

Peroid	Writer’s Name	Title
The Old English Period (450-1066)	Beowulf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> Monument in English Literature (চর্যাপদ)</li> <li>The Earliest Epic in England (Heroic Epic)</li> <li>Total lines: 3182</li> </ul>
	Caedmon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First poet of English Literature (ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের আদি কবি)</li> <li>Caedmon’s Hymn: First English Poem</li> <li>Paraphrase: Best work of Caedmon</li> </ul>
	Cynewulf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Juliana – Best poem</li> </ul>
	Saint Venerable Bede	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Historian of English Language</li> <li>Doctor of the Church/ Father of Learning</li> </ul>
	King Alfred the Great	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Title: The Law Governing</li> <li>Anglo Saxon Chronicle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- best work of King Alfred</li> <li>- 1<sup>st</sup> Monument in English Prose (ইংরেজি গদ্যের আদি নিদর্শন)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Middle English Period (1066-1500)		Magna Carta (মহাসনদ): 15 June, 1215 Hundred Year War (England Vs. France): 1337-1453
	Geoffrey Chaucer	Titles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Father of English Modern Poetry</li> <li>Father of English Language/Literature</li> </ul> Best Poetry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Canterbury Tales (1478)- 32 characters</li> <li>Troilus and Criseyde</li> </ul> Quote: “Time and Tide wait for no man”
	William Langland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quote: Who will bell the cat?</li> </ul>
	John Wycliff	Title: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morning Star of the Reformation</li> <li>First Prose Writer in English</li> </ul> => তিনি ১ম বাইবেল (নিউ টেস্টামেন্ট) ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করেন (গদ্য রীতিতে)
	Sir Thomas Malory	বিখ্যাত গদ্যগ্রন্থঃ Morte D’ Arthur (Morte D’ Arthur – কবিতা – Tennyson)
	Dante	পুরো নামঃ Dante Alighieri Title: The Father of the Italian Language Epic: The Divine Comedy Poem: Inferno (Hell)

Renaissance: পুনর্জন্ম – Revival, Regeneration, Rebirth, Reawakening

- ⇒ European Renaissance began in 14<sup>th</sup> century in Italy
- ⇒ ইতালির কবি “পেত্রার্ক” Father of Renaissance বলা হয়

The Renaissance (1500-1660)		
<div>Elizabethan Period (1558-1603)</div> <div>* Golden Period of English Literature/Drama</div>	Queen Elizabeth	Quote: “A Good face is the best letter of recommendation.”
	Thomas Norton Thomas Sackville	Tragedy: “The Tragedy of Gorboduck” => First Tragedy in English Literature এর অপর নামঃ “Farrex and Porrex”
	Christopher Marlowe	<div>* তিনি একজন University Wit ছিলেন।</div> <div>* Title: Father of English Tragedy (Drama)</div> <div>* তিনি নাটকে Blank Verse (অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ) প্রবর্তন করেন।</div> <div>Lyric (গীতি কবিতা):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Passionate Shepherd to His Love</li><li>Hero and Leander – মার্লোর মৃত্যুর পর “জর্জ চ্যাপম্যান” কবিতাটি সম্পন্ন করেন।</li></ul></div> <div>Tragedy:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Dido, Queen of Carthage – মার্লোর ১ম নাটক</li><li>Doctor Faustus<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Full Name: “The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus”</li><li>এটিকে Morality Play বলা হয়</li><li>চরিত্রঃ Dr. Faustus, Lucifer, Mephistophilis</li><li>নায়ক Faustus ২৪ বছরের জন্য তার আত্মাকে শয়তানের কাছে বিক্রি করেছিলো।</li><li>Faustus-কে বলা হয়ঃ Renaissance Hero</li></ul></li><li>The Jew of Malta<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>চড়া সুদখোর নগর কর্তৃপক্ষের বিরুদ্ধে মাল্টা নিবাসী ইহুদী Barabas-এর বর্বরোচিত প্রতিশোধ গ্রহণের কাহিনী</li></ul></li><li>Tambeurlaine the Great<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>মোঘল সম্রাট বাবরের পূর্বপুরুষ রাজা “তৈমুর লং”-কে নিয়ে লেখা নাটক</li></ul></li><li>Edward (II)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Historical Play</li></ul></li></ul></div> <div>Quotes:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sweet Helen, Make me immortal with a kiss. – Doctor Faustus</li></ul></div>
	Edmund Spenser	<div>* Title: The Poet of Poets</div> <div>Epic:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Faerie Queen<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>এটি Allegory হিসেবে খ্যাত</li><li>নায়কঃ Red Cross Knight; নায়িকাঃ Una</li><li>Theme: Patriotism – রাণী এলিজাবেথের প্রশংসা করে রচিত</li></ul></li></ul></div> <div>Poems:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Shepherds Calendar (রাখালিয়া বারোমাস্য্য)</li><li>Amoretti – Collection of Sonnets (89 sonnets)</li></ul></div> <div>Epitaph-এ লিখা ছিলোঃ “The poet of the poets of his time.”</div>
	Nicholas Udall	<div>Title: Father of English Comedy</div> <div>Comedy: “Ralph Roister Doister” – 1<sup>st</sup> comedy in English Literature<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>নায়কঃ Ralph</li></ul></div>
	Sir Philip Sidney	Book: Arcadia – It is called the embryo (ভ্রূণ) of English novel

