

**CLASS – 10**

**ENGLISH**

**First Flight**

**Poem : How to Tell Wild  
Animals**

**Part – 2**

**POETIC DEVICES**

**KOMAL JETWANI**





ABABC C

If ever you should go by chance a

To jungles in the east; b

And if there should to you advance a

A large and tawny beast, b

If he roars at you as you're dyin' c

You'll know it is the Asian Lion... c

Or if some time when roaming round, a

A noble wild beast greets you, b

With black stripes on a yellow ground, a

Just notice if he eats you. b

This simple rule may help you learn c

The Bengal Tiger to discern. c

ABABCC



If strolling forth, a beast you view, a

Whose hide with spots is peppered, b

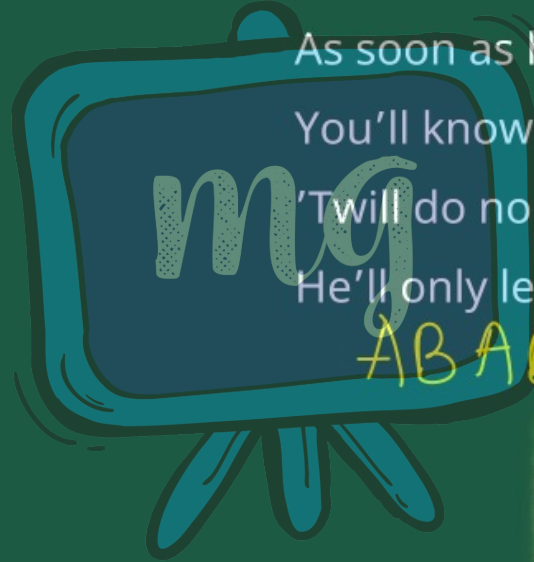
As soon as he has left on you, a

You'll know it is the Leopard. b

'Twill do no good to roar with pain, c

He'll only lep and lep again. c

ABABCC



If when you're walking round your yard a

You meet a creature there, b

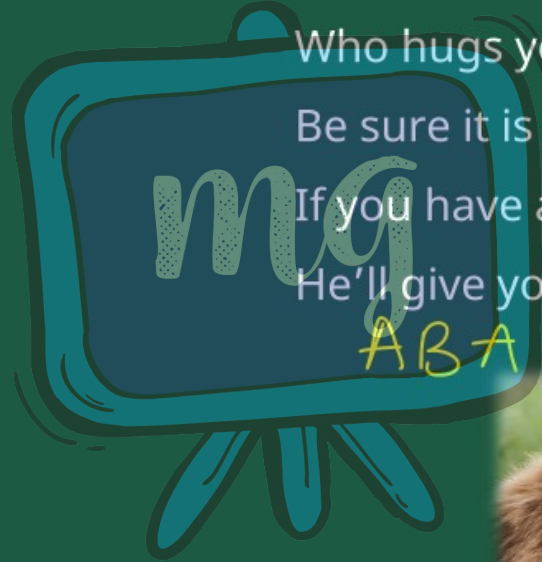
Who hugs you very, very hard, a

Be sure it is a Bear. b

If you have any doubts, I guess c

He'll give you just one more caress. c

ABA BCC

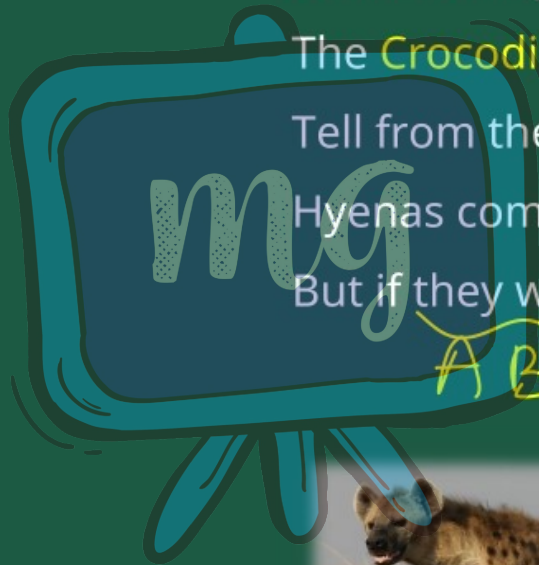


Though to distinguish beasts of prey a  
A novice might <sup>be</sup> nonplus,

The Crocodile you always may a  
Tell from the Hyena thus.

