**Poetry Terms**

**Rhyme/rhyme scheme:** end of a line having a similar sound to the end of another line. ABBA

**Meter:** stressed/unstressed syballic pattern. Stressed = longer / unstressed = shorter

**Free verse:** no structured rhyme scheme or meter, but still provides artistic expression

**Haiku**: poem consisting of 5-7-5 syllables per line

 *White flakes drifting down / It’s snowing on Mount Fuji / Soon to be covered*

**Concrete poem:** the poem is in the shape of the subject (ie. Bear poem in shape of a bear)

**Pun:** joke exploiting different meanings of works or using words that sound alike

**Mood:** the atmosphere of the poem

**Imagery:** visually descriptive language, often paints a mental picture

**Irony:** the language signifies the opposite of the mean (ie. sarcasm)

**Repetition:** words/phrases are repeated throughout

**Alliteration:** repetition of first letter in words (little lions like lilies)

**Assonance:** repetition of vowel sounds (soon to boom the spoon)

**Consonance:** repetition of sound in the middle of the words (pitter patter)

**Allegory:** hidden meaning, often a moral or political (Animal Farm – Russian Revolution)

**Allusion**: indirect or passing reference to another text

**Cacophony:** harsh sounds (’Twas brillig, and the slithy toves / Did gyre and gimble in the wabe)

**Hyperbole:** exaggeration (it is as hot as 1000 suns)

**Metaphor:** figure of speech applied to subject (he is a strong lion)

**Simile:** comparison using like or as (he is strong like a lion)

**Personification:** human features or actions applied to inanimate objects (the flower danced in the wind)

**Onomatopoeia:** words that make sounds (buzz, boom)