<b>Elizabethan Period (1558-1603)</b>	<b>Ben Jonson</b>	Title: <b>Father of Comedy of Humours</b>  Play: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Every Man in His Humour</b></li><li>➤ <b>Every Man out of His Humour</b></li><li>➤ <b>The Silent Women</b> (Epicoene)</li><li>➤ <b>Volpone</b> (The Foxes)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- চরিত্রঃ Mosca</li><li>- Beast fable – মুনাফালোভী মানুষদের নোংরা, বীভৎস রূপ উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে</li></ul></li><li>➤ <b>The Alchemist</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- তীব্র অর্থ লালসার করুণ চিত্র</li></ul></li></ul>

Literary Terms

➤ 4 basic genre: 1. Poetry 2. Drama 3. Fiction 4. Non-fiction

Poetry:

<div><div>Lytic</div><div>(গীতি কবিতা)</div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A short poem or verse</li><li>Expresses with personal thoughts, feelings, or emotions of a single speaker.</li><li>Ex: Dover Beach (Arnold) Sonnets of Shakespeare Tintern Abbey (W. Wordsworth) Intimations of Immortality (W. Wordsworth) To His Coy Mistress (Andrew Marvell)</li></ul>
<div>Sonnet</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>14 iambic pentameter lines lyric poem</li><li>iambic pentameter: group/unit of 5 people/things -&gt; short syllable followed by long syllable Ex: delight, the Sun, forlorn, one DAY, reLEASE [5 pairs, 10 syllables) “If music be the food of love, play on” (Twelfth Night – Act 1, Scene 1)</li><li>First 8 lines = Octave Last 6 lines = Sestet</li><li>Sonnet ৩ ধরনের হয়ঃ<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Petrarchan sonnet -&gt; ইতালিয় কবি “পেত্রাক”-কে সনেটের জনক বলা হয়।</li><li>Shakespearean sonnet</li><li>Spenserian sonnet</li></ol></li></ul>
<div><div>Ode</div><div>(প্রশান্তিমূলক গীতিকবিতা)</div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A lyric poem that begins with grief of agony &amp; ends with consolation</li><li>Long poem.</li><li>Ode is derived from Greek origin.</li><li>It starts with an address to someone/something.</li><li>Ex: ”Ode to a Nightingale” (John Keats)</li></ul>
<div><div>Elegy</div><div>(শোকগীতি)</div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Meditative lyric poem</li><li>Expresses grief and consist of mourning for the death of a friend of loved one.</li><li>Sometimes laments over tragic events as well.</li><li>The speaker feels the feels the presence of the dead friend around him/her. Its tone is grave.</li><li>A musical composition for the funeral prayer or similar sad events.</li><li>Ex: “Adonais” (P.B. Shelley – on the death of John Keats) “Elegy written in a country churchyard” (Gray) “Memoriam” (Tennyson) “Lycidas” (John Milton) “In memory of W.B. Yeats” (W.H. Auden)</li></ul>

