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| **POETRY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER** | | | |
| FORMS OF POETRY | | POETRY TERMINOLOGY (LANGUAGE) | |
| *Form, in poetry, can be understood as the physical structure of the poem: the length of the lines, their rhythms, their system of rhymes and repetition.* | | *Techniques are used by writers as an attempt to make the reader think in a certain way. These techniques can be used to intrigue, inspire, persuade or simply convey information to the reader.* | |
| **Auto-biographical** | A poem about the poet’s life and experiences. | **Abstract** | An idea rather than a real thing. |
| **Ballad** | A form of poetry often set to music. | **Alliteration** | The occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. |
| **Blank verse** | Verse with no rhyme – usually ten syllables | **Assonance** | Resemblance of sound between syllables of nearby words, arising particularly from the rhyming of two or more stressed vowels, but not consonants |
| **Dramatic monologue** | A character speaks to the reader. | **Authentic** | Seems genuine or truthful |
| **Epic poem** | Tragic/heroic story poems | **Colloquial Language** | Informal, casual language |
| **First person** | Poem written from the poet’s viewpoint or perspective using ‘I’. | **Emotive Language** | Language used to make you feel a specific emotion. |
| **Free Verse** | No regular rhyme/rhythm | **Euphemism** | Alternative words to make something nasty sound less harsh or blunt. |
| **Lyrical** | Emotional and beautiful | **Extended Metaphor** | Refers to a comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph, or lines in a poem. |
| **Narrative** | A form of poetry that tells a story | **Hyperbole** | Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. |
| **Ode** | Lyrical poem often addressed to one person. |
| **Rhetoric** | Persuasive | **Imagery** | Descriptive or figurative language. |
| **Sonnet** | 14 line poem often to do with love |
| **Third person** | A detached perspective (someone who isn't directly involved in the action) explains everything that is happening. | **Irony** | A device or event in which what appears, on the surface, to be the case, differs radically from what is actually the case. |
| POETRY TERMINOLOGY (STRUCTURE) | | **Metaphor** | A way of comparing by saying something is something else, even though it isn’t, |
| *Structure refers to the way a poet has written their poem.* | | **Mood** | Another word for atmosphere. |
| **Anaphora** | A device that consists of repeating a sequence of words at the beginning of neighbouring sentences. | **Onomatopoeia** | The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named. |
| **Caesura** | A pause in a line of poetry. | **Personification** | The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. |
| **Enjambment** | A thought or sense, phrase or clause, in a line of poetry that does not come to an end at the line break, but moves over to the next line. | **Plosive** | A consonant that is produced by stopping the airflow using the lips, teeth, or palate, followed by a sudden release of air. |
| **Epistrophe** | A device that can be defined as the repetition of phrases or words at the ends of the clauses or sentences. | **Rhetorical Question** | A question that does not have an answer. |
| **Juxtapostion** | The act of placing two things side by side for comparison. | **Semantic field** | Groups/categories of words |
| **Quatrain** | A set of four lines. | **Sibilance** | Sibilance is a more specific type of alliteration that relies on the repetition of soft consonant sounds in words to create a hissing sound in the writing. |
| **Rhyme** | Close similarity in the final sounds of two or more words or lines of writing. | **Simile** | Comparing something using the words ‘like’ or ‘as’. |
| **Stanza** | A stanza is a division of four or more lines in a poem. | **Symbolism** | The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities. |
| **Volta** | The turning point of a poem. | **Tone/Voice** | Attitude of a writer toward a subject or audience. |