

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hr. \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

(rev. term 3 '09)

**A.P. Lit. POETRY TERMS**

student	term	definition	example
OLE	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.
Alex E	2. style	Specific way words are combined; effect of word choice	College essay vs. facebook message
OLE	3. theme	the central meaning or message which readers attribute to a text; the statement about life a particular work is trying to get across to the reader; in a serious work of literature, the theme is usually express indirectly rather than directly. To determine theme, you must ask these questions: What is the dominant purpose of the work and how does the writer achieve this purpose?	
Nelum Emily W Leslie	4. speaker/voice	The voice in a poem. The speaker may be the poet or a character created by the poet. The speaker may also be a thing or an animal. For example, in "We Wear the Mask," the poet writes in the perspective of several people/an ethnic group.	"I thought..."
Eric H Jack Natalia	5. tone	the author's attitude toward his/her audience and subject:: serious, humorous, satiric, earnest, somber, ironic, playful, condescending, etc. In order to identify tone, you need to trace ALL the elements of the poem--form, rhyme, connotation, figurative language, etc. The task of the good poet is to remove your disadvantage of not hearing the inflection of the speaker's voice by inserting subtle, consistent clues of meaning throughout the poem.	Use DIDLS to help identify TONE: D = DICTION I = IMAGES D = DETAILS L = LANGUAGE S = SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Laura H.	6. mood	Mood is the feeling, or atmosphere, that a writer creates for the reader. Unlike tone, which reflects the feelings of the writer, mood is intended to shape the reader's emotional response to a work. The writer's use of all the following contribute to mood: details, setting, imagery, figurative language, sound & rhythm, connotation.	After reading the poem, I felt that the mood was quite bleak and hopeless.
Natalia	7. irony  3 types of irony: • verbal  • situational • dramatic	A contrast between what is said and what is meant or between what is expected and what occurs. "Irony arises from the disparity between expectations and reality in a poem or story." There are three types: DRAMATIC: words or acts of character carry a meaning that the character does not understand but the audience does. SITUATIONAL: expected results of an action or situation differ from the actual results. VERBAL: when a speaker says one thing and means the opposite.	King George stormed the coast of France with the full force of the entire English army, but they were still defeated by a French force half their size.
Emily W Nora	8. oxymoron/ paradox	--Figure of speech by which a locution produces an incongruous, seemingly self-contradictory effect. --A seemingly contradictory statement that may nonetheless be true.	--Dry ice, cold fire  --Best of the worst
student	term	definition	example
Alex E Audrey	9. diction	Style of speaking or writing as dependent upon choice of words; word choice - clear, correct, and effective.	Ex. Using sad/depressing words to express a somber mood/tone
J.P.	10.  euphemism and  perjorative	Euphemism: Using a mild or gentle phrase instead of a blunt, embarrassing, or painful one. Putting something bad, disturbing, or embarrassing in an inoffensive or neutral light.  Pejorative: A word or phrase is pejorative if it implies contempt or disapproval.	Euphemism: Grandfather has gone to a better place.  Pejorative: "I hate that she always does that!!!"

<p><b>Kaytee</b></p>	<p><b>11.</b></p> <p><b>connotation</b></p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>denotation</b></p>	<p>An idea or meaning suggested by or associated with a word or thing</p> <p>The most specific or direct meaning of a word, in contrast to its figurative or associated meaning</p>	<p>Dog - comfort, best friend</p> <p>Dog - a carnivorous mammal , with a long snout</p>
<p><b>Nelum</b> <b>Mike P</b></p>	<p><b>12.</b></p> <p><b>repetition</b></p>	<p>The return of a word, phrase, stanza form, or effect in any form of literature. Repetition is an effective literary device that may bring comfort, suggest order, or add special meaning to a piece of literature.</p>	<p>"Oh Romeo, Oh Romeo, where art thou?"</p>
<p><b>OLE</b></p>	<p><b>13.</b></p> <p><b>alliteration</b></p>	<p>the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words. this term is usually applied only to consonants, and only when the recurrent sound begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word.</p>	<p>"In a summer season, when soft was the sun"</p>
<p><b>OLE</b></p>	<p><b>14.</b></p> <p><b>assonance</b></p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>consonance</b></p>	<p>assonance is the repetition of identical or similar vowels--especially in stressed syllables--in a sequence of nearby words.</p> <p>consonance is the repetition of a sequence of two or more consonants but with a change in the intervening vowel</p>	<p>"Thou still unravished bride of quietness Thou foster child of silence and slow time" --Keats</p> <p>"Out of the this house" --said rider to reader, "Yours never will"--said farer to fearer, "They're looking for you" said hearer to horror, As he left them there, as he left them there." --W.H. Auden</p>
<p><b>Sam F.</b></p>	<p><b>15.</b></p> <p><b>euphony</b></p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>cacophony</b></p>	<p>euphony is the use of compatible, harmonious sounds to produce a pleasing, melodious effect</p> <p>cacophony (also called "dissonance") is the use of inharmonious sounds in close conjunction for effect . Cacophony implies using language which is harsh, rough, and unmusical. The discordancy is the effect not only of the sound of the words but also of their significance, conjoined with the difficulty of enunciating the sequence of the speech-sounds.</p>	<p>"And the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows" -Pope</p> <p>"But when loud surges lash the sounding shore" -Pope</p> <p>"Rats! They fought the dogs and killed the cats [ . . . ] Split open the kegs of salted sprats, Made nests inside men's Sunday hats;" --Robert Browning</p>

