

KEEP THIS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK/FOLDER ALL YEAR.

Directions: 1) Study and memorize all terms and 2) In the box containing the word, write the name of the poem that we study that has an example of that poetic term.

Poetry Unit Terms

ACCENT	The prominence or emphasis given to a syllable or word. In the word <i>poetry</i> , the accent (or stress) falls on the first syllable.
ALLITERATION	The repetition of the same or similar sounds at the beginning of words: "What would the world be, once bereft/Of wet and wildness?" (Gerard Manley Hopkins, "Inversnaid")
APOSTROPHE	Words that are spoken to a person who is absent or imaginary, or to an object or abstract idea. The poem <i>God's World</i> by Edna St. Vincent Millay begins with an apostrophe: "O World, I cannot hold thee close enough!/Thy winds, thy wide grey skies!/Thy mists that roll and rise!"
ASSONANCE	The repetition or a pattern of similar sounds, especially vowel sounds: "Thou still unravished bride of quietness,/Thou foster child of silence and slow time" ("Ode to a Grecian Urn," John Keats).
BALLAD	A poem that tells a story similar to a folk tale or legend and often has a repeated refrain. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by Samuel Taylor Coleridge is an example of a ballad.
BALLADE	A type of poem, usually with three stanzas of seven, eight, or ten lines and a shorter final stanza (or envoy) of four or five lines. All stanzas end with the same one-line refrain.
BLANK VERSE	Poetry that is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter. Shakespeare wrote most of his plays in blank verse.
CAESURA	A natural pause or break in a line of poetry, usually near the middle of the line. There is a caesura right after the question mark in the first line of this sonnet by Elizabeth Barrett Browning: "How do I love thee? Let me count the ways."
CONCEIT	A fanciful poetic image or metaphor that likens one thing to something else that is seemingly very different. An example of a conceit can be found in Shakespeare's sonnet "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" and in Emily Dickinson's poem "There is no frigate like a book."
CONSONANCE	The repetition of similar consonant sounds, especially at the ends of words, as in <i>lost</i> and <i>past</i> or <i>confess</i> and <i>dismiss</i> .
COUPLET	In a poem, a pair of lines that are the same length and usually rhyme and form a complete thought. Shakespearean sonnets usually end in a couplet.
ELEGY	A poem that laments the death of a person, or one that is simply sad and thoughtful. An example of this type of poem is Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."
EPIC	A long, serious poem that tells the story of a heroic figure. Two of the most famous epic poems are the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> by Homer, which tell about the Trojan War and the adventures of Odysseus on his voyage home after the war.

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EPIGRAM	A very short, witty poem: "Sir, I admit your general rule,/That every poet is a fool,/But you yourself may serve to show it,/That every fool is not a poet." (Samuel Taylor Coleridge)
FEMININE RHYME	A rhyme that occurs in a final unstressed syllable: <i>pleasure/leisure, longing/yearning.</i>
FIGURE OF SPEECH	A verbal expression in which words or sounds are arranged in a particular way to achieve a particular effect. Figures of speech are organized into different categories, such as alliteration, assonance, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, simile, and synecdoche.
FOOT	Two or more syllables that together make up the smallest unit of rhythm in a poem. For example, an iamb is a foot that has two syllables, one unstressed followed by one stressed. An anapest has three syllables, two unstressed followed by one stressed.
FREE VERSE (ALSO VERS LIBRE)	Poetry composed of either rhymed or unrhymed lines that have no set meter.
HAIKU	A Japanese poem composed of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables. Haiku often reflect on some aspect of nature.
HEROIC COUPLET	A stanza composed of two rhymed lines in iambic pentameter.
HYPERBOLE	A figure of speech in which deliberate exaggeration is used for emphasis. Many everyday expressions are examples of hyperbole: <i>tons of money, waiting for ages, a flood of tears,</i> etc. Hyperbole is the opposite of litotes.
IAMB	A metrical foot of two syllables, one short (or unstressed) and one long (or stressed). There are four iambs in the line "Come live/ with me/ and be/ my love, " from a poem by Christopher Marlowe. (The stressed syllables are in bold.) The iamb is the reverse of the trochee.
IAMBIC PENTAMETER	A type of meter in poetry, in which there are five iambs to a line. (The prefix <i>penta-</i> means "five," as in <i>pentagon</i> , a geometrical figure with five sides. <i>Meter</i> refers to rhythmic units. In a line of iambic pentameter, there are five rhythmic units that are iambs.) Shakespeare's plays were written mostly in iambic pentameter, which is the most common type of meter in English poetry. An example of an iambic pentameter line from Shakespeare's <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> is "But soft! / What light! / through yon/der win/dow breaks? " Another, from <i>Richard III</i> , is "A horse! / A horse! / My king/dom for/ a horse! " (The stressed syllables are in bold.)
IDYLL, OR IDYL	Either a short poem depicting a peaceful, idealized country scene, or a long poem that tells a story about heroic deeds or extraordinary events set in the distant past. <i>Idylls of the King</i> , by Alfred Lord Tennyson, is about King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.
LIMERICK	A light, humorous poem of five usually anapestic lines with the rhyme scheme of <i>aabba</i> .
LYRIC	A poem, such as a sonnet or an ode, that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the poet. A lyric poem may resemble a song in form or style.

