Additional terms useful for metrical analysis:

* **SUBSTITUTION** – one metrical foot in a regular pattern is replaced with another (trochee at the head of an iambic line)
* **CATALECTIC** LINE

– lacking a syllable at the end, ending with incomplete foot (also cf. **TRUNCATED** LINE)

– or missing the first (unstressed) syllable (also **ACEPHALUS** LINE – **headless** line

* **ELISION** – replacing a syllable with an apostrophe to retain a rhythm; in traditional poetry, elision would be marked if it was intended (see for e.g. Ketas’s ‘To Autumn’ or Donne’s Sonnet X)
* **SYNAERESIS** – combining adjacent syllables into one in pronunciation (unmarked in the text, the metre makes us do it)
* **EPEHNTESIS** – adding an extra sound in a word to retain metrical pattern (see for e.g. the first line in Donne’s Sonnet X); also found in dialectal speech (oil –> [oj3l])
* **Rising** metres = iamb, anapest
* **Falling metres** = troche, dactyl
* **SPONDAIC** foot – contains only stressed syllables
* **PYRRHIC** foot – contains only unstressed syllables (These two used to break up the poems rhythm/metre) – used in Greek prosody
* AMPHIBRACH – tri-syllabic foot marked / ᴗ – ᴗ /