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## Know the lingo answer key pdf

If you've ever taken an interest in poetry, you may have been intimidated by all the technical conditions. In fact, some are more integral than others. The key is not to take a big bite out of the posse vocabulary, but to start with small foundations. The rest will come naturally as you continue to embrace this form of art. To get started, here are 20 essential poetic terms to know, from alliteration to trochee. 20 essential poetic terms to know alliteration is a fun sound device for the game. When used well, you can create an extraordinary phrase in poetry. It is a simple but effective repetition of initial consonuous sounds. An example can be a cerulean sky or a flying fox. An innuendo is a reference to a person, place, thing, or event. Typically, writers on something they assume audiences will already know about. The concept can be real or imaginary, referring to anything from fiction, to folklore, to historical events. For example, Seamus Heaney wrote an autobiographical song called Singing School. The title itself builds on a line by fellow Irish poet William Butler Yeats. In Sailing to Byzantium, Yeats writes: Isn't there a singing school, but a study of TheMonuments' own magnificence of Anaphora's repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of each sentence. This is done because of the accent and usually adds rhythm to the pass. In Joanna Klink's song Some Feel Rain, the phrase some feeling is repeated, creating a nice rhythm. Some feel the rain. Some feel the bug in their ghost-part when barcodeSlips. Some feel musky. Sleeping against others in the whiskey dark, barely there. Anapest is a metric foot containing two unannounced syllables followed by an emphatic syllable. It's the back of a dactyl meter. Lord Byron gave us a prime example of anaesthetic tetrameter in his poem Destruction of Sennacherib. Here's a pattern: Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,That host with his banners at sunset was seen: Like the leaves of the forest when autumn blew away,That host at the morgue lay early and strown. Assonance is a repetition of vowel sounds within a narrow group of words. This is also done for emphasis and can strengthen the central message. Here's a quick example from Carl Sandburg's Early Moon. Notice the repetition of vowels O and A. Poetry is old, ancient and goes far back. In the poetry of the empty verse we usually see an iambic pentameter that does not rhyme. We will continue to enjoy a line of 10 syllables where the first syllable is unsumable and the second is stressed. It just won't be the goal to rhyme the lines. Wallace Stevens' Sunday Morning is an excellent example of a poem written in perfect blank verse. This is a deliberate pause, pause or spin inside the line. We usually see them marked by punctuation, including periods, exclamation points, the issue of especially dashes and double slashes (/). Caesuras often appear in the middle of the posse line, but they can also appear near the beginning or end. Here's an example from Emily Dickinson's poem I'm Nobody: I'm Nobody! Who are you? Are you -- nobody -- too? And then there's the two of us! Don't say it! They'd advertise, you know! The pair, as the name suggests, consist of two lines. Typically, these two lines will have the same meter or rhyme. In the case of the latter, you would call it a pair of rhymes, which is very common in poetry. Together, the two lines usually make up a complete thought. In William Shakespeare's Hamlet, the title character says: Time is out of the wrist, O damn spite I was ever born to make it right! Dactyl is a metric leg that contains an accented syllable followed by two unannounced syllables. A familiar example of the Dactyl metre is Alfred Lord Tennyson's Light Brigade Charge: Half League, Half League Away,All in deathrode valley six hundred. Go, Light Brigade! Charge for guns! He said. DeathRode Valley 600. Enjambment is a continuation of a sentence or phrase from one line of poetry to another. You can notice this when you notice a lack of punctuation at the end of the line. In other forms of writing, a run-on sentence is considered a no-no. However, in poetry, if one sentence enters the next, it is simply an enjambment. Here's an example from Derek Walcott's Bounty: Between the Tourist Board's vision and the trueParadise is a desert where Isaiah's exhliments make up a rose from the sand. Thirty-third cantocrates clouds of dawn with a conentric glow, bread opens palms in praise of abundance, bois-pain, bread trees, slave food, John Clara's bliss, In Literature, this is a short verse or quote that appears at the beginning of a poem, book, or chapter, after the title. It usually tosses on the theme the song will elaborate, as in Joel Brouwer's Final Request. The epigraph can also be used as an opportunity to provide summary or background information. The foot is the basic unit of measurement in poetry. It usually consists of two or three syllables. The most common feet in poetry contain either an accented syllable followed by an unoded syllable (trochee) or an unoded syllable followed by an accented syllable (iamb). This is one of the most common metric rates in poetry. It consists of an uno tonslised syllable followed by an accented syllable. Words like achieve and describe are iambic. We do not emphasize the first syllable, and the second is more