**Tone:**

**Definition:** The author's attitude or emotional stance toward the subject matter.

**Purpose:** To influence how the reader perceives the poem.

**Example:** A poem can have a somber tone, suggesting sadness or reflection, or a cheerful tone, suggesting happiness or lightness.

**Mood:**

**Definition:** The atmosphere or emotional setting of the poem, which affects the reader's feelings.

**Purpose:** To evoke specific emotions or responses from the reader.

**Example:** A poem might create a melancholic mood through dark imagery and slow rhythm.

**Theme:**

**Definition:** The central idea or underlying message of the poem.

**Purpose:** To convey deeper meaning or insight.

**Example:** A poem might explore themes of love, death, nature, or identity.

**Form:**

**Definition:** The structure and layout of the poem, including stanza arrangement, line length, and rhyme scheme.

**Purpose:** To shape the poem's flow and enhance its meaning.

**Example:** A sonnet has a specific 14-line structure, while free verse has no fixed form.

**Sound Devices:**

**Definition:** Techniques used to create musical effects or emphasize certain aspects of the poem.

**Purpose:** To enhance the auditory experience and rhythm of the poem.

**Examples:**

Rhyme: Repetition of similar sounds at the end of lines (e.g., "cat" and "hat").

**Alliteration:** Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words (e.g., "silent sea").

**Assonance:** Repetition of vowel sounds within words (e.g., "mellow" and "yellow").

**Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate natural sounds (e.g., "buzz," "clang").

**Imagery:**

**Definition:** Descriptive language that appeals to the senses (sight, sound, touch, taste, smell).

**Purpose:** To create vivid pictures or impressions in the reader's mind.

**Example:** "The golden sun dipped below the horizon, painting the sky in shades of pink and orange."

**Rhythm:**

**Definition:** The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry.

**Purpose:** To create a flow and beat, contributing to the poem’s musical quality.

Example: Iambic pentameter, a common rhythm in English poetry, has five pairs of alternating unstressed and stressed syllables.

**Meter:**

**Definition:** The structured pattern of rhythm in a poem, often measured in units called feet.

**Purpose:** To provide a formal, regular rhythm.

**Example:** In iambic pentameter, each line consists of ten syllables, divided into five iambs (pairs of syllables with the first unstressed and the second stressed).

**Figurative Language:**

**Definition:** Language that uses figures of speech to convey meaning beyond the literal.

**Purpose:** To create deeper layers of meaning and enhance the reader’s understanding.

**Examples:**

**Simile:** Comparing two things using "like" or "as" (e.g., "as brave as a lion").

**Metaphor:** Comparing two things without using "like" or "as" (e.g., "the world is a stage").

**Personification:** Giving human qualities to non-human entities (e.g., "The wind whispered through the trees").

**Oxymoron:**

**Definition:** An oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two contradictory terms appear together to create a paradoxical effect.

**Purpose:** The purpose of an oxymoron is to highlight a complex or nuanced idea by combining opposing concepts. It can create a dramatic effect, evoke thought, or illustrate a complex truth.

**Example:** "Bittersweet" is an oxymoron. It combines "bitter" and "sweet" to express an experience that has both happy and sad elements.

**Euphemism:**

**Definition:** A euphemism is a figure of speech where a milder or less direct term is used in place of a more direct or harsh one.

**Purpose:** The purpose of a euphemism is to soften the impact of a statement or to avoid offending or upsetting the listener. It helps to discuss sensitive or uncomfortable topics in a more palatable way.

**Example:** "Passed away" is a euphemism for "died." It is used to discuss death in a more gentle or respectful manner.

**Symbolism:**

**Definition:** Using symbols to represent larger ideas or concepts.

**Purpose:** To convey deeper meanings and add layers of significance to the poem.

**Example:** A dove symbolizing peace.