POETRY GLOSSARY:

Poetic Devices, Techniques and Definitions. (These are words we can use to describe the language of poetry).

- **Alliteration**: The same letter or sound *at the beginning of* words that are next to, or near to each other. (eg. silly snake)
- **Assonance**: The same sound *within* words that are next to or near to each other. (eg. killed, culled)
- **Couplet**: A pair of lines in a poem that go together. They are usually the same length.
- **Imagery**: Visually descriptive or figurative language.
- **Metaphor**: A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. When you call a person or thing something it is not. (eg. He was a lion amongst men).
- **Onomatopoeia**: A word that sounds like what it means. (eg Hiss)
- **Personification**: Giving human characteristics to non-human objects or feelings. (Eg. The rain cried tears on my rooftop)
- **Rhyme**: Words whose endings sound the same. (eg. bubble, trouble).
- **Rhythm**: A repeated pattern of sound or metre.
- **Repetition**: Using words, structures or sounds more than once.
- **Simile**: Comparing one thing with another, using 'like' or 'as': (eg. He was as brave as a lion. He was brave like a lion.)
- **Sonnet**: A poem with 14 lines, usually with 10 syllables per line.
- **Stanza**: A grouped set of lines in a poem.
- **Verse**: Writing arranged with a metrical rhythm, typically having a rhyme.