

alliteration – repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words

sibilance - alliteration of the 's' sound, e.g. 'serious snakes stay sober'.

assonance – repetition of the similar vowel sounds. e.g. 'blue moon', 'funny tummy', or the same consonants with different vowel sounds. e.g. 'black block', 'sad Sid'.

onomatopoeia – when the words sound like what they mean, e.g. 'buzz,' 'crash'. Movement may also be imitated, e.g. 'splishy-splashy fish'.

Consonance- repeating consonant sounds within a line to poetry e.g aNgrily, he huNgered for the uNhealthy

Rhyme; Rhyme scheme; half rhyme; Rhyming couplets

Rhythm

Structure: Stanza, refrain, end stopping

enjambment – when a sentence runs over from one line of verse into the next. The word comes from the French word for leg: 'la jambe'.

Literal language means directly what it states. 'I laughed a lot' is literal. **Figurative language** does not mean directly what it states. 'I laughed my head off' is figurative.

Imagery – language that describes something using at least one of the five senses.

metaphor – an image which implies a comparison by stating that something is the thing it resembles. 'The sea was woman; the woman was the sea.'

symbol – something used to stand for or represent something else. Note: a symbol is like a heavy-duty metaphor. It stands for something bigger than itself. E.g. the rose is often a symbol of love; the cross is a symbol of Christianity.

personification–describing something non-human as if it has human characteristics such as feelings.

simile – a comparison between two things, using 'like' or 'as'.

hyperbole – deliberate exaggeration for effect. 'I've told you a thousand times!' is one annoying example.

Diction:- Word choice. Every word has a denotation (dictionary definition) and a connotation (layer of meaning or association.) For example, the verb 'skipped' has connotations of joy, and being childlike.

Tone – the attitude towards the subject of a poem.

Mood – the atmosphere of a poem

Narrative Voice: 1st (I or we), Speaker (voice), 3rd (he, she they) Direct address (talking to me)

Form – the shape of the poem. Some shapes have names, e.g. sonnet, ballad, dramatic monologue.

Quatrain: a stanza of four lines, often with alternating rhymes (abab) Sonnet – a poem of fourteen lines, usually in iambic pentameter.

Dramatic monologue – an imaginary speaker addressing an imaginary audience. The person just will not stop talking!

Free verse – a poem with no regular rhythm or line length.