Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Poetry Techniques Word Study**

Directions: Below is a list of poetic techniques that you will need to know to both interpret and write poetry. Please practice the meanings of these words. There are examples of these techniques in your Poetry Packet. Please find and list at least one poem for each technique to see them ***in action!***

1. **line breaks**-Where one line ends and another begins. Line breaks are determined by lots of things, including intentional pauses, blank space, syllables, and ends of clauses.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. **stanzas**- A verse or group of lines that help determine the meter, or rhythm, of a poem.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. **white space**- The area around the poem without any words- the area of the paper that surrounds the poem.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. **similes**- Comparisons using ***like*** or ***as*** in between the items being compared.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. **metaphors**- A comparison of two (usually unrelated) things without using like or as.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. **rhyme scheme**- The pattern of rhymes at the ends of the lines of poems (examples: every line, every other line, every two lines).

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. **alliteration**- Using the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words (example- Peter picked a peck of pickled peppers.).

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. **imagery**- Figurative language that appeals to a reader’s senses.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. **syllable patterns**- Using a syllable (a vowel sound in a word) pattern for specific poems (example- Haiku poems follow a 5 syllable- 7 syllable- 5 syllable pattern) or to help create rhythm in some poems.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. **repetition**- Repeating a word, phrase, or stanza to emphasize its importance.

Poem Example- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_