Hyenas come with merry smiles; C.P.L  
But if they weep they're Crocodiles. C

ABABCC



The true **Chameleon** is small, *a*

A lizard sort of thing; *b*

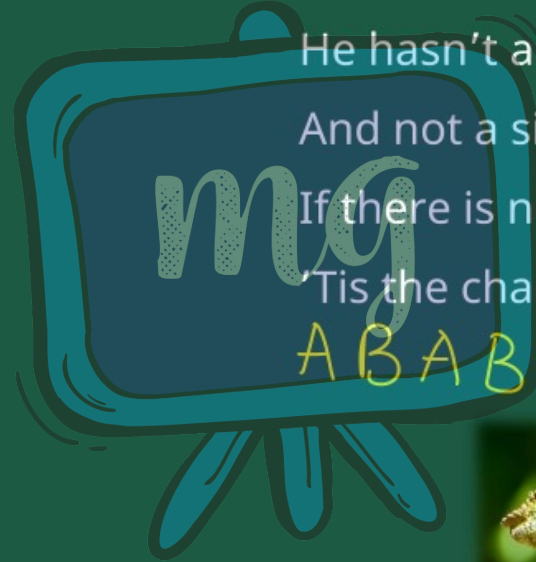
He hasn't any ears at all, *a*

And not a single wing. *b*

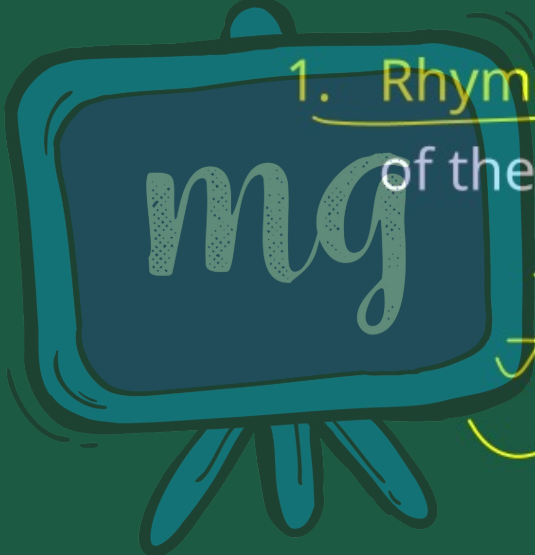
If there is nothing on the tree, *c*

'Tis the chameleon you see. *c*

*ABABCC*



# LITERARY DEVICES



1. Rhyme Scheme : Rhyme scheme of the poem is 'ABABCC'.

ABABCC

2. Alliteration : Repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of the word.

Example: *S. sound 1st position*

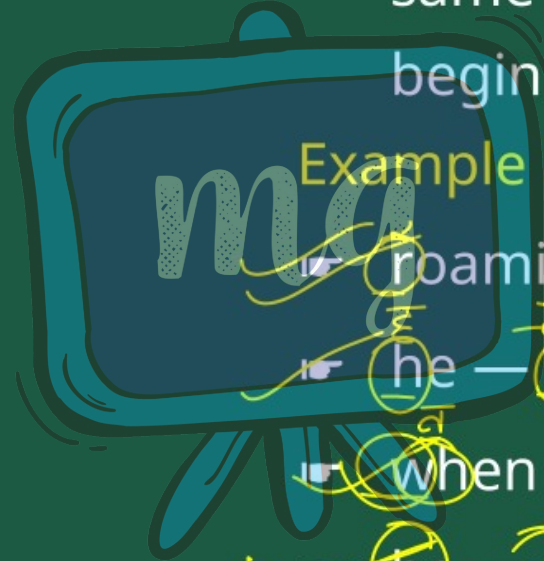
roaming — round

he — has

when — walking

be — bear

novice — nonplus



3. **Poetic License** : The freedom to ignore the usual rules.

Example : *4. a novice might be nonplus*

↳ Lept

↳ Dyin

↳ Twill

*sed*

*thus*

4. **Onomatopoeia** : Sound words.

