

Peter | , Peter | pumpkin | -eater |
^{τ 1 δ} 1 ^τ 2 [^] 3 ^τ 4

Had a | wife and | couldn't | keep her |
^{τ δ / τ δ} ^{τ τ /} ^{τ τ / τ δ} ^{τ τ / τ}

This line consists of four feet. It has a pattern of a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable; it is a

Ex (3): Dactyl: It consists of a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables.

"Take her up | tenderly"
^{τ τ / τ δ /} ^{τ δ / τ δ /}

Ex (4): Spondee: consists of two stressed syllables.

"Wait, wait"
^{τ τ /} ^{τ τ /}
 "Smart lad"
^{τ τ / τ δ /}

6-Form (Organization of a Poem):

It is also called the *external arrangement* or *stanza form*. Every poem has a form. The poet can arrange his/her poem so that you will read it as s/he wants you to read it. There are two broad kinds of form into which a poem may be cast: a **patterned form** or a **non-patterned form**.

A* Patterned/ Stanzaic Form:

A series of stanzas or repeated units having the same number of lines, usually the same metrical pattern and often an identical rhyme scheme. The stanza could either be:

a 1-**Fixed:** any set of regularly rhyming and metrically patterned verse.

Examples:

○ **The Sonnet:**

The sonnet is a very popular form in English poetry. It is a *fourteen-line* poem (iambic pentameter) which can be arranged in two conventional ways. First, there is the **Petrarchan** or **Italian sonnet** which derives its name from the medieval Italian writer Petrarch. The other form is the **Shakespearian Sonnet** or **English sonnet**.

*Other forms of stanzas include:

○ **Couplet:** two-line stanza (aa)