

<p>alliteration</p> <p>al / lit / er / a / tion</p>	<p>Repetition of:</p> <p>Consonant sounds at the beginning of words</p>
<p>caesura</p> <p>cae / su / ra</p>	<p>A pause that breaks up a line of poetry.</p> <p>Placed anywhere after the first word and before the last word of a line.</p> <p>Usually marked by punctuation</p> <p>• , -</p>
<p>enjambment</p> <p>en / jamb / ment</p>	<p>Poetry Device</p> <p>Sentence continues beyond end of line or verse.</p> <p>Creates a sense of continuation from one stanza to another.</p>
<p>hyperbole</p> <p>hy / per / bo / le</p>	<p>Exaggerated Statements or claims</p> <p>Not to be taken seriously.</p>

<p>imagery</p> <p>im / age / ry</p>	<p>Used to create strong pictures or ideas in the mind of the reader.</p> <p>Visual imagery – refers to sights.</p> <p>Auditory imagery – refers to sounds</p>
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<p>juxtaposition</p> <p>jux / ta / po / si / tion</p>	<p>To suggest comparison or contrast.</p> <p>By placing two things side by side to highlight differences such as:</p> <p>good / evil jealousy / trust rich / poor justice / revenge</p>
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<p>metaphor</p> <p>met / a / phor</p>	<p>Direct comparison</p> <p>A statement that one thing is another thing.</p> <p>Time is money.</p>
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<p>pathetic fallacy</p> <p>pa / thet / ic fal / la / cy</p>	<p>Giving emotions to something non-human.</p> <p>Usually used to describe a tone/mood /atmosphere of nature or weather.</p> <p>The weather is angry outside.</p>
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<p>repetition</p> <p>rep / e / ti / tion</p>	<p>Poetic techniques where:</p> <p>Same word or phrase is used multiple times.</p> <p>Often used to emphasise an emotion or idea.</p>
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<p>rhyming couplet</p> <p>rhy / ming / coup / let</p>	<p>Pairs of lines in a poem which have:</p> <p>Both the same rhythm and rhyme:</p> <p>Nature puts on little shows</p> <p>Every time it rains or snows.</p>
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<p>simile</p> <p>sim / i / le</p>	<p>Comparison using 'like' or 'as'</p>
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