

### Rhyme

can involve assonance & alliteration

assonance - similar sounding words on the vowel sound, repetition of similar vowel sounds, (a, e, i, o, u, y)

ex - the rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain

alliteration - repetition of similar consonants/sounds, usually in consonants or consonants clusters, (y and everything else other than vowels)

ex - he was tried for his treachery but was the truest on earth

### Rhythm

based on the # of syllables to a line

### Volume

voiced

### Consonants

unvoiced

### Syllable

one unit of sound

vowel = central sound that helps consonants to be heard, voiceless c are heard on voiced vowels

### Blank Verse

unrhymed iambic pentameter

Shakespeare wrote most of the lines in his play in blank verse

### Iamb

a unit of rhythm consisting of an unstressed syllable followed by a stress

ex - annoyed, pretend

1st syllables is usually unstressed (unaccented) and the 2nd one is stressed

can also consist a word w/ a single unstressed s followed by another word w/ a single stressed s

### Iamb (cont)

may consist a final unstressed s of a word then followed by a stressed s at the start of the next word

### Iambic Pentameter

pent = five iambs

meter = frequency of a rhythmic units

### Beat Poetry

famous writers - Ginsberg, Kerouac

rejected academic formalism of the American middle class, large free verses, often surrealistic (drastically realistic), and was influenced by jazz

### Sonnets

1st written in Italian, traditionally were love poems

remained true to the original length of 14 lines and to iambic pentameter

usually written in parts of a series, w/ each sonnet connected to the previous one, many could stand alone as a separate poems

can be divided into 2 sections: presents the theme, raises an issue or doubt 2: answers the question, solves the problem

2 kinds of sonnets: Italian (Petrarchan), English (Shakespeare) contains 3 quatrains and 1 couplet, rhyme scheme: abab cdcd efef gg

### Simile

direct comparison between 2 unlike things

introduced by the word "like" or "as"

creates a scene image that makes the 2 things seem similar

often compares an abstract thing/idea to a concrete thing/idea

ex - his hands were like wild birds

### Metaphor

acts in a similar way as similar but doesn't use the words "like" or "as"

the bridge between 2 things compared is the word "is" or "are"

ex - an aged man is a tattered coat upon a stick

### Juxtaposition

acts in the same way as simile & metaphor

no words are used to bridge the comparison

things compared are placed side by side, so reader mentally assumes a comparison

ex - black car rumbling at a red light; bull pawing the ground while red cape flutters

### Abstract

something separate from physical object

can't be seen, heard, smelled, touched or tasted, but are understood as real

ex - happiness, sweetness

### Concrete

physical objects that can be experienced from the 1 of the 5 senses

ex - roses, fries

### Imagist Poems

unfixed form, not a sonnet

variety, irregularity, individuality

free verse (no rhyme or rhythm)

strong visual image

expressions & communication of a momentary experience is most important

concreteness (real)