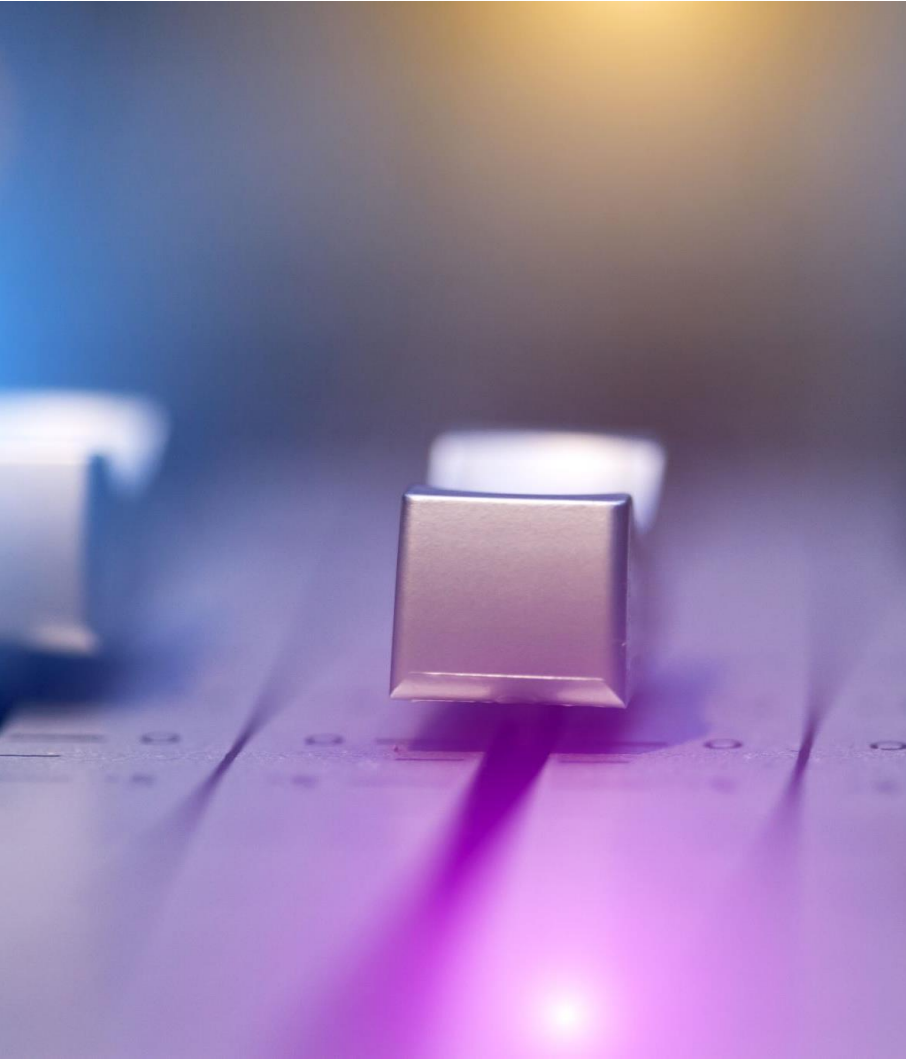




UNIT 1, LESSON 1:
RECOGNIZING SOUND
DEVICES AND MAKING
INFERENCES

RECOGNIZING SOUND DEVICES IN POETRY



- Definition of Sound Devices in Poetry:** Patterns of word sounds used to create musical effects.

- Examples of Sound Devices**

- Rhyme:** Correspondence of sound between words.

 - Example:* "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are."

- Repetition:** Repeating words or phrases for emphasis.

 - Example:* "Let it snow, let it snow, let it snow."

- Alliteration:** Same initial sound in adjacent words.

 - Example:* "She sells seashells by the seashore."

- Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate sounds.

 - Example:* "The bees buzzed, and the brook gurgled."

EXAMPLES OF SOUND DEVICES



- Rhyme:**

- Example:* "The cat in the hat sat on a mat."
- Creates a musical quality and makes the text memorable.

- Repetition:**

- Example:* Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I have a dream" speech.
- Emphasizes important ideas and themes.

- Alliteration:**

- Example:* "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."
- Adds rhythm and can create a mood or tone.

- Onomatopoeia:**

- Example:* "The bacon sizzled in the pan."
- Makes descriptions more vivid and engaging.

MAKING INFERENCES



- **Definition:** Drawing conclusions from evidence and reasoning rather than explicit statements.
- **Example:** If someone is carrying an umbrella and wearing a raincoat, you can infer that it might rain.
- **Steps to Make Inferences:**
 - **Observe:** Look at details and evidence.
 - **Connect:** Relate details to what you already know.
 - **Conclude:** Draw a conclusion based on your observations and connections.
- **Importance:**
 - Enhances understanding of texts and situations.
 - Helps in reading between the lines and grasping deeper meanings.