

Poetry Knowledge Organiser

Language	Structure	Form
<p>Alliteration- repetition of the same letter at the start of two or more words</p> <p>Allusion- reference to another literary work</p> <p>Assonance- repetition or pattern of the same vowel sounds</p> <p>Connotation- associated meaning of word</p> <p>Consonance- the partial or total identity of consonants in words whose main vowels differ</p> <p>Diction- usually used to describe the level of formality that a speaker uses</p> <p>Extended metaphor- a central metaphor that acts like an “umbrella” to connect other metaphors within it</p> <p>Hyperbole- exaggerated statement</p> <p>Imagery- visually descriptive language</p> <p>Metaphor- saying one thing is another</p> <p>Onomatopoeia- a figure of speech where words are used to imitate sounds</p> <p>Oxymoron- two terms appear next to each other that contradict each other</p> <p>Pathetic fallacy- weather to create mood</p> <p>Personification- make object human</p> <p>Pun- a play on words</p> <p>Satire- the use of humour or irony to mock, ridicule or criticise</p> <p>Semantic field- words related in meaning</p> <p>Simile- comparing using ‘like’ or ‘as’</p> <p>Sibilance- the repetition of an ‘s’ sound in two or more words</p> <p>Synecdoche- a figure of speech in which a part is substituted for the whole</p> <p>Tone- the implied attitude of a writer toward the subject and characters of a work</p> <p>Theme- the central idea of a literary work</p>	<p>Anapest- two unaccented syllables followed by an accented one</p> <p>Anaphora- the repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of a line</p> <p>Caesura- a piece of punctuation in the middle of a line creating a pause in rhythm</p> <p>Dactyl- a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed ones</p> <p>Elision- the omission of an unstressed vowel or syllable to preserve the meter of a line of poetry</p> <p>End-stopped line- a line ending in a full pause</p> <p>Enjambment- a sentence which continues, with no punctuation, into the line below</p> <p>Foot- a metrical unit composed of stressed and unstressed syllables</p> <p>Half rhyme- an imperfect rhyme where the ending consonant sound of a word is the same as another</p> <p>Juxtaposition- two or more contrasted ideas placed side by side</p> <p>Meter- the measured pattern of rhythmic accents in poems</p> <p>Parallelism- the similarity of structure in a pair or series of related words, phrases, or clauses</p> <p>Quatrain- a four-line stanza in a poem</p> <p>Refrain- a phrase, line or group of lines which is repeated throughout a poem</p> <p>Repetition- a repeated word or phrase usually used to emphasise importance.</p> <p>Rhyming Couplet- two lines of poetry that rhyme and have the same meter</p> <p>Rhyme- words that sound the same at the end</p> <p>Sestet- a six-line unit of verse constituting a stanza or section of a poem</p> <p>Stanza- two or more lines of poetry that form the divisions of the poem (paragraphs)</p>	<p>Allegory- a symbolic narrative which often takes the form of a story where the characters represent moral qualities</p> <p>Ballad- a narrative poem written in four-line stanzas, characterized by swift action and narrated in a direct style</p> <p>Blank verse – non rhyming lines written in iambic pentameter</p> <p>Dramatic monologue- a type of poem in which a speaker addresses an internal listener or the reader</p> <p>Elegy: An elegy is a poem about a dead person or thing</p> <p>Epic- a long narrative poem that records the adventures of a hero</p> <p>Free verse- poetry without a regular pattern of meter or rhyme</p> <p>Lyric- a poem that expresses personal and emotional feelings.</p> <p>Ode- a poem written in praise or celebration of a person, thing, or event</p> <p>Pastoral- a poem about nature or simple, country life</p> <p>Shakespearean sonnet- usually 14 lines which are formed by three quatrains with a rhyming couplet for the last two lines</p> <p>Sonnet- a fourteen-line poem in iambic pentameter and regular rhyme scheme</p>
		<p>Speaker: the voice behind the poem – the person we imagine to be speaking. The speaker is <u>not</u> the poet. Even if the poem is autobiographical, you should treat the speaker as a fictional creation, because the writer is choosing what to say about himself.</p>

