

Present participle – makes the action seem like it is still occurring, brings things into the present.

Personification – making an inanimate object or animal seem human

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Simile – comparing something to something else using ‘like’ or ‘as’.

Rhetorical question – a question that provokes consideration, rather than requiring an answer.

Ellipsis – three dots (...) that result in a ‘trailing off’ effect.

Sibilance – alliteration where each successive word begins with ‘s’. Gives a sense of speed to the verse.

Alliteration – each word in a sentence or line of verse begins with the same letter.

Inclusive pronoun – use of ‘our’ or ‘we’ that gives a sense of being ‘all in this together’

Refrain – a line repeated more than once in a poem.

Synaesthesia – a sensation felt by the wrong sense. In this poem, ‘watching’ seems to produce ‘hearing’, showing the confusion of the soldiers and how every fibre of their being is strained in the attempt to fight.

Assonance – repetition of the same vowels in a line of verse. Here, it creates a slow rhythm.

Oxymoron – a word formed by placing two seemingly contradictory words together. Here, the snow is seen as black – mother nature polluted by man-made warfare.

An allusion to the phrase 'the grass is greener on the other side'. Here, the soldiers are thinking about the greener pastures of their homes.

Double negative – look at the first two lines of the second stanza before the end. There is a double negative here perhaps to confuse the reader or give a sense of the confusion in the soldiers.