

CLASS – 10

ENGLISH

First Flight

Poem : The Ball Poem

Part – 2

POETIC DEVICES

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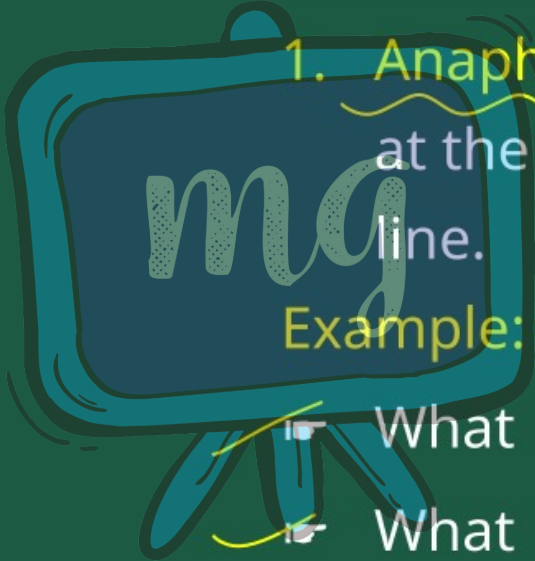


What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over - there it is in the water!
No use to say 'O there are other balls':
An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went. I would not intrude on him; A
dime, another ball, is worthless. Now He
senses first responsibility In a world of
possessions. People will take Balls, balls will be
lost always, little boy.

And no one buys a ball back. Money is external. He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes, The epistemology of loss, how to stand up Knowing what every man must one day know And most know many days, how to stand up.



LITERARY DEVICES



1. **Anaphora**: Repetition of a word at the beginning of successive line.

Example:

What
What

Merrily
Merrily

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

Example:

- What
- Balls

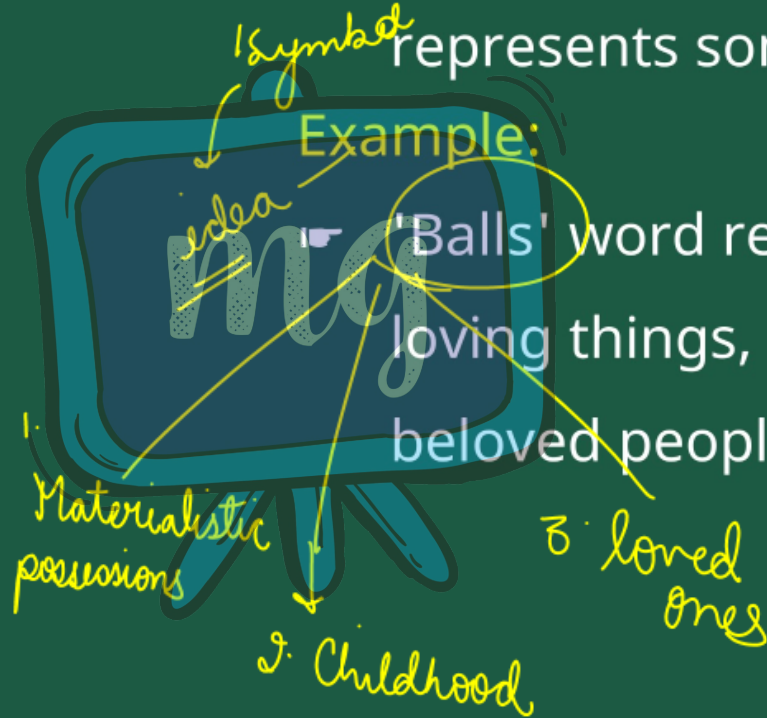
3. **Personification:** To give human qualities to any non-human object.

- Ball is personified as it is presented as merrily bouncing.

4. Symbolism: When one thing represents something else.

Example:

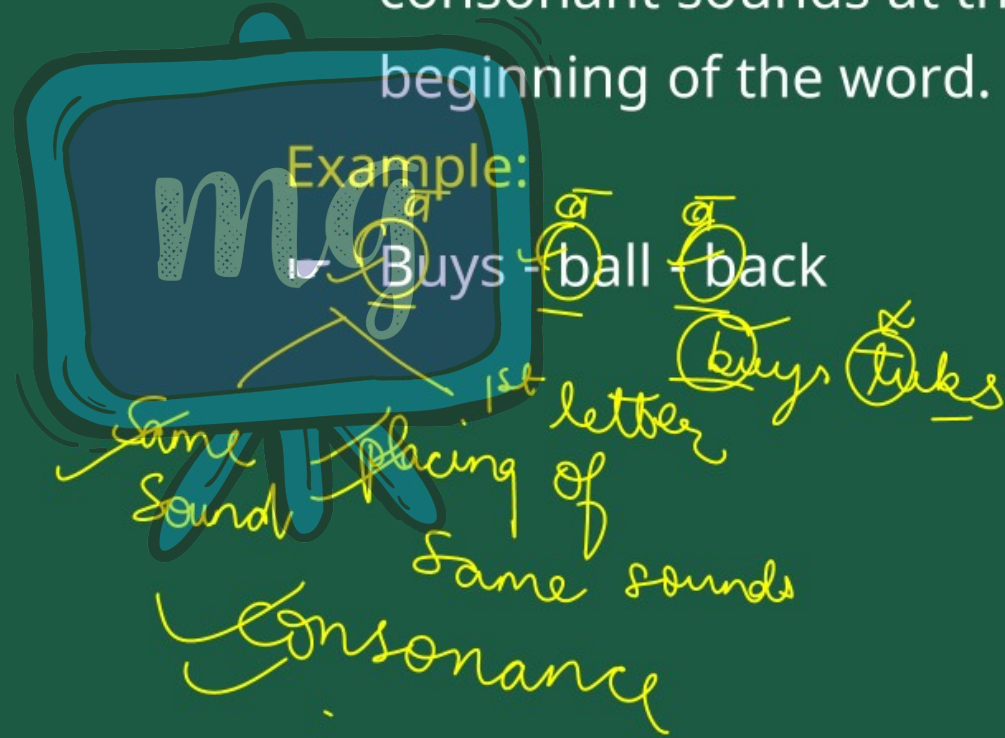
'Balls' word represents all the loving things, memories and beloved people.



5. Alliteration: Repetition of same consonant sounds at the beginning of the word.

Example:

↳ Buys - ball - back



6. Assonance: When similar vowel sound is repeated.

Example: vowel

↳ Boy - now - who - lost

↳ Vowel 'O' is used prominently

7. Imagery: Creating pictures through words

Example:

↳ 'Merrily bouncing down the street'

★ Transferred epithet: (When an adjective is used to describe a noun but it actually refers to another noun)



Example: ^{Adj} Desperate ^{Noun} eyes - the boy is desperate not the eyes

Example: ^A Shaking ^N grief - sadness is not trembling rather boy.