Creative Writing 1

Meter and Rhythm
September 11\textsuperscript{th}

• Daily Description: Describe a person in your life. Try to use metaphors and similes.

• Agenda:
  – Daily Descriptions
  – Poetry I Love
  – Music In Poetry Wrap Up
  – Meter and Rhythm
Today’s Objectives

• I will know techniques I can use to write and collect lines.

• I will be able to write about evocative objects.
Announcing the 9th Annual Art and Literary Festival

No business like POE business!

The Joslyn Castle is excited to announce our 9th annual Art and Literary Festival: Edgar Allan Poe – The Master of Mystery and Macabre! In partnership with Metropolitan Community College's Theatre, Art, English and culinary departments, we present two full weeks dedicated to his life and works.

The Art and Literary Festival will run from Oct. 7–21st at the Joslyn Castle, and will offer theatre, lectures and discussion, POE-try contest, art, live music from KVNO's Classical Kids, and much more!

Click here for more information and to make your reservation today!

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Join us for the third annual MCC Creative Writing Forum!

**FRIDAY, OCT. 26**—FORT OMAHA CAMPUS; MULE BARN, BUILDING 21

TBA

**SATURDAY, OCT. 27**—FORT OMAHA CAMPUS; BUILDING 10

TBA
Poetry I Love
Finding Examples

• Use the poetry book you got from the library or our textbooks and find example poems that use different types of sonic associations (rhyme, alliteration, assonance, consonance).
Meter and Rhythm
Meter

- Counting syllables
- Counting accents or stresses
- Counting both syllables and stresses
Counting Syllables

• Turnip farmer rose
• And with a fresh pulled turnip
• Pointed to my road
Counting Accents or Stresses

• Hinks, minks, the old witch winks
• The beggars are coming to town
• Some in rags and some in tags
• And one in a velvet gown
Counting both syllables and stresses:

Doubles

• lamb
  – Lub dub lub dub lub dub

• Trochee
  – Dub lub dub lub dub lub
Triples

• Anapest
  – Didi dum didi dum

• Dactyl
  – Dum didi dum didi
• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1vF0HySkrC4
Scanning Poems
The Sonnet

• The term sonnet is from the Provencal word sonet and the Italian word sonetto, both meaning “little song”
• Sonnets usually express the feelings of the heart or describe what one loves/wants
• By the thirteenth century, the sonnet had come to signify a poem of 14 lines that follows a strict rhyme scheme and logical structure
Types of Sonnets

• There are three different types of sonnets
  – Petrarchan (Italian) Sonnet
    • Named after Francesco Petrarch, an Italian poet from the 14th century
  – Shakespearean (English) Sonnet
    • Created by Henry Howard in the 16th century
    • Made famous by Shakespeare
  – The Modern (American) Sonnet
    • Often written only following the 14 line rule with a structured rhyme scheme
    • Ranier Marie Rilke – German poet
Characteristics of Sonnets

Petrarchan

• Form
  – Octave
    • rhyme scheme ABBAABBA
  – Sestet
    • rhyme scheme CDECDE or CDCDCD or CDCDEE

Shakespearean

• Form
  – Quatrain
    • rhyme scheme ABAB
  – Quatrain
    • rhyme scheme CDCD
  – Quatrain
    • rhyme scheme EFEF
  – Couplet
    • rhyme scheme GG
## Characteristics of Sonnets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petrarchan</th>
<th>Shakespearean</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Love at first sight</td>
<td>• Rhyme and stanza scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unattainable object or love; unfulfilled love</td>
<td>• More realistic attitudes towards beauty and love</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Lady is ideally beautiful</td>
<td>• Undoing of Petrarchan notions of beauty</td>
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<td>• Love as idolatry</td>
<td>• The form consists of 3 quatrains and a couplet</td>
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<td>• Oxymorons to describe suffering of lover</td>
<td>• Couplet introduces an unexpected turn (a volta)</td>
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<td>• Poet acknowledges self as author</td>
<td>• Written in iambic Pentameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Rhyme scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strict adherence to form</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Write a Sonnet
Partner Poems

• Sit with a partner (not someone from your table).
• You will use one notebook for this activity. Put the names of both partners on the page.
• One partner will choose a line from his/her work so far and write it at the top of the page.
• The other partner will write the next line of the poem.
• Take turns adding lines. Do not discuss a plan or share ideas. You must “go with” whatever your partner writes.