

## QUESTIONS:

1. If prose is categorized into paragraphs, what is poetry divided into?
2. When thinking about figures of comparison what is the difference between a simile, metaphor, parable and allegory?
3. When we are applying the forms of expression, how can we do it without adding our own biased emotions to it?
4. What is the difference between a saying and a riddle?
5. What are the figures of Omission and their functions?

## ANSWERS:

1. Poetry is divided into strophes or stanzas and uses a refrain to mark off the end of a strophe.
2. A simile is an expression of comparison between two things connected by as or like, whereas a metaphor is comparing something indirectly and doesn't use the words as or like. When a simile is made into a story it becomes a parable and when a metaphor is made into a story it becomes an allegory. A parable is a story used to illustrate moral lessons and an allegory is a poem or story used to reveal a hidden meaning.
3. Although it is not always easy to leave your emotions out of everything we read, the best way to do a proper exegesis is to first learn the historicity, then the author, setting and language. Once done you can start to look at the purpose and what makes it a poetry or wisdom book and the possible intention of the author.
4. The difference between a saying and a riddle is a saying observation what does or does not take place from time to time and a riddle something used to. I will take a few days or female dad, the books of Pokémon or flat someone. You should be in a chance to make somebody think or see if someone is smart enough to figure out the meaning behind the statement.
5. The figures of omission are Zeugma which brings two subjects or objects are yoked together by a verb, usually in the most modern translations. Ellipsis is the need for an incomplete statement must be filled out in order to complete a thought.

## DEFINITIONS:

**Prose:** - written or spoken language in its ordinary form

**Strophe** – a structural division of a poem containing stanzas varying in line lengths

**Litotes** – ironic understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its contrary.

## **SUMMARY:**

When dealing with the books of poetry and wisdom we should be careful in our attempts to interpret them. There are many moving parts in poetry that if one can't get the basics of how the poetry is written, grouped and divided then we can misinterpret the reason for that piece of literature. For example, we should know the difference between a simile and metaphor and what makes it a parable or allegory. We should also know the difference between pleonasm, a literary device to emphasize a point and a paronomasia, repeating words for sound and no other reason. Are we into hyperboles, overstating something, hendiadys (2 words) or hendiatrix (3 words) used to emphasize one concept. There are so many different figures of speech that it is important to take your time when reading poetry. Wisdom in its own right is similar, in as much as, you must know the featured characteristics of wisdom literature such as proverbs (possess wisdom, invoke thinking and full meaning), dialogue (between characters) and the admonition (positive / negative followed by an injunction). In conclusion, both poetry and wisdom books have to be read carefully to be interpreted correctly.