<b>Dramatic Monologue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>যে কবিতায় একজন বক্তা নীরব শ্রোতার কাছে তার অনুভূতি প্রকাশ করে থাকেন (কবর- জসীমউদ্দীন)</li> <li>Ex: “<b>My last Duchess</b>” (Robert Browning) “<b>Do not go gentle into that Night</b>” (Dylan Thomas)</li> </ul>
<b>Soliloquy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>নাটকের কোনো চরিত্র নিজেই নিজের সাথে কথা বলে</li> <li>A long, usually serious spoken discourse that a character in a play delivers to an audience and that reveals the character’s thoughts.</li> <li>Ex: “<b>To be or not to be that is the question</b>” – Hamlet [elegy] (Shakespeare)</li> </ul>
<b>Hymn</b> (প্রশংসামূলক স্তুতিগান)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lyric poem/song in praise of God/deity/hero.</li> <li>Ex: “<b>A mighty Fortress is our God</b>” (Martin Luther) “<b>Hymn to Apollo</b>” (Keats)</li> </ul>
<b>Epithalamion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>বিয়ের অনুষ্ঠানে পাঠকৃত প্রচলিত গীতি কবিতা।</li> <li>“<b>Hail Bishop Valentine</b>” (John Donne)</li> </ul>
<b>Ballad</b> (লোকগাঁথা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>এই ধরনের কবিতায় গ্রামীণ জীবনের বিভিন্ন বিষয় উঠে আসে</li> <li>A narrative poem that tells a story through dialogue and action.</li> <li>Ex: “<b>The Demon Lover</b>” – Folk ballad “<b>The cruel mother</b>” – Folk ballad “<b>The rime of the ancient mariner</b>” (S.T. Coleridge)</li> </ul>
<b>Epic</b> (মহাকাব্য)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long narrative poem – describes the deeds of a hero</li> <li>Ex: “<b>Beowulf</b>” “<b>Paradise Lost</b>”, “<b>Paradise Regained</b>” – John Milton</li> <li>The term ‘epic’ could be used to address a novel as well Ex: “<b>War and Peace</b>” – Leo Tolstoy</li> </ul>
<b>Metrical Romance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Romance in verse.</li> <li>Romanticism is a doctrine of art and literature that involves high imagination, love of nature, desire or Hellenism.</li> </ul>
<b>Hellenism</b>	The study or philosophy of beauty of the ancient Greeks and description of beauty in general.
<b>Doggerel</b>	Comic verses – composed in non-traditional rhythm.
<b>Blank Verse</b> (অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>এসব কবিতায় অন্তর্মিল বা কবিতার শেষে ছন্দের অনুপস্থিতি</li> <li>Unrhymed iambic pentameter.</li> <li>Ex: “<b>Paradise Lost</b>” – John Milton [epic poem] – written in blank verse</li> </ul>

<b>Nonsense verse</b>	<p>অর্থহীন শব্দ ব্যবহার করে হালকা মেজাজের ছড়া</p> <p>Intended to amuse by absurdity – does not follow thematic rules of rhyme.</p> <p>Ah, ra, chickera Roly, poly, pickena Kinny, minny, festi Shanti-poo Kockerman, chikerman, Chinese-cho</p>
<b>Couplet</b> (দ্বিপদী শ্লোক)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two lines of verse rhyming together – equal length and rhyme</li> <li>Ex. From the poem “<b>Eloisa Abelard</b>” – Alexander Pope In these deep solitudes and awful cells Where heav’nly-pensive contemplation dwells</li> </ul>
<b>Parody</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>অন্য কারো রচনার ভঙ্গি নকল করে ব্যঙ্গ রসাত্মক রচনা</li> <li>Funny imitation of a poem.</li> </ul>
<b>Dirge</b> (অন্ত্যোষ্টিগাঁথা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slow and sad song – played at the funeral</li> </ul>
<b>Machinery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The supernatural agents used in an epic or mock-epic.</li> </ul>
<b>Quatrain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a stanza (division of poem).</li> <li>It is a piece of verse complete in 4 rhymed lines.</li> </ul>
<b>Invocation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal prayer to the muses for inspiration.</li> </ul>
<b>Limerick</b> (পাঁচ লাইনের মজার ছড়া)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A popular form of short, funny verse – often nonsensical and rude.</li> <li>Rhyming like – aabba</li> </ul>
<b>Refrain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lines of song/poem – repeated at the end of each verse</li> <li>i.e. “<b>jump back, honey, jump back</b>”</li> </ul>

Drama:

