

Student Analysis of Metric Poetry, Free Verse, or Sonnet...

Minimum Word Count – 150 per analysis!
Each Analysis is Worth 16 points total!

In your analysis, answer the following four questions:

1.) (Worth 2 pt.) *Who Created this Poetic Work and When?*

2.) (Worth 4 pts.) *What Type of Poetry Is It?*

Be specific, for example:

Is it Lyric Poetry, Dramatic Poetry, Epic Poetry, A Ballade, etc...

Is it Classic, Modern, Abstract, etc...

Is it Free Verse, Metric Poetry, a Sonnet:

- English (Shakespearian) Sonnet – *explain why you think so!*
- Spenserian Sonnet – *explain why you think so!*
- Italian (Petrarchan) Sonnet – *explain why you think so!*

If Metric, What Type of Meter:

- Iambic - two syllables, with the long or stressed syllable following the short or unstressed syllable.
- Trochaic - two syllables, with the short or unstressed syllable following the long or stressed syllable.
- Anapestic - three syllables, with the first two short or unstressed and the last long or stressed.
- Dactylic - three syllables, with the first one long or stressed and the other two short or unstressed.
- Other Forms – or combinations...

If it is a Rhyming Poem, What Type of Rhyme - (and describe the Rhyme Scheme or distances between rhymes) - 'abab cdcd efed gg'

- perfect: *sight and flight, deign and gain, madness and sadness.*
- imperfect: a rhyme between a stressed and an unstressed syllable. (*wing, caring*)
- masculine: a rhyme in which the stress is on the final syllable of the words. (*rhyme, sublime*)
- feminine: a rhyme in which the stress is on the penultimate (second from last) syllable of the words. (*picky, tricky*)
- dactylic: a rhyme in which the stress is on the antepenultimate (third from last) syllable ("cacophonies", "Aristophanes")
- syllabic: a rhyme in which the last syllable of each word sounds the same but does not necessarily contain vowels. (*cleaver, silver, or pitter, patter*)
- semirhyme: a rhyme with an extra syllable on one word. (*bend, ending*)
- oblique (or slant): a rhyme with an imperfect match in sound. (*green, fiend; one, thumb*)
- assonance: matching vowels. (*shake, hate*) Assonance is sometimes used to refer to slant rhymes.
- consonance: matching consonants. (*rabies, robbers*)
- half rhyme (or sprung rhyme): matching final consonants. (*bent, ant*)
- alliteration (or head rhyme): matching initial consonants. (*short, ship*)
- sight (or eye), or similarity in spelling but not in sound, as with *cough, bough, or love, move.*
- end rhyme: a rhyme in the final syllable(s) of a verse (the most common kind)
- internal rhyme: When a word at the end of the line rhymes with a word in the interior of the line.
- Other Forms – or combinations...

3.) (Worth 6 pts.) *What is Your Personal Interpretation of the Poetry?*

(what is the general theme; more specifically, what do you think the creator of the piece is trying to convey through the imagery, through the rhyme scheme or rhythm, through specific words used; how does it make you feel, what images, or connections, does it conjure up in your mind...)

4.) (Worth 4 pts.) *Why did You Choose this Poetic Piece?*

(why do you enjoy it, what lines or imagery will you remember or take away with you from the piece...)