Vowel sound in lyric poems is a part of a formal system. Sound repetition is a part of a broader concept of sound texture, which contributes to the musicality of verse. In addition, it contributes to the structure of poetic form, not only in rhyme, but also, importantly, outside of the rhyme. The cadential function of line 4 (or, more seldom, line 3) in a quatrains will be explained based on repetition of rhyme-stressed vowels. We will examine lyrics by G. Derzhavin, A. Pushkin, F. Tiutchev, A. Fet, and B. Pasternak, written in regular iambic tetrameter quatrains. A functional approach to the structure of poetic form was developed under the influence of V. M. Zhirmunsky’s theory. Traditional methods of poetics and lingua-poetics are supplemented in this study with those of musicology and the theory of music.