

Do Now

1. Would you like to go with Miss Parker and (I, me)?

2. Tense means time.

Present: Jim **cooks** for his parents.

Past: Jim **cooked** for his parents.

Future: Jim **will cook** for his parents.

Write the tense:

a. He **will play** polo next weekend.

b. A spitz puppy **played** with a chew bone.

c. Their neighbor **plays** the sitar.



What is a Sonnet?

- ▶ Take a few minutes to look at the text and notice any features.
- ▶ Some hints:
 - ▶ Number of lines (not including the epithet at the beginning).
 - ▶ Rhyme scheme



Please copy down the first two lines

My mother's mother, widowed very young

Of her first love, and of that love's first fruit,

Please draw a line between each syllable
and count the number of syllables in each
line.

Other types of rhythm

1. Iamb (**x /**)

This is the most commonly used. It consists of two syllables. The first syllable is not stressed while the second syllable is stressed. Such as “compare” in
“Shall **I compare** thee to a summer’s day?”

2. Trochee (**/ x**)

A trochee is type of poetic foot which is usually used in English poetry. It has two syllables. The first syllable is strongly stressed while the second syllable is unstressed, as given below.
“**Tell** me not, in **mournful numbers**”

(*Psalm of Life* by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow)

3. Spondee (**//**)

Spondee is a poetic foot which has two syllables that are consecutively stressed.
For example:

“**White founts** falling in the **Courts of** the sun”

Dactyl (/ x x)

Dactyl is made up of three syllables. The first syllable is stressed and the remaining two syllables are not stressed such as the word “**marvelous**”. For example:

“This is the forest **primeval**. The **murmuring** pines and the hemlocks,”

(*Evangeline by Longfellow*)

The words “primeval” and “murmuring” show dactyls in this line.

5. Anapest (x x /)

Anapests are totally opposites of the dactyls. They have three syllables; where the first two syllables are not stressed while the last syllable is stressed. For example:

“Twas the **night** before **Christmas**, and all **through** the house,”



Rhythm

- ▶ Pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- ▶ Each unit of meter is known as a **foot**.
- ▶ An unstressed followed by a stressed syllable is called an **iamb**.
- ▶ If you have ten syllables alternating unstressed then stressed, you have 5 **iambic feet**.
- ▶ This is known as **iambic pentameter**.



Features of a Sonnet

- ▶ 14 lines
- ▶ Set rhyming pattern, usually
ABAB CDCD EFEF GGG
- ▶ Set rhythm, often iambic pentameter
- ▶ Considered to be one of the most
formal and structured types of
poems.



Group Work

► At your tables, read the poem and determine the themes and messages.





Compare Texts

- ▶ Why would the poet use such a structured form for this poem? (How does it relate to the subject of the poem, her grandmother?)
- ▶ What do you notice about the form of “Chicago”? Why do you think Sandburg chose that form for his poem.



Free Verse

- ▶ “Chicago” is written in free verse.
- ▶ Free Verse has no set rhyme and no set rhythm.



Exit Ticket

► I'm taking a poll of my classes. Did you enjoy “Chicago” or “Find Work” more? Explain why.