
The classical literary devices Version usage in modern poetry for developing the short poems and recollecting the great English poets

Bhaskara Rao Chilla, PhD Research Scholar , Bharatiya Engineering Science and Technology Innovation University (BESTIU), PhD in English (Pursuing) Regd No : 2022PENG067, Research area : English Language Teaching (ELT).

Article Received: 16/01/2024

Article Accepted: 14/02/2024

Published Online: 16/02/2024

DOI:10.47311/IJOES.2024.6.2.65

Abstract:

Poetry is a recreation of objects and thoughts in beautiful way and makes the People aware on literature as writing the poems along with the discourses like Prose, Drama and Novel. The way of writing poetry (Classical Version in modern Emotion) in English is in memorium of our Classical poets' style of writing and awareness on current Emotion. English language Communication skills are listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing (L,S,R,W) .In this skills ,listening and Reading are receptive skills whereas Speaking and Writing are productive skills which are comes under discourses. From school level , the students are learning the importance of writing discourses - the prose - viz., letter writing, conversation, diary entry, essay,,etc., except poetry which contains rules and techniques such as stanza, rhymes, rythem emotions and poetic forms.

Keywords:

The students from school level are learning the importance of poetry along with prose in simple way . The prose has so many formates to be learnt by the students. So, in poetry , the simple techniques should be implimated to be learnt by the students from school level and the techniques of writing poetry should be simplified.

The students from school level learn the English language through poetry which contains literary devices such as Stanza ,rhyme , rhythm, figurative language and poetic forms. The teacher makes the students learn these elements class wise.

list of the collection of
the short poems
(modern poetry) which
I developed with
classical version

Introduction:

Poetry is an efficacious source that can effectively be used in teaching

English language to improve students' English language skills, including grammar and vocabulary. It deals with human interest, universal themes and offers chances for learners to express their feelings and emotions. Poetry also raises the historical and cultural awareness of learners. However, teaching English through poetry is a difficult task in non-English speaking countries like India where English teachers face many challenges. These challenges originate not only from the students but also from the teacher's teaching method and the chosen poetry texts. This paper aims to present some advantages of using poetry in teaching English language.

1. WHAT IS GOD?

God is a creation by intellectuals,
Where no law and Justice intimidates,
God is a human psychological fright,
That makes them to be forthright,

God is an invisible shaped mental strength,
Which forces to create health and wealth,
God is a worshiped word to do worthy work,
It brings them to limelight from dark

God is a supreme of superstitions,
Where no answers for their questions,
When ever people thinks logically,
The word GOD will be evaporated magically.

*Rhyming: AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF. (Double)

*Stanza :- quatrain (4lines)

*Figarative language:-

*Alliteration (worship, word, worthy, work)

*Oxymoron (invisible shaped)

* Theme: what is God ? is a Rhetorical question. According my observation, experience and knowledge on the term "God", God is a concept of development in the ancient time. In those days , majority of people unaware on health and wealth but a few people (intellectuals) choose the concept or method for creating health and wealth .The conceptforcibly made people Products goods with mental strength and to be honestand healthy with psychological fear.

2. ENJOY THE FAILURE

Don't follow the group minded like sheep,
Faint you can, unless a happy sleep,
Enjoy the failure from your own decision,
Avoid the success bringing the tension.

Don't receive the award of hard work,
Win the defeat of heart-work,
Search the useful good pleasure,
Scratch the harmful blood pressure.

1)Techniques of this poem:

a)Stanza : 4lines (Quatrain)

b)Rhyming scheme: AA,BB,CC,DD (double rhyming)

c)figurative language

Simile,(ex:like sheep)

Oxymoron (ex:- win the defeat)

Word play (heart-work)

d)Theme :- Enjoy the failure than success

(Practical thinking)

e)Intention: Persuasive with logos (logic)

than pathos (Emotion)

3. THE 1st PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Only Gandhi elected Nehru 1st Prime Minister of INDIA,
Lonley Patel gained 12votes out of 15 PROVINCES,
Conspiracy which was out of MEDIA,
Krupalani received 2votes PROGRESS,
Pattabhi sacrificed his single VOTE,
Nehru satisfied with Gandhi's DECISION,
The people of India was suddenly MUTE,
The dark side of Gandhiji is ILLUSION.