pronounced. Iambic pentameter describes a pattern in which the lines in the song consist of five iambs, which makes a total of 10 syllables. This means that the line is read as an unolothed syllable, then stressed syllable, then an ununsided syllable, and then stressed by ten beats. William Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 contains an iambic pentameter. In this example, notice that there are 10 records. The first is unhealed, the second is stressed and so on. Should I compare you to summer day? A meter is a rhythmic measure of a line. Defines the pattern of the beat. The meter often alternates with the leg and legs. In poetry, you can use the following phrases to describe the number of feet in a row. Monometer - Line with one legDimeter - Line with two legsTrimeter - Line with three legsTetrameter - Line with four legsPentameter - Line with five feetHexameter - Line with six feetHeptameter - Line with seven-foot Rhyme scheme refers to the rhyme pattern at the end of each line. He's got hints in letters. For example, a four-line stanza with an ABAB rhyme scheme means rhyming first and third lines, and the second and fourth lines rhyme. Many shakespeare sonnets follow this rhyme scheme. The letters that are merged like this form a stanza. Here's an example of a Shakespearean sonnet (Sonnet 130) that follows the ABAB CDCD EFEF GG rhyme scheme: My mistress's eyes are nothing like the sun; (A) Coral is far redder than the red lip; (B) If the snow is white, then why are her breasts dun; (A) If the hairs are wire, the black wires grow on her head. (B) I have seen roses of damasted, red and white. (C)But such roses do not see me in her cheeks; (D) And in some perfumes there is more pleasure (C)than in the breath that makes my mistress go for it. (D) I like to hear her speak, but I know well (E)That music has a far more pleasant sound; (F) I approve I have never seen a goddess leave; (E) My mistress when she walks stomps on the ground. (F) And yet, in heaven, I think my love is rare (G)Like any that has been disregarded by false comparison. (G) Rhythm is the rhythm or movement of a line. This includes the rise and fall of, say, an unleased syllable followed by an emphatic syllable. Sonnet is a poem that contains fourteen lines of iambic pentameter rhyming. The most famous forms of sonnet include: English (Shakespearean) Sonnet - Three Quatrains and a Couple, usually following the rhyme scheme ABAB CDCD EFEF GG. Italian (Petrarchan) Sonnet - Octaus followed by sestet, with rhyming iambic pentameter and volt (milestone) around the 8th line, usually following the rhyme scheme ABBAABBA CDECADE. Similar to what sentences make a paragraph, a group of lines makes a stanza. Stanza is usually named based on the number of lines it contains. Tercet - Three linesQuatrain - Four linesQuintain - Five linesSestet - Six linesSeptet - Seven linesOctave - Eight lines Trochee is a metric foot containing an emphatic syllable followed by an unannounced syllable. William Blake's The Tyger opens with a trochaic line: Tyger Tyger, Burning Light,In the Forests of Night; What immortal arm or eye can frame your terrible symmetry? For some, love for may develop more slowly than for others. Whether your love dribbles like rain or flashes like lightning, it's important to know lingo so you can fully understand and discuss poetry. What do you say? Are you going to try? Why don't you put a Shakespearean twist on a modern sonnet? Here are some tips on songwriting. Happy writing! M.A. Education Jump to Category All Terms Forms & Types of Poems Rhythm & Meter Schools & Techniques Techniques & Figures of Speech Theory & Criticism or Filter glossary terms by first letter All A B C D E F H I J L L M N R R S T U W X Y Z Regarding acrostika, a song in which the first letter of each line or stanza follows sequentially through the alphabet. See Jessica Greenbaum, A Song for S. Alphabetary by Tom Disch adapts the principles of alphabetical song, while Matthee Harvey's Future of Terror/Terror of the Future sequence also uses the alphabet as an organizational principle. Poets who have used alphabetarian in entire collections include Mary Jo Bang, in Bride E, and Harryette Mullen, in Sleeping With Vocabulary. A verse whose gauge is determined by the number of accented (accented) syllables — regardless of the total number of records — is in every row. Many old English songs, including Beowulf, are emphatic; see a modern translation of Seaman Ezra Pound. More recently, Richard Wilbur employed that same Anglo-Saxon meter in his song Junk. Traditional nursery rhymes, such as Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, are often emphatic. A verse whose meter is determined by the number and alternation of its pronounced and unolothed syllables, organized into legs. From line to line, the number of stresses (accents) can vary, but the total number of syllables within each line is fixed. Most English songs from renaissance to 19th century. A Russian school of poetry from the early 20th century that rejected the vagueness and emotionality of symbolism in favor of imagistic clarity and texture. Its proponents included Osip Mandelstam and Anna Akhmatova. A poem in which the first letter of each line spells a word, name, or phrase when read vertically. Look at the ship beneath Lewis Carroll's sunny skies. A four-line stanza invented by the classical Greek poet Alcaeus who uses a specific sillabic to count by