OLE	16. syllepsis	a rhetorical figure in which a word brings together 2 constructions each of which has a different meaning in connections with the YOKING word.	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
student	term	definition	example
OLE	17. chiasmus  asyndeton:	a sequence of 2 phrases or clauses which are parallel in syntax but reverse the order of corresponding words  omission of the conjunctions that ordinarily join words or clauses	ex. He went to Paris; to New York went she.  ex. "Man is created flame lawless through the void, Destroying others by himself destroyed."  ex. "I came, I saw, I conquered."
OLE	18. anaphora	repetition of an identical word or group of words in successive verses or clauses	"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."
Alex E	19. parallelism	Matching 2+ ideas with similar phrasing; Form of repetition; Being parallel; In agreement in direction, tendency, or character	"Is it wise To hug misery To make a song of Melancholy To weave a garland of sighs To abandon hope wholly? No, it is not wise." -Stevie Smith  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.
OLE	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"

Lindsey	21. syntax	The arrangement of words and grammatical arrangement of words as part of sentence, sentence construction	In "Musee des Beaux Arts," "About suffering they were never wrong" instead of "They were never wrong about suffering."
Brad D.	22. inversion or anastrophe	an inversion is a reversal of change in the regular word order of a sentence  an anastrophe is the removal of words	Never has it been easier to learn English.  Little did I understand what was happening.
Audrey Lindsey	23. imagery	Language that helps a reader form a mental picture of an object or idea by appealing to one or more of the five senses.	I walked through a green meadow that smelled of pine trees.  As I walked into the kitchen, the smell of coffee and the sound of frying startled me out of my drowsy daze.
student	term	Definition	example
Andrew B	24. figurative language/ figures of speech	An expression or word used imaginatively rather than literally: The use of words, phrases, symbols, and ideas in such a way as to evoke mental images and sense impressions.	She walks in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies

Andrew B	24. apostrophe	A figure of Speech in which an abstract idea of quality, a place or inanimate thing, or a dead or absent person is addressed as if present and able to hear and understand what is said.	Farwell, thou child of my right hand, and joy; Know, O my bone, the jointed lever.
Eric H	25. simile	Comparing two things using like or as.	"The holy time is quiet as a nun." -Wordsworth "Like two blossoms on one stem, Like two flakes of new-fallen snow, Like two wands of ivory Tipped with gold for awful things." -Rossetti describing two sisters "My love is like a red, red rose." -Burns
Eric H Mike P Thomas L	26. metaphor	Regular: an implied comparison between two unlike items not using like or as.  Extended: this is a metaphor developed at length and involves several different points.  Mixed: When two metaphors are mixed together  Dead: An overused metaphor that has lost its impact	"All the world's a stage" --Shakespeare "The moon was a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas." "She was our queen, our rose, our star;" --Winthrop Mackworth Praed "Death is the broom I take in my hands To sweep the world clean" --Langston Hughes
OLE Thomas L	27. conceit	a conceit is an elaborate or 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"
Brad D.	28. personification	A figure of speech in which a thing, a quality, or an idea is given human attributes	"When it comes, the landscape listens, Shadows hold their breath." --Dickinson "Into the jaws of Death. Into the mouth of Hell" --Tennyson "My shoes are killing me." "The gnarled branches clawed at the clouds."
OLE	29. onomatopoeia	the use of words that imitate sounds  It is used to create musical effects and to reinforce meaning.	"The buzz saw snarled and rattled in the yard." --Robert Frost "Veering and wheeling free in the open" --Carl Sandburg "hiss" and "murmur" and "rustle" and "boom"