<b>Drama or Play</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drama: to be performed on stage through action, movements and dialogues.</li> <li>Play: the text that followed to be performed – often called <b>script</b>.</li> <li>A plot of a drama is a combination of:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Beginning</b> or <b>Exposition</b></li> <li><b>Middle</b> or <b>Climax</b></li> <li><b>End</b> or <b>Denouement</b></li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<b>Comedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Light play with happy ending.</li> <li>Type of drama – focuses on amusing people.</li> <li>Begins with adversity or discord but ends with happiness.</li> <li>Storyline moves from disorder to order.</li> </ul>
<b>Romantic Comedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comedy – deals with love, often love at first sight</li> <li>Ex: <b>As you like it</b> - Shakespeare</li> </ul>
<b>Comedy of Humors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characters behave according to their respective humors.</li> <li>Ex: <b>Every man in his humor, Every man out of his humor</b> – Ben Jonson</li> </ul>
<b>Comedy of manners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Witty and intellectual form of dramatic comedy – depicts and satirizes the manners and affectation of the members of an elite society</li> <li>নাটকগুলোতে বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক ভাবে সমাজের রীতি-নীতির বিভিন্ন অসঙ্গতি তুলে ধরা হয়</li> <li>Ex: <b>The way of the world</b> – William Congreve <b>The School for Scandal</b> - Sheridan</li> </ul>
<b>Restoration Comedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comedy written in the restoration period 1660-1700</li> </ul>
<b>Black/Dark Comedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comedy – portrays the meaninglessness of human existence.</li> <li>Reflects the world view as it is controlled solely by fate or fortune.</li> <li>নিষিদ্ধ বা তথাকথিত অবাঞ্ছিত বিষয় নিয়ে তিক্ত হাস্যরসের সৃষ্টি করে – অনেক সময় অশ্লীল শব্দ বা বাক্য প্রয়োগের প্রবণতা দেখা যায়</li> <li>Ex: <b>Merchant of Venice</b> – Shakespeare – it involves farce and morbid humor.</li> </ul>
<b>Comedy of Ideas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>George Bernard Shaw</b> is the pioneer of comedy of ideas.</li> <li>Ex: <b>Man and Superman</b> – G.B. Shaw</li> </ul>

<b>High Comedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex: <b>Pygmalion</b> – G.B. Shaw</li> </ul>
<b>Low Comedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex: <b>Hamlet</b> - Shakespeare</li> </ul>
<b>Tragedy</b> (বিয়োগান্তক ঘটনা/নাটক)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drama that treats in a dignified style the sorrow or terrible events – encountered or caused by a heroic individual.</li> <li>The fall of a superior human being for a mistake of some kind – with serious tone.</li> <li>Ex: <b>Macbeth, Othello</b> – Shakespeare</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> English Tragedy: <b>Gorboduc</b> – <b>Thomas Sackville &amp; Thomas Norton</b></li> </ul>
<b>Tragi-Comedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combination of tragedy and comedy. Neither a tragedy nor a comedy</li> <li>Ex: <b>Winter’s Tale</b> - Shakespeare</li> </ul>
<b>Heroic Tragedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>John Dryden</b> is the pioneer of Heroic Tragedy</li> <li>Play – originated in the restoration era.</li> <li>It depicts a tragic end of conflict between love and honor.</li> <li>Ex: <b>The conquest of Granada, All for love</b> – John Dryden</li> </ul>
<b>Revenge Tragedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tragedy that presents a quest for vengeance and results in bloodshed and mutilation.</li> <li>It involves murder</li> <li>Ex: <b>Hamlet</b> - Shakespeare</li> </ul>
<b>Senecan Tragedy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A body of nine closet drama</li> <li>Plays intended to be read rather than performed.</li> <li>Written in Blank Verse by Roman Stoic Philosopher Seneca (1<sup>st</sup> century AD)</li> </ul>
<b>Catastrophe</b> (আকস্মিক দুর্যোগ বা মহা দূর্ঘটনা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The final scene of a tragedy in which the action ends with the death of the hero.</li> <li>Synonym of <b>Catastrophe: Denouement</b></li> </ul>
<b>Act</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major division of a Drama</li> </ul>
<b>Chorus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In drama and music, those who perform vocally in a group</li> <li>It is an integral part of any Greek Tragedy</li> </ul>
<b>Climax</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The point at which the highest level of interest and emotional response is achieved.</li> </ul>
<b>Melodrama</b> (আবেগপ্রধান নাটক)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides sensational entertainment and presents horror and bloodshed, thrills and violence</li> <li>Ends with happiness.</li> </ul>
<b>Mysterious play</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A medieval form of play – based on Biblical stories or scriptural incidents (i.e. the creation of the world, the flood, or the life, death, and resurrection of Christ)</li> </ul>
<b>Farce</b> (প্রহসন)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A comic dramatic piece that uses highly improbable situation, an empty or patently ridiculous act.</li> <li>Intellectually and aesthetically inferior to comedy in its crude characterizations and implausible plots.</li> <li>Ex: <b>The Taming of the Shrew</b> – Shakespeare</li> </ul>

