


Shakespearean sonnet structure pdf

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Shakespearean Sonnet Structure

- There are fourteen lines in a Shakespearean sonnet. The first twelve lines are divided into three quatrains with four lines each. In the three quatrains the poet establishes a theme or problem and then resolves it in the final two lines, called the couplet. The rhyme scheme of the quatrains is abab cdcd efef. The couplet has the rhyme scheme gg. This sonnet structure is commonly called the English sonnet or the Shakespearean sonnet.

SONNET Structure

WHAT IT IS:

14 lines
10 syllables (iambic pentameter)
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10 syllables (iambic pentameter)

WHAT IS A SONNET?

A sonnet is a 14-line poem written in iambic pentameter. There are two main types of sonnets: English & Italian.

ITALYAN Sonnet

- 14 lines of iambic pentameter
- Each line is 10 syllables, in a pattern of unstressed (marked) and stressed (marked) syllables
- Divided into 4 main sections:
 - Quatrain (4 lines)
 - Sestet (6 lines)
 - Octet (8 lines)
 - Couplet (2 lines)
- Meaning of structure:
 - Quatrain sets a story, introduces a problem, or poses a question
 - Sestet responds, usually to resolve the situation in the quatrain
 - Octet responds, usually to resolve the situation in the quatrain
 - Couplet provides the final resolution
- Rhyme scheme:
 - Quatrain: ABBA
 - Sestet: CDECDE or DCCEDC (or other variations)
 - Octet: EDEF
 - Couplet: GG

ENGLISH Sonnet

- 14 lines of iambic pentameter
- Each line is 10 syllables, in a pattern of unstressed (marked) and stressed (marked) syllables
- Divided into 4 main sections:
 - Quatrain (4 lines)
 - Quatrain (4 lines)
 - Quatrain (4 lines)
 - Couplet (2 lines)
- Meaning of structure:
 - Quatrain sets a story, introduces a problem, or poses a question
 - Quatrain responds, usually to resolve the situation in the quatrain
 - Quatrain responds, usually to resolve the situation in the quatrain
 - Couplet provides the final resolution
- Rhyme scheme:
 - Quatrain 1: ABAB
 - Quatrain 2: CDCD
 - Quatrain 3: EFEF
 - Couplet: GG

Shakespearean Sonnet Structure

- Almost always follows the 14 line structure of:
 - Three 4 line quatrains
 - Iambic pentameter rhyming couplet
- Follows the rhyme scheme of:
 - abab cdcd efef gg
- The 3rd quatrain marks the "Volta" or shift in tone of the poem and where the poet expresses a revelation or epiphany
- The couplet usually provides the theme of the sonnet

1. Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
2. Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
3. Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
4. And summer's lease hath all too short a date;

5. Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
6. And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
7. And every fair from fair sometime declines,
8. By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;

9. But thy eternal summer shall not change,
10. Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
11. Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
12. When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st;

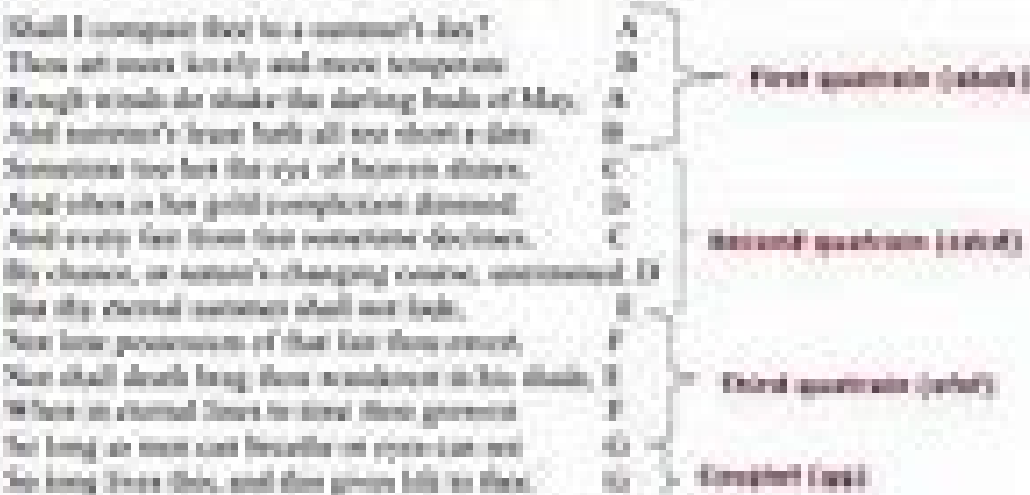
13. So long as men can breathe and eyes can see,
14. So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

Summer

You

Sample Shakespearean Sonnet

In Sonnet 18, the first five lines reflect on the theme of his writings, and the last two lines bring the sonnet to a conclusion.



What is the stanzaic structure of a shakespearean sonnet. Poetic structure of a shakespearean sonnet. What is the structure of a shakespearean sonnet. Shakespearean sonnet structure pdf. What is the stanzaic structure of a shakespearean sonnet 29.

