Knowledge organiser year 12/13

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|  **Poetic language**  | **Meaning**  | **Poetic structures and forms**  | **Meaning**  |
| Simile  | A comparison made using the words “like” or “as.”  | Rhyme  | The repetition of syllable sounds – usually at the ends of lines, but sometimes in the middle of a line (called internal rhyme).  |
| Metaphor  | A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using “like” or “as.”  | Couplet  | A pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another.  |
| Personification  | Giving human characteristics to something which is not human.  | Stanza  | A group of lines separated from others in a poem.  |
| Onomatopoeia  | Words which attempt to imitate sounds.  | Enjambment  | The running over of a sentence from one line to the next without a piece of punctuation at the end of the line.  |
| Alliteration  | A repetition of consonant sounds.  | Caesura  | A stop or a pause in a line of poetry – usually caused by punctuation.  |
| Plosive “b,” “p,” “t” and “d” sounds – which can  be harsh, aggressive or shocking. |   |
| Sibilance  | Repeated “S” sounds – most often caused by “s” “ss” and “c.” These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.  | Blank verse  | Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.  |
| Assonance  | A repetition of vowel sounds.  | Dramatic monologue  | A poem in which an imagined speaker address the reader.  |
| Anaphora  | A repetition of words, phrases or clauses.  | Elegy  | A form of poetry which is about the death of its subject.  |
| Juxtaposition  | Two things being placed close together for contrasting effect.  | End stopped  | A line of poetry ending in a piece of punctuation which results in a pause.  |
| Oxymoron  | A figure of speech in which two contradictory things are placed together in a way which makes peculiar sense. For example, “friendly fire.”  | Epigraph  | A quotation from another text, included in a poem.  |
| Semantic field  | A set of words relating to the same topic. “Foul” and “Shot” would appear in the semantic field of sports.  | Lyric  | An emotional, rhyming poem, most often describing the emotions caused by a specific event.  |
| Antithesis  | Placing contrasting ideas together.  | Ode  | A formal poem which is written to celebrate a person, place, object or idea.  |
| Ambiguity  | A word, phrase or situation where there are two or more possible meanings and it is unclear which is the correct one.  | Parody  | A comic imitation of another writer’s work.  |
| Anachronism  | A person or object placed in an inappropriate time.  | Quatrain  | A four line stanza.  |
| Cliché  | An overused phrase or saying  | Sestet  | A six line stanza.  |
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| Hyperbole  | Exaggeration.  | Sonnet  | A fourteen line poem, with variable rhyme scheme, usually on the topic of love for- person, object or situation.  |
| Irony  | A use of words to mean something very different from what they appear to mean.  | Free verse  | Non-rhyming, non-rhythmical poetry which follows the rhythms of natural speech.  |
| Litotes  | Deliberate understatement for effect – the opposite of hyperbole.  | Volta  | A turning point in the line of thought or argument in poem.  |
| Metonymy A related item or attribute is use to replace the word  normally used. For example, “suit” used to replace  businessman |  |
| Pathetic fallacy When a character’s feelings, thoughts or emotions are  displayed through the environment around them. For  example, when a character is depressed and it is raining. Persona/Narrative voice The voice/speaker of the poem who is different from the  writer.

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| Protagonist The main character in a poem |  |

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