

Notice also that although most of Tennyson's lines have punctuation at the ends, creating pauses, some of the lines do not pause. Look at the last two lines in the second stanza, the last two lines in the third stanza, and the first and third lines in the fourth stanza. In these lines we would read right through the rhyme, rather than pausing on it. A line that pauses or stops on an end rhyme is called **end-stopped**, and a line that reads through the end rhyme is called **enjambéd**. Tennyson used a combination of end-stopped and enjambed lines. What difference does this make? Well, look at the fourth stanza; by enjamming the first line, Tennyson developed a straight run of eight iambs, sixteen syllables, without a pause; the line says that the "flood may bear me far," and the long enjambed passage goes far.

Sunset and evening <b>star</b> ,	end-stopped
And one clear call for <b>me!</b>	end-stopped
And may there be no moaning of the <b>bar</b> ,	end-stopped
When I put out to <b>sea</b> .	end-stopped

But such a tide as moving seems <b>asleep</b> ,	end-stopped
Too full for sound and <b>foam</b> ,	end-stopped
When that which drew from out the boundless <b>deep</b>	<b>enjambéd</b>
Turns again <b>home</b> .	end-stopped

Twilight and evening <b>bell</b> ,	end-stopped
And after that the <b>dark!</b>	end-stopped
And may there be no sadness of <b>farewell</b>	<b>enjambéd</b>
When I <b>embark</b> ;	end-stopped

For though from out our bourne of Time and <b>Place</b>	<b>enjambéd</b>
The flood may bear me <b>far</b> ,	end-stopped
I hope to see my Pilot face to <b>face</b>	enjambéd
When I have crossed the <b>bar</b> .	n/a