Lyric Poetry: Poetry that expresses the thoughts and feelings of a single speaker, often in highly musical verses.

Narrative Poetry: Poetry that tells a story (in verse). Narrative poems often have elements similar to short stories such as plot and characters.

Rhyme: The repetition of sounds at the end of words ( the last syllable has the same sound.)

Rhyme Scheme: The pattern of rhymes at the end of a line of poetry, marked by letters. Examples include, aabbcc, abab, or aabcb.

Internal Rhyme: When there is rhyme within a line of poetry.

End Rhyme: When lines rhyme at the end of the line.

Rhythm: Refers to the patterns of the sounds made by burying the stressed and unstressed syllables in a poems beat.

Foot: The basic structure of a line of poetry; compares to a word.

Line: compares to a sentence in prose.

Stanza: This is one unit of a poem, usually separated by a break. Compares to a paragraph.

Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sounds at the beginnings of words.

Symbols: anything that represents something beyond its literal meaning. Often symbols can be found because they are repeated, are given importance, and help compress meaning. They always mean more than what the are on the surface.

Theme: The central meaning of a literary work. Themes are not topics. A theme cannot be stated as a word, like “love” themes must be stated as a complete sentences, that are supported by the text (but don’t use a cliché)

No: Love is blind.

Yes: Parental love is rational.

Poetry Prose