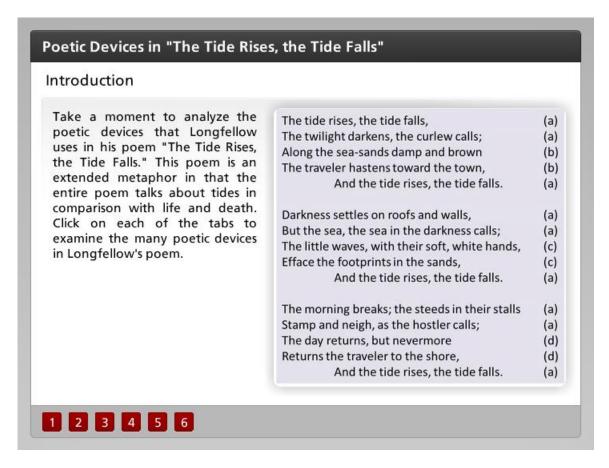
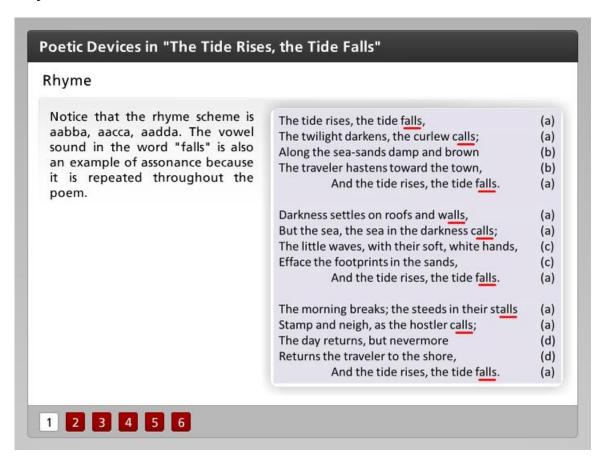
#### Introduction



Take a moment to analyze the poetic devices that Longfellow uses in his poem "The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls." This poem is an extended metaphor in that the entire poem talks about tides in comparison with life and death. Click on each of the tabs to examine the many poetic devices in Longfellow's poem.



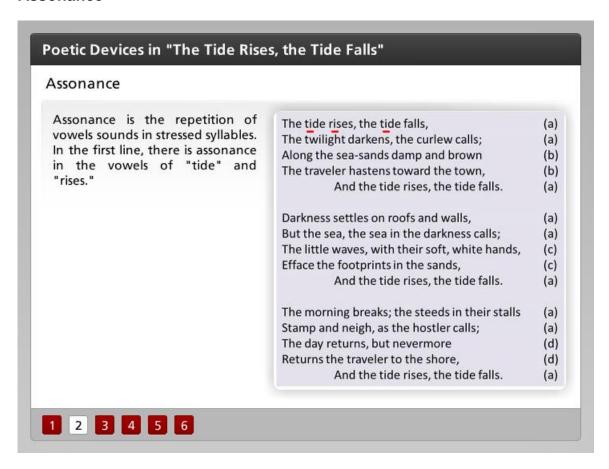
### Rhyme



Notice that the rhyme scheme is aabba, aacca, aadda. The vowel sound in the word "falls" is also an example of assonance because it is repeated throughout the poem.



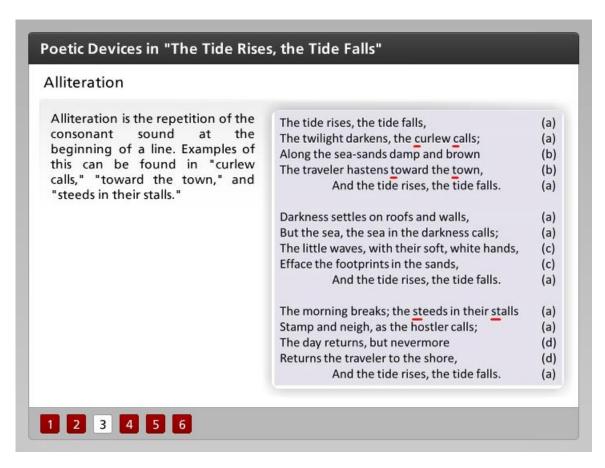
#### **Assonance**



Assonance is the repetition of vowels sounds in stressed syllables. In the first line, there is assonance in the vowels of "tide" and "rises."



