## **Cheat Sheet of 20 Common Poetic Devices**

Figurative writing or speech not meant to be interpreted literally but used to create

Language: vivid expressions

Imagery: a word or phrase that appeals to one or more of the five senses

Simile: a figure of speech in which "like" or "as" is used to make a comparison of two

basically unlike ideas

Metaphor: a figure of speech which one thing is spoken of as though it were something else

Extended Metaphor: differs from a regular metaphor in that several comparisons are made and the

metaphor sustains the comparison for several lines of the entire poem

Personification: a type of figurative language in which a non-human subject is given human

characteristics

Hyperbole: an exaggeration

Alliteration: the repetition of initial consonant sounds

Assonance: the repetition of vowel sounds followed by different consonants

Consonance: the repetition in two or more words of final consonants

Onomatopoeia: the use of words that imitate sounds

Dialect: form of language spoken by people in a particular region or group

Allusion: a reference to a well-known person, place, event, and literary work

Symbolism: literary device where something stands for or represents something else

Repetition: the use, more than once, of any element of language – a sound, a word, a phrase, a

clause, or a sentence

Meter: the rhythmical pattern of a poem that is determined by the number and types of

stresses, or beats, in each line

Rhyme: the repetition of sounds at the end of words

Internal Rhyme: occurs when the rhyming words appear in the same line

Rhyme Scheme: the regular pattern of rhyming words in a poem that is indicated by using different

letters of the alphabet for each new rhyme

Stanza: is a formal division of lines in a poem, considered a unit. Stanzas are sometimes

named according to the number of lines found in them: couplet-2, tercet-3;

quatrain-4; cinquain-5 etc.)