September 17th

• Daily description: Describe your favorite poem.

• Agenda:
  – Daily Description
  – Poetry I Love
  – Figurative Language Review
  – Musical Devices
  – Rhythm and Meter
Today’s Objectives

• I will know how musical devices, rhythm, and meter are used in poetry.

• I will be able to identify musical devices, rhythm, and meter in poems I read.
Poetry I Love
Figurative Language Review
Edgar Allan Poe

• Described poetry as “music...combined with a pleasurable idea.”

• Musical quality in poetry comes from the arrangement of sounds and the arrangement of accents.
• Any art depends on a balance of two elements: repetition and variation.

• Too much repetition = monotony

• Too much variation = confusion
The Turtle
By Ogden Nash

The turtle lives ‘twixt plated decks
Which practically conceal its sex.
I think it clever of the turtle
In such a fix to be so fertile.
The turtle lives in a shell that almost conceals its sex. It is ingenious of the turtle, in such a situation, to be so prolific.
Unrhymed verse:

Because he lives between two decks,
It’s hard to tell a turtle’s gender.
The turtle is a clever beast
In such a plight to be so fertile.
Rhymed:

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Which practically conceal its sex.
I think it clever of the turtle
In such a plight to be so fertile.
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Poets can repeat:

• Vowel or consonant sounds
• Whole syllables
• Words
• Phrases
• Lines
• Groups of lines
• Alliteration - repetition of the beginning sounds of words (an alliance of angry ants)
• Assonance – repetition of the same vowel sounds (as in penitent and reticence)
• Consonance – repetition of final consonant sounds
• Rhyme
  – one syllable
    • Support and retort
  – two syllables
    • Spitefully and delightfully
  – Internal
  – End
  – Approximate (slant)
The night when joy began

• What is the rhyme pattern?
  – Alliteration
  – Assonance
  – Consonance
Winter

• Refrain – when lines are repeated in a fixed pattern.
• “ivy as light and lovely as the vine”
  – By John Ruskin
A word of caution

• Alliteration and rhyme (especially feminine rhyme) can become silly or humorous if over used.
• Shakespeare overused this methods on purpose to make characters seem silly.
Rhythm

• Any wavelike recurrence of motion or sound.
• The natural rise and fall of language.

• In words of more than one syllable, one or more syllables are **accented** or **stressed**.
Meter

• The rhythm of language where accents occur at equal intervals.
• Spondee – stressed, stressed
• Phyrric – unstressed, unstressed
• Rising Meters:
  – Iamb – unstressed, stressed
    • Today, the sun
  – Anapest – unstressed, unstressed, stressed
    • Intervene, in the dark
• Falling Meters:
  – Trochee – stressed, unstressed
    • Daily, went to
  – Dactyl – stressed, unstressed, unstressed
    • Multiple, color of
• Each of these is called a foot.
Describing Line Length

- One foot: **Monometer**
- Two feet: **Dimeter**
- Three feet: **Trimeter**
- Four feet: **Tetrameter**
- Five feet: **Pentameter**
- Six feet: **Hexameter**
- Seven feet: **Heptameter**
- Eight feet: **Octameter**
Scansion

• Marking a text to
  – Identify the prevailing foot
  – Identify the number of feet per line
  – Describe the stanza pattern
• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1vF0HySkrC4
Caesura

• A stopping point or pause in a poem
• Created by phrasing and punctuation
• ǁ
Other Rhythmic Devices

• Lines
  – Monometer, dimeter, trimeter, tetrameter, pentameter, hexameter

• Stanza

• Metrical variations – when the poet changes the pattern to call attention to something
  – Substitution – using a different foot
  – Extra-metrical syllables – added at the beginnings or endings of lines
  – Truncation – omitting an unaccented syllable at the beginning of end of a line.
Virtue

• Read the poem normally and listen to where the accents rise and fall naturally.
• Identify rhetorical stresses (for meaning)
Blank Verse

- Unrhymed iambic pentameter
- “Out, Out – “ by Robert Frost
Writing About Poetry
Rhythm and Meter

• Scan one of the following poems and indicate how the rhythmic effects contribute to the meaning:
  – “Because I could not stop for Death”
  – “Ozymandias”

• OR – Examine one of the following poems and discuss how the line forms a rhythmic unit, paying particular attention to run-on and end-stopped lines:
  – “The Widow’s Lament in Springtime”
  – “Constantly risking absurdity”