

Proseody

- ① Stanza: It is a combination of lines which forms a unit of any verse composition. It may convey a complete sense.
- ② Couplet: - Couplet is a stanza of two lines rhyming together. It forms a unit of a verse composition and conveys a complete sense.
Ex: "All human things are subject to decay
And when fate summons monarchs what stay?"
- ③ Heroic Couplet: It is a stanza of two iambic pentameter lines, rhyming together.
Ex: "All human things are subject to decay" must stay"
- ④ Triplet or Tercet: It is a stanza of three consecutive rhyming lines. It forms a unit of a poem.
Ex: "Silent, silent night
Ouend the holy light
Of thy torchest delight"
- ⑤ Terza Rima: It is a stanza of three lines rhyming in the form of a chain. The first and the third lines rhyme together. The second line rhymes with the first and the third lines of the next stanza.
Ex: Shelley used it in the "Triumph of life"
- ⑥ Gay's stanza: It consists of four lines all the lines in iambic tetrameter, rhyming alternately. It has been used by Gay.
- ⑦ Tennysonian stanza: It consists of four lines all the lines are in iambic tetrameter.
Ex: Tennyson's "In Memoriam" M.A.HAQUE
- ⑧ Ballad stanza: It consists of four lines. The first and the third lines are iambic tetrameter. The second and the fourth lines are in iambic trimeter. Scott used it in his
Ex: Scott used it in his "Ballad".
- ⑨ Rhyme Royal: It is a stanza of seven lines. All the lines are iambic pentameter.
Ex: Chaucer used it in "Clerk's Tale"
- ⑩ Ottava Rima: It is a stanza of eight lines, each in iambic pentameter.
Ex: Byron used it in "The Vision of Judgement"
- ⑪ The Spenserian stanza: It is a stanza of nine lines. The first eight lines are in iambic pentameter and the last one is in iambic hexameter.
Ex: Spenser used it in "Fairy Queen"

- (12) Single or Masculine Rhyme. When the last syllable of the first line of the stanza rhymes with that of the second, it is called Masculine Rhyme.
ex. decay
- (13) Double or Feminine Rhyme. When the last two syllables of the first line of the stanza rhyme with those of the second, it is called double Rhyme.
ex. The warren seen is ^{abay} faintling
The bleak wind is ^{abay} waiting.
- (14) Internal Rhyme. When there are rhymes within the lines, we call them internal rhymes.
ex. The east is bright with morning light.
- (15) Weak Rhyme. It is the rhyming of the syllable bearing strong accent with one having only a secondary accent.
ex. And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with daffodils.
- (16) Alexandria: It is a line of six iambic feet. It is used at the end of the Spenserian stanza. Alexander the Great has used it.
ex. "And now by winds and waves thy lifeless limbs are tossed."
- (17) Blank verse: It is a kind of verse which follows no rhyme pattern. It allows the lines to run into one another with greater freedom. Milton used it in Paradise Lost.
- (18) Free Verse or Verse Libre: It is a kind of verse in which no metrical pattern is followed. It gives greater freedom to the poet. It is the product of the modern poets.
- (19) Sprung Rhythm: It is scanning of a verse line solely by stress and not by syllables. G.M. Hopkins is its originator.
- (20) Caesura or Medial Pause. It is a point at which there is a stoppage of voice. A verse line falls into two parts at this point.
ex. "Not will your part, there all the honour lies."
- (21) Lyric. It is a popular form of poetry. It has a musical character. It is personal and appeals more to the heart than to the intellect.
ex. Shelley's 'To a Skylark'
- (22) Ode: It is the most common literary form in English Poetry. It is written in a form of address.
ex. Keats' Ode To A Nightingale.

M.A. HAQUE

- 23) Sonnet: It is a poem of fourteen lines. It is the most common form of English poetry. Almost all the great poets have composed Sonnets.
- 24) Petrarchian or Italian Sonnet: It is a poem of fourteen lines divided into two parts. The first part of eight lines is called Octave and the second part of six lines is called Sestet.
Ex. Derogio's My Native Land.
- 25) English or Shakespearean Sonnet: It is a poem of fourteen lines, divided into four parts. i.e. Three Quatrains and finally Couplet.
- 26) Elegy: It is most popular form of English poetic composition. It is written on the death of someone or in the memory of some departed soul.
Ex. Gray's 'Elegy' Written in Country Churchyard.
- 27) Ballad: It is a short narrative poem designed to be sung. Its usual themes are war and love.
Ex. Keali La Bella Dame Sans Merci
- 28) Epic: It is a long narrative poem. It describes the great deeds of the heroes or a race.
Ex. Milton's Paradise Lost.
- 29) Satire: It is a literary composition in which follies of some persons or an age are exposed and ridiculed. Its main purpose is the amendment of vices.
Ex. Swift's Gulliver Travels.
- 30) Lampoon: It is literary composition. It differs from satire that it is more bitter in tone and ridicules particular person.
Ex. Dryden's 'Mac Flecknoe'
- 31) Syllable: It is a word or a part of a word, which is uttered in one effort. It must have a vowel sound.
Ex: go, go-ing.
- 32) Iambic: It is a metre which has two syllables in a foot. The first syllable is unaccented and the second is accented. / u /
- 33) Trochee: It is a foot of two syllables of which the first is accented and the second is unaccented. / u /
- 34) Spondee: It is a foot of two syllables. Both the syllables are accented. // //
- 35) Pyrrhic: It is a foot of two syllables. Both the syllables are unaccented. Ex u u /
- 36) Dactyl: It is a foot of three syllables. Only the first syllable is accented and the second and the third are unaccented. / u u /
- 37) Anapaest: It is a foot of three syllables. Only the third syllable is accented. The first and the second syllables are unaccented. u u /
- 38) Amphibrach: It is a foot of three syllables. Only the second syllable is accented. u / u /