1. ***Poetry*** -  a patterned form of verbal or written expression of ideas in concentrated, imaginative, and rhythmical terms.  Poetry usually contains rhyme and a specific meter, but not necessarily.

2. ***Meter*** – the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables established in a line of poetry.  The stressed syllable (  ) is also called the accented or long syllable.  The unstressed syllable (   ) is also called the unaccented or short syllable.

3. ***Foot*** – a unit of meter

1. ***Types of Metrical Feet –***a. iambic foot – a two syllable foot with the stress on the second syllable  be low,  de light   
   b. trochaic foot -  a two syllable foot which consists of a stress syllable followed by an unstressed syllable  ne ver,  ga ther   
   c. anapestic foot – consists of three syllables with the stress on the last syllable  cav a lier, in ter twine   
   d. dactylic foot – contains three syllables with the stress on the first syllable   hap pi ness   
   e. spondaic foot -  consists of two stressed syllables. Compound words are examples of spondees.  Heartbreak   
   f. pyrrhic foot – consists of two unstressed syllables.  This type of foot is rare and found interspersed with other feet.
2. ***Kinds of Metrical Lines***a. monometer – one foot line   
   b. dimeter – two foot line   
   c. trimeter – three foot line   
   d. tetrameter – four foot line   
   e. pentameter – five foot line (most common/ Shakespeare)   
   f. hexameter – six foot line   
   g. heptameter – seven foot line   
   h. octometer – eight foot line
3. ***Verse Forms –***  
   a. rhymed verse – consists of verse with end rhyme and usually with a regular meter   
   b. blank verse – consists of lines of iambic pentameter without end rhyme   
   c. free verse – consists of lines that do not have a regular meter and do not contain rhyme
4. ***Devices of Sound***a. Rhyme  - the similarity or likeness of sound existing between two words. True rhymes consist of identical sounding syllables that are stressed and the letters preceding the vowel sounds should be different.  Fun and run are true or perfect rhymes.   
   b. End Rhyme -  consists of similarity of sounds at the end of two or more lines of verse.   
   c. Internal Rhyme – consists of similarity of sound in the same line of verse.   
   d. Masculine Rhyme – occurs when one syllable of a word rhymes with another.  Light and sight   
   e. Feminine or Double Rhyme – occurs when two syllables of a word rhymes.  Lawful and awful   
   f. Triple Rhyme -  occurs when the last three syllables of a word rhyme. Victorious and glorious   
   g. Rhyme Scheme – the pattern or sequence in which the rhyme occurs. The first sound is represented or designated as a,  the second sound is designated as b,  and so on.   
   h. Alliteration – the repetition of the initial letter or sound in two or more words in a line of verse.   
   i. Onomatopoeia – the use of a word to represent or imitate natural sounds.   Buzz, crunch, tinkle, sizzle, hiss   
   j. Assonance – the similarity or repetition of a vowel sound in tow or more words.  Lake and stake are rhymes. Lake and fate are assonance.   
   k. Consonance – the repetition of consonant sounds within a line of verse. “ But such a tide as moving seems asleep…”   
   l. Refrain – the repetition of one or more phrases or lines at intervals in a poem, usually at the end of a stanzas—similar to a chorus-   
   m. Repetition – the reiterating of a word or phrase within a poem.
5. ***Devices of Sense***a. Figure of Speech – an expression in which the words are used in a nonliteral sense to present a figure, picture, or image.   
   b. Kinds of Figures of Speech   
   1. simile – a direct or explicit comparison between two usually unrelated things indicating a likeness between some attribute found in both things.  Like  or as  is used in the comparison.  He is sleeping like a dog.   
   2. Metaphor – an implied comparison between two usually unrelated things indication a likeness or analogy between attributes found in both things.  A metaphor does not use like or as.   All the world’s a stage.  Fred’s a pig at the table.   
   3. Personification – giving human characteristics to inanimate objects, ideas, or animals.  The wind whistled. The waves danced.   
   4. Synecdoche – the technique of mentioning a part of something to represent the whole.   All hands on deck.  (hands = sailors)   
   5. Metonymy – the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely associated with it.  The White House has decided.  (White House = President)   
   6. Hyperbole – an exaggeration for the sake of emphasis and is not to be taken literally.  Sweat to death; rivers of blood; as old as time   
   7. Litotes – an understatement that is achieved by saying the opposite of what one means or by making an affirmation by stating the fact in the negative.   Calling a fat boy “Skinny” or a slow boy “Speedy”   
   8. Antithesis – a balancing or contrasting of one term against another.  “Fair is foul, and foul is fair.” Shakespeare   
   9. Apostrophe – addressing someone or something not usually present, as though present.  O Captain! My Captain! Our fearful trip is done” –Walt Whitman   
   10. Symbol – a word or image that signifies something other that what is literally represented.   Cross is symbol for Christanity
6. ***Stanza Forms***a. couplet – two line stanza   
   b. triplet – three line stanza   
   c. quatrain – four line stanza   
   d. quintet – five line stanza   
   e. sestet – six line stanza   
   f. septet – seven line stanza   
   g. octave – eight line stanza   
   h. others are identified as nine-, ten-, or eleven-line stanzas.

10. ***Special Stanza Forms***a. Heroic Couplet – sometimes called the closed couplet consists of two successive rhyming verses that contain a complete thought within the two lines.   
b. Terza Rima – a three-line stanza from with an interlaced or interwoven rhyme scheme: aba, bcb, cdc, ded, etc.   
c. Limerick – a five line nonsense poem with an anapestic meter.  The rhyme scheme is usually aabba.  The first , second, and fifth lines have three stresses; and the third and fourth have two stresses.   
d. Ballad Stanza – consists of four lines with a rhyme scheme of abcb.  The first and third lines are tetrameter and the second and fourth are trimeter.   
e. Rime Royal – a stanza consisting of seven lines in iambic pentameter rhyming ababbc.   
f. Ottava Rima – consists of eight iambic pentameter lines with a rhyme scheme of abababcc.  It is a form borrowed from Italians.   
g. Spenserian Stanza – a nine-line stanza consisting of eight iambic pentameter lines followed by an alexandrine, a line of iambic hexameter.  The rhyme scheme is ababbcbcc.  The form is named after Edmund Spencer who used this form in his Faerie Queene.   
h. Sonnet – a fourteen-line stanza form consisting of iambic pentameter lines.   
i. Italian or Petrarchan Sonnet – a fourteen-line stanza form consisting of an octave and a sestet.  The rhyme scheme is abbaabba for the octave and either cdecde or cdcdcd for the sestet.  The octave makes a statement or states a problem and the sestet is a summary or gives a solution to the problem in the octave.   
j. English or Shakespearean Sonnet – a fourteen-line stanza consisting of three quatrains and a couplet.  The rhyme scheme is abab, cdcd, efef, gg