**Fiction:**

<b>Novel</b> (উপন্যাস)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A fictitious prose narrative of a certain length</li> <li>Deals with human beings and their lifestyles</li> </ul>
<b>Picaresque Novel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Story of a rascal or deceiver who chases adventure and duels with the evil villain.</li> <li>Realistic in manner and satiric in aim.</li> <li>হাস্যরসাত্মকধর্মী রচনা</li> <li>Ex: <b>The History of Tom Jones</b> – Henry Fielding</li> </ul>
<b>Gothic Novel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>অনেক সময় ভৌতিক উপাদান পাওয়া যায় এই উপন্যাসগুলোতে – পাশাপাশি দ্বন্দ্ব, সংঘাত কিংবা উন্মত্ততাও থাকে কাহিনী ঘিরে</li> </ul>
<b>Novelette</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>সাধারণ উপন্যাসের চেয়ে ছোট, কিন্তু ছোট গল্পের চেয়ে বড়</li> <li>Short well-structured novel</li> <li>Ex: <b>Animal Farm</b> – George Orwell</li> <li><b>Heart of Darkness</b> – Joseph Conrad</li> </ul>

<b>Epistolary Novel</b> (পত্রোপন্যাস)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A novel told through in the form of letters.</li> <li>Ex: <b>Pamela</b> - Richardson</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Novel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A novel that depicts in its plot the customs, dialects and ways of life of a Specific rural region</li> </ul>
<b>Essay</b>  <b>Francis Bacon</b> – Father of English Essay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Range between 600 to 1000 words</li> <li>Not fictitious</li> <li>Deals with a personal point of view</li> <li>Ex: <b>Future of Mankind</b> – Bertrand Russel</li> </ul>
<b>Pamphlet</b> (ক্ষুদ্র পুস্তিকা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not periodical</li> <li>Contains no longer than 48 pages – according to UNESCO</li> <li>Presents an argument on religious or political issues of a particular time.</li> </ul>
<b>Biography</b> (জীবনী)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discusses the life of an individual</li> <li>Ex: <b>The World is what it is</b> – Patric French  <b>Shelley the pursuit</b> – Richar Holmes</li> </ul>
<b>Autobiography</b> (আত্মজীবনী)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex: <b>The Diary of a young girl</b> – Anne Frank</li> </ul>
<b>Fable</b> (উপকথা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ঈশপের গল্পের মতো গল্প</li> <li>A legendary story that involves supernatural incidents.</li> <li>Usually features – animals that behave and speak as human beings.</li> </ul>
<b>Legend</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A story that focuses on the greatness of semi-heroic human being through some supernatural being.</li> <li>লোকসমাজে প্রচলিত সত্য মিথ্যার সংমিশ্রণে রচিত ঘটনা</li> <li>Ex: <b>Legends of Robinhood</b></li> </ul>
<b>Myth/Mythology</b> (পুরাকথা/পুরাকাহিনী)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An ancient story of Gods and Goddesses and their mysterious actions.</li> <li>ধর্মীয় বিশ্বাসের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট</li> <li>Ex: <b>Greek Mythology, Roman Mythology</b></li> </ul>
<b>Omniscient point of view</b> (সর্বজ্ঞ/সবজান্তা দৃষ্টিকোণ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It refers to the narrator who knows everything about the characters.</li> </ul>
<b>Satire</b> (ব্যঙ্গধর্মী রচনা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A literary attack on the follies and vices (Typical error and mistakes) of an individual or a society.</li> <li>Ex: <b>Animal Farm</b> – George Orwell</li> </ul>



