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| **Methods (AO2)** |
| **Language**  | **Structure**  | **Form**  |
| **Abstract:** an idea rather than a real thing. **Alliteration:** repeated first letter. **Assonance:** repeated vowel sound. **Authentic:** seems genuine / truthful. **Cliché:** over-used phrase **Colloquial language:** casual, informal language. **Extended metaphor:** a series of linked metaphors. **Hyperbole:** exaggeration for effect. **Imagery:** visually descriptive or figurative language. **Internal rhyme:** rhyme on the same line. **Irony:** sarcasm. **Metaphor:** something described as something else. **Motif:** recurring theme or symbol. **Onomatopoeia:** a sound word. **Pathetic fallacy:** giving human emotion and conduct to things found in nature including the weather. **Personification:** giving human qualities to inanimate objects. **Plosive:** letters p/t/k/b/d/g **Semantic field:** a group of words related in meaning. **Sibilance:** a repeated s/sh/ch/z sound. **Simile:** comparison between two things using like or as.  | **Anaphora:** repeated first words at start of a line. **Beginning:** the start, establishment of ideas, initial idea/moment/thought/statement. **Chronological:** in time order **Caesura:** a break in the middle of a line using punctuation. **Enjambment:** a sentence that runs over stanzas. **Flashback:** set in a time earlier than the main story. **Iambic pentameter:** 5 sets of stressed/unstressed beats on a line. **Juxtaposition:** placing contrasting ideas close together in a text. **Oxymoron:** two opposite words next to each other. **Refrain:** repeated lines (like a chorus in a song). **Repetition:** a pattern of repeated words / ideas / sounds. **Rhyme scheme:** the organisation of the rhyme. **Rhyming couplet:** two lines that rhyme next to each other. **Rhythm: a recurring beat in a poem.** **Title:** set the scene/time/place/mood/ tone or create anticipation/confusion/connection/curiosity. **Volta:** the turning point of a poem.  | **Autobiographical:** about the poet’s life / experiences. **Ballad:** a dramatic story poem with four line stanzas. **Blank verse:** verse with no rhyme – usually 10 syllables. **Dramatic monologue:** a character speaks to the reader. **Elegy**: written to mourn the death of a person (elegiac) **Epic:** tragic / heroic story poem. **First person:** using the pronouns I / me / my **Free verse:** no regular rhyme or rhythm. **Narrative:** describes an event. **Ode:** a lyrical poem addressed to one person. **Persona:** the voice / speaker of the poem, different from the writer. **Sonnet: Shakespearean:** 14 lines, ababcdcdefefgg, typically a love poem. **Petrarchan**: eight lines (octave) rhyming ABBAABBA, and a six lines (sestet) rhyming CDCDCD. **Shape poem:** the structure mimics the shape of the main subject of the poem. **Third person:** using the pronouns he / she / they.  |
| **Vocabulary to describe a poet’s feelings + definition (AO1)** |
| **Acceptance:** recognising the reality of a situation. **Anger:** resentful rage. **Anticipation:** looking forward positively. **Awe:** respect mixed with fear and wonder. **Compassionate:** demonstrating love, care or understanding. **Disgust:** feeling something is wrong or nasty. **Dismay:** concern or distress.  | **Hostile:** showing or feeling **Indignation:** angry at an unfairness. **Jovial:** cheerful and friendly. **Love:** strong emotion of attachment. **Optimistic:** having a sense of hope, confidence or positive outlook. **Melancholy:** a feeling of deep sadness**Elation:** exceptional happiness | **Mocking:** making fun of someone or something. **Pathos:** create pity or sadness. **Pensive:** deep or serious thought. **Remorse:** deep regret or guilt for shameful, hurtful or violent actions / thoughts. **Sadness:** a sense of sorrow, grief. **Serenity:** calm, peaceful, tranquil. **Shame:** a sense of regret for past actions / thoughts.  |