

Poetry Notes

Set I Terms

1. Poetry

a. What is poetry?

- i. A type of literature that expresses _____, _____, or tells a story in a specific form (usually using _____ & _____)

b. Why write poetry?

i. People write poetry for many different reason:

1. To express _____
2. To share ideas To say what they can't say _____.
3. To tell a _____
4. To set a mood

c. Mood & Feeling

d. People write poems when they're in a lot of different _____ to express a lot of different _____.

- i. Just like you have many moods – happy, sad, angry, funny – poetry expresses many different moods & feelings.
- ii. _____ is the literary element that evokes certain feelings or vibes in readers through words and descriptions.

Point of View in Poetry

2. POET

The poet is the _____ of the poem.

3. SPEAKER

The speaker of the poem is “_____” of the poem.

Poem titles are enclosed in _____.

Poetry Form

4. FORM – the way the words _____ on the page
5. LINE – a group of words together on one line of the poem
6. STANZA – a group of _____ arranged together

Set II Poetic Devices

1. RHYTHM

The _____ created by the sounds of the words in a poem

Rhythm can be created by using _____
_____.

2. RHYME

Poems _____ have to rhyme, but many do

Words sound alike because they share the same ending _____ and _____ sounds.

A word always rhymes with itself.

- a. LAMP
- b. STAMP

Share the short “a” vowel sound

Share the combined “mp” consonant sound

a. END RHYME

A word at the _____ of one line rhymes with a word at the _____ of another line.

b. INTERNAL RHYME

A word inside a line rhymes with another word on the same _____.

c. NEAR RHYME

Or...imperfect rhyme, _____ rhyme

The words share EITHER the same vowel or consonant sound BUT NOT BOTH

- 1. ROSE
- 2. LOSE

a. Different vowel sounds (long “o” and “oo” sound

b. Share the same consonant sound

3. RHYME SCHEME

- ii. A rhyme scheme is a _____ of rhyme (usually end rhyme, but not always).
- iii. Use the letters of the _____ to represent sounds to be able to visually “see” the _____. (Example _____)

4. ONOMATOPOEIA

- i. Words that imitate the _____ they are naming
 - 1. BUZZ
- ii. OR sounds that imitate another sound.

5. ALLITERATION

- i. Consonant sounds repeated at the _____ of words.
 - 1. *If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, how many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?*

6. REPETITION

A sound or word _____ regularly in a poem is called repetition.

7. REFRAIN

A phrase repeated regularly in a poem is called _____.

SET III FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

What is “figurative language”?

- Figurative language is language that is not meant to be taken _____.
- Language that communicates ideas beyond the _____ of the word
- Language that often says one thing when it means another
- Figurative language is used to make the poem more _____ or exciting to read.

1. SIMILE

- A comparison of two things using _____ or _____ (think similar)
- Example: “She is as beautiful as a rose.” Or “He eats like a pig.”

2. METAPHOR

- A direct comparison of two _____ things
- Example: “He’s a giant!”

4. HYPERBOLE

- _____ often used for emphasis.
- Example: “My grandmother is so old; she remembers the day dirt was invented.”

5. IDIOM

- An expression where the literal meaning of the words is not the meaning of the expression. It means something other than what is actually says.
- Example: “It’s raining cats and dogs.”

6. PERSONIFICATION

- An _____ given human-like qualities or an _____ given life-like qualities.
- Think of any animals you see in the movies that talk!

7. IMAGERY

- Language that appeals to the _____
- Most images are visual, but they can also appeal to the sense of sound, _____, taste, or _____.
- Ways to use imagery.
 1. Imagery can be used through _____ -- “Her skin was as soft as silk.”
 2. _____ can be used to create imagery
 3. Descriptions of sights, smells, sounds, tastes, and tactile (touchy) feelings can create _____.

8. SYMBOLISM

- When a person, place, things, or event that has meaning in itself also _____, or stands for, something else.

Set IV Types of Poetry

1. BLANK VERSE POETRY

- This type of poetry is written in lines and stanzas but does not use _____. _____ is usually found in blank verse poetry. (____ syllables in each line)

2. HAIKU

- A Japanese poem written in _____ lines, usually about _____
- Follows a set pattern:
 1. Five Syllables
 2. _____ Syllables
 3. Five Syllables

3. FREE VERSE POETRY

- Free Verse poetry does not have any _____ patterns or _____.
- Free Verse poetry is a more _____ type of poetry.

4. NARRATIVE POEMS

- A poem that tells a _____.
- Narrative poems can be long or short.

5. CINQUAIN

- A _____ line poem containing 22 syllables.

1. _____ Syllables
2. Four Syllables
3. Six Syllables
4. _____ Syllables
5. Two Syllables

6. ACROSTIC

- A poem or series of lines in which certain letters, usually the first in each line, forms a name, motto, or message when read

_____.

7. COUPLET

- _____ lines that rhyme in poetry

8. CONCRETE POEMS

- In concrete poems, the words are arranged to create a _____ that relates to the content of the poem.

9. LIMERICK POEMS (originated in _____)

- Limerick poems are _____ poems with a set rhyme scheme of AABBA.
- Most limerick poems do not make sense; they are meant to be

_____.

10. ELEGY

- An elegy is poetry that pays _____ to a person (usually _____)

11. LYRIC

- A lyric poem expresses the _____ and _____ of the poet.
- Lyric has come to be referred to as _____ in a _____.

