

- *Triplet*: three-line stanza (aaa)
- *Quatrain*: four-line stanza (aaaa, abab, abba, aabb, abac)
- *Sestet*: six-line stanza
- *Septet*: seven-line stanza
- *Octave*: eight-line stanza

a₂ -**Non-fixed**: arranged to one form or another, which could be achieved sometimes by building upon any of the fixed ones, sometimes depending on the poet's whim.

B* Non-patterned Form (continuous): the lines follow one another without any stanzaic arrangement; the only breaks being dictated by units of meaning as paragraphs are in prose.

b₁- **Blank verse**: unrhymed iambic pentameter lines. Most drama written in the Renaissance in England was composed in blank verse, especially Shakespeare's plays.

b₂- **Free verse**: Twentieth century poetry or modern poetry does not adhere strictly to a pattern of rhyme or meter as we have seen so far. Free verse which has become predominant means that this form of verse does not have lines that are equal in length or that have a regular meter.

NB:

It is argued that this flexibility allows poets the freedom to create their own forms to suit their own purposes and to create the effect that they want in their poetry.

7-The Poetry of Thematic Form:

Poetry can be classified not only according^{to} the *external* form but according the *internal* form (ideas, themes) as well. Certain forms of poetry have been used to express themes which can be broadly grouped together. For *example*, the Ode, the Ballad, the Elegy, the Pastoral, the Lyric, the Epicetc.

- **Lyric**: was originally a song performed and accompanied by a lyre (a musical instrument) but has now come to mean a songlike poem or a short poem expressing personal feeling.