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MASCULINE RHYME	A rhyme that occurs in a final stressed syllable: <i>cat/hat, desire/fire, observe/deserve.</i>
METAPHOR	A figure of speech in which two things are compared, usually by saying one thing is another, or by substituting a more descriptive word for the more common or usual word that would be expected. Some examples of metaphors: <i>the world's a stage, he was a lion in battle, drowning in debt, and a sea of troubles.</i>
METER	The arrangement of a line of poetry by the number of syllables and the rhythm of accented (or stressed) syllables.
METONYMY	A figure of speech in which one word is substituted for another with which it is closely associated. For example, in the expression <i>The pen is mightier than the sword</i> , the word <i>pen</i> is used for “the written word,” and <i>sword</i> is used for “military power.”
NARRATIVE	Telling a story. Ballads, epics, and lays are different kinds of narrative poems.
ODE	A lyric poem that is serious and thoughtful in tone and has a very precise, formal structure. John Keats's “Ode on a Grecian Urn” is a famous example of this type of poem.
ONOMATOPOEIA	A figure of speech in which words are used to imitate sounds. Examples of onomatopoeic words are <i>buzz, hiss, zing, clippety-clop, and tick-tock</i> . Keats's “Ode to a Nightingale” not only uses onomatopoeia, but calls our attention to it: “Forlorn! The very word is like a bell/To toll me back from thee to my sole self!” Another example of onomatopoeia is found in this line from Tennyson's <i>Come Down, O Maid</i> : “The moan of doves in immemorial elms,/And murmuring of innumerable bees.” The repeated “m/n” sounds reinforce the idea of “murmuring” by imitating the hum of insects on a warm summer day.
PENTAMETER	A line of poetry that has five metrical feet.
PERSONIFICATION	A figure of speech in which things or abstract ideas are given human attributes: <i>dead leaves dance in the wind, blind justice.</i>
POETRY	A type of literature that is written in meter.
QUATRAIN	A stanza or poem of four lines.
REFRAIN	A line or group of lines that is repeated throughout a poem, usually after every stanza.
RHYME	The occurrence of the same or similar sounds at the end of two or more words. When the rhyme occurs in a final stressed syllable, it is said to be masculine: <i>cat/hat, desire/fire, observe/deserve</i> . When the rhyme occurs in a final unstressed syllable, it is said to be feminine: <i>longing/yearning</i> . The pattern of rhyme in a stanza or poem is shown usually by using a different letter for each final sound. In a poem with an <i>aabba</i> rhyme scheme, the first, second, and fifth lines end in one sound, and the third and fourth lines end in another.

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SIMILE	A figure of speech in which two things are compared using the word “like” or “as.” An example of a simile using <i>like</i> occurs in Langston Hughes's poem “Harlem”: “What happens to a dream deferred?/ Does it dry up/ like a raisin in the sun?”
SONNET	A lyric poem that is 14 lines long. Italian (or Petrarchan) sonnets are divided into two quatrains and a six-line “sestet,” with the rhyme scheme <i>abba abba cdecde</i> (or <i>cdecde</i>). English (or Shakespearean) sonnets are composed of three quatrains and a final couplet, with a rhyme scheme of <i>abab cdcd efef gg</i> . English sonnets are written generally in iambic pentameter.
STANZA	Two or more lines of poetry that together form one of the divisions of a poem. The stanzas of a poem are usually of the same length and follow the same pattern of meter and rhyme.
STRESS	The prominence or emphasis given to particular syllables. Stressed syllables usually stand out because they have long, rather than short, vowels, or because they have a different pitch or are louder than other syllables.
TETRAMETER	A line of poetry that has four metrical feet.
VERSE	A single metrical line of poetry, or poetry in general (as opposed to prose).