

OGUN DIGICLASS

CLASS: SECONDARY SCHOOL

SUBJECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

TOPIC: LANGUAGE AND STYLE II

1) AMBUSH - G. ADEOTI

2) THE PULLEY - G. HERBERT





apply figures of speech and sounds in their daily usage.



appreciate works of art using figures of speech

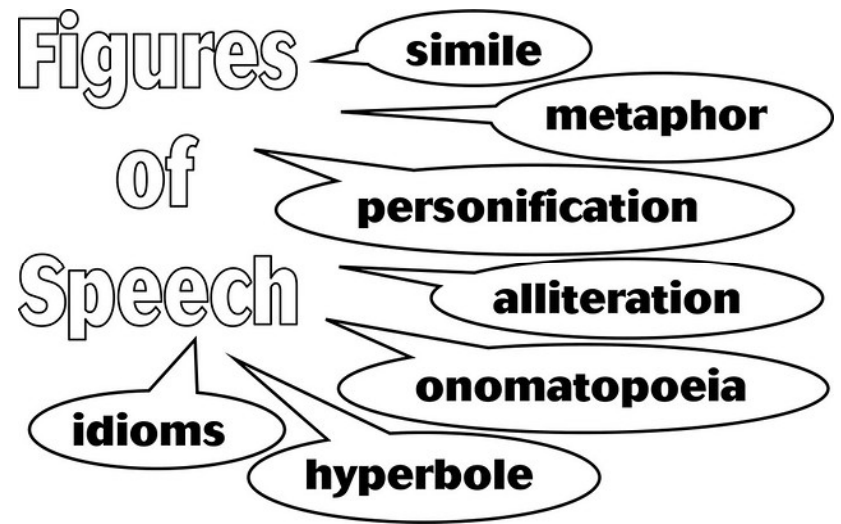


understand the various figures of speech and sound and their usage

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

DEFINITION

A figure of speech implies the usage of words and expressions in speech ways to make important literary meanings.



EXAMPLES



Allegory, Allusion, Apostrophe, Burlesque, Enjambment, Epigram, Euphemism, Hyperbole,



Innuendo, Irony, Litotes, Metaphor, Metonymy,



Onomatopoeia, Oxymoron, Personification, Pun,



Rhetorical question, Sarcasm, Simile, Symbolism.

FIGURES OF SOUND

These are phonology items that enable works of literature to have rhythm i.e. Repetition, Parallelism, Refrain, Alliteration, Assonance, Consonance, Rhyme Schemes, Rhythmic metres etc .

THE PULLEY: GEORGE HERBERT

When God at first made man,
Having a glass of blessings standing by,
“Let us,” said he, “pour on him all we can.
Let the world’s riches, which dispersèd lie,
Contract into a span.”

So strength first made a way;
Then beauty flowed, then wisdom, honour, pleasure.
When almost all was out, God made a stay,
Perceiving that, alone of all his treasure,
Rest in the bottom lay.

“For if I should,” said he,

“Bestow this jewel also on my creature,

He would adore my gifts instead of me,

And rest in Nature, not the God of Nature;

So both should losers be.

“Yet let him keep the rest,

But keep them with repining restlessness;

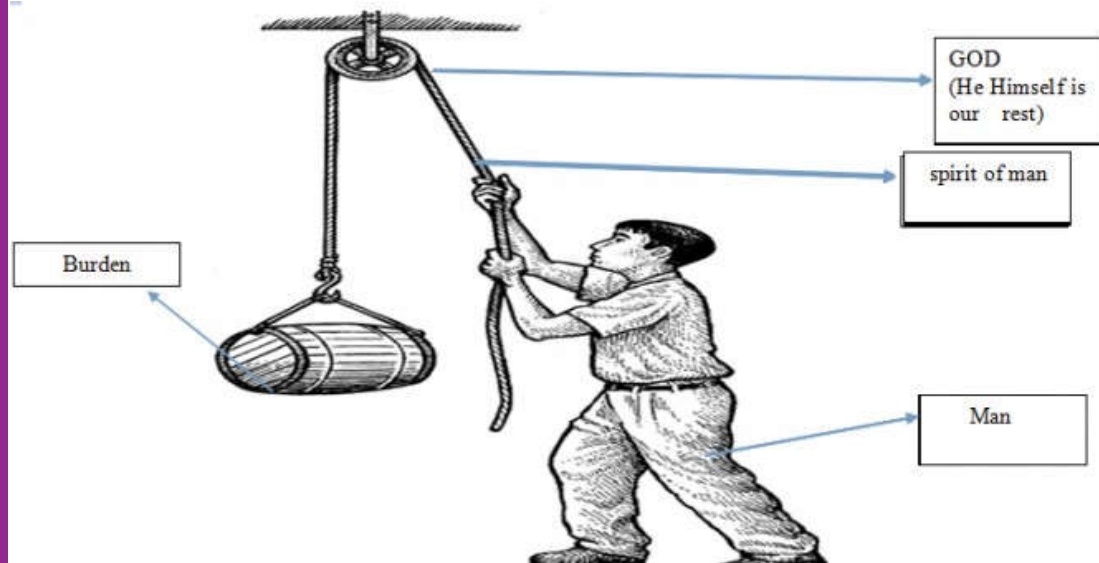
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,

