

# **MAHESH PUBLIC SCHOOL, JODHPUR**

**Subject: English**

**Class - IX**

## **Poetic Devices and terms**

At its most basic, a poetic device is a deliberate use of words, phrases, sounds, and even shapes to convey meaning. That sounds so broad that it could basically encompass any form of written expression, but poetic devices are generally used to heighten the literal meaning of words by considering sound, form, and function.

- **Alliteration**

**Alliteration is the repetition of a sound or letter at the beginning of multiple words in a series**

**Example: Slowly the sly snake slithered over the slimy grass.**

- **Free verse**

Poetry that has no rhyme or consistent pattern

**Example: The fog comes**

**on little cat feet.**

**It sits looking**

**over harbor and city**

**on silent haunches**

**and then moves on.**

- **Metaphor**

Writing about something as if it were something else. The words 'is' and 'are' are used.

**Example: The road was a ribbon of moon light.**

- **Onomatopoeia**

The use of words that sound like their meaning.

**Example: pop, buzz , splash**

- **Patterns**

When the poems take the shape of the subject it is written about

- **Personification**

When non human objects are given human actions or emotion

**Example:** The flowers danced in the breeze.

- **Rhyme**

Words are used that are similar in sound usually the last syllable of the word

**Example:** cat and hat , heather and leather

- **Rhythm**

The tempo or a speed that the poem can be read at.

**Example:** De dum , de dum , de dum

- **Simile**

Creating an image in the mind of readers by comparing a subject with something else. The words ‘as’ or ‘like’ are used

**Example:** The sun blazed like an angry fire .

- **Stanza**

The number of lines in a verse that make the section of the poem

- **Assonance**

Repetition of the same consonant sound.

**Example:** The bombs dropped softly on to the hot sand.