Andrew B	30. apostrophe	directly addressing someone absent or something invisible or not ordinarily spoken to as if the person or thing were present In an apostrophe, a poet may address an inanimate object, some dead or absent person, an abstract thing, or a spirit. More often than not, the poet uses apostrophe to announce a lofty and serious tone.	"O Captain! My Captain! Our fearful trip is done." --Walt Whitman  "O loss of sight, of thee I most complain." --John Milton
Kristin O	31. hyperbole	Deliberate exaggeration or overstatement. Extravagant statement not meant to be literal.	"I was so embarrassed I could have died" "I told him a thousand times" "'Tis twenty years until tomorrow" "I will love you until the sea runs dry" "To wait an eternity"
Kristin O	32. litotes  or understatement	Understatement; an affirmative expressed by the negative of its contrary. A negative of a word used ironically, to mean the opposite	King Kong is the runt of the family. "He's not the brightest man in the world. He's not the sharpest tool in the shed." From <u>Beowulf</u> , Hrothgar, suggests that Grendel's mere "is not a pleasant place." "Not bad at all." "She's not the friendliest person I know."
student	term	definition	example
Maggie	33. synecdoche (Greek – "to take with something else")	A whole is represented by naming one of its parts (genus named for species) or vice versa (species named for its genus)	The rustler bragged he'd absconded with five hundred head of longhorns. (Both "head" and "longhorns" are parts of cattle that represent them as wholes.  "Check out my new wheels!" (One refers to a vehicle in terms of some of its parts – "wheels")  "He shall think differently, " the musketeer threatened, "when he feels the point of my steel." (A sword, the species, is represented by referring to its genus)  "Can someone please lend me a hand?"  "Not a hair perished" --Shakespeare  "All hands on deck."

Maggie	<p>34.</p> <p>metonymy from meta ("to change" and onama "name")</p>	<p>Reference to something or someone by naming one of its attributes</p>	<p>"The serpent that did sting thy father's life, Now wears his crown" --Shakespeare</p> <p>"The White House has decided to provide a million more public service jobs." "Sorry! I have never read Milton" "When I consider how my light is spent" --John Milton</p> <p>The pen is mightier than the sword.</p> <p>We await word from the crown.</p> <p>The IRS is auditing me? Great. All I need is a couple of suits arriving at my door.</p>
Nora	<p>35.</p> <p>symbolism</p> <p>established symbols vs. created symbols</p>	<p>the substitution of one element for another ; a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turn signifies something, or has a range of reference , beyond itself</p> <p>established symbols or conventional symbols are those that are readily recognizable to most of the general public</p> <p>created symbols are those created solely for their use in a specific text by a specific author</p>	<p>"white doves" = _____</p> <p>"serpent" = _____</p> <p>"a fork in the road" = _____</p>
Laura H. Jack	<p>36. strnw</p>	<p>a passing reference, without explicit identification, to a literary or historical person, place, or event, or to another literary work or passage</p> <p>Most allusions serve to illustrate or expand upon or enhance a subject, ut some are used in order to undercut it ironically by the discrepancy between the subject and the allusion. Since allusions are not explicitly identified, they imply a fund of knowledgethat is shared by author and audience. Most literary allusions are intended to be recognized by the generally educated readers of the author's time.</p>	<p>"O heart, lose not they nature; let not ever The soul of Nero enter this firm bosom. Let me be cruel, not unnatural; I will speake daggers to her, but use none;" -Hamlet in Shakespeare's <u>Hamlet</u></p> <p>(Nero is Nero Claudius Caesar, 37-68 A.D., Roman emperor who had his mother Agrippina murdered; noted for his cruelty)</p>

Emily S And Stephanie V	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
Emily S	38. rhythm	Riming or rimed verse; a form or variety of this	Iamb (as in afraid), trochee (as in heather), anapest (as in disembark) etc.
student	term	definition	example
Emily S	39. meter	The rhythmical pattern of a poem	Monometer, dimeter, trimeter etc.
OLE	40. metrical foot	iambic - trochaic - anapestic - dactylic - spondaic - pyrrhic - amphibrach- amphimacer-	

OLE	41. metrical line	monometer -  dimeter -  trimeter-  tetrameter -  <u>pentameter</u> -  hexameter -  heptameter -  octometer -	
student	term	definition	example
Emily W	42. sprung rhythm	--Term coined by Gerard Hopkins to refer to poetic rhythm designed to imitate the rhythm of natural speech in which each foot has one stressed syllable.	
Sean S	43. anacrusis and catalexis	anacrusis: The addition of an extra unstressed syllable or two at the start of a line of a verse—but these additions are not considered part of the regular metrical count.  catalexis: A catalectic line is shortened or truncated so that the unstressed syllables drop from a line. If catalexis occurs at the start of a line, that line is said to be acephalous or headless.	anacrusis: "Mine / by the right / of the white / election" --Emily Dickinson  catalexis: "I'll tell / you how / the sun rose" --Emily Dickinson