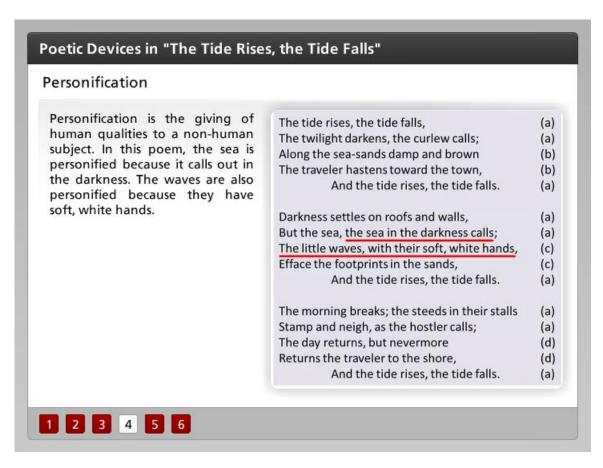
#### Alliteration



Alliteration is the repetition of the consonant sound at the beginning of a line. Examples of this can be found in "curlew calls," "toward the town," and "steeds in their stalls."



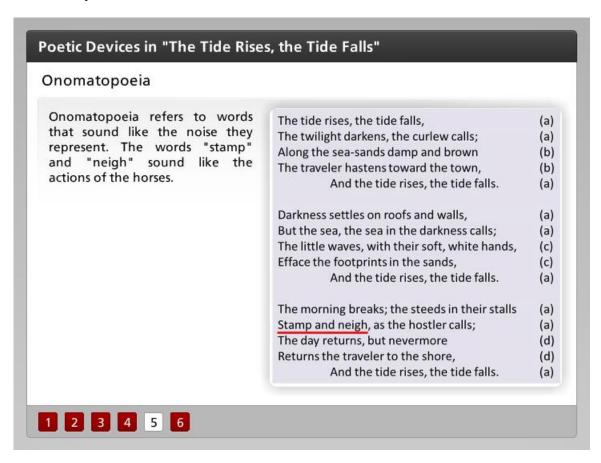
### Personification



Personification is the giving of human qualities to a non-human subject. In this poem, the sea is personified because it calls out in the darkness. The waves are also personified because they have soft, white hands.



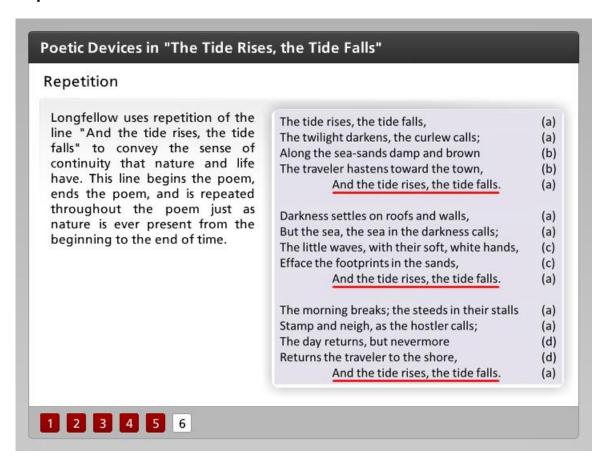
### Onomatopoeia



Onomatopoeia refers to words that sound like the noise they represent. The words "stamp" and "neigh" sound like the actions of the horses.



### Repetition



Longfellow uses repetition of the line "And the tide rises, the tide falls" to convey the sense of continuity that nature and life have. This line begins the poem, ends the poem, and is repeated throughout the poem just as nature is ever present from the beginning to the end of time.

