

Assonance, consonance, alliteration, rhyme:

Because the play with sound doesn't begin and end with the last syllable in a rhymed line, you need these terms too: Assonance: words with the same vowel sounds (bright, prime) Consonance: words with the same consonant sounds (prime, April; bier, brave; minds, impediments). Alliteration: words beginning with the same sound (summer, see; marriage, minds) Rhyme: words ending with the same sound - masculine rhyme (day, May; minds, finds); words ending with the same two sounds -- feminine rhyme (witty, pity).

Paratactic structure:

When clauses or parts of a sentence are free-standing and equal to each other, typically joined by commas or "and"s.

E.g.: God looked at the moon, he looked at the stars, he looked at the waters.
(You know the passage from Johnson, "Creation"; I don't have it in front of me).

Other examples:

Smart, from "Jubilate Agno" (fabulous passage on his cat)

"The cuckoo song" ll. 8-11

Whitman, "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking"

Ginsberg, "Howl"

Hypotactic structure:

When one part of a sentence is subordinate to another part and incomplete on its own. E.g., "The outcast spirit began to suffer bitter sorrow when day after day he heard the happiness of the hall resounding" (Beowulf).

Examples:

The "When ... then" structure of "General Prologue" ll. 1-18, or Shakespeare's Sonnet 12 (discussed 2/12).