

# Y8 T4: Poetic Structure and Form

## Poetic Form and Structure

**rhythm:** the beat and pace of a poem using stressed and unstressed syllables.

**stanza:** a group of lines in a poem which make a section of a poem, like a paragraph in prose. **couplet:** a pair of consecutive lines of *poetry* that create a complete thought or idea.

**emphatic positioning:** when a writer puts language devices or words in specific places for effect (e.g. at the start or in groups).

**quatrain:** a group of four lines in a poem.

### REVISE

**motif:** an image or idea which is repeated in a text for a symbolic meaning.

**contrast:** when a writer uses two opposite images or ideas in a text for effect.

## Key Concepts and Vocabulary

**epiphany:** a moment of sudden realisation.

**conceit:** a type of metaphor which is a comparison between two things which is unnatural and confusing to the reader, forcing them to think about the meaning.

**supernatural:** something which goes beyond what is 'natural' and defies explanation, like ghosts.

**apparition:** a ghost or ghostlike image of a person or thing.

**colloquialism:** a word or phrase which is not formal; slang.

**descent:** the act of moving downwards, dropping or falling.

## Academic Writing

Thesis statement, authorial intent and influence, language exploration, links and development, **character journey:**

The character **undergoes a profound change** when...

This is a **critical moment** for the character...

...is a **key juncture** in the character's journey...

The character experiences a **moment of realisation** when...

...forces the character to...

## Academic Verbs

### Reynolds / The poet (adverb) ...

indicates	Points something out clearly to the reader.
creates	Make something for a reason.
depicts	Show something to the reader.
foreshadows	Hints at a future event.
portrays	Presents something in a specific way.
personifies	To make something inhuman, human.

## Poetic listing

**polysyndeton:** a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected by the repeated use of the same conjunction.

E.g. *Will felt fearful and worried and tense.*

**asyndeton:** a list of words, phrases or clauses that are connected without conjunctions.

E.g. *Will felt fearful, worries and tense.*

**tricolon:** a series of three words, phrases or clauses.

E.g. *'I came; I saw; I conquered.'*

## Authorial Intent and Influence

**verse novel:** A novel-length story told through the medium of poetry instead of prose.

**narrative poetry:** A long poem which tells a story, including: plot, character and setting.

**epic poetry:** a long narrative poem recounting heroic deeds

### Famous examples of long form poetry:

*The Prelude* by Wordsworth

*The Odyssey* by Homer

Authors can be affected by the society in which they live, the injustices they witness and the problems they see.

Examples of other texts where writers address social injustice are: *Blood Brothers* by Willy Russell and *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens.

The writer **reflects their own experiences** by...

The writer **echoes real events and attitudes** when...

The writer **challenges their reader** to...