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## What is rhyme and rhythm in poetry

Rhyme is the correspondence of sound between words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry. Rhythm is the measured flow of words and phrases as measured by the relation of long and short or stressed and unstressed syllables.Click to see full answer Also, is Rhythm and rhyme the same?The concept of 'rhythm and rhyme' refers to a pattern of rhymes that is created by using words that produce the same, or similar sounds. Rhythm and rhyme together refer to the recurrence of similar sounds in prose and poetry, creating a musical, gentle effect.Secondly, what is rhyme rhythm as found in the poem? Rhythm is the pattern of language in a line of a poem, marked by the stressed and unstressed syllables in the words. Rhyme, on the other hand, is the matching up of sounds and syllables, usually at the end of lines. Together, they make up the framework of many poems and help to separate poetry from prose writing. People also ask, what word rhymes with rhythm? Rhythm Rhymes 23 One-Syllable Rhymes of Rhythm. bunchumcomecumbdrumdumblumqumhumumumumblumpumbrhrumbrumscumslumsomestrumsunsumwumthrumthumb. 182 Two-Syllable Rhymes of Rhythm. 153 Three-Syllable Rhymes of Rhythm. 259 Four-Syllable Rhymes of Rhythm. 139 Five-Syllable Rhymes of Rhythm. 53 Six-or-More Syllable Rhymes of Rhythm. What is the mean of rhythm? Definition of Rhythm The word rhythm is derived from rhythmos (Greek) which means, "measured motion." Rhythm is a literary device that demonstrates the long and short patterns through stressed and unstressed syllables, particularly in verse form. Rhythm is the beat and pace of a poem and is created by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. It helps in strengthening the meaning and ideas of the poem. It lies between a certain range of regularity, of specific language features of sound. It is readily discriminated by the ear and the mind, having as it works on a physiological basis. It directly affects the temporal structure of the poem. Rhythm is important for the highly organized sense of poetry.The presence of rhythmic patterns heightens emotional response and affords the reader a sense of balance. Meter often equated with the rhythm, is perhaps more accurately described as a method of organizing a poem's rhythm. To define the rhythm, we should be aware of the presence of beat or metrical units. There are five metrical unite in the English language. You can get their detail from . Here are some examples of rhythm:Lines Written in Dejection - William Butler YeatsWhen have I last looked on The round green eyes and the long wavering bodies Of the dark leopards of the moon? All the wild witches, those most noble ladiesThe above lines are the example of slant rhyme, since 'moon' and 'on' don't rhyme perfectly but end in the same consonant, while 'bodies' and 'ladies' don't use the same sound in their stressed syllables but end with identical unstressed syllables. The poet has also used alliteration in the phrase 'wild witches'.Wrath Of Kane - Big Daddy KaneCause I can never let 'em on top of me I play 'em out like a game of Monopoly Let 'em speed around the board like an Astro Then send 'em to jail for trying to pass Go Shaking 'em up, breaking 'em up, taking no stuff But it still ain't loud enoughThe example is dactylic because the final three syllables of both lines rhyme and have the same stress pattern, whereas the third and fourth line is double because the final two syllables of the lines rhyme and share the same stress pattern. This example has slant rhymes not through simple pair of words, but by sometimes matching sets of words.The Tyger - William Blake'Tyger! Tyger! Burning bright In the forest of the night, What immortal hand or eye Could frame thy fearful symmetry?The trochees are perfectly used by the poet. Here the first syllables of the words 'tyger', 'burning' and 'forest' are stressed whereas second syllables are unstressed.Ocean - Pery NunezO how beautiful is the ocean. Why don't you C ompare it to the fish's swimming motion? E ven in a fishtank you can compare A fish's swimming motion. Even in a turtle N otion, you can find a fish's swimming motion.The rhythm of the second and third verses starts with lazy dactylic waves, matches their content. Further, there is a use of goofy, attention-drawing rhyme in 'turtle notion and swimming motion.The Tempest - William ShakespeareFull fathom five thy father lies; Of his bones are coral made; Those are pearls that were his eyes: Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth suffer a sea change Into something rich and strange. Sea nymphs hourly ring his knell: Ding-dong.In the second line, the curt trochaic tetrameter is used. The initial spondee- an accent formed of two hard syllables next to each other. 