Stanza : (8 lines - octave)

Ryming scheme : Alternative (A,B,A,B, C,D,C,D)

figure of speech (Paradox)

Background of the poem (frustration)

Theme :(The dark side of Mahatma Gandhi) After getting Independence and powers from British Government for India, our famous National leaders Sardhar Vallabhai Patel, Javaharlal Nehru, Acharya Krupalani and Pattabhi Sitharamayya gathered at Mahatma Gandhi's home and received the letters from 15 Provinces in India, containing the votes for electing the our India 1st Prime minister. Out of 15 votes , Patel got 12 votes, Krupalani 2 votes and Pattabhi 1 vote but Nehru didn't , on decision of Mahatma Gandhi , Sardhar Vallabhai Patel Sacrified his votes alongwith Indians' dreams for Javaharlal Nehru who became the 1st Prime Minister of India
SALUTE SARDHAR VALLABHAI PATEL

4. BIRTHDAY GIFT

In A mid summer Night's dream on Twelfth night,
 Blow Blow thou winter's wind Is A fairy song of Romeo and Juliet ,
 A lover's compliant is All the world's a stage,
 When Hamlet escaped from The tempest.,
 Macbeth and Julies Caesar were listening to The winter's Tale,

Rhyming Scheme: AB, CD,CD (Single and alternative)

Stanza :- 6lines (sestet)

Figurative language: Construction of Collection of Writings

Theme : (A Tribute on Shakespeare Birthday) all Charecters from different writings of Shakespeare act in one single poem. In this poem, On Twelfth Night in A midsummer night's dream, Romeo and Juliet sing a Fairy song Blow Blow thou winter's Wind and the lover's complaint is all world is a stage. When Hamlet escaped from The tempest, Macbeth and Julies Caesar were listening to The winter's Tale,

5. STREET IS STRONGER THAN STEEL

Street dog, which is stronger than steel DOG,
 Following orders of his OWNER;
 Sleeping well at his CORNER,
 like motionless huge LOG,

Street ,controlled by his own PRECAUTION;
 Barking at people who harm his SURVIVAL,
 Steel, controlled by his owner DECISION;
 biting the people for his boss without INDIVIDUAL,

In this two stanzas poem, poet compares individuality and freedom between two dogs street and steel (chain made with steel for the home dog). Comparison , simile and metaphor are used and rhyming scheme is A,B,B,A C,D,C,D

6. HAMLET (The colour full village)

The pure breeze creeps on my green suit ,
 My poor adults cleans their black soot,
 the foot of evils shivered at theyellow entrance,
 The former frightens the fastening with his white rice.,
 The little hearts leave the kites in the blue sky.,
 The respect of teens shows it's pink shy,
 The dark wears light mask under the golden lamp,
 The hard works rest in my red lap

Rhyming scheme: AA, BB, CC, DD (double rhyming)

Stanza: 8 lines (Octave)

Figurative language : Personification

Theme: In this poem ,the Hamlet speaks about the Greatness of the village life, Primerary products from the colour full beautiful village (Hamlet) to Cities for survival happily ,so, as a human every one recognize the Greatness of the Village,

7. LOCK DOWN

Corona keeps the world in COUNTDOWN,

Eagle's feathers are FALLDOWN

Crane's crown isCOLLEPSED Peacock,'s dance is DIVERTED Cities are turned into HAMLETS, Families are entertained with new HABBITS,., Old

diseases are escaped from DOCTORS All departments salute the sanitary WORKERS

Rhyming scheme: A, A, BB, C, C, DD, (double rhyming)

Stanza: 8 lines (Octave)

Figurative language: comparision

Theme : In pandemic situation , the countries in World are thinking about health but not wealth ,caste ,creed, religion and development, in this poem, the national birds are symbols of India,southAfrica, Australia and Germany etc ..

