

## THE USAGE OF POETIC WORDS AND ARCHAIC WORDS IN LITERARY FORM OF SPEECH

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### ABSTRACT

In the world of literature, the use of poetic words and archaic words is a common practice that is used to evoke emotions and create a unique atmosphere in a literary work. Poetic words are words that have a strong emotional or aesthetic impact, while archaic words are words that are no longer commonly used in modern English. This article will explore the usage of poetic words and archaic words in literary form of speech in English, including their definitions, how they are used in literature, and their effects on literary works.

**Keywords:** poetic words, archaic words, historical and cultural context, emotional effect, stylistic devices.

### INTRODUCTION

Poetic words are often used in literature to create a specific mood or tone. They can be used to describe emotions, convey a sense of beauty or wonder, or create a sense of urgency or importance. For example, in William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*, the character Romeo uses poetic language to describe his love for Juliet, saying "O, she doth teach the torches to burn bright! It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night as a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear." The use of words such as "teach," "burn bright," and "rich jewel" create a sense of beauty and wonder that reflects the intensity of Romeo's feelings.

Similarly, archaic words are often used in literature to create a sense of historical or cultural context. They can also be used to convey a sense of formality or sophistication. For example, in Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*, the characters use archaic words such as "thou" and "hath" to create a sense of historical authenticity and to reflect the language of the time in which the story is set.

The use of poetic and archaic words in literature can have a number of effects on the reader. For example, the use of poetic words can create a sense of heightened emotion, which can be used to evoke a strong reaction from the reader. The use of archaic words, on the other hand, can create a sense of distance or separation between the reader and the text,

which can be used to create a sense of historical or cultural context [1].

However, the usage of poetic and archaic words in literature also has its disadvantages. The use of poetic words can be overdone, leading to a sense of artificiality or melodrama. Similarly, the use of archaic words can make a text difficult to read or understand, which can be a barrier for readers who are not familiar with the language.

## METHODS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Poetic words and archaic words are two types of language that are often used in literary form of speech in English. While they have some similarities, they also have distinct differences that set them apart.

Poetic words are words that are used to create imagery and convey emotions in poetry. These words often have a musical quality to them, and are carefully chosen for their sound and meaning. Poetic words can be used to create a specific mood or tone, to convey a particular message, or to enhance the overall beauty and impact of a poem. Examples of poetic words include "serendipity," "effervescent," "ethereal," and "incandescent."

Archaic words, on the other hand, are words that are no longer commonly used in everyday speech, but were commonly used in the past. These words can give a text a sense of history or nostalgia, and can be used to create a particular tone or mood [2]. Archaic words can also be used to add a touch of authenticity to a historical or period piece of literature. Examples of archaic words include "thou," "ye," "wherefore," and "hither."

Both poetic words and archaic words can be used to add depth and nuance to a piece of literature, but they are used in different ways. Poetic words are used to create a particular aesthetic or emotional effect, while archaic words are used to create a sense of history or authenticity.

In addition to their uses in literature, both poetic words and archaic words can also be used in everyday speech, though they are less commonly used than more modern words. Some people may use poetic words to express themselves more creatively, while others may use archaic words as a way to connect with the past or to add a sense of formality to their speech.

Poetic words and stylistic devices are essential elements of literature. They add depth, richness, and complexity to literary works, making them more engaging and impactful. From Shakespeare's sonnets to Maya Angelou's poetry, the use of poetic words and stylistic devices has been a hallmark of great literature. In this work, we have explored the significance

of poetic words and stylistic devices in literature and how they enhance the reading experience.

First and foremost, poetic words and stylistic devices can evoke emotions and create vivid imagery in the reader's mind [3]. For example, in Emily Dickinson's poem "Because I could not stop for Death," the use of personification ("Death, thou art a friend") and metaphor ("And I had put away / My labor, and my leisure too") conveys the speaker's acceptance of death in a subtle yet poignant manner. Similarly, in F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby," the use of symbolism (the green light) and imagery ("the valley of ashes") contribute to the novel's themes of wealth, excess, and the American Dream. By using poetic words and stylistic devices, authors can transport readers to another world and engage them in a deeper emotional and intellectual experience.

Moreover, poetic words and stylistic devices can also create a sense of rhythm and musicality in literature. The use of alliteration, assonance, and consonance can create a pleasing sound to the ear, making the text more enjoyable to read [4]. For instance, in Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven," the repetition of the "o" sound in "Lenore" and "Nevermore" creates a haunting and melancholic tone that perfectly complements the poem's themes of loss and grief. In this way, the use of poetic words and stylistic devices can elevate literature to an art form, as it not only conveys meaning but also engages the senses.

Poetic words and stylistic devices can also be used to convey complex ideas and concepts in a concise and memorable way. For example, in William Shakespeare's play "Macbeth," the use of the metaphor "life's but a walking shadow" sums up the play's themes of ambition, guilt, and the transience of life. Similarly, in George Orwell's novel "Animal Farm," the use of allegory to depict the Russian Revolution and its aftermath makes the novel's political commentary more accessible and memorable [5]. By using poetic words and stylistic devices, authors can convey their messages in a way that is both concise and powerful.

#### *Example of poetic devices in the work «It» by Stephen King*

"It" by Stephen King includes several literary devices that are used to enhance the story and create a more engaging reading experience. Here are a few examples:

**Foreshadowing:** Throughout the novel, King uses foreshadowing to hint at events that will happen later in the story. *For example, in the opening scene, Bill's younger brother Georgie loses his paper boat in a storm drain, which foreshadows the appearance of the creature that lives in the drain and becomes a central plot point.*

**Symbolism:** King also uses symbolism to add depth to the story and convey important themes. *For example, the creature that haunts the town of Derry takes on many forms and represents the evil that lurks beneath the surface of seemingly idyllic small towns.*

**Imagery:** The novel is rich in vivid and descriptive imagery that helps to create a sense of atmosphere and tension. *For example, when describing the creature's lair, King writes: "The air in the room had thickened and grown greasy with age. The cobwebs that hung from the corners were so thick that they looked like sheets of gauze. A dusty smell filled his nostrils, like the smell of a library that had been closed up for years."*

**Allusion:** King also employs allusion, or references to other works of literature or popular culture, to add layers of meaning to the story. *For example, one of the characters, Ben Hanscom, is compared to Moby Dick due to his obsession with the creature that terrorizes Derry.*

**Personification:** The creature that haunts Derry is given a human-like persona throughout the novel, which adds to its menacing presence. *For example, King writes, "It was angry now. It was thinking about how sweet their fear would be, how cold their flesh would taste."*

Overall, the use of poetic words and stylistic devices is crucial to the creation of great literature. Through their use, authors can create vivid imagery, musicality, and concision, making the reading experience more engaging and impactful[6]. Whether it is through the use of metaphors, symbolism, or personification, these devices elevate literature to an art form, as it not only conveys meaning but also engages the senses. Ultimately, it is the use of poetic words and stylistic devices that sets great literature apart and makes it a timeless source of inspiration and enjoyment for generations to come.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the usage of poetic words and archaic words in literary form of speech in English is a common practice that can be used to create a unique atmosphere and evoke emotions in a literary work. While the use of these words can have a number of advantages, it is important to use them judiciously to avoid overuse or confusion for readers. Overall, the use of poetic and archaic words is an important aspect of literary language that adds depth and richness to a literary work.

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