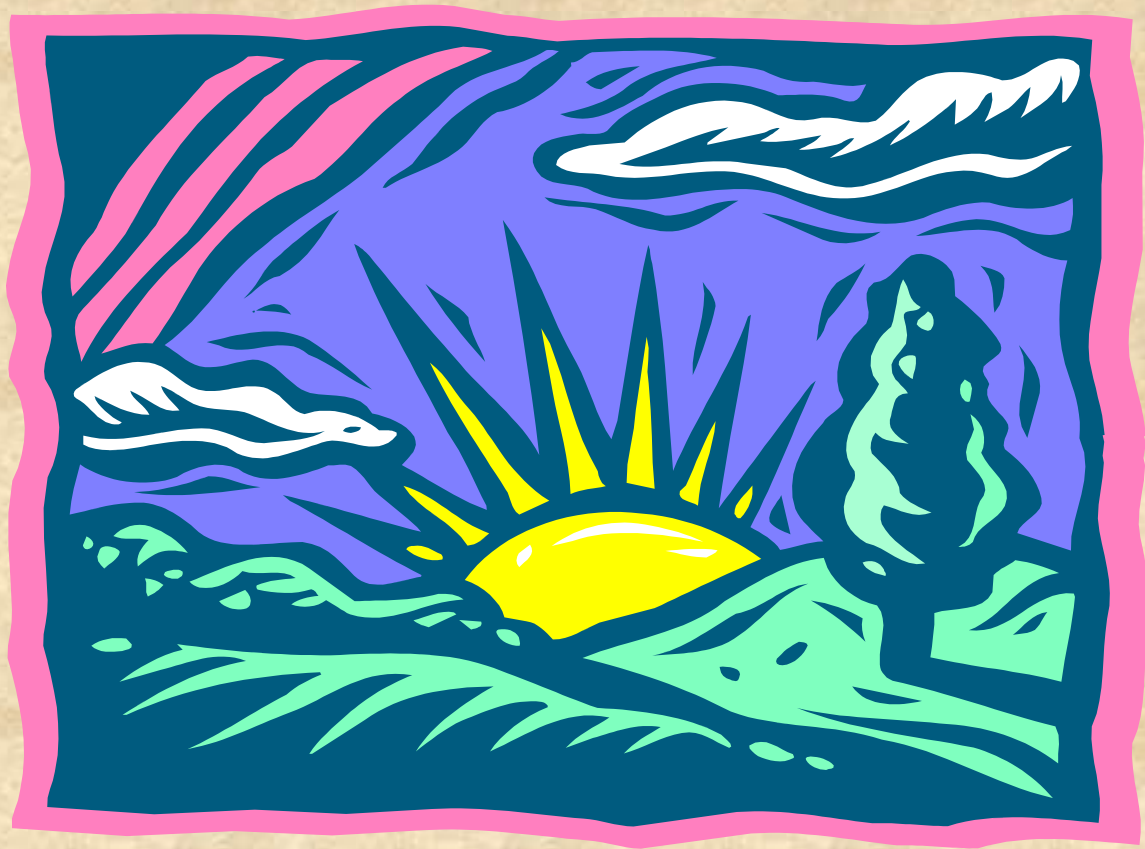
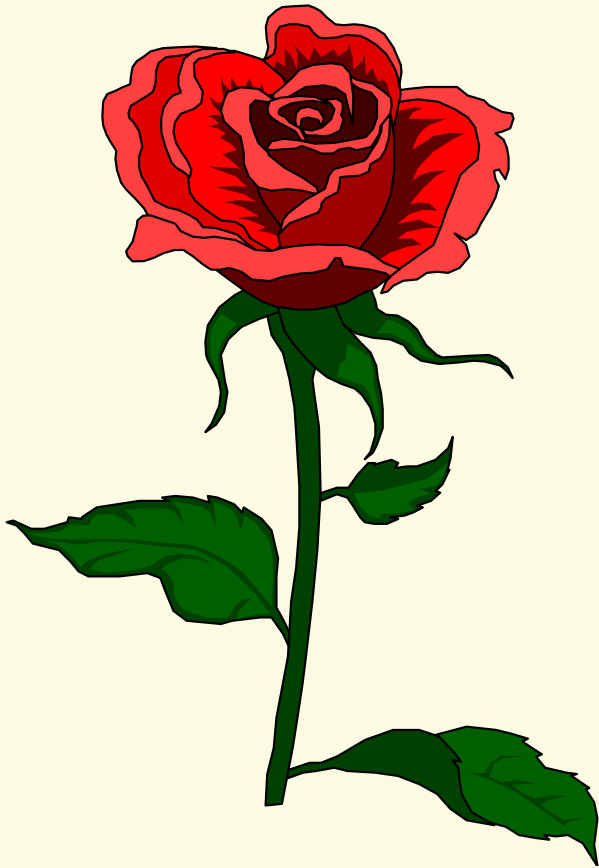


POETRY




POETRY




- A type of literature that expresses ideas, feelings, or tells a story in a specific form (usually using lines and stanzas)

POINT OF VIEW IN POETRY

POET

 The poet is the author of the poem.

SPEAKER

 The speaker of the poem is the “narrator” of the poem.



POETRY FORM



📄 FORM - the appearance of the words on the page

A word is dead
When it is said,
Some say.

📄 LINE - a group of words together on one line of the poem

I say it just
Begins to live
That day.

