

Revision Task 7: Literature Paper 2 Sections B & C: Poetry

The easiest place to start with annotation is always with AO2 terminology, but you must know what the terminology means in order to identify it. Using look, cover, write, check, learn the following techniques and fill out the table below. You should do so without referring to this page.

- **Alliteration:** words that begin with the same letter **sound**, e.g. 'Phoebe phoned Fred'
- **Allusion:** reference to another text or idea, e.g. 'the valley of Death'
- **Ambiguous:** when something is left *deliberately* unclear, e.g. the final lines of *Bayonet Charge*.
- **Anaphora:** repetition of a phrase at the start of a line or sentence, e.g. "Cannon to", "Dem tell me"
- **Assonance:** words that share the same vowel sound, e.g. 'wearied we keep awake because'
- **Caesura:** a pause in a line of poetry, e.g. 'Nothing beside remains. Round the decay'
- **End stopped line:** opposite of enjambment, where a line stops, e.g. 'We are bombarded by the empty air.'
- **Enjambment:** where a line has no punctuation at the end and breaks onto a new line, but carries on an idea, e.g. 'One of my mates goes by / and tosses his guts back into his body.'
- **Hyperbole:** deliberate exaggeration, used to emphasise a point.
- **Iambic pentameter:** a line of poetry with 10 syllables, e.g. 'The lone and level sands stretch far away.'
- **Metaphor:** describing something by saying it is something else, e.g. 'mind-forged manacles', 'an ornamental stitch', 'the gelled / blackthorns of your hair.'
- **Monologue:** one person speaking (dramatic monologue), e.g. *My Last Duchess*.
- **Motif:** a repeated idea or theme.
- **Narrative:** writing that tells a story.
- **Onomatopoeia:** use of words which echo their meaning in sound, e.g. 'thunder'd'
- **Oxymoron:** two words that seem to contradict each other, e.g. 'exploding comfortably'
- **Personification:** giving an object or animal human characteristics, e.g. 'the wind's nonchalance'
- **Poetic Persona:** when the poet takes on a voice in the poem.
- **Refrain:** repeating of a single line in a poem, e.g. 'Rode the six hundred.' 'But nothing happens.'
- **Repetition:** repeating the same word or phrase, e.g. 'a huge peak, black and huge', 'I struck and struck again', 'Half a league, half a league / Half a league', 'his bloody life in my bloody hands'
- **Rhyme Scheme:** abbcca etc
- **Rhyming couplets:** Two lines that rhyme next to each other, e.g. 'Plunged in the battery-smoke / Right thro' the line they broke'
- **Rhythm:** is the beat or pace of the words. It can be regular or irregular, slow or fast, depending on the effect the poet wants to create.
- **Sibilance-** repetition of 's' or 'sh' sounds, e.g. 'Storm'd at with shot and shell'
- **Simile** – imagery comparison using as or like, e.g. 'little fishing boats / strung out like bunting', 'spits like a tame cat', 'He lugged a rifle numb as a smashed arm', 'his foot hung like / Statuary in mid-stride'
- **Stanza:** is a section of a poem sometimes referred to as a verse.
- **Symbolism:** when object stands for something else, e.g. 'dove' = peace and hope.
- **Tone:** mood or feelings suggested by the poem.

<u>AO2 Technique</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>
Alliteration		
Allusion		
Ambiguous		
Anaphora		
Assonance		
Caesura		
End stopped line		
Enjambment		
Hyperbole		
Iambic Pentameter		
Metaphor		
Monologue		
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Rhythm		
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Tone		