

## Glossary for *Passionate Poetry*

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| <b>alliteration</b>      | repetition of the first sound in a phrase  |
| <b>annotation</b>        | note commenting on or explaining a feature or a particular element of a text   |
| <b>anthology</b>         | collection of poems  |
| <b>appropriation</b>     | taking an object or text from one context and using it in another context. The process can offer new insights into the original text. It may serve to emphasise contextual differences. You will see fairy stories as plots in films and some famous pictures such as the Mona Lisa used in advertisements |
| <b>assonance</b>         | repetition of vowel sounds (a,e,i,o,u)   |
| <b>analyse</b>           | to break down a text to identify its parts and to explore the relationship between the parts; to convey the meaning  |
| <b>attitude</b>          | approach or position on a certain topic  |
| <b>ballad</b>            | simple narrative poem or song that tells a story   |
| <b>composing</b>         | the process that occurs when students write, speak or produce visual texts   |
| <b>connotations</b>      | secondary or implied meanings or connections   |
| <b>context</b>           | the personal, cultural, social and historical setting or background in which a text is composed and responded to   |
| <b>culture</b>           | the ways of living developed and passed on generation after generation by a group of people who share the same beliefs, values, knowledge and customs  |
| <b>elegy</b>             | lyrical poem with a melancholy mood, often lamenting the death of a close person or someone famous   |
| <b>enjambment</b>        | the running on of the thought from one line to the next  |
| <b>features</b>          | special language, poetic effects or images   |
| <b>figurative</b>        | special effects and images created by words  |
| <b>free verse</b>        | lines of poetry which do not rhyme   |
| <b>genre</b>             | group of texts that are recognised as similar because of their subject matter, form or language features such as reports, science fiction, thrillers   |
| <b>iambic foot</b>       | basic metrical foot in English poetry that has an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed one   |
| <b>iambic pentameter</b> | line with five iambic feet   |
| <b>image</b>             | mental picture or representation   |
| <b>imaginative text</b>  | writing which relies on mental images  |
| <b>imagery</b>           | concrete descriptions which appeal to the senses so that you can see or sense what is being written about  |
| <b>information text</b>  | writing which gives facts  |
| <b>metaphor</b>          | figure of speech in which something is described as something else   |
| <b>metre</b>             | arrangement of words in a regular pattern of rhythmic lines and verses   |

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| <b>monologue</b>       | prolonged speech or discourse by one speaker   |
| <b>mood</b>            | feelings expressed in the poem to suit the meaning   |
| <b>mortality</b>       | condition of being mortal or subject to death  |
| <b>narrative</b>       | story of events or experiences   |
| <b>ode</b>             | poem which captures a strong feeling or mood, often in praise of something or someone  |
| <b>onomatopoeia</b>    | formation of a word by imitating the sound linked with the word  |
| <b>parody</b>          | send-up or humorous version of a text which makes fun of a situation, often using the same format and style of the original  |
| <b>performance</b>     | musical, dramatic or other entertainment such as a poetry reading  |
| <b>personification</b> | description of non-living things as if they are alive in the same way as people or animals   |
| <b>perspective</b>     | point of view from which you see something   |
| <b>point of view</b>   | point or position from which composers, responders or characters see something or interpret events   |
| <b>propaganda</b>      | spread of ideas or information with the aim of injuring or helping an institution, a cause or a person   |
| <b>repetition</b>      | use of words or sounds more than once for effect   |
| <b>representing</b>    | communicating meaning from visual texts such as images or pictures, for example, diagrams, graphs, photographs, drawings, PowerPoint presentations or webpages                     |
| <b>responding</b>      | process of reading, listening to, or viewing texts that produces some understanding or connection with them.   |
| <b>rhyme</b>           | use of the same sounds within or at the ends of lines  |
| <b>rhythm</b>          | repeated sounds in poems with a constant beat  |
| <b>simile</b>          | comparison using 'like' or 'as'  |
| <b>soliloquy</b>       | utterance or speech by one who is talking to himself/herself, regardless of who else is around   |
| <b>sonnet</b>          | rhyiming poem with 14 lines using iambic pentameter  |
| <b>stanza</b>          | group of lines of verse arranged and repeated in fixed form for a poem   |
| <b>subvert</b>         | compose or respond to a text in ways that are different from the widely accepted reading or different from the conventional genre  |
| <b>tone</b>            | quality of a sound to express meaning  |
| <b>value</b>           | (noun) importance, worth or merit of something: for example, one value of studying English is that you learn to be a better communicator   |
| <b>value</b>           | (verb) process of determining something has a certain value, importance or usefulness: for example, valuing writing poetry because it is an important way to express your feelings |
| <b>verse</b>           | lines of a poem  |