**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Poetry Terms**

**Alliteration**:

**Allusion**:

**Anaphora:**

**Apostrophe:** Speaker in a poem addresses a person not present, or an animal, inanimate object, or concept as though it is a person**.** Example: Wordsworth--"Milton! Thou shouldst be living at this hour / England has need of thee" - An address to a dead or absent person, or personification as if he or she were present.

**Assonance**:

**Ballad:**

**Blank verse:**

**Caesura:**

**Consonance:**

**Couplet:**

**Diction:** Diction is usually used to describe the level of formality that a speaker uses.

* Diction (formal or high): Proper, elevated, elaborate, and often polysyllabic language. This type of language used to be thought the only type suitable for poetry
* Neutral or middle diction: Correct language characterized by directness and simplicity.
* Diction (informal or low): Relaxed, conversational and familiar language.

**End-stopped line:**

**Enjambment (or enjambement):**

**Explication**:

**Figurative language:**

**Hyperbole:**

**Internal rhyme**: An exact rhyme (rather than rhyming vowel sounds, as with assonance) within a line of poetry: "Once upon a midnight **dreary**, while I pondered, weak and **weary**."

**Juxtaposition:**

**Metaphor:** A comparison between two unlike things, this describes one thing as if it were something else. Does not use "like" or "as" for the comparison (see **simile**).

**Mood:**

**Onomatopoeia**:

**Paradox:**

**Personification:**

**Refrain:**

**Rhyme:** The repetition of identical concluding syllables in different words, most often at the ends of lines. Example: June--moon.

* **Double rhyme or trochaic rhyme**: rhyming words of two syllables in which the first syllable is accented (flower, shower)
* **Triple rhyme or dactylic rhyme:** Rhyming words of three or more syllables in which any syllable but the last is accented. Example: Macavity/gravity/depravity
* **Eye rhyme:** Words that seem to rhyme because they are spelled identically but pronounced differently. Example: bear/fear, dough/cough/through/bough
* **Slant rhyme:** A near rhyme in which the concluding consonant sounds are identical but not the vowels. Example: sun/noon, should/food, slim/ham.
* **Rhyme scheme:** The pattern of rhyme, usually indicated by assigning a letter of the alphabet to each rhyme at the end of a line of poetry.

**Simile**. A direct comparison between two dissimilar things; uses "like" or "as" to state the terms of the comparison.

**Stanza:**

**Syntax:** Word order and sentence structure.

**Tone:**