

# A-Z GLOSSARY

This glossary explains some of the words and phrases that we use in the course. It's a work in progress, so if there's anything you think is missing, let us know in the comments and we'll add them to the document for next time

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Adjective</b>	A word that describes a noun.
<b>Alliteration</b>	The repetition of consonants at the beginning of a number of words.
<b>Anaphora</b>	The repetition of words at the beginning of a number of lines or sentences.
<b>Annotate</b>	To make notes on a text.
<b>Consonant</b>	A speech sound that isn't a vowel (a, e, i, o, u). Consonants are made by stopping the flow of sound completely or in part.
<b>Couplet</b>	A pair of lines in poetry.
<b>Determiner</b>	A word that goes in front of a noun to indicate which example of that noun is being referred to (e.g. my, every, this, all).
<b>Half-rhyme</b>	Two or more words which nearly rhyme with one another, often because the final consonants are the same, but the preceding vowel sounds differ slightly (e.g. 'said' and 'mad').
<b>Enjambement</b>	The continuation of a sentence over the end of one line of poetry and into the beginning of the next.
<b>Metaphor</b>	A device that uses one thing to describe another because both things share a particular quality or trait (e.g. 'That child is an angel').
<b>Metre</b>	The rhythm created by words arranged in a line of verse.
<b>Line break</b>	The end of a line of poetry, which may or may not correspond with the end of a sentence.
<b>Plosive</b>	A consonant that is formed when air is stopped by the lips and then released (e.g. 'p' or 'b').
<b>Prepositions</b>	A word that indicates the relationship of a noun to another word in a sentence (e.g. 'He fell <i>into</i> the sea' or 'she arrived <i>after</i> the speeches').

<b>Prose</b>	Language arranged in a continuous flow of sentences, not shaped into lines as poetry is.
<b>Quatrain</b>	A four-line stanza.
<b>Rhyme</b>	Repeated sounds at the end of words (e.g. 'milk' and 'silk').
<b>Schadenfreude</b>	A German word which describes someone's experience of joy from knowing someone else's misfortune.
<b>Simile</b>	A device in which two things are compared with one another, but with more distance between them than in metaphor (e.g. 'that child is like an angel').
<b>Sonnet</b>	A form of poetry that usually consists of fourteen lines arranged in a single stanza, usually with a highly patterned rhyme scheme.
<b>Stanza</b>	A group of lines of poetry set off from the rest of the poem or page by blank space.
<b>Trope</b>	A device that alters the ordinary meaning of language, e.g. simile or metaphor.