<p><b>Allegory</b> (রূপকধর্মী রচনা)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>One story is told in the guise of another story</b></li> <li>▪ <b>A story of double meanings</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Ex:</b> Pilgrim’s Progress – <b>John Bunyan</b> Faerie Queene – <b>Edmund Spencer</b> Animal Farm – <b>George Orwell</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Parable</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allegorical story of human characters – teaches a religious moral.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Homophone</b> (সমোচ্চোরিত ভিন্নার্থক)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A word – pronounced like another word but has different meaning/spealling</li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>Plane - Plain</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Onomatopoeia</b> (অনুকার শব্দ বা ধ্বনির অনুকরণে শব্দ গঠন)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Using the words that imitate the sound they denote.</li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>It cracked and growled, and roared and howled</b> – The Rime of the ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hyperbole</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An exaggerated/extreme overstatement</li> <li>▪ Ex: ‘Ten thousand I saw at a glance’</li> </ul>
<p><b>Irony</b> (বিদ্রূপাত্মক)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Such an expression/statement where real meaning is concealed or contradicted.</li> <li>▪ Ex: ‘<b>It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of good fortune, must be in want of a wife</b>’ – ( <b>Pride and Prejudice</b> – Jane Austen)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Litotes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ নেতিবাচক বিবৃতি ব্যবহার করে ইতিবাচক অর্থের প্রতি জোর প্রদান করা</li> <li>▪ Ex: He is not a bad student. It actually means he is a god student.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Machiavellian Character</b> (সুচতুর/স্বার্থপর চরিত্র)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A character uses clever lies and tricks in order to get or achieve something.</li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>Lago</b> is the Shakespeare’s best-known Machiavel</li> </ul>
<p><b>Metaphor</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compressed form of simile</li> <li>▪ A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.</li> <li>▪ Comparison between two unlike entities</li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>Liza is like a rose.</b></li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women are merely players. They have their exits and their entrances</b> – As you like it (Shakespeare)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Simile</b> (সুস্পষ্ট তুলনামূলক অলঙ্কার)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Explicit comparison between two different things.</li> <li>▪ Ex: He is as fat as elephant.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Meter</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ দৈর্ঘ্যের একক</li> </ul>
<p><b>Metonymy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Figure of speech in which the name of an object or concept is replaced with a word closely related to or suggested by the original.</li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>Crown</b> to mean <b>King</b>; Likewise, use <b>Wheel</b> instead of a <b>Car</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Memoir</b> (স্মৃতিকথা)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ History/record composed from personal observation and experience</li> </ul>
<p><b>Oxymoron</b> (বিপরীতালঙ্কার)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A word or group of words that is self-contradicting</li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>Small crowd</b></li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>All changed, changed utterly;</b> <b>A terrible beauty is born.</b> (Yeats: <b>Easter 1916</b>)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Panegyric</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formal speech or pieces of writing that elaborate praise.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Persona</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The speaker in a poem or novel</li> <li>▪ An actor’s portrayal of someone in a play</li> </ul>
<p><b>Paradox</b> (আপাত বিরোধী কিন্তু সত্য)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A statement that appears at first to be contradictory, but upon reflection then makes sense.</li> <li>▪ Self-contradictory statement</li> <li>▪ Paradox allows readers to understand concepts in a different and even non-traditional way.</li> <li>▪ Ex: <b>I must be cruel to be kind</b> (Shakespeare: Hamlet)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Personification</b> (ব্যক্তিরূপ দান)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In which lifeless objects or ideas are given imaginary life.</li> <li>▪ Ex: And joy, whose hand is ever at his lips Bidding adieu (Keats: <b>Ode on Melancholy</b>)</li> </ul>

<b>Poetic Justice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>অপরাধী উপযুক্ত শাস্তি পাবে এবং সৎ ব্যক্তি ন্যায্য পুরস্কার পাবে এমন সুবিচার</li> <li>যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল</li> </ul>
<b>Prologue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A speech at the beginning of a play, book or film</li> </ul>
<b>Pun</b> (শ্লেষালঙ্কার / দ্ব্যর্থক শব্দ প্রয়োগ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pun aka. Paronomasia</li> <li>Words have similar sounds but different meanings</li> <li>একটি শব্দ একবারমাত্র ব্যবহার হয়ে বিভিন্ন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে</li> </ul>
<b>Theme</b> (মূল বিষয়বস্তু)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The central idea of a literary work.</li> </ul>
<b>Unities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 3 rules of underlying a dramatic structure. i.e:  <b>Unity of time</b>  <b>Unity of Place</b>  <b>Unity of Action</b> </li> </ul>
<b>Verbose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containing more words than necessary</li> </ul>
<b>Wit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A brief and brilliant expression intended to produce surprise and pleasure</li> </ul>
<b>Zeugma</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>হাস্যরসের জন্য কোনো শব্দ একাধিক অর্থের মধ্যে একটি নির্দিষ্ট একটি অর্থের ব্যবহার</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

## Short Story:

Basic features:

- Begins suddenly
- A single theme
- Rises to a climax and ends with a powerful message.

