

Personal Metaphor. The latter may be expanded into a Simile; Personification cannot be so expanded:—

"Let the dead Past bury its dead."

18. **Simile.**—A comparison between two things which have some point or points of resemblance. In the Simile the sign of the comparison—"like" or "as"—is expressed. A *Metaphor* may be expanded into a Simile:—

"How the magic wand of summer clad the landscape to his eyes,
Like the dry bones of the just when they wake in Paradise."

19. **Synecdoche.**—The figure by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; also, the material for the thing made of it, a definite for an indefinite number, etc. In *Metonymy* a thing is named by some accompaniment, in *Synecdoche*, by some part:—

"Whose flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze!"

20. **Tautology.**—A needless repetition of the same idea in different words:—

"This was in the *first beginning* of the fight."

21. **Transferred Epithet.**—The shifting of an epithet from its proper subject to some closely related subject or circumstance:—

"To the golden sands and the *leaping* bar."

Alliteration.—The repetition of the same letter or sound at or near the beginning of words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals. Only the intentional repetition of the same letter or sound as a poetical ornament should be regarded as *Alliteration*.

Prose.—The ordinary written or spoken language of man.

Poetry.—The expression of high thoughts and impassioned feelings in a special form of composition called *Verse*. The main object of Prose is to convey information; that of Poetry, to give pleasure. *Verse*, in its restricted sense, signifies a single line of poetry. It is sometimes used for *stanza*, which, properly, is a number of lines or verses regularly connected, and forming one of the regular divisions of a poem. The art or practice of composing verse or poetry is called *Versification*.

Rhyme.—A similarity of sound at the end of words, in lines of poetry. The essentials of *perfect* rhyme are: (1) The vowels should be alike in sound; (2) the consonants before the vowels, unlike in sound; and (3) the consonants after the vowels, alike in sound. When two successive lines of poetry rhyme, they are called a *Couplet*; when three, a *Triplet*.

Blank Verse.—Verse in which the lines do not end in rhymes.

Poetic or Verse Accent.—The stress placed on syllables, at regular intervals in a verse or line of poetry.

Rhythm.—The regular recurrence of accented syllables in any species of composition. When the recurrence of accented syllables is regulated by some law, we have *Metre*.

The chief divisions of poetry are, the *Epic*, the *Lyric*, and the *Dramatic*.