

P.A

P.A

Name _____ Hr. _____ Date _____

Legible!
BLACK
INK!

(rev. term 3 '01)

POETRY TERMINOLOGY

Wally's Adv 12 2006


SAVE!

term	definition	example
1. poetry or verse	one of three major types of genres of literature, the others being prose or drama. Poetry defies simple definition because there is no single characteristic that is found in all poems and not found in all poems. Often poems are divided into lines and stanzas. Many poems employ regular rhythmical patterns, or meters. However some are written in free verse.	Most poems make use of highly concise, musical, and emotionally charged language. Many also use imagery, figurative language, and devices of sound like rhyme. Types of poetry include narrative poetry (ballads, epics, and medieval romances), dramatic poetry (dramatic monologues/dialogues), lyrics (sonnets, odes, elegies, and love poems), concrete.
2. style Jindsay Jewis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinctive way in which words are combined in phrases • characteristic way that a writer uses language to achieve certain effects 	<p>a poet's: length of sentence, formality, organization, imagery</p> <p>ex: Hemingway style.</p>
3. theme Sam Swanson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A central idea, concern, or purpose in a literary work. • A common thread or repeated idea that is incorporated throughout a literary work. 	<p>ex: Dante's <u>Inferno</u></p> <p>The theme is to need to take account of one's behavior now, for it affects one's condition in after life.</p>
4. speaker/voice Mitztal HB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A voice that expresses certain feelings or a subject usually concerning love, death, nature and war. A narrator of the poem • Voice is an aspect of tone that refers to the idiom. Displays personality of the writing 	The speaker is revealing themselves through the writing
5. tone Megan Laura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of language that writers use to show specific attitudes to the reader. - pt. of view, location, setting, & details help to set the tone. • "voice" way of portraying attitude or mood 	<p>I used to despise pickles, the smell made me want to die, but now they're actually very delicious.</p> <p>The author spoke in a dull tone to convey a sense of boredom</p>
6. mood Rachel	overall feeling, atmosphere, tone. leads to ambiance, emotional state, or disposition of mind. shift in mood could serve a change plot / contrasting idea	As I serenely strolled down the pleasant, solitary lane, under the early morning sun, I was in a state of quiet disposition, peacefully pondering whatever I pleased.
7. irony Laura 3 types of irony: • verbal • situational • dramatic	• difference between what is spoken & what happens, is done. also sarcasm - one thing said but another thing implied.	It was ironic that the thief got his wallet stolen
8. oxymoron/ paradox Chris Conklin	a self contradiction that reveals some sort of truth	I'm death we live again

term	definition	example
9. diction TONY BEER BRIAN	*CHOICE OF WORDS THAT ARE CLEAR, CORRECT, AND EFFECTIVE. CAN BE DESCRIBED AS FORMAL OR INFORMAL, ABSTRACT OR CONCRETE, ETC. *CHOICE OF WORDS OVER OTHERS	*ABOVE THE QUIET DOCK IN MIDNIGHT, TANGLED IN THE TALL MASTS CORDED HEIGHT.
10. euphemism and perjorative	euphemism is an inoffensive expression used in place of a blunt one that is felt to be disagreeable or embarrassing. It is the softening of the meaning of a word perjorative is the actual fully charged meaning	euphemism: He passed away. perjorative: He kicked the bucket..
11. connotation and denotation Megan McCloy Nicole Ung	An association that a word calls to mind in addition to its dictionary definition The extra meaning of the word and the minimal definition of the word	Home has a positive connotation of warmth and security. House doesn't have the same emotional qualities that Home does.
12. repetition ida Holdahl	A unifying force in poetry, using the repetition of words, sounds etc. to arrange words.	I jumped out of bed, I jumped into the car, I jumped in my seat the whole way there.
13. alliteration	-repetition of initial consonant sounds -often used to emphasize and link words as well as to create pleasing musical sounds	Peter piper picked a peck of pickled peppers
14. assonance and consonance	the repetition of vowel sounds in stressed syllables containing dissimilar consonant sounds the repetition of consonant sounds in stressed syllables	brave - vain pen penitent - reticence lone - show man - hat hot - heat
15. euphony and cacophony Ben these are opposites!	Attempting to group words together harmoniously - means "good sound" use of word that combine sharp, hissing, or unmelodious sounds - means "bad sound"	And lucent syrups, tinct with cinnamon, manna and dates, in argosy transferred <u>an ex.</u> for euphony
16. syllepsis	When a single word, applied to two or more words, can be interpreted differently w respect to each word	Ex. The boat and her dreams sank. ex. Bill spied on his wife WITH interest and a telescope. ("WITH" is the yoking word) ex. Pompeii faded from prominence AFTER the second century A.D. and being burned to the ground

