

**Acrostic** uses the first letters from a word as the first letters of each line of the poem.

**Cinquain** was invented by American poet Adelaide Crapsey in 1915 and has grown into several forms the first being introduced to me by a teacher in my school. This is the word count form where the poem is comprised by five lines with; 2-4-6-8-2 words per line.

Another form uses 2-4-6-8-2 syllables

**Reverse Cinquain** is a five lines of 2-8-6-4-2 syllables

**Mirror Cinquain** is two five line stanzas, one regular standard syllable count Cinquain followed by a mirror Cinquain.

A third form uses 1 noun-2 adjectives, 3 "ing" words-a phrase-

different noun for 1st noun format.

A variation of #5 is 2 noun syllables, 4 adjective syllables, 6 verb syllables, 8 syllables, 2 synonym syllables for the first noun.

Another form is the **Butterfly Cinquain** which is 9 lines syllabic form 2-4-6-8-2-8-6-4-2

A new version, we think we might have created it but are not sure, uses letter counts, 2,4,6,8,2 and is called a **Chaycheck Cinquain**

**Crown Cinquain** which is five standard Cinquains together which make a larger poem.

**Garland Cinquain** which is six stanzas with the sixth being made up of lines from the previous five. 1st line is from the 1st cinquain, the 2nd line is

from the second 2nd cinquain etc.

**Diamante** is a seven-lined contrast poem set up in a diamond shape.

The first line begins with a noun/subject.

The second line contains two adjectives that describe the beginning noun.

The third line contains three words ending in -ing relating to the noun/subject.

The fourth line contains two words that describe the noun/subject and two that describe the closing synonym/antonym. If using an antonym for the ending, this is where the shift should occur.

In the fifth line are three more -ing words describing the ending antonym/

synonym, and

The sixth are two more adjectives describing the ending antonym/synonym.

The last line ends with the first noun's antonym or synonym.

**Free Verse** as in free of any kind of rules on patterns and structure.

**Haiku** is one of my favorites. Japanese, I follow the traditional westernized form of 5-7-5 syllables. Usually about nature with some metaphor for a season. That's about it.

**Gogyōka** a five line poem with no syllable counts.

**Katauta** is an unrhymed three-line poem the following syllable counts: 5/7/7.

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type descriptions.

clarifications of forms and additional poetry

Mississippi Community College for some

thanks to Amanda B Garvin of Northeast

up normal forms to suit our needs). Special

(and how we have reinterpreted or mashed

planations of the forms of poetry used here

form. Some does not. Here are some ex-

Most of our "poetry" follows some sort of

Guide

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**Senryu** is another Japanese form like Haiku. For us it's 3-3-3 syllables following examples translated from the original Japanese. I have also seen it done as an unrhymed Japanese verse consisting of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables (5, 7, 5) or 17 syllables in all. Senryu is usually written in the present tense and only references to some aspect of human nature or emotions. They possess no references to the natural world and thus stand out from nature/seasonal haiku.

**Tanka** is a new one for me. It is also Japanese but follows a 5-7-5 7-7 pattern. Like Haiku it seems to be, in the traditional sense anyway, nature/seasonal focused. There are other rules too but, hey, I am new at this.



fold on solid lines and cut on dashed ones

syllables. The poem is not bounded to a particular subject. Generally it depends upon human relations and current statements.

**Quinzaine** come from the French word quinzaine, meaning fifteen. A quinzaine is an unrhymed verse of fifteen syllables. These syllables are distributed among three lines so that there are seven syllables in the first line, five in the second line and three in the third line (7/5/3). The first line makes a statement. The next two lines ask a question relating to that statement.

**Sedoka** is an unrhymed poem made up of two three-line katauta with the following syllable counts: 5/7/7, 5/7/7. A Sedoka, pair of katauta as a single poem, may address the same subject from differing perspectives.

**Kyōka** is to Tanaka what Senryu is to Haiku. It is a humorous and satirical form of Tanaka following the same pattern as Tanka but focusing on a satirical look at human behavior.

**Limerick** is a rhymed humorous or nonsense poem of five lines which originated in Limerick, Ireland. The Limerick has a set rhyme scheme of : a-a-b-b-a with a syllable structure of: 9-9-6-6-9

**List Poem** is what it is, a listing of descriptive terms on a specific subject, usually the title one.

Monorhyme is a poem in which all the lines have the same end rhyme. **Naani** is an Indian poem form. Naani means an expression of one and all. It consists of 4 lines, the total lines consists of 20 to 25