line and predominantly dactyl meter. Alfred, Lord Tennyson imitated his form in his poem Milton. In English, a 12-syllable iambic line adapted from a French heroic verse. The last sentence of every stanza in Thomas Hardy's Convergence of Twain and To a Skylark by Percy Byshe Shelley is alexandrina. An extended metaphor in which the characters, places, event or movement. Waste land, the influential long poem by T. S. Eliot is dense with innuendo. Title of Seamus Heaney's autobiographical poem The Singing School looks like a sentence from Sailing to Byzantium W.B. Yeats (Neither is there a singing school but studying/Monuments of One's Own Magnificence). Browse songs with innuendo. A word, statement or situation with two or more possible meanings is said to be ambiguous. As the poet and critic William Empson wrote in his influential book Seven Kinds of Ambiguity (1930), Machinations of Ambiguity are among the very roots of poetry. A poet can consciously team up with incompatible words to disrupt the reader's expectation of meaning, as Cummings does in [everyone lived in a beautiful city]. Ambiguity is perhaps less thoughtful, more driven by poetic attempts to express something idle, as in Gerard Manley Hopkins's The Windhover. In the eyes of an air-diving bird, the speaker marvels: Rough beauty and courage and rank, oh, air, pride, plume here / Buckle! The ambiguity of this phrase lies in the buckle exclamation: The verb could be described actions, or it could be an imperative for the speaker. In both cases, the meaning of the word is not obvious from its context. A buckle could mean a fall or crumple, or it could describe the act of classing armor and preparing for battle. Someone or something put in an inappropriate period of time. Shakespeare's setting of the clock in Julius Caesar is an anachronism, because the clocks were not yet invented in the period when the play was staged. In Charles Olson's epic The Maximus Poems, the central figure encompasses the poet's alter ego, the second-century Greek philosopher Maximus and the fourth-century Phoenician mystic Maximus. This persona emerges out of time to reflect on the state of American culture by recounting the history of Gloucester, Massachusetts. A word written by reapparing the letter of another word; for example, the teacher pokes at the piles of exam pages lying before her. A metric leg consisting of two unouthed syllables followed by an accented syllable. Words underfoot and overcome are anapestic. The destruction of Lord Byron's destruction is written in an anaesthetic gauge. Often used in political speeches, and occasionally in prose and poetry, anaphore is the repetition of words or words at the beginning of successive phrases, sentences or lines to create an audible effect. Dr. President's famous speech. Martin Luther King Jr.'s I Have a Dream, which uses anaphore not only in its often quoted I Have a Dream abstains, but throughout, as in this passage when repeating the phrase go back to: Go back to Mississippi, return to Alabama, return to South Carolina, return to Georgia, return to Louisiana, return to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities. , knowing that this situation can and will somehow change. In Joanna Klink's song Some Feel Rain, the phrase some feel is repeated, which creates a rhythm and a feeling of accumulated emotions and meaning: Some feel the rain. Some feel the beetle start in its spirit-part when the bark slides. Some feel musky. We sleep against each other in the dark of whiskey, barely there. See Paul Muldoon's Ace, William Blake's The Tyger or much of Walt Whitman's poetry, including Sing the Body Electric. See also Rebecca Hazelton's essay, Adventures in Anafora. A form of personification in which human traits are attributed to anything inhuman, usually to God, animal, object or concept. In Vachel Lindsay's film What the Rattlesnake Said, for example, the snake describes the fears of its imaginary prey. John Keats admires the star's love vigilance (with the eternal lids separated) in his Bright Star sonnet, Would I Be As Steady as Thou Art. Contrast or combine two terms, phrases, or sentences with opposite meanings. William Blake confronts love's competing impulses—selflessness and self-interest—against each other in his song The Clod and the Pebble. Love builds heaven in hellish despair, or, antithetically, builds hell in paradise in spite of. Pithy, instructive statement or truism, like maxim or adage. See How to Get Rich by Benjamin Franklin. Review more aphorisms. Addressing a dead or absent person or personification as if they were present. In his Holy Sonnet Death, not proud, John Donne denies the power of death by directly admeaning it. Emily Dickinson addresses her absentee object of passion on Wild Nights!— Wild Nights! The basic model from which copies are made; Prototype. According to psychologist Carl Jung, archetypes originate in literature from the collective unconscious human race. Northrop Frye, in his anatomy explores archaee types as symbolic patterns that are repeated in the world of literature itself. In both approaches, archetypal themes include birth, death, fraternal rivalry, and individual versus society. Archetypes can also be images or characters, such as hero, lover, stray or matriarch. You want to learn about poetry? Take a look at our field of learning, where we have separate offers for children, teenagers, adults and educators. Teachers.