**Poetic/Literary Devices/Terms**

**Alliteration**: repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words.

**Consonance**: repetition of a sequence of two or more consonants, but with a change in the intervening vowel, hearer to horror

**Assonance**: repetition of identical or similar vowels

**Allusion**: passing reference, without explicit identification, to a literary person, place, or event.

**Anaphora**: The deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or paragraphs; for example, “We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills” (Winston S. Churchill).

**Apostrophe**: an address to a person absent or dead or to an abstract identity.

**Archaism**: use of words and expressions that have become obsolete in the common speech of an era.

**Caesura**: A pause in a line of verse dictated by sense or natural speech rhythm rather than by metrics.

**Epistrophe**: repetition of the ends of two or more successive sentences, verses, etc.

**Metaphor**: a comparison not using like or as when one thing is said to be another.

**Metonymy**: A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated.

**Onomatopoeia**: use of word(s) that imitate the sound it denotes.

**Personification**: attribution of human motives or behaviours to impersonal agencies (things).

**Reification**: To regard or treat (an abstraction) as if it had concrete or material existence.

**Simile**: a comparison using “like” or “as”

**Symbol**: an object or action that means more than its literally meaning

**Synesthesia**: description of one kind of sense impression by using words that normally describe another.