

AP Literature Study Guide

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Unit 5: Poetry II

Forms Of Poetry:

- **Open form: free**; no traditional or specific patterns. When looking at an open form poem, the reader must consider the reasons as to why a specific rhyme or rhythm was created.
- **Closed form: structured**; has specific rules and patterns. Specific poetic structures may repeat throughout the poem.
 - Examples: haiku, tanka, limerick, villanelle

Imagery:

- “Paint a picture with words.”
- **Imagery**: a type of figurative language that affects the senses of a reader
- This allows the poet or author to provide the reader with **internal emotions** while reading the literature piece.
- Details that are vivid and descriptive helps bring the work to life
- In poetry, imagery is not only **visual images**, but the **emotions** and **sensations** that the reader is able to experience both mentally and physically
- **Types of Imagery**:
 - **Visual imagery**: poet appeals to the reader’s sense of **sight** by describing something they are able to see
 - Colors, brightness, shapes, sizes, patterns
 - Usually in the form of a metaphor, simile, or personification
 - **Auditory imagery**: poet appeals to the reader’s sense of **hearing** by including music or other sounds that are pleasant, unpleasant, or silent
 - Usually in the form of onomatopoeia or intimate sounds
 - **Gustatory imagery**: poet appeals to the reader’s sense of **taste** by describing something they can taste
 - Sweet, sour, salty, savory, spicy
 - **Tactile imagery**: poet appeals to the reader’s sense of **touch** by describing something the speaker of the poem feels
 - Temperatures, textures, etc.

- **Olfactory imagery:** poet appeals to the reader's sense of **smell** by describing something the speaker inhales
 - Pleasant or unpleasant fragrances/odors
- **Kinesthetic imagery:** poet appeals to the reader's sense of **motion**
 - Speeding in a vehicle, walking slowly, sudden stop
- **Organic imagery:** poet describes **internal sensations**
 - Fatigue, hunger, thirst, love, fear, despair

Hyperbole:

- Figure of speech that exaggerates ideas to emphasis on something deeply; exaggeration
 - Example: "It has been ages since I last saw you."
- Hyperbole has a sort of humorous effect
- **Function Of Hyperbole:**
 - By using a hyperbole in literature, a poet or writer is able to make common feelings and emotions intense, that they no longer seem ordinary.
 - A contrast is developed between a thing that is described normally and another thing that is over exaggerated.
 - Grabs the reader's attention

Allusion:

- **Allusion:** when an author or power references something external to their work
- **Types of Allusion:**
 - **Historical:** allusion to a historical event/period
 - **Mythological:** allusion to a mythological figure/story
 - **Literary:** allusion to a literary work
 - **Religious:** allusion to religious text or figure
 - **Biblical allusion:** reference within a literary work that is related to the Bible
 - Uses stories, characters, places, and motifs from the Bible
 - **Culture** is often influenced heavily by its dominant religious system
 - Writers will include values of the religion in their work

- **Religious values** show themselves in connection with the individual's role within society.
- **Christ figure:**
 - A character that has characteristics that are similar to Jesus Christ.
 - For instance, if a character in a story is powerful and “rebels” against the norms of their society in order to reveal the greater good, and they lead others in a fair manner; this character can be connected to Jesus, making them a Christ figure in the story.

Extended Metaphor:

- A **comparison** between two different or opposite things that continue throughout sentences or lines in a poem.