'Father' and 'fathom' are closed in sounds, underscore the father's fate. The hard 'c' of coral harmonizes the hardness of bones. In the 3rd line, every sound can be held in the mouth which expresses the slow transformation of soft eyes to pearl. In the 5th line, the spondaic sea change stands out rhythmically as a variation.The Courage The Mother Had - Edna St. VincentOh, if instead, she'd left to me The thing she took into the grave! That courage like a rock, which she Has no more need of, and I have.The above lines follow the pattern of four iambs in each line. We can feel the catchy rhythm because first, the poet sets the rhythm and then breaks it in the last few syllables. It makes this poem smooth and more melodious.Daffodils - William WordsworthI Wandered Lonely as a Cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.This poem is presented in a fairly simple form. Consisting of four stanzas with six lines each, this twenty-four line poem exemplifies the iambic tetrameter style. This form is specifically employed by the poet who wishes to generate light, 'carefree' mood for their piece, making the poem easily accessible to multiple audiences.Fire and Ice - Robert FrostSome say the world will end in fire, Some say in ice. From what I've tasted of desire I hold with those who favor fire. But if it had to perish twice, I think I know enough of hate To say that for destruction ice Is also great And would suffice.This poem is written in iambic tetrameter. For example, lines 1 ,3,4,5,6 and 7, and iambic dimeter in lines 2, 8 and 9. The rhythm divides the poem into two proper sections while linking the two. Line 5 is a pivot.Will There Really Be a Morning - Emily DickinsonWill there really be a morning Is there such a thing as a day? Could I see it from the mountains If I were as tall as they? Has it feel like water lilies? Has it feathers like a bird? Is it brought from famous countriesIn this poem, the speaker is feeling dejected, thinking if there could be hope or a morning again. Here the trochees are used, which are giving strength to the poem. In the first stanza, the accented syllables are emphasized. The words 'I' is unstressed with different feet as underlined.Road Not Taken - Robert FrostTwo roads diverged in a yellow wood And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in under growth...Anapest meter is quicker and lighter than iambic. The spondee on 'Two Roads' reinforces the equal value of each road. Frost's meters reinforce the meaning of the poem. He mixes the meter from line to line for dramatic effect along with several syllables. A rhyme consists of the repetition, in the rhyming words, of the last stressed vowel and of all the speech sounds following that vowel: late-fate; follow-hollow. End rhymes are by far the most frequent type and occur at the end of a verse-line, whereas internal rhymes occur within a verse-line. A rhyme that consists of a single stressed syllable is known as a masculine rhyme: still-hill, bore-more. A rhyme that consists of a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable is a feminine rhyme: ending-bending. A feminine rhyme, since it involves the repetition of two syllables, is also known as a double rhyme and a triple rhyme involves three syllables (comparison-garrison) and usually possesses a comic quality. Meter is the recurrence, in regular units, of a prominent feature in the sequence of speech-sounds of a language. There are four main types of meter in European languages:1) In classical Greek and Latin, the meter was quantitative; that is, it was established by the relative duration of the utterance of a syllable, and consisted of a recurrent pattern of long and short syllables.2) In French and many other Romance languages, the meter is syllabic, depending on the number of syllables within a line of verse, without regard to the fall of the stresses.3) In the older Germanic languages, including Old English, the meter is accentual, depending on the number of stressed syllables within a line, without regard to the number of intervening unstressed syllables.4) The fourth type of meter, combining the features of the two preceding types, is accentual-syllabic, in which the metric units consist of a recurrent pattern of stresses on a recurrent number of syllables. The stress-and-syllable type has been the predominant meter of English poetry since the 14th century. In all sustained spoken English we sense a rhythm; that is, a recognisable though varying pattern in the beat of the stresses, or accents, (the more forcefully uttered, hence louder syllables), in the stream of speech-sounds. In meter, this rhythm is structured into a recurrence of regular - that is, approximately equivalent - units of stress pattern. Compositions written in meter are also known as verse (poetry). It is possible to distinguish a number of degrees of syllabic stress in English speech, but the most common and generally useful fashion of analysing and classifying the standard English meters is 'binary.' That is, we distinguish only two categories - strong stress and weak stress - and group the syllables into metric feet according to the patterning of these two degrees. A foot is the combination of a strong stress and the associated weak stress or stresses which make up the recurrent metric unit of a line. The relatively stronger-stressed syllable is called, for short, 'stressed'; the relatively weaker-stressed syllables are called 'light,' or most commonly, 'unstressed.' The four standard feet distinguished in English are:1) Iambic (the noun is 'iamb'): an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.2) Anapestic (the noun is 'anapest'): two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable.3) Trochaic (the noun is 'trochee'): a stressed followed by an unstressed syllable.4) Dactylic (the noun is 'dactyl'): a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables.An iamb is by far the most commonest English foot. A metric line is named according to the number of feet composing it:monometer: one footdimeter: two