

(1) Poetic Vocabulary

Form: The type of poem.

Examples: A dramatic monologue is a poem written from the point of view of one person. A sonnet is a 14 line poem which includes a regular rhyme scheme and a rhythm of five beats or syllables to each line, it is usually about love.

Stanza: A verse or unit within the poem (like a paragraph).

Rhyme: Where words used at the end of lines of poetry sound very similar to each other.

Couplets: Pairs of rhyming lines that often link together.

Blank verse: Poetry written with unrhymed lines.

Enjambment: When a sentence or idea continues onto the next line or stanza.

Caesura: A dramatic pause in the middle of a line of poetry created by punctuation such as a full stop.

(2) Common Methods 1

Simile: A comparison that is not literal. Uses like or as.

Examples: As hot as the sun. Fast like lightning.

Rhetorical questions: Asking a question that does not require an answer.

Examples: How would you feel? What is he doing?

Alliteration: Beginning more than one word with the same sound.

Examples: Seven swans are swimming.

Triplets: Three consecutive words used in the form of a list.

Examples: Fox hunting is cruel, heartless and unnecessary.

Repetition: Repeating something that has already been written.

Examples: Why? Why would she say that?

Onomatopoeia: Words that imitate the sound they are describing. *Examples:*

hiss, boom, bang, echo.

(3) Adverbs and Adverbial

Adverbs: Words used to modify (*change*) verbs. They tell us when, where, how, or how often an action is performed.

Adverbial Phrases: Phrases (more than one word) which do the same as an adverb.

*When: He spoke to me **after dinner**.*

*Where: She looked **everywhere**.*

*How: He spoke **quietly**.*

*How often: He doesn't **often** play football.*

When you use adverbs at the beginning of the sentence, they should be **followed by a comma**.

Example: Today, he spoke to me.

(4) Pronouns and Perspective

Pronouns: Words used to replace a noun or proper noun.

Examples: I, he, she, we, they, our, you, them, their.

There are three types of pronoun:

1st person: Referring to yourself or a group that you are in and is used to show personal experience.

Example: I walked down the road. We are going to the park.

2nd person: Addresses and engages the audience directly.

Example: You will really enjoy the ride.

3rd person: Not written from the writer's or reader's point of view.

Example: He glided elegantly down the road.

Perspective: Texts are often written from a certain point of view. You can identify the pronouns to help you understand the perspective.

(5) Common Methods 2

Hypophora: When you ask a question and then immediately answer it yourself.

Example: Do you want to succeed? Of course you do!

Personification: A type of metaphor which gives human actions to non-human things.

Example: The tree waved its arms in the wind.

Anaphora: Repeating the same word or phrase at the start of consecutive sentences.

Example: Imagine a world where... Imagine if you... Imagine...

Pathetic fallacy: The use of the weather or nature to indicate a mood or to foreshadow a future event.

Example: A thunder storm might reflect a character's anger.

Sibilance: The repetition of the "S" sound in consecutive words. A type of alliteration.

Example: The snake silently slithered towards its prey.

(6) Word Patterns

Writers think carefully about the word choices in their writing in order to create a specific effect or mood for the reader or audience.

Sometimes writers choose to create a pattern by linking words across a paragraph or whole text. The words that create a pattern can be grouped together in a 'field'.

Lexical field: Words that are associated with a specific topic or subject.

Example: The lexical field of football would be: pitch, ball, players, goal, score, and team.

Semantic field: Words that are associated by meaning.

Example: A semantic field of violence would be: shred, ripped, beat, pulsed, throbbed, smashed, and shrieked.

