

- It creates music or harmony
- It gives the poem its shape
- It serves a unifying agent, creating a unified poem, both in thought and form.

THE NUMBER OF FEET IN A LINE OF POETRY:

1. MONOMETER >>>>>>>>> ONE FOOT
2. DIMETER >>>>>>>>>>>> TWO FEET
3. TRIMETER >>>>>>>>>>>>> THREE FEET
4. TETREMETER >>>>>>>>>>>>> FOUR FEET
5. PENTAMETER >>>>>>>>>>>>> FIVE FEET
6. HEXAMETER(ALEXANDRITE)>> SIX FEET
7. HEPTAMETER >>>>>>>>>>>>> SEVEN FEET
8. OCTAMETER >>>>>>>>>>>>>> EIGHT FEET

THE MOST COMMON METERS ARE TETRAMETER AND PENTAMETER

TYPE OF FEET;

Iambic: composed of two syllables unstressed followed by stressed (v , -)

Ex: (correct)

Trochaic: composed of two syllables stressed followed by unstressed (-,v)

Ex: (accent)

Dactylic: composed of three syllables, one stressed followed by two unstressed (-, v, v) Ex: (happiense).

Anapaestic: composed of three syllables, two unstressed followed by one stressed (v, v, -) Ex: (interrupt)

Spondaic: composed of two syllables both are stressed (-, -) Ex: (heartbreak)

End-stopped line: occurs when the sense stops at the end of a line of poetry.

Run-on line: occurs when the sense of the line carries over to next line.

THE MAIN TYPES OF POETRY:

1. **Lyrical poetry:** - pure lyric

-ode lyric

-didactic lyric

-Sonnet lyric

-Elegy lyric

2. **Narrative poetry**

3. **Dramatic poetry**

LYRICAL POETRY

1. **Lyric:** is a short poem which express the poet's feelings, moods and ideas in musical language.

THE THEMES OF LYRICS ARE: Love, Death, Beauty, Friendship and freedom.

What are the essential features of a lyric?

-It should be simple, musical, expressing a single thought, mood or feeling.

A LYRIC HAS NO FIXED FORM AND ITS LENGTH VANIES FROM VERY FEW LINES TO A HUNDRED OF LINES.

What adds music to a song?

-The use of repetition either of certain words or phases.

2. **Pure lyric:** A simple lyric with simple rhyme schemes treating emotion.
3. **Ode lyric:** A solemn lyric poem, often along one written in an elevated style, treating a serious subject.
4. **Didactic lyric:** Is a lyric when the writer aims to teach a lesson or to present a view.
5. **Elegy:** Is a song of mourning, expressing grief and sorrow for a particular person or a general occasion.
6. **Pastoral poem:** Is a poem that deals with the countryside and the life of shepherds in idealistic manner.
7. **Sonnet:** is a short poem of fourteen lines, in the first eight lines are called the "the octave" in which the problem or the dilemma is given, while the last six lines are called "the sestet" in which the solution to the problem is given.
8. **Sonnet-sequence:** is a group of sonnets having a common theme or addressed to an individual, and usually dealing with love.

The Passionate Shepherd to His Love
By Christopher Mariow.

The First stanza

In the first stanza the poem is a pastoral poem written by the English poet Christopher Mariow. The Shepherd here invites his beloved to come and

live with him in the countryside he promises her to enjoy their time in the valleys Hills Wood and fields and then they will climb the mountains. The rhyme scheme here is (aa,bb).

The second stanza

The second stanza the Shepherd tells his beloved to sit on the Rocks by the shallow Rivers to watch the shepherd's feeds their sheep then he tells her that they will enjoy their time listening to the melodious birds.

In this stanza the poets keeps pursuing his beloved to come to the Countryside to have fun and pleasure the rhyme scheme here is (aa bb).

The third stanza

In the third stanza the Shepherd promises his beloved to make her a bed of roses surrounded by 1000 of fragment passes of flowers and also says that he will make a cup of flour and a kettle all embodied by leaves of Myrtle

Rhyme scheme (aa bb) incomplete rhyme or eye-rhyme.

The fourth stanza

The fourth stanza he uses his exaggeration to convince her to come and live with him he says that he will make a gun of the purest war which is taking from pretty lamps he also says that he will make slippers for the cold with buckles of the purest gold once more of the poet uses hyperbole in the stanza just to proceed his beloved to come to the Countryside rhyme scheme (aa bb) and completes rhyme or eye-rhyme.

The passionate Shepherd to His Love

This olve lyric is written in the pastoral tradition. The pastoral poem deals with the countryside and the life of shepherds, usually in an idealistic manner. The shepherds have no other work than composing verses and songs.

Come live with me and be my love
And we will all the pleasures prove
That valleys, groves, hills and fields,
Woods, or steepy mountain yields.

And we will sit upon the rocks,
Seeing the shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals

And I will make thee beds of roses
And a thousand fragrant posies,
A cup of flowers, and a kirtle
Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle.

A gown made of the finest wool
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold.

A belt of straw and ivy buds
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move
Come live with me, and be my love.

The Shepherds' swains shall dance and sing
For thy delight each May morning;
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me and be my love.

come

(Christopher Marlowe, 1564-93)

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