***Paradise Lost:* Modes, Kinds, Conventions**

**Courtesy of Prof. Harold Toliver of UC Irvine**

**I. Modes**

Lyric: aubade, epithalamion, monodic and choric hymn, prayer, even song, orison, elegy (*apobaterion*), ode, proem, invocation, love sonnet, creation songs and hymns (Books 7-8)

 Dramatic: dialogue and dialectic, debate, soliloquy, apostrophe

 Narrative: autobiography, chronicle, apocalyptic, prophetic, typological

 Descriptive: heroic, romantic, pastoral, etc.; encyclopedic (*hexaemeral*)

 Rhetoric: forensic (judicial), deliberative (advisory), epideictic (ceremonial)

**II. Kinds**

 allegory, tragedy, comedy, satire and parody, heroic, pastoral, georgic, romance

***Epic Form and Conventions***

**Courtesy of Prof. Richard F.W. Kroll of UC Irvine**

***Epic Form and Conventions:*** Form -- “The epic is a long narrative poem involving heroic figures in the performance of heroic deeds, usually extended over a wide geographical area; it is written in a heroic or grandiose manner” (Norton and Rushton). The epic is “a long narrative poem presenting characters of high position in a series of adventures which form an organic whole through their relation to a central figure of heroic proportions and through their development of episodes important to the development of a nation or race” (Thrall and Hibbard).

**Major Conventions:**

 1. Hero: a mythical or historical figure, usually national.

 2. Subject matter: heroic deeds, battles, long journeys.

 3. Verse: elevated, lofty, “heroic”; the best known device is *epic simile*--see PL I.331-343, 351-355, 761-798.

 4. Action: an intermixture of supernatural elements or figures with human characters.

 5. Place: world-wide, even cosmic, scale.

 6. Comic, not tragic: the hero is successful in his exploits.

 7. Objective poet: but consider the “Miltonic aside,” as in PL II.496-505.

**Minor Conventions:**

 1. Invocation to the muse: PL I.1-26 and elsewhere.

 2. Epic statement: PL I.1-5.

 3. Epic question: PL I.28-33.

 4. Epic answer: PL I.34-39.

 5. *in medias res:* the poem doesn’t start with the larger back-story but rather plunges “into the middle of things.”

 6. Narrative of events that transpired before the beginning of the poem; the “flashback.”

 7. Catalogs or long processions of characters, places, or things: Iliad 2.494-759, PL I.376-505.

 8. Set or formal speeches of the sort you also find in ancient history texts like those of Herodotus and Thucydides.

 9. Continuous verse form.

**Miltonic Conventions:**

 1. Miltonic inversions (“he seemed for dignity composed, and high exploit”).

 2. Omission of words (“And [we] regain the blissful seat”).

 3. Parentheses, appositions: PL I.34-44; II.552-54.

 4. Use of one part of speech for another (“The great consult [i.e. a verb has replaced “consultation”] began”).

 5. Latinizing of diction: *expatiate*, *justify*.

 6. Miltonic vagueness: PL II.666-73, 1048.

 7. Avoidance of simple sentences.

 8. Allusions: PL I.573-97.