

RHYTHM FOR BEGINNERS

Rhythm occurs at regular intervals in verse. It is created by the use of syllable patterns.

Some syllables are like teachers i.e. STRESSED
Some syllables are like pupils i.e. UNSTRESSED



Here are some examples:

$\overset{\cup}{a}rr\underline{a}nge$	iambus	iambic
$\underline{h}o\underline{l}y^{\cup}$	trochee	trochaic
$\underline{d}i\underline{n}g-\underline{d}o\underline{n}g$	spondee	spondaic
$\overset{\cup}{r}e\underline{i}n\underline{f}o\underline{r}c\underline{e}$	anapaest	anapaestic
$\underline{f}e\underline{a}r\underline{l}e\underline{s}s\underline{l}y^{\cup}$	dactyl	dactylic
$\overset{\cup}{i}l\underline{l}e\underline{g}a\underline{l}^{\cup}$	amphibrach	amphibraic

A line of one foot is a monometer.

A line of two feet is a dimeter.

A line of three feet is a trimeter.

A line of four feet is a tetrameter.

A line of five feet is a pentameter.

A line of six feet is a hexameter.

A line of seven feet is a heptameter.

A line of eight feet is an octometer.

A line with a final extra unaccented syllable is called hypermetrical.

A line with a final incomplete foot is called catalectic.

S'EASY, INNIT?