8. E=MC²

Our world is under E=MC²

Which is japanies nightmare

Enargy hasn't distruction and invention

Wight is mass and gravitation

Speed of light is constant Einstein farmula is sufficient

Rhyming scheme: AA, BB, CC, (double rhyming)

Stanza : 6lines (Sestet)

Figurative language: oxymoron

Theme: the quantity of mass is equal in any planet but Wight is depends upon the gravity of the planets and speed of light is constantly travelled according to the Famous scientist EinsteinWho left Japanies in nightmare.

9. THE SCHOOL ON SUNDAY

I feel bore with black board and chalk piece,

My: maths,the master mind ,is mostly mute,

Physics, the peak of power , has no peace,
Chemistry, the king of class, is quiet,
Social, the satellite of society, is shutdown,
English,the engine of erudition,is in epilepsy,
Botany, the backbone of breath,is breakdown
Hindi, the harmony of Hindustan,is not happy
Telugu, the temple of tongue,is totally tired,
Zoology, the jewel of jungle, becomes zero
And miss all the games which are played
Only on the day , I sm a characterless hero
But if I recollect all the things of days except "He"
All the sorrows are disappeared from me

Rhyming scheme : AB,AB,CD,CD,EF,EF,GG

Stanza : 14lines (sonnet)

Figurative language: personification and Alliteration (sounds)

Theme: In this poem, School grieves about the atmosphere on Sunday when the all things belonging to stationery, subjects,teachers and students are disappeared.Except Sunday , she feels happy . He means sunday.

10. OUR MILD ANIMALS

Cock says good morning to start day,
Cow gives milk to prepare home needs,
Hen brings egg to celebrate Sunday,
Goat scatters night soil to increase strength of fields,
Bull pulls cart to supply meals of midday,
Ox pioghs fields to pickup seeds,
Dog wishes good night to finish day,
Cat catches rat to welcome midnight dreams.

Rhyming scheme: ABAB, ABAB, (alternative)

Stanza: Quatrain (4lines)

Figurative language: construction

Theme: As an animal lover, I discribe the relation between human and animals ,cock to cat andpeople are tied with animals for their daily life.

11. THE ENVIRONMENT

If I had the eyes, I wouldn't see the faded fields,
If I had the hands , I wouldn't cut the green trees,
If I had the legs, I wouldn't walk on the rabbish,
If I had the nose , I wouldn't smell the molasis,
If I had the mouth, I wouldn't drink the polluted water,

If I had the ears, I wouldn't listen the international summit's matter,
If I had the tongue, I wouldn't give the wrong statement,
If I were a human, I wouldn't spoil the Environment

Rhyming scheme: AA, BB, CC, DD,
Stanza: 8 lines (Octave)
Figurative language : Personification and satire

Theme: In this poem, The Environment tells the truth how the people spoil the Earth with their negligence and satires on human.

12. KINGS OF CRICKET

The first world cup was lifted by the king Kapil,
Ganguly, the bengal tiger, answered the opponent with his bat, the rifle,
Sachin, the God of cricket, change the game into religion,
V.V.S the special, was the test villain,
David, the wall made the keeper Lazy,
With his H.C shots, Dhoni made the empire busy,
The classical shorts of kohli, the kohinoor of India, finish the game,
The cricket lovers always pray the kings' fame.

Rhyming scheme: AA, BB, CC, DD.
Stanza: 8 lines (Octave)
Figurative language: personification

Theme: As an Indian cricket lover, I pray the kings, the Captains of India, Kapil to Kohli from 1983 to 2022.

Conclusion:

As a literature lovers, we tribute our classical Poets and their writings ,we also recollect them with our poetic writings in modern emotions and improve our literary tricks simultaneously