

Poetry Terms & Types



Sophomore English
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Poetry Terms



To Know & Love

Rhyme (internal, slant), rhythm, blank verse, free verse,
alliteration, onomatopoeia, meter, stanza, prose, form, assonance,
consonance , imagery

Rhyme

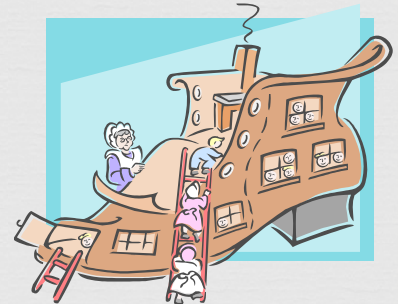
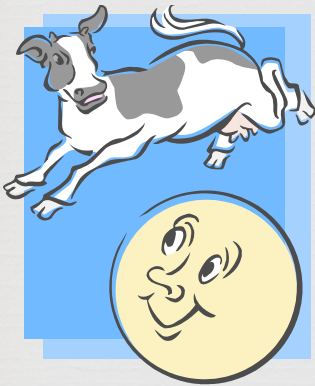


- œ Repetition of accented vowel sounds and all sounds following them in words that are close together in a poem.
 - œ Heart and start; plaster and faster.
- œ Internal rhyme: occur within lines.
 - œ The warm sun in failing, the bleak wind is wailing.
- œ Slant rhyme: words that are similar but do not rhyme exactly.
 - œ Blue with all malice, like a madman's flash;
And thinly drawn with famishing for flesh.

Rhyme Scheme



- œ The pattern of rhymed lines in a poem.
- œ Indicated by giving each new end rhyme a new letter of the alphabet.
- œ Example: *abab cdcd*



Rhythm



- œ Musical quality in language, produced by repetition.
- œ Occurs naturally in all forms of spoken and written language.
- œ Poems written in **meter** create rhythm by a strict pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
 - œ Refer to literature books page 1113 for examples.



Prose



- ✧ Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure.
- ✧ Prose poems are written in ordinary paragraph form, yet use the elements of poetry (such as imagery) to make the speaker's world easy to see and feel.



Form



∞ The way a poem is laid out on a page



Consonance



œ A poetic device characterized by the repetition of the same consonant two or more times in short succession.

œ “pitter patter”

œ “all mammals named Sam are clammy”

Your Turn!



- ❧ Literature books “Handbook of Literary Terms” page 1107
- ❧ Define the following words in your notes:
 - ❧ blank verse
 - ❧ free verse
 - ❧ alliteration
 - ❧ onomatopoeia
 - ❧ meter
 - ❧ stanza
 - ❧ assonance
 - ❧ imagery

Poetic Forms



Lyric, Epic, Sonnet, & Ballads

Lyric Verse

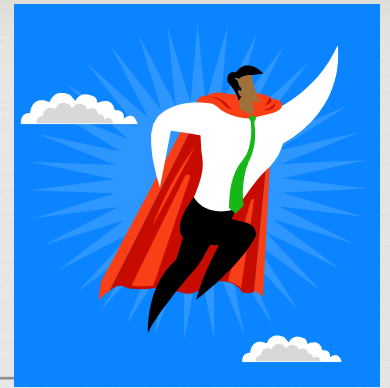


- ❧ Expresses feelings like love, sadness, joy, and grief.
- ❧ Does **not** tell a story
- ❧ The term *lyric* comes from ancient Greece, where such poems were recited to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument called a lyre.
- ❧ Most lyric poems are short, and they imply a single strong emotion.





Epics



- œ Long narrative poem that relates the great deeds of a larger-than-life hero who embodies the values of a particular society.
- œ Most include elements of myth, legend, folklore, and history.
- œ Tone is serious.
- œ Epic heroes undertake quests to achieve something of tremendous value to themselves of their society.
- œ Examples: Homer's *Odyssey* and *Iliad*.

Sonnet



- œ Fourteen line lyric poem, usually written in iambic pentameter.
- œ Two kinds:
 - œ Italian sonnet, also called the Petrarchan sonnet
 - œ Shakespearean sonnet, also called the English sonnet



Italian Sonnet



- œ Is made up of two distinct parts: an **eight**-line octave and a **six**-line sestet.
 - œ Octave has the rhyme scheme *abbaabba*
 - œ Sestet has the rhyme scheme *cdecde*
- œ The octave usually presents a problem, poses a question, or expresses an idea.
- œ Sestet then resolves, answers, or drives home.
- œ *A modern variation of the Italian sonnet is on page 565.*

Shakespearean Sonnet



- œ Is made up of three **quatrains** (four-line units) followed by a concluding **couplet** (two-line unit).
- œ The three quatrains often express related ideas or examples
- œ The couplet sums up the poet's conclusion or message.
- œ Most common rhyme scene is *abab cdcd efef gg*.

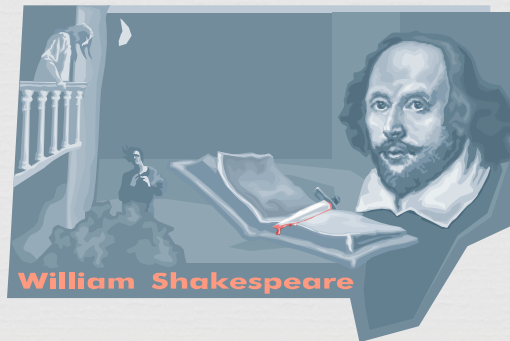
Shakespearean cont.



- Written in **Iambic Pentameter**
- Each line is made up of five iambs.
 - An iamb is a metrical foot consisting of an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable. (refers to what syllables you put emphasis on when speaking)
 - deny and expect*



Shakespeare



Ballads



- ❧ Song or song-like poem that tells a story, most often with a tragic ending.
- ❧ Most have a regular pattern of rhythm and rhyme and use simple language and repetition.
- ❧ Include a **refrain**- lines or words repeated a regular intervals.