OLE	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
Becca S	45. end rhyme • masculine • feminine	End rhyme occurs when the rhyming words appear at the ends of the lines • <b>masculine rhyme</b> The rhyming of single-syllable words. Occurs when rhyming words of more than one syllable, when the same sound occurs in the final stressed syllable • <b>feminine rhyme</b> Consists of a rhymed stressed syllable followed by one or more identical unstressed syllables.	<b>masculine rhyme:</b> Examples: defend and contend betray and away <b>feminine rhyme:</b> Examples: butter and clutter Gratitude and attitude Quivering and shivering
OLE	46. internal rhyme	Internal rhyme occurs when the rhyming words fall within a line	The splendour falls on castle walls And snowy summits old in story; The long light shakes across the lakes And the wild cataract leaps in glory. --Alfred, Lord Tennyson
OLE	47. slant rhyme or half rhyme	imperfect, approximate rhyme (such as PROVE and GLOVE) as opposed to "exact rhyme," which is the use of identical rhyming words (such as LOVE and DOVE)	"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

Angelica	48. rhyme scheme and stanza and stanzaic division	couplet - triplet - quatrain - quintet - sestet - septet - octave - 9-line rhyme (etc.)-	There's little joy in life for me And little terror in the grave; I've lived the parting hour to see Of one I would have died to save. --Charlotte Bronte
student	term	definition	example
Matt Smith	49. heroic couplet	A pair of rhyming iambic pentameter lines.	True ease in writing comes from art, not chance, As those move easiest who've learned to dance. --Pope
Vall	50. aphorism	an adage, a concise statement of a principle, general truth or observation about life	"Tis with our watches; none go just alike but each believes his own" -Pope "After Mother's, no food ever tastes the same"
OLE	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	

<p><b>Matt Smith</b></p>	<p><b>52. blank verse</b></p>	<p>Written in a pair of unrhymed iambic pentameter lines.</p>	<p>For thou art with me her upon the banks Of this fair river thou my dearest friend</p>
<p><b>Cody M</b></p>	<p><b>53. free verse</b></p>	<p>poetry that is based on the irregular rhythmic cadence or the recurrence, with variations, of phrases, images, and syntactical patterns</p>	<p>"All truths wait in all things They neither hasten their own delivery nor resist it, They do not need the obstetric forceps of the surgery" -Walt Whitman</p>
<p><b>Cody M</b></p>	<p><b>54. caesura</b></p>	<p>a pause somewhere in the middle of a verse</p>	<p>"Alas how changed! // What sudden horrors rise!" --Pope <u>Beowulf</u> employs caesura regularly</p>
<p><b>OLE</b></p>	<p><b>55. enjambment or run-on line</b></p>	<p>a run-on line, continuing into the next without a grammatical break</p>	<p>"Green ruslings, more-than-regal charities Drift coolly from that tower of whispered light." --Hart Crane</p>
<p><b>OLE Kate B</b></p>	<p><b>56. lyric poem</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>John Milton's sonnet, "When I consider how my light is spent"</p>
<p><b>OLE Kate B</b></p>	<p><b>57. ode</b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>John Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn" or "Ode to a Nightingale" Percy Bysshe Shelley "Ode to the West Wind"</p>

student	term	definition	example
Stephanie V	58. sonnet	A lyric poem with 14 lines, written in iambic pentameter, either Shakespearean or Petrarchan	
Stephanie V Heidi S	59. Italian (or Petrarchan) sonnet	It consists of 14 lines and is usually divided into two segments (octave and sestet). Octave poses a question/situation/theme while the sestet provides closure/answer. The rhyme scheme of the octet is abbaabba and that of the sestet varies within a narrow range.	"How do I love thee, let me count the ways . . ." Elizabeth Barrett Browning
Stephanie V Heidi S	60. English (or Shakespearean) sonnet	A 14-lined sonnet in iambic pentameter consisting of 3 quatrains and a rhyming couplet... Abab cdcd efef gg	"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate . . ." William Shakespeare
Vall	61. Maxim or aphorism	A proverb, a short pithy statement, or aphorism containing certain wisdom or insight into human nature	"No one said on his deathbed, 'Gee, I wish I would have spent more time at the office' "
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<b>student</b>	<b>term</b>	<b>definition</b>	<b>example</b>
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