## Literary Devices to Know

A stanza is a group of lines in a poem.

#### **Dust of Snow**

BY ROBERT FROST

Line  $\longrightarrow$  The way a crow Shook down on me The dust of snow From a hemlock tree

Stanza

Has given my heart A change of mood And saved some part Of a day I had rued.

**Rhyme** is the repetition of end sounds in two or more words or phrases that appear close to each other in a poem.

# night kite flight sight bite height might light fight tight fright site

#### **Rhythm** is the pattern of rhyme through out a poem.

## Rhythm

- Pattern of beats or a series of stressed and unstressed syllables in poem.
- Poets create rhythm by using words in which parts are emphasized or not
- emphasized. • The yellow highlighted parts of the poem show what's stressed.

from "Windy Nights" By Robert Louis Stevenson

Whenever the *moon* and *stars* are *set*, Whenever the *wind* is *high*, All night long in the dark and wet, A man goes riding by. Late in the night when the fires are out, Why does he gallop and gallop about?

Whenever the wind is high Stressed = Unstressed = **Repetition** is when a word or phase repeats through out a poem.

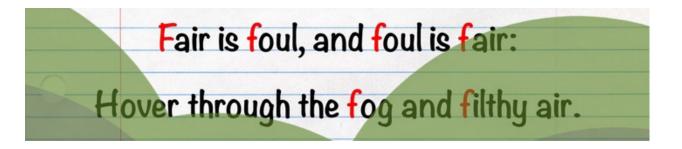
### Repetition

Repeating a word or words for effect.

#### Example

Nobody No, nobody Can make it out here alone. Alone, all alone Nobody, but nobody Can make it out here alone.

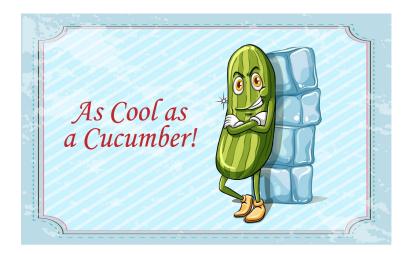
Alliteration is when words next to or near each other have the same consonant sound.



Onomatopoeia is when a word is spoken the same as the sound it makes.



Simile is when two ideas are compared using "like" or "as."



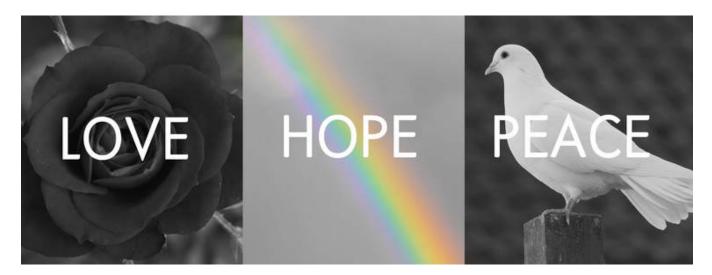
Metaphor is making a direct comparison between two things.



**Personification** is giving an object human like qualities.



Symbolism is when an object has a deeper meaning; represents an idea.



Hyperbole is an intentional and extreme exaggeration for emphasis or effect.