feettrimeter: three feettetrameter: four feetpentameter: five feethexameter: six feet (an Alexandrine is a line of six iambic feet)heptameter: seven feet Rhythm is quite literally the heartbeat of a poem and serves as the backdrop from which the ideas and imagery can flow. Rhyme is the musicality behind the words and the way the phrases come together. These two elements represent the framework of poems and the techniques that set poetry apart from other prose writing. Rhythm creates the pattern of language in a line of a poem, marked by the stressed and unstressed syllables in the words. A foot in poetry refers to a stressed/unstressed syllable, and meter counts the number of feet in a line. The most famous rhythm is iambic pentameter, which is found in most of Shakespeare's writing. The word iamb means the foot is in the pattern of unstressed/stressed, and pentameter means there are five feet, or sets of syllables in each line. Why is Rhythm Important?Rhythm is essential to poetry because it is a mirror of life. Nature expects a rhythm, as evidenced by the change from day to night, or the order of the seasons. This contributes to the pleasure of the reader; rhythm is what we expect from music, from nature, and certainly from poetry. Cacophony opposes rhythm, and is abrupt to the ear. RhymeRhyme is the matching up of sounds and syllables, usually at the end of lines. External rhyme is the rhyming of words at the end of lines. Shel Silverstein's poetry is a great example of this. And "The Raven," by Edgar Allan Poe, incorporates internal rhyme in "Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary." This means that two words rhyme within the same line, in this case dreary and weary. Why is Rhyme Important?Rhyme functions in much the same way as rhythm. It keeps the poem in harmony, and a rhyme scheme helps the audience to understand what is coming. Rhyme scheme can be figured by looking at the last word in each line and assigning a letter. The last word in the first line gets an "a." The last word in the second line, if it rhymes, also gets an "a." If a word does not rhyme, it gets the next letter, "b" in this case. Discerning the rhyme scheme is important because the pattern brings the poem to life and helps the audience feel connected. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Rhyme vs Rhythm • Rhyming is the practice of choosing similar sounding words at the ends of the alternate lines of a poem. • Rhythm is an audible pattern or effect that is created by introducing pauses or stressing certain words in the poem. Rhyme, rhythm, meter, alliteration etc. are some important elements of a poem. Both rhyme and rhythm pertain to elements that are important for the ears of the listener. If you recall, poetry itself is thoughtful expression of ideas in few words to convey deep emotions and feelings. Rhyme and rhythm make it easier for the listener to pay attention to a poetry that would otherwise look very similar to a verse. Despite similaritiesbetween rhythm and rhyme, there are also differences that will be talked about in this article. Rhyme What do you think of when you hear the word rhyme? Nursery rhymes, right? Used in this context, rhyme refers to small poems taught to kids in kindergarten and nursery classes that have a small story expressed in a beautiful and exciting manner making use of similar sounding words after alternate lines in these poems. Matching of sounds of words is what makes rhyme possible. Children who cannot even speak a language evince great interest in poems that rhyme because they look interesting and catchy to them. Jingle, nursery rhymes, even numbers come easily to children when they are taught with matching sounds. If you remember the nursery rhyme One two, buckle my shoe, you know what I mean. It is interesting to see that other concepts too become easier to grasp by little children when they are taught using rhymes. Take a look at the following example. Columbus sailed the ocean blue In fourteen hundred ninety two Before the invention of books and the printing press, it was rhymes alone that helped people remember things easily. The great saying and proverbs of ancient times are all expressed in rhymes. Take a look. Early to be and early to rise Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise Rhythm Rhythm is an audible pattern that is created by stressing certain words in a poem. Accentuating, elongating, or twisting the tongue to create an audible pattern is what is meant by rhythm. You can easily understand the meaning of rhythm by tapping your feet to the effect created in this manner by the person singing a poem. It is only through singing or reading out aloud that one can get the rhythm of a poem. It is the intervals created between words using stress that is the rhythm of a poem. It is the rhythm of a poem that compels us to tap our feet or clap along with the beats of the poem. Rhyme vs. Rhythm • Rhyme and rhythm are important elements of a poem that make the poem appealing to the listener. • Rhyming is the practice of choosing similar sounding words at the ends of the alternate lines of a poem. • Rhythm is an audible pattern or effect that is created by introducing pauses or stressing certain words in the poem. • It is easy to spot rhyme by catching the similar sounding words as in nursery rhymes. • Rhythm creates a flow that makes it easier to follow a poem.



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