📄 STANZA - a group of lines arranged together

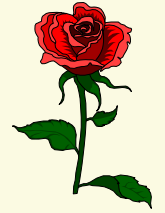
KINDS OF STANZAS

Couplet	=	a two line stanza
Triplet (Tercet)	=	a three line stanza
Quatrain	=	a four line stanza
Quintet	=	a five line stanza
Sestet (Sextet)	=	a six line stanza
Septet	=	a seven line stanza
Octave	=	an eight line stanza

SOUND EFFECTS



RHYTHM



- 📄 The beat created by the sounds of the words in a poem
- 📄 Rhythm can be created by meter, rhyme, alliteration and refrain.

METER



- A pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- Meter occurs when the stressed and unstressed syllables of the words in a poem are arranged in a repeating pattern.
- When poets write in meter, they count out the number of stressed (strong) syllables and unstressed (weak) syllables for each line. They then repeat the pattern throughout the poem.

METER cont.



☞ FOOT - unit of meter.

☞ A foot can have two or three syllables.

☞ Usually consists of one stressed and one or more unstressed syllables.

☞ TYPES OF FEET

The types of feet are determined by the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables.

(cont.)

METER cont.



TYPES OF FEET (cont.)

Iambic - unstressed, stressed









Trochaic - stressed, unstressed

Anapestic - unstressed, unstressed, stressed

Dactylic - stressed, unstressed, unstressed

METER cont.

Kinds of Metrical Lines

 monometer	=	one foot on a line
 dimeter	=	two feet on a line
 trimeter	=	three feet on a line
 tetrameter	=	four feet on a line
 pentameter	=	five feet on a line
 hexameter	=	six feet on a line
 heptameter	=	seven feet on a line
 octometer	=	eight feet on a line

METER cont.

*You **blocks!** / You **stones!** / You **worse** / *than* **sense** / *less* **things!***

(Julius Caesar, Act I, scene i)

FREE VERSE POETRY



📄 Unlike metered poetry, free verse poetry does NOT have any repeating patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables.


📄 Does NOT have rhyme.

📄 Free verse poetry is very conversational - sounds like someone talking with you.

📄 A more modern type of poetry.

BLANK VERSE POETRY


from Julius Ceasar


 Written in lines of iambic pentameter, but does NOT use end rhyme.

Cowards die many times before
their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but
once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have
heard,
It seems to me most strange that
men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.

RHYME



 Words sound alike because they share the same ending vowel and consonant sounds.


 (A word always rhymes with itself.)

LAMP
STAMP

- ↑ Share the short “a” vowel sound
- ↑ Share the combined “mp” consonant sound

END RHYME



 A word at the end of one line rhymes with a word at the end of another line

Hector the Collector


Collected bits of string.

Collected dolls with broken heads

And rusty bells that would not ring.

INTERNAL RHYME



 A word inside a line rhymes with another word on the same line.

Once upon a midnight *dreary*, while I
pondered weak and *weary*.

From "The Raven"
by Edgar Allan Poe

NEAR (or SLANT) RHYME



📄 a.k.a imperfect
rhyme, close rhyme

ROSE

LOSE

📄 The words share
EITHER the same
vowel or consonant
sound BUT NOT
BOTH

↑ Different vowel
sounds (long “o” and
“oo” sound)

↑ Share the same
consonant sound

RHYME SCHEME



- 📄 A rhyme scheme is a pattern of rhyme (usually end rhyme, but not always).
- 📄 Use the letters of the alphabet to represent sounds to be able to visually “see” the pattern. (See next slide for an example.)

SAMPLE RHYME SCHEME




The Germ by Ogden Nash

A mighty creature is the germ ,	a
Though smaller than the pachy derm .	a
His customary dwelling place	b
Is deep within the human race .	b
His childish pride he often pleases	c
By giving people strange diseases .	c
Do you, my poppet, feel infirm ?	a
You probably contain a germ .	a

ALLITERATION



 Consonant sounds repeated at the beginnings of words

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, how many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?



CONSONANCE




📄 Similar to alliteration EXCEPT . . .

📄 The repeated consonant sounds can be anywhere in the words

“silken, sad, uncertain, rustling . . .”

ASSONANCE



 Repeated VOWEL sounds in a line or lines of poetry.

(Often creates near/slant rhyme.)

Lake Fate Base Fade

(All share the long “a” sound.)

ASSONANCE cont.

Examples of ASSONANCE:

“Slow the low gradual moan came in the
snowing.”


- John Masefield

“Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep.”

- William Shakespeare

REFRAIN



 A sound, word, phrase or line repeated regularly in a poem.

“Quoth the raven,
‘Nevermore.’”



CAESURA

☰ **Caesura** - A strong pause within a line of verse.

☰ The following stanza from Hardy's "The Man He Killed" contains caesuras in the middle two lines:

☰ He thought he'd 'list,
perhaps,
Off-hand-like--just as
I--
Was out of work-had
sold his traps--
No other reason why.

ENJAMBMENT

📄 **Enjambment-** the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.

📄 On the next slide are a few lines from Keats' *Endymion* which demonstrate how enjambment works:

ENJAMBMENT cont.

- ☞ A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
- ☞ Its loveliness increases; it will never
- ☞ Pass into nothingness but still will keep
- ☞ A bower quiet for us, and asleep
- ☞ Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet
breathing.

**The first and last lines above are end-stopped;
lines 2, 3 and 4 are enjambed.**