term	definition	example
17. chiasmus	A phrase in which the second half uses parallel syntax to the first.	Ex. "There's a bridge to cross the great divide... There's a cross to bridge the great divide..."
asyndeton: omission of the conjunctions that ordinarily join words or clauses		
18. anaphora	When a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of several sentences, verses, paragraphs, etc.	ex. "I came, I saw, I conquered." Money / - Drives us Money - is freedom Money - Destroys us "I gave her cakes, and I gave her ale I gave her Sack and Sherry; I kissed her once, and I kissed her twice and we were wondrous merry."
19. parallelism BRIAN	the matching or contrasting of two or more ideas through the use of similar phrasing. NOT PARALLEL: Harrison loved his garden with its roses, its sweet peas, and the gate was creaking. PARALLEL: Harrison loved his garden with its roses, its sweet peas, and its creaking gate.	
20. invective	the denunciation of a person by the use of derogatory epithets (an adjective or adjectival phrase used to define a distinctive quality of a person or thing) like "name-calling"	ex. "silver snarling trumpets" ex. Prince Hal in Henry IV part one claes the corpulent Falstaff "the sanguine coward, this bedpresser, this horseback-breaker, this huge hill of flesh"
21. syntax Stephen Kemp Erik Nielsen	Is the grammatical arrangement of words in a sentence with emphasis on word order and agreement - a term designating the way in which words can be arranged and modified to construct sentences.	Not syntax: The cat on the mat sat. Syntax: The cat sat on the mat. Not: Around Erik ran in circles Syntax: Erik ran around in circles.
22. inversion or anastrophe These words mean the same thing Ben	Inverted order of words or events as a rhetorical scheme a type of hyper baton The adjective appears after the noun, where as in English adjectives are supposed to be before the noun	ex.) I walked up the door shut the stairs said my shoes took off my prayers turned off my bed got into the light all because you kissed me goodnight
23. imagery TONY BEER Stephen Kemp	* LANGUAGE THAT HELPS A READER FORM A MENTAL PICTURE OF AN OBJECT OR IDEA BY APPEALING TO ONE OR MORE OF THE FIVE SENSES * A COMMON TERM OF VARIABLE MEANING, 'IMAGERY' INCLUDES THE "MENTAL PICTURES" THAT READERS EXPERIENCE IN A WORK	THERE MIDDNIGHTS A GLIMMER, AND NOON A PURPLE GLOW He was as strong as a lion.

