DC English IV World/British Literature

Teacher: Mr. Smith, room 1217

contact information

e: davidsmith@tomballisd.net

w: davidglensmith.com/Tomball

t: @prufrocksblues

i: mr_smith_eng2332

• **Rhythm** is the internal beat in a line of poetry; deals with pauses in spoken languages and strategic stresses of words. Every poet seeks out a sense of rhythm in their work.

 know how to count the **feet** per line of poems; a majority of poems are composed with an internalized meter in a poem.

The unit of measurement is called a **foot**. Depending on the complexity of the meter, the number of syllables dictates the size of the foot.

In simplest terms, the most common form is called **iambic pentameter** which consists of five feet per line.

To put this in another manner, **meter** is measured in **feet** which are units of measurement dealing with stressed *and* unstressed syllables.

Depending on the type of feet dictates the number of syllables per foot.

Four Types of Feet

Iambic
Trochaic

these are based on *two* syllables per foot and are easier to recognize; iambic in fact is the most common type of foot; it is used frequently in English poetry com • pound witch • craft

Dactylic Anapestic

these are based on *three* syllables per foot and are a little more difficult to create; in the ancient poetry of Greece and Rome however these are more frequently used and easier to identify mur • mur • ing In • the • night

Iambic— is defined by words which contain a stress on the second syllable.

5

Pentameter—is the number of feet.

Sonnets, which we will cover later, use this primarily.

Shall $I \mid \text{comp} are \mid \text{thee } to \mid \text{a } sum \mid \text{mer's } day$

1 2 3 4

A **trochaic** meter is is defined by words which contain a stress on the first syllable. Emily Dickinson uses this on occasion.

```
Witch craft | was hung, | in His | to ry,

But His | to ry | and I

Find all | the Witch | craft that | we need

A round | us, eve | ry Day —
```

Counting the feet in the above example we find she is using an alternating rhythm of **trochaic tetrameter** and **trochaic trimeter**.

monometer	1 foot	hexameter	6 feet
dimeter	2 feet	heptameter	7 feet
trimeter	3 feet	octameter	8 feet
tetrameter	4 feet	nonameter	9 feet
pentameter	5 feet	decameter	10 feet

Example of **iambic monometer:**

Thus I

Passe by,

And die:

As one

Unknown

And gon:

I'm made

A shade,

And laid

I'th' grave:

There have

My cave

Where tell

I dwell.

Farewell.

-Robert Herrick "Upon His Departure Hence"

Example of **iambic dimeter:**

When up | aloft When winter frost

I fly | and fly, Makes earth as steel,

I see | in pools | I search and search

The shin | ing sky, But find no meal,

And a | hap py | bird | < extra half foot | And most unhappy | < extra half foot |

Am I, | am I! Then I feel. < minus .5 foot

When I descend But when it lasts,

Toward the brink And snows still fall,

I stand and look I get to feel

And stop and drink No grief at all

And bathe my wings, For I turn to a cold, stiff < extra 1.5 feet

And chink, and prink. Feathery ball!

-Thomas Hardy "The Robin"

Stanza:

group lines in a full poem; undefined, unregulated length; in some cases the different poetry formulas dictate size of stanzas

Penultimate Stanza:

next to last stanza

Stanza Types / Line Count

half line = **hemistitch**

one line = **monostitch**

two lines = **couplet**

three lines = **tercet**

four lines = quatrain

five lines = **cinquain** or **quintain**

six lines = **sestet** *or* **hexastitch**

seven lines = **septet** *or* **heptastitch**

eight lines = **octet** or **octave**

ten lines = **dizain**