## WELCOME TO YOUR INTRODUCTION TO POETRY TERMS!

Poems are much more enjoyable and easier to understand if you know what to look for...

That's why it's important that you can locate and identify a wide range of poetry terms...

That's also why your teacher keeps going on and on about them whenever you study poetry!

Let's see if you can match up the poetry terms with the correct definitions and examples. Alliteration

Where words close to each other begin with the same letter eg "Full fathom five thy father flies"

Assonance

Where words close to each other have the same vowel sounds in them

eg "With dying light the silent fall of night"

Colloquial Language

eg "bloke" "dissing" "buff"

## Couplet

A pair of rhyming lines in a poem. Sometimes called a "rhyming couplet"

eg "So long as men can breathe or eyes can see So long lives this, and this gives life to thee"

**Imagery** 

Poets often create 'pictures' which help the reader or listener to imagine something clearly

eg Metaphor, personification and simile are types of imagery.

"the merciless iced east winds that knive us"
Wilfred Owen has used personification to build
up an image of how cold the winds are.

Metaphor

A metaphor describes something by saying it is something else.

eg A metaphor for the sea is:

"A monster chewing at the beach"

Onomatopoeia

A word which sounds like what it describes

eg "whisper" "snip" "squelch" "bang"

Personification

When something that is not alive is written about as though it were alive

eg "The wind whistled through the sails of the ship"

or

"The sun **treads** a path through the woods"

Rhyme Endings of lines of poetry that sound the same

Stanzas

eg "Red is a lipstick
Red is a shout,
Red is a signal
That says 'Watch out!' "

The 'verse' of a poem. There is often more than one stanza in a poem, and each stanza is separated by one or more blank lines.

Rhythm

All poems have a rhythm, that is a <u>pattern of beats or sounds</u>. Some poems have a slow, steady rhythm, others a regular, sing-song rhythm.

eg "It was a <u>sun</u>boiled <u>bright</u>light <u>fried</u>egg <u>hot</u>skin <u>sun</u>tanned <u>sizz</u>ler of a <u>day</u>"

"<u>Dar</u>ius the <u>Mede</u> was a <u>king</u> and a <u>won</u>der. His <u>eye</u> was <u>proud</u>, and his <u>voice</u> was <u>thun</u>der."

Simile

When a person or object is compared to something else, using the words 'as', 'like' or 'than'

eg "Her hands were <u>as</u> rough <u>as</u> sandpaper"
"His mood was blacker <u>than</u> night"
"The cat's fur was <u>like</u> silk"

Tone

What message is the poet getting across in the poem? Is the poet angry? Sad? This is different to the 'mood' of a poem which might be spooky or joyful etc.

Example	Hard Frost	
Personification	Frost called to water "Halt!"  And crusted the moist snow with sparkling salt;  Brooks, their own bridges, stop,	
		ng Couplet
	Eark ariasi grasy grass like fish in bowis.	Simile
Stanzas	In the hard-rutted lane At every footstep breaks a brittle pane, And tinkling trees ice-bound, Changed into weeping willows, sweep the ground; Dead boughs take root in ponds And ferns on windows shoot their ghostly fronds.	Assonance
Metaphor	But vainly the fierce frost Interns poor fish, ranks trees in an armed host, Hangs daggers from house-eaves: In the long war grown warmer The sun will strike him dead and strip his armour.	Alliteration
	Andrew Young (1885-1971)	Half Rhyme