonnet is a poetic form which originated at the Court of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in Palermo, Sicily. The 13th-century poet and notary Giacomo da Lentini is credited with the sonnet's invention and the Sicilian School of poets who surrounded him is credited with its spread. The earliest sonnets, however, no longer survive in the original Sicilian language, but only after being translated into Tuscan dialect.

The term sonnet is derived from the Italian word sonetto (from Old Provençal sonet a little poem, from son song, from Latin sonus a sound). By the thirteenth century it signified a poem of fourteen lines that follows a strict rhyme scheme and specific structure. Conventions associated with the sonnet have evolved over its history. Writers of sonnets are sometimes called "sonneteers", although the term can be used derisively.