

<p style="text-align: center;">ballad</p> <p style="text-align: center;">bal / lad</p>	<p>Type of poem.</p> <p>One of the oldest poetic forms in English.</p> <p>Traditionally tells a story and is set to music.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">caesura</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">• , -</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">enjambment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">figurative language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">fig / ur / a / tive lan / guage</p>	<p>Form of descriptive language.</p> <p>Plays with the meaning of words, so it doesn't mean what it says literally, examples are:</p> <p>hyperbole metaphor simile personification</p>

<p>form</p>	<p>Describes structure or pattern of poem. Many different forms</p> <p>Rhyme and rhythm can help identify forms, such as: Limerick – five lines, rhyme scheme AABBA Acrostic – first letter of each line spells out a word vertically</p>
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<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. 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>
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<p>onomatopoeia</p> <p>on / o / mat / o / poe / ia</p>	<p>When the sounds of a word:</p> <p>Sound like what they mean:</p> <p>boom splash crash</p> <p>splat</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>personification</p> <p>per / son / i / fi / ca / tion</p>	<p>Describing objects by:</p> <p>Giving human qualities to non-human things.</p> <p>The sun smiled down on the children below.</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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