Example :

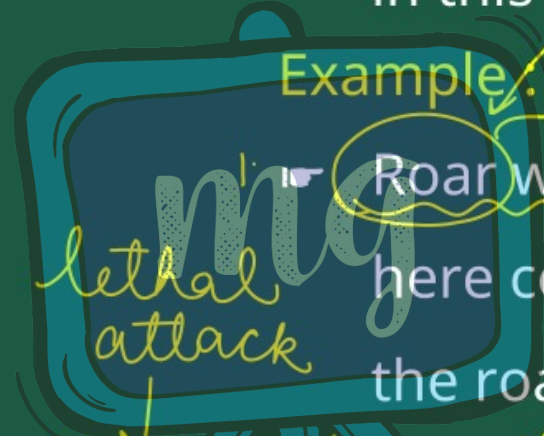
↳ Roar

5. Metaphor: ironically presented in this poem.

Example:

Roar with pain – the painful voice here compared ironically with the roar of a leopard.

A noble wild beast, tiger  
Caress – bear's lethal suffocating hug compared to caress



6. **Oxymoron** : Use of two opposite words together.

Example :

- A noble wild beast.
- True chameleon

7. **Repetition** : To repeat any word or phrase.

Example :

- Lep and lep leopard
- Very, very hard → Bear

8. Enjambment : Continuity of the same sentence in the next line.

Example :



mg

*Enjambment*  
If ever you should go by chance  
To jungles in the east;

9. Personification : The attribution of human characteristics to things and animal.

Example :

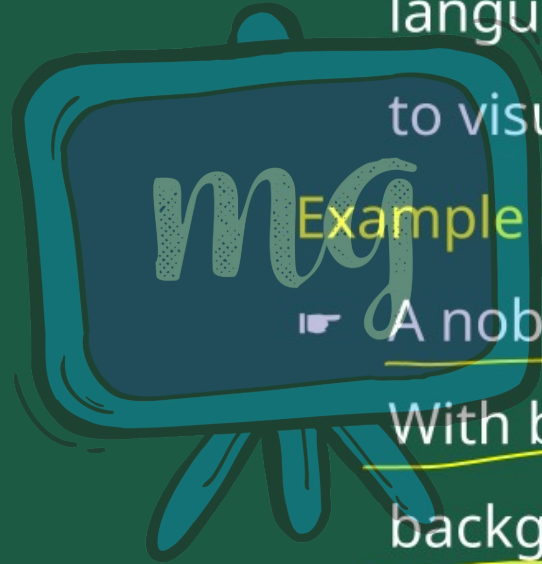
- ▮ The poet has used 'he' instead of 'it' for the animals.
- ▮ Weeping and smiling of crocodile and hyenas respectively.

**10. Imagery :** Use of descriptive language that help the reader to visualize the pictures.

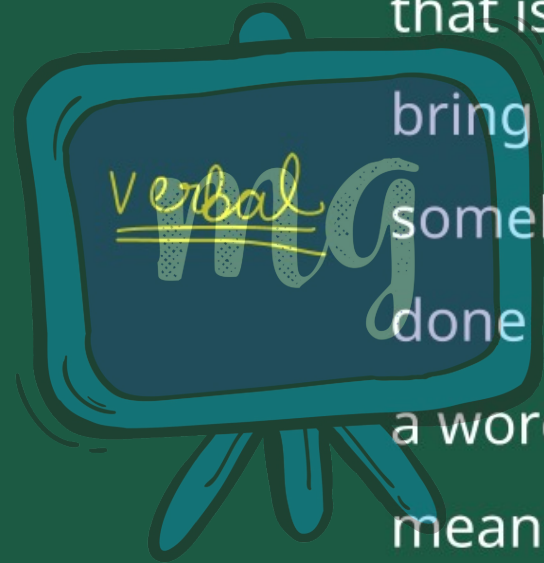
**Example :**

↳ A noble beast greets you

With black stripes with yellow background.



11. Irony : Irony is a poetic device that is used by the poets to bring humour or satire on somebody or something. It is done by giving two meanings to a word or a phrase, i.e., surface meaning and underlying meaning.



Example : → Tiger

- ▮ A noble beast greets you
- ▮ He'll give you just one  
more caress.