term	definition	example
24. figurative language/ figures of speech Binh	It's a class of literary convention that distorts the language to make the ideas more exciting	"of trees" standing by the side of the road like sentinels,"
25. simile Austin	A figure of speech that makes a comparison with 2 unlike things using "like" or "as"	I ran fast as lightning
26. metaphor Austin	A figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things, without using the words "like" or "as"	when Macbeth asserts that life is a "brief candle".
27. conceit	a conceit is an unusual and surprising comparison between two very different things. This special kind of extended metaphor or complicated analogy is often the basis for a whole poem and is developed at length and involves several points of comparison.	See John Donne's "Meditation 17" where a person is compared to a chapter in a book, all mankind is the volume, heaven is the library, and sickness and disease are the translators. See Shakespeare's "Sonnet 130"
28. personification Binh	It's a figure of speech where something, a quality, or an idea is given human characteristics.	envy "rode upon a ravenous wolf"
29. onomatopoeia Binh	The usage of sounds that are almost the same to the noise they represent for an artistic or rhetorical effect.	The moan of doves in immemorial elms, / And murmuring of innumerable bees.
30. apostrophe Ali	a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, quality, place or inanimate thing, person is addressed as if present and able to hear and understand what is said	Tell me, God, of the man of many ways
31. hyperbole Ali, Shana	deliberate exaggeration or overstatement	it's like 1000° out
32. litotes or understatement Shana	A double negative used to convey the sense of a positive but in an ironic case. Using a negative statement to create effect	That pie was not bad. I am not unhappy for you.

term	definition	example
33. synecdoche Hannah J.	figure of speech in which a part stands for the the whole for one of its parts	five thousand tongues applauded
34. metonymy Hannah J.	figure of speech that substitutes one something closely related for the thing actually meant	he drank the cup
35. symbolism	something that stands for something else - often used to represent ideas only within the situation does the symbol take on its specific meanings. Sometimes the whole story represents something completely different	an olive branch often represents peace. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Animal farm</div>
36. allusion Rachel Megan.	an allusion is a brief, often indirect reference to a well-known person, place, event, or idea in history or literature. add depth and intellectuality help grasp greater truth in simple, concise manner.	"The meek shall inherit the earth," was Karen's daily mantra as she was in quiet, constant service to other without the desire for glorification or superfluous praise. "spelling & vocabulary the my sister's Achilles heel"
37. scansion	the process of analyzing the metrical pattern of a poem Feet are marked off with slashes (/) and accented appropriately (/ stressed and u unstressed	Because / I could / not stop / for Death He kind- / ly stopped / for me The Car- / riage held / but just / ourselves And Im- / mortal / ity. --Emily Dickinson
38. rhythm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry. • an ordered recurrent alternation of strong and weak elements in the flow of sound and silence in speech 	

Chris Briant

term	definition	example
39. meter (scansion/ rhythm)	the rhythmic pattern of a poem	Did first her form retain
40. metrical foot	iambic - a foot w/ one unstressed and one stressed syllable trochaic - a foot w/ one stressed and one unstressed syllable anapestic - a foot w/ two unstressed and one stressed syllable dactylic - a foot w/ two unstressed behind one stressed syllable spondaic - a foot w/ two stressed syllables pyrrhic - a foot w/ two unstressed syllables amphibrach - a foot w/ one unstressed, stressed, and an unstressed pattern amphimacer - a foot w/ a stressed, unstressed, and stressed syllable pattern	a'fraíd heáthēr dísembárk sólitúde wórkdáy únspeák áblý ánóthēr úp and dówn
41. metrical line	monometer - one foot per line dimeter - two feet per line trimeter - three feet per line tetrameter - four feet per line pentameter - five feet per line hexameter - six feet per line heptameter - seven feet per line octometer - eight feet per line	Ex of pentameter: And we are put on earth 1 2 3 a litt le space 4 5

