**Probing New Zealand Poetry**

**Useful Poetry Terms**

**RHYME** - Similarity of sound usually found at the end of lines.  
Examples: late/fate; follow/swallow

**END RHYMES** - occur at the end of a verse line.

**INTERNAL RHYMES** - occur within a verse.   
Example: O fleet sweet swallow  
The following example uses both internal and end rhymes:  
In mist or *cloud,* on mast or *shroud,*It perched for vespers *nine*Whiles all the *night,* through fog-smoke *white*Glimmered the white moon-*shine (* The Ancient Mariner - Coleridge)

**EYE RHYMES** are words which are spelled alike and in most instances were once pronounced alike, but now have different pronunciation: prove/love, daughter/ laughter

**HALF RHYME** is an imperfect rhyme inwhich different vowels may be followed by identical consonants to givea semblance of rhyme eg blade/blood, flash/ flesh

**RHYTHM** - is the pace or tempo at which a passage moves. Rhythm reflects underlying emotion or meaning of a passage. It is created by the emphasis or stress placed on syllables, or words or groups of words.

**METRE** - is the generally regular repetition of a given pattern of accented and unaccented syllables; the metrical unit is the foot.

**BLANK VERSE** **-** verse with a set rhythm (iambic pentameter) but no set rhyme scheme.

**CAESURA** - Refers to a natural pause or break in a line of poetry, usually indicated by a punctuation mark, but not always eg. To die,// to sleep:  
perchance to dream...

**ENJAMBMENT -** when the line of poetry runs on to the new line.

Example: *And when there came a pause  
Of silence such as baffled his best skill*

**SIMILE** - a comparison of two unlike things with one thing in common using "like" or "as".

Example: *The soldier was lion-like in battle*

**METAPHOR -** a comparison of two unlike things with one thing incommon, sayingthat one thing is the other.

Example: *The soldier was a lion in battle.*

**PERSONIFICATION -** This is a type of metaphor in which an abstract or inanimate thing is given human qualities.

Example: *A wave bursts in anger on a rock*

**ALLITERATION -** The repetition of a sequence of consonant sounds, usually at the beginnings of words or on accented syllables.

Example: *The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,*

*The furrow followed free*

**ASSONANCE-** The repetition of similar vowel sounds

Example: *Thou foster child of silence and slow time.*

**CONSONANCE -** is the repetition of a sequence of consonance sounds in words whose main vowels differ:

Example: *presses/past; ghost/aghast; pitter/patter.*

**SIBILANCE-**is the sss sound produced through the pronunciation of the sibilants: s (as in hiss and his), c ( as in certain), z (as in buzz) and the blend sh (as in whoosh).

**ONOMATOPOEIA -** Words which sound like the noise they describe.

Example: *swish, cuckoo, smack.*