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.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Protagonist The main character in a poem |  |   . | |  | |
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