Chris Bright

term	definition	example
42. sprung rhythm	Hopkins' term invented to describe his personal metrical system in which the major stresses are "sprung" from each line of poetry	Margaret are you grieving / over Golden Grove unleaving?
43. anacrusis and catalexis	anacrusis is an extra unaccented syllable at the beginning of a line before the regular meter begins catalexis is an extra unaccented syllable at the ending of a line after the regular meter ends	anacrusis: "Mine / by the right / of the white / election" -Emily Dickinson catalexis: "I'll tell / you how / the sun rose" -Emily Dickinson
44. rhyme	the repetition of like sounds at regular intervals, usually at the ends of lines	I was angry with my friend I told my wrath, my wrath did end -William Blake
45. end rhyme • masculine • feminine	End rhyme occurs when the rhyming words appear at the ends of the lines • masculine rhyme is rhyme in which only the last, accented syllable of the rhyming words correspond exactly in sound (very common) • feminine rhyme is rhyme in which two consecutive syllables of the rhyming words correspond, the first syllable carrying the accent; double rhyme	masculine rhyme: She walks in beauty like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; All that's best of dark and bright Meet in her aspect and her eyes; --Lord Byron feminine rhyme: Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying. O the pain, the bliss of dying! - Pope
46. internal rhyme	rhyme within a line	with heavy thump, a lifeless lump - On the bay, the moonlight lay
47. slant rhyme or half rhyme	the use of sounds that are similar but not identical -an imperfect rhyme in which the final consonants of stressed syllables agree but the vowel sounds do not match	"Tis with our watches; none go just alike but each believes his own" -Pope "Good nature and good sense must ever join To err is human, to forgive divine" -Pope In the mustardseed sun By full tilt river and switchback sea Where the cormorants scud, In his house on stilts high among peaks -Dylan Thomas
48. rhyme scheme and stanza and stanzaic division	couplet - ↓ ↓ ↓ triplet - 2 consecutive rhyming lines are called couplets. quatrain - a stanza of 4 lines. 3 quatrains form the main body quintet - of a Shakespearean or English sonnet along w/ a final couplet. Stanza = a group of verses ("single line"). sestet - the last part of an Italian sonnet. septet - The first part of an Italian sonnet; set of 8 lines that rhyme. 9-line rhyme (etc.)-	Stanza: "On either side the river is lie Long fields of barley and of rye" Couplets "Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill Appear in writing or in judging ill;"

term	definition	example
49. heroic couplet	a rhyming pair of lines in iambic pentameter	True ease in writing comes from art, not chance As those move easiest who have learned to dance
50. aphorism	an adage, a concise statement of a principle	"As with our watches; none go just alike but each believes his own" -Pope
51. refrain	a line, or part of a line, or a group of lines, which is repeated in the course of a poem, sometimes with slight changes, and usually at the end of each stanza	
52. blank verse	written in unrhymed iambic pentameter	For thou art with me here upon the banks / of this fair river; thou my dearest friend
53. free verse	poetry not written in a regular pattern or meter, has a rhythm that suits it own meaning -does not conform to any regular metre: length of lines are irregular, as is use of rhyme. -Ifany	
54. caesura	a pause in the meter or rhythm of a line	"Flood-tide below me! I see you face to face!" -Whitman Beowulf employs caesura regularly
55. Megan McCoy enjambment or run-on line	a line having no end punctuation or no pause but having uninterrupted grammatical meaning continued into the next line.	I lay beside you; on your lips the while Hovered most strange the mirage of a smile Such as a minstrel lover might have seen Upon the visage of some antique queen. . . .
56. lyric poem	any fairly short poem consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought, and feeling. Many lyric speakers are represented as musing in solitude. Although the lyric is uttered in the first person, the "I" in the poem need not be the poet who wrote it.	John Milton's sonnet, "When I consider how my light is spent"
57. ode	a long, formal usually elaborate lyric poem with a serious, dignified theme. It may or may not have a traditional structure with three alternating stanza patterns called the strophe, the antistrophe, and the epode. An ode may be written for a private or public or memorial occasion. Odes often honor people, commemorate events, or respond to natural scenes.	John Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" or "Ode to a Nightingale" Percy Bysshe Shelley "Ode to the West Wind"

term	definition	example
58. sonnet Jenny	a lyric poem 14 lines	Shakespeare is famous for his sonnets.
59. Italian (or Petrarchan) sonnet Jenny Andrew	Bipartite division in octave (1st division) + sestet (2nd). the octave states a theme or experience and the sestet responds to or comments on the theme	abbaabba cdecde or ddcddc or cdedce
60. English (or Shakespearean) sonnet Jenny	3 quatrains plus a rhyming couplet	abab cdcd efef gg
61.		
62.		
63.		
64.		
65.		