If goodness lead him not, yet weariness

May toss him to my breast.”

A 20 lines poem arranged into four(4) quintets
with an end rhyme scheme of ababa. The diction is
simple and direct, easy to understand using the
word PULLEY as a symbol of force that
brought out man from the cradle





The poet uses science to prove religion. He ascertained the greatness of God using Pulley as a metaphor to talk about man's dependence on God. The poem is a religious inclined metaphysical poem.

MESSAGES

Quintet I (lines 1-5) Gods creation of man with all the latent gifts. God relating with some astral bodies on a meeting over man

All the latent gifts God gave man

QUINTET. 2 (LINES 6- 10)



Strength



Beauty



Wisdom



Honour



Pleasure

QUINTET 3(LINES 11-15)

God reconsidered given everything to man and withheld the most important gift to consider whether man will know Him as the author of his existence and worship Him forever.

QUINTET 4(LINES16- 20).

Here the poet reveals the reason why God withheld His last gift (REST) from man, so that man will appreciate Him in FEAR and ADURATION.

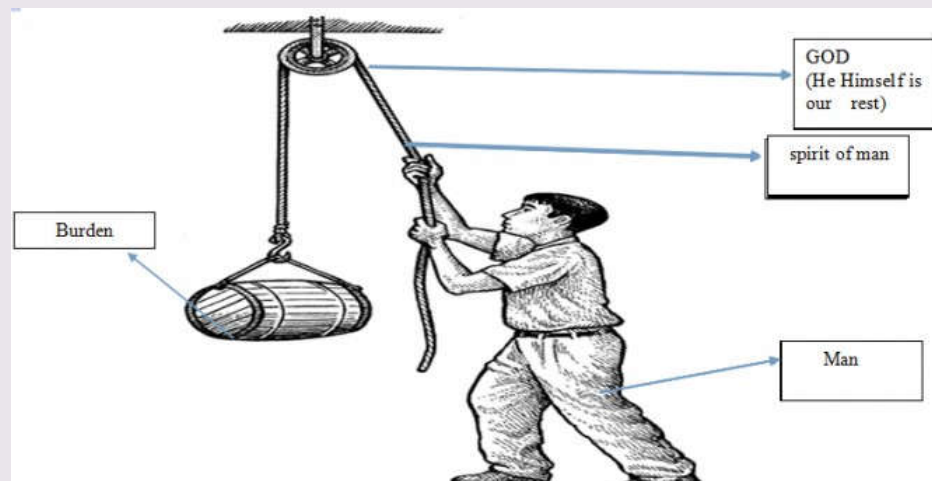
LANGUAGE, DICTION AND STYLE.

IMAGERY: The poet's usage of imagery is highly visual and imaginable

Uses the PULLEY as an imaginary force capable of lifting an object.

in lines 1-7 God is shown pictorially in his creation of man.

in lines 16-20, the usage of imagery to show God as a firm all powerful God as He withholds the virtue of rest as a basic element to make man achieve.



DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE/ CONVERSATIONAL PLAY

The usage of dramatic monologue and conversational play between God and some heavenly bodies as it appears in line3

“Let us,” said he, “pour on him all we can.

ALLITERATION

In line 17 the poet made use of alliteration to push his message coupled with an end rhyme scheme of ababa makes the poem very interesting.

But keep them with repining restlessness;

PERSONIFICATION

In lines 19-20 the poets usage of goodness and weariness as an attribute of man.

If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast.”

SYNECDOCHE

The usage of
the word breast
to represent
the body of
man.

Figures of Speech

Synecdoche

when a part of something is used
to refer to the whole



Do you like my new wheels?
(Do you like my new car?)

ALLUSION

The whole poem
is a BIBLICAL
allusion as a
reference to the
creation of man in
Genesis.

Allusions

allusion – a reference in a story to the proper name of a character, thing or setting from another literary work or from real life.

ASSONANCE

Repetition of vowel sounds in line 8
' when almost all.