THE MUSIC OF POETRY

A review????



SO, FIRST THINGS FIRST: THE STANZA

- A group of poetic lines
 - Couplet: two lines
 - Tercet: three lines
 - Quatrain: four lines
 - Quintet: five lines
 - Sestet: six lines
 - Septet: seven lines
 - Octave: eight lines

POETIC DEVICES: RHYME SCHEMES

- The simple version: June / moon
- Double rhyme of two syllables:
 - flow | er / show | er
- **Eye rhyme** words that seem to rhyme but don't
 - Bear / fear; dough / cough
- Slant rhyme the concluding consonant sounds are identical, but not the vowels
 - Sun / noon; should / food; slim / ham

SOME EXAMPLES IN ACTION:

 In a couplet: Two successive rhyming lines: The weight of this sad time we must obey; (A)
 Speak what we feel, not what we ought to say. (A)

(Shakespeare, 1605)

• In a quatrain

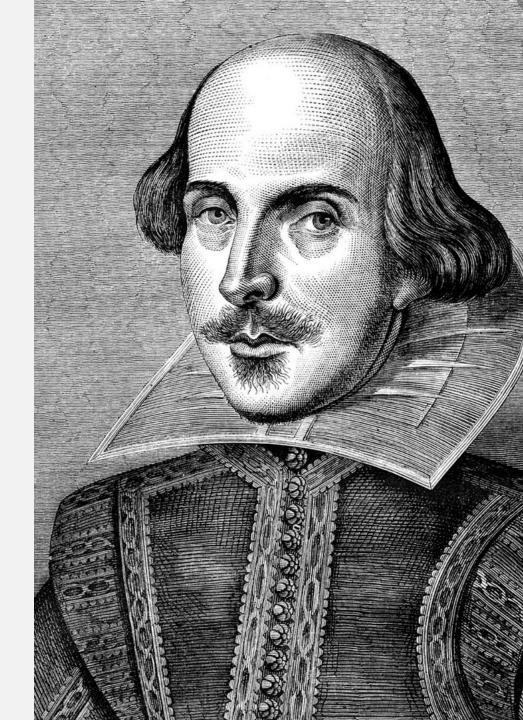
In the deserts of the heart (A)

Let the healing fountain start (A)

In the prison of his days (B)

Teach the free man how to praise (B)

(W.H.Auden, 1939)





RHYME SCHEMES: WHY USE THEME?

• Poetry originally an **oral art**

- Mnemonic device, adds some rhythm to the verse
- Traditional forms
 - Rules for expression
 - Form can be part of the beauty
- Create thematic / conceptual links between words: Were all the stars to disappear and die, (A)
 I should learn to look at an empty sky (A)
 And feel its total dark sublime (B)
 Though that may take me a little time (B)

(W.H. Auden, 1957)

SOME ONLINE HELP

• <u>https://www.rhymezone.com</u>

This sun/light shames /Novem/ ber where/ he grieves In dead red leaves, and will/ not let /him shun The day, though bough/ with bough/ be ov/er-run.

- = Unaccented syllable
- = Accented syllable
- = Break between poetic feet
- = Caesura, or metrical pause

SOME MORE SOURCES OF RHYTHM

Meter: A way to organize language to a 'poetic' structure or form
Syllabic: A general counting of syllables per line
Accentual: counting only the accents per line
Accentual-syllabic: A counting of syllables AND accents
Quantitative: measures and duration of words

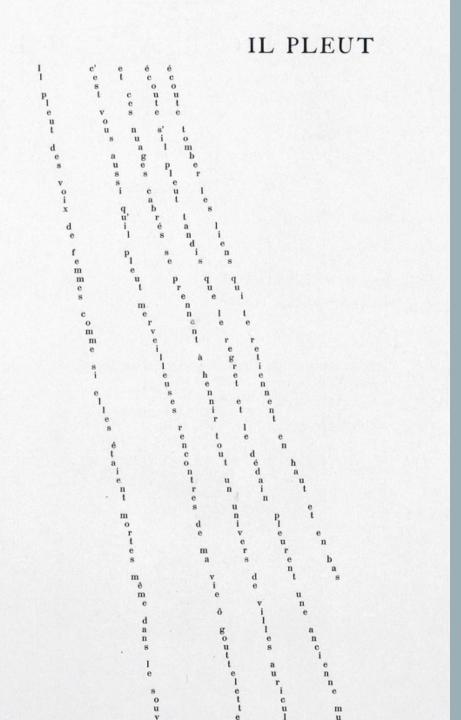
CAN YOU COUNT THE SYLLABLES? CAN YOU HEAR THE ACCENTS?

From Shakespeare's 'Hamlet', 1600.

To be or not to be – that is the question; Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune Or to take arms against a sea of troubles And by opposing end them.To die, to sleep -

- = Unaccented syllable
- = Accented syllable
 - = Break between poetic feet
 - = Caesura, or metrical pause

This sun/light shames /Novem/ ber where/ he grieves In dead red leaves, and will/ not let /him shun The day, though bough/ with bough/ be ov/er-run.



DON'T WORRY TOO MUCH

As we'll see, some modern poetry dispenses with rhyme and meter.

MAKING WORDS MUSICAL

Alliteration: Repetition of identical consonant sounds at the beginning of a word: pensive poets Assonance: Repetition of an identical vowel sounds in any part of different words of close proximity: deep green sea Consonance: Counterpart of assonance: partial or total identity of consonants in words whose main vowels differ: pre**ss**ed, ga**ss**ed HOW IS THIS MUSICAL? CAN YOU COUNT THE WAYS?

My Dear One is mine as mirrors are lonely As the poor and sad are real to the good king, And the high green hill sits always by the sea. (W.H.Auden, 1944)

Lodged

The rain to the wind said,

"You push and I'll pelt."

They so smote the garden bed

That the flowers actually knelt,

And lay lodged – though not dead.

I know how the flowers felt.

(Robert Frost, 1928)

HOMEWORK

USE THE RELEVANT TERMS AND TOOLS IN THIS PRESENTATION TO ANNOTATE THIS POEM:

STANZA FORM RHYME-SCHEME ACCENTS / STRESS / SYLLABLES / BREAKS ALLITERATION, CONSONANCE, ASSONANCE

AND

A PARAGRAPH ON HOW AT LEAST ONE OF THESE FEATURES CONTRIBUTES TO THE MEANING OF THE POEM