1When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,2I all alone beweep my outcast state,3And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,4And look upon myself and curse my fate,5Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,6Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,7Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,8With what I most enjoy contented least;9Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,10Haply I think on thee, and then my state,11Like to the lark at break of day arising12From sullen earth sings hymns at heaven's gate;13 For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings14 That then I scorn to change my state with kings. © Jan R Published: December 2014 Against the black void, looms the lunar sphere. Hungry ghosts haunt, satisfied by fright. Oh my! The children's faces blanch in fear. And thus the small summit embodies white. Dwindle do the autumn leaves to the ground. From the fire, the cold meets its warm demise. Halloween's favorite gourd, carved and round And thus the middle is where orange lies. Farms and tractor-pulled rides, hay is handy. The black cat's eerie eyes gleam from its face. The vegetable tastes not like the candy. And thus concludes yellow to form the base. White, orange, and yellow make something sweet. Enjoy some candy corn, Halloween's treat! Lesson Plans by Rebecca Ray Plays first originated in ancient Greece. Aristotle was one of the first to write about drama and describe its three segments: beginning, middle, and end. Over time, dramas evolved, the Roman poet, Horace advocated for five acts, and many centuries later, a German playwright, Gustav Freytag, developed the five-act structure commonly used today to analyze classical and Shakespearean dramas. The pattern of this five-act structure can be seen in the familiar plot diagram: The Three Act Structure Aristotle believed that every piece of poetry or drama must have a beginning, middle and end. These divisions were developed by the Roman, Aelius Donatus, and called Protasis, Epitasis, and Catastrophe. The three-act structure has seen a revival in recent years, as cinema blockbusters and hit TV shows have adopted it. The Five Act Structure The five act structure expands the classical divisions and can be overlaid on a traditional plot diagram, as it follows the same five parts. Shakespearean plays especially are known for following this structure. In the illustration above, the narrative arc of the Plot Diagram is between the Five Act Structure (top) and Aristotle's divisions (bottom). Format of a Five Act Structure Here, the audience learns the setting (Time/Place), characters are developed, and a conflict is introduced. The action of this act leads the audience to the climax. It is common for complications to arise, or for the protagonist to encounter obstacles. This is the turning point of the play. The climax is characterized by the highest amount of suspense. The opposite of Rising Action, in the Falling Action the story is coming to an end, and any unknown details or plot twists are revealed and wrapped up. This is the final outcome of the drama. Here the authors tone about his or her subject matter is revealed, and sometimes a moral or lesson is learned. Examples of the Five Act Structure with Shakespeare's Plays Romeo and Juliet Act 1: The Exposition Setting: Verona Italy, 16th or 17th century Characters: Capulets and Montagues, specifically, Romeo and Juliet Conflict: The Montagues and Capulets are feuding Act 2: Rising Action Romey and Juliet fall in love but cannot be together because their families do not like each other. They decide to get married in secret. Act 3: The Climax After crashing the Capulet party, Tybalt goes after the Montague crew and kills Mercutio. To avenge his friend, Romeo duels with and kills Tybalt. Juliet's cousin, Romeo is banished, but before he goes he gives Juliet a proper wedding night! Act 4: Falling Action Juliet's parents arrange a marriage for her to Paris. She and the Friar have an elaborate plan to get her out of a second marriage by faking her death. Part of this plan is that Romeo will receive a letter saying she's not dead. Romeo - never having received the letter - thinks Juliet has died (see our article on dramatic irony). Romeo buys poison and goes to her tomb to commit suicide. Act 5: Denouement or Resolution Romeo confronts Paris at Juliet's tomb, and slays him before taking his own life. Juliet awakens from her sleeping potion to see Romeo has committed suicide. She takes his dagger and kills herself. The Friar and Nurse explain to the Capulet and Montague families that the two lovers were married in secret. Both families are saddened by the situation, and vow to end their long-standing feud. As You Like It Act 1: The Exposition Setting: France, the story starts in Duke Fredrick's court, however, the rest of the play is set in the Forest of Ardenne. Characters: Duke Frederick, Duke Senior, Rosiland, Celia, Orlando, Oliver, Touchstone, and Jaques Conflict: Duke Frederick has exiled his brother, Duke Senior, to the forest. His daughter, Rosiland is banished shortly thereafter. Orlando must escape the persecutions of his older brother, Oliver. Act 2: Rising Action Rosalind disguises herself as young man, Ganymede. There is a great deal of mistaken identity in the forest, and many characters fall in love with people who do not love them. Act 3: The Climax Rosalind/Ganymede craftily arranges a set of promises to make sure everyone will get married, and no one will be disappointed. Rosalind then reveals her true identity to the other characters. Act 4: Falling Action Orlando saves his brother from a lion, and the two are reconciled. Oliver falls in love with Aliena. There is a giant wedding for all of the couples. Act 5: Denouement or Resolution All of the characters, except Frederick and Jacques, who become religious hermits, return to the dukedom. Macbeth: "The Scottish Play" Act 1: The Exposition Setting: Scotland, at the end of a war Characters: Macbeth and his friend Banquo are introduced. Conflict: Three witches have brewed an evil plot involving Macbeth, and they tell him that he will be king! Act 2: Rising Action Macbeth and his wife kill the King and take the throne. They go on a tyrannical killing spree. The action rises as the audience sees how ambitious Macbeth and Lady Macbeth have become. Act 3: The Climax Macbeth holds a banquet and sees the ghost of Banquo (who Macbeth had killed). Lady Macbeth becomes mentally unstable, and the couple begins to fear the consequences of their murderous deeds. Act 4: Falling Action A rebellion is instigated by Macduff to restore the throne to Duncan's exiled son. Macbeth learns another set of prophecies from the witches and begins to think he will be saved. Act 5: Denouement or Resolution The three witches' predictions come true, and the castle is stormed. Macbeth is killed. Common Core Standards ELA-Literacy.RL.6.2: Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments ELA-Literacy.RL.7.2: Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text ELA-Literacy.RL.8.2: Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.2: Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.2: Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text ELA-Literacy.RL.6.5: Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot ELA-Literacy.RL.7.5: Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning ELA-Literacy.RL.8.5: Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.5: Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.5: Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact ELA-Literacy.RL.9-10.6: Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature ELA-Literacy.RL.11-12.6: Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement) Find more activities like this in our Middle School ELA and High School ELA Categories! 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