

Spring Semester Poetry Types

Rhyme Poetry - end rhymes following a specific rhyme scheme or pattern

Limerick - five-line, humorous poem, following AABBA rhyme scheme

Haiku - three-line, non-rhyme poem, following 5-7-5 syllable pattern

Tanka - five-line, non-rhyme poem, following 5-7-5-7-7 syllable pattern

Pensée - five-line, non-rhyme poem. Each line structured as follows:

1. Subject (2 syllables)
2. Description (4 syllables)
3. Action (7 syllables)
4. Setting (8 syllables)
5. Final thought (6 syllables)

Diamante - seven-line poem comparing two contrasting words. Each line structured as follows:

1. Noun (opposite line 7)
2. Two adjectives describing line 1
3. Three -ing words describing line 1
4. Four nouns, two about line 1, two about line 7
5. Three -ing verbs describing line 7
6. Two adjectives describing line 7
7. Noun (opposite line 1)

Personification Poem - includes multiple examples of personification, nine or more lines, two stanzas

Alliteration Poem - most of the words in each line begin with the same sound

Acrostic Poem - subject of poem written in caps down the side of a page, letters of the word used for the first lettering each line

Concrete Poem - communicate the poem's meaning through shape created by the words and letters

Free Verse Poem - no set form, rhyme scheme, or structure, uses variety of figurative language

Shakespearean Sonnet - 14 lines, rhyme scheme (ABAB CDCD EFEF GG), written in iambic pentameter (5 feet (iambs), 10 syllables per line)