**Some famous short stories:**

- Edgar Allen Poe – **The Black Cat, The Tell-tale Heart**
- Mark Twain – **A Dog's Tale, Eve's Dairy, A Monument to Adam**
- D.H. Lawrence – **The Ladybird, The Virgin and the Gypsy**
- Rudyard Kipling – **The Jungle Book** (Collection of stories)
- O'Henry/ William Sydney Porter – **The Gift of the Magi**

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**Miscellaneous Literary terms/ Figures of Speech:**

<b>Alliteration</b> (অনুপ্রাস)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ শব্দের শুরুতে থাকা Consonant-এর পুনরাবৃত্তি</li><li>■ Ex. “Peter Piper Picked a peck of pickled peppers” “Blue, glossy green, and velvet black” – The rime of the ancient Mariner [S.T. Coleridge]</li></ul>
<b>Allusion</b> (পরোক্ষ উল্লেখ/ইঙ্গিত)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ An implicit or indirect reference to another work</li></ul>
<b>Anaphora</b> (বাক্যের শুরুতে একই শব্দের পুনরাবৃত্তি)	Ex.: “So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see, So long lives this, and this gives life to thee” – Shakespeare’s sonnet.  “In every cry of every man, In every infant’s cry of fear, In every voice, in every ban, The mind-forg’d manacles I hear” – London [Willian Blake]
<b>Antagonist</b>	Villain/খলনায়ক
<b>Protagonist</b>	নায়ক বা কেন্দ্রীয় চরিত্র
<b>Antithesis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The direct opposite of something or someone.</li><li>■ Ex.: “Art is long, and Time is fleeting, United we stand”</li></ul>
<b>Anti-climax</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ A statement in which there is a sudden fall from the serious to the trivial</li><li>■ From the sublime (উচ্চ, শ্রেষ্ঠ) to the ridiculous (হাস্যকর).</li></ul>
<b>Apostrophe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ এখানে লেখক প্রাণহীন, নির্জীব বস্তুকে ব্যক্তিরূপে কিংবা অনুপস্থিত ব্যক্তিকে উপস্থিত ব্যক্তিরূপে সম্বোধন করে</li><li>■ Ex. “O wind, if winter comes, can spring be far behind?” – Ode to the west wind [P.B. Shelley]</li></ul>
<b>Assonance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Repetition of a vowel sound in nearby words.</li><li>■ Similarity between two syllables that are close together.</li><li>■ Ex: “Go and mow the lawn” “Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn, Among the river swallows, borne aloft, Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies” – To Autumn [Keats]</li></ul>
<b>Canto</b> (মহাকাব্যের একটি ভাগ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Major division of a long poem or an epic.</li></ul>
<b>Catharsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ নাটকের শেষ দৃশ্যে দর্শকের মনে নায়কের প্রতি সহানুভূতি তৈরি করা</li><li>■ দর্শক নায়ককে সহানুভূতি দেখাবে, পাশাপাশি নিজের জন্য মনে ভয় তৈরি হবে</li><li>■ Ex.: “And calm of mind all passion spent” – Samson Agonistes [John Milton]</li></ul>
<b>Comic Relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ হালকা কথা-বার্তার মাধ্যমে গুরুগম্ভীর পরিস্থিতিকে হালকা করার প্রয়াস</li><li>■ A humorous scene in between serious scenes of a tragedy.</li></ul>
<b>Conceit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ A clever expression in writing or speech that involves a comparison between two things.</li><li>■ Ex: “A broken heart is like a damaged clock”</li></ul>
<b>Connotation</b> (পরোক্ষ অর্থ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Ex: “Home is the place where, when you have to go there, They have to take you in.” – The Death of the Hired Man [Frost]</li></ul>
<b>Denotation</b> (আভিধানিক অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হওয়া)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Opposite of Connotation.</li><li>■ Direct or lexical meaning of any word.</li></ul>
<b>Didactic</b> (শিক্ষামূলক রচনা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ “Essay on criticism” – Alexander Pope.</li></ul>
<b>Digression</b> (অবাস্তবতা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ A part of speech or writing breaks the theme</li><li>■ মূল বিষয়বস্তু থেকে সরে যাওয়া</li></ul>
<