Poetry Terminology:

Meter: comes from a word meaning to measure. We measure verse by using the foot, the line, and sometimes the stanza at equal intervals or time. Meter is the kind of rhythm we can tap our foot to.

Rhyme: a piece of verse or poem in which there is a regular recurrence of corresponding sounds, especially at the end of lines.

Rhyme scheme: the pattern of rhymes used in a piece of verse, usually indicated by letters.

Diction: choice of wording.

Assonance: partial rhyme in which the stressed vowel sounds are alike but the consonant sounds are unlike. Example--late, make

Consonance: partial rhyme in which consonants in stressed syllables are repeated but vowels are not. Example--shocker, shaker

Alliteration: repetition of initial sound (usually a consonant) in a line or phrase. Example--What a tale of terror now the turbulence tells.

Onomatopoeia: The use of words that supposedly mimic their meaning in their sound. For example, boom, click, hiss, slither.

Simile: A figure of speech in which an explicit comparison is made between two things essentially unalike. Typically uses like or as for the comparison. (Other words which might indicate a simile include: than, similar to, resembles, or seems)

Metaphor: A figure of speech indicating an indirect comparison between two things essentially unalike.

Personification: A figure of speech in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object, or a concept. Example: Slyvia Plath's "The Mirror" (Mirror speaks and reflects upon what it sees).

Symbolism: A figure of speech in which something (object, person, situation, action) means more than what it is .

Imagery: The representation through language of sense experience.

Point of View: Indicative of person telling the poem.