TYPES & ELEMENTS OF POETRY

There are many different types and elements of poetry. We will learn about just a few, including the following:

- Cinquain
- Concrete
- Imagist
- Magnetic
- Narrative
- Sonnet

CINQUAINS

Cinquains are in the same family of poetry as Haikus. Cinquains are short, five-line poems that call for a specific number of syllables or a particular part of speech for each line of verse.

Option #1

1-two syllables
2-four syllables
3-six syllables
4-eight syllables
5-two syllables

Option #2

1-one noun
2-two adjectives
3-three "ing" verbs
4-one phrase
5-one synonym (of line one)

EXAMPLES:

Option #1

Happy
Kind and Gentle
Laughing, Singing, Dancing
Silver linings on all dark clouds
Cheerful

Option #2

Fudge
Smooth and Creamy
Tasting, Eating, Loving
A fun fiesta in my mouth
Chocolate

CONCRETE

Concrete poems are written in the form of the object being talked about.

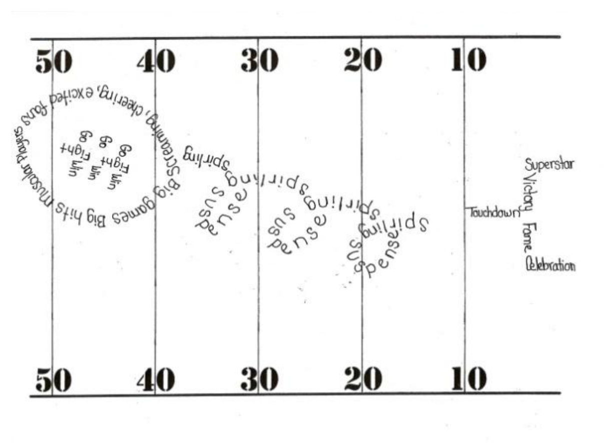
Free Verse: Poetry not written in a regular rhythmical pattern.

Symbol: Stands for or represents something else.

Simile: Compare two things using “like” or “as.”

Metaphor: Compare two things by saying that one thing IS, ARE, or WAS the other.

EXAMPLES:



Source: Bing Images (Concrete Poem Examples)

IMAGIST

The goal of imagist poetry is create a clear, vivid picture in the mind of the reader.

Imagism: represents emotions or impressions through highly concentrated imagery.

Modernism: deals with the modern world
Both imagist and modernist poetry have the following features:

- -direct
- -vivid picture
- -sparing words
- -concrete objects
- -common words
- -creating an image in the readers mind

Enjambment: Run-on lines where the sentence or clause continues for two or more lines with no punctuation at the end of the "enjambed" lines.

EXAMPLE:

The Red Wheelbarrow
By Williams Carlos Williams

So much depends
upon

a red wheel
barrow

glazed in rain
water

beside the white
chickens.

MAGNETIC

Magnetic poems are compiled by arranging ideas from a random bank of words.

Imagery: The use of words or phrases that appeal to one or more of the five senses.

-Visual: sight
-Auditory: sound
-Tactile: touch
-Gustatory: taste
-Olfactory: smell

Figurative Language: writing that is not meant to be taken literally

Personification: giving a nonhuman subject human characteristics

EXAMPLE:

Source: Bing Images (Magnetic Poetry)

NARRATIVE

Narrative poems tell a story about the speaker's experience.

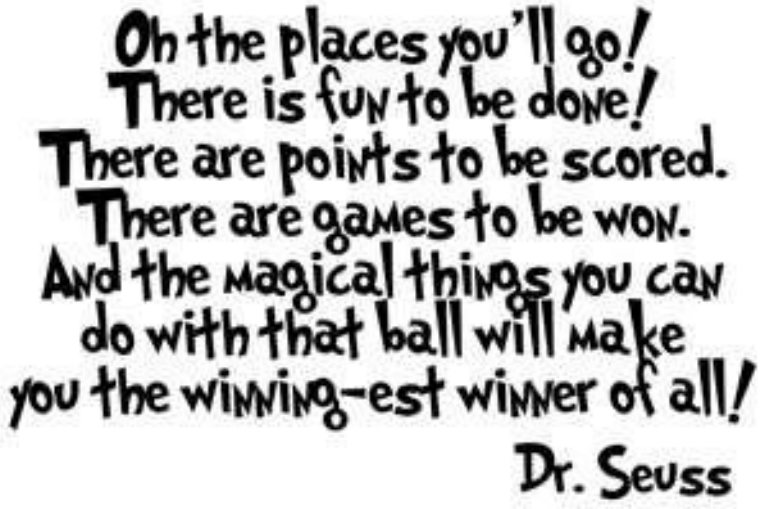
Speaker: imaginary voice a poet uses when writing a poem; character who tells the poem (not always the poet)

Stanza: formal division of lines in a poem (like a paragraph)

Metrical Verse: musical, rhythmical pattern determined by the number of stresses or beats in each line.

Theme: Central message or purpose, generally about life or human nature

EXAMPLE:



Source: Bing Images (Oh the Places You'll Go)

SHAKESPEAREAN SONNET

-14 Lines Long
-Written in Iambic Pentameter (pent=five)
(duh-DUH, duh-DUH, duh-DUH, duh-DUH, duh-DUH)
u / u / u / u / u /
- Specific Rhyme Scheme
ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
-3 Quatrains
-1 Couplet

FORMAT:

Title

Quatrain #1: introduce theme or problem
A
B
A
B

Quatrain #2: extend or explain the problem – complicate
C
D
C
D

Quatrain #3: twist
E
F
E
F

Volta – climax of the poem

Couplet: conclude and tie up
G
G

EXAMPLE:

Sonnet 116 – Let me not ...

by William Shakespeare

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove:
O no! it is an ever-fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come:
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

Source: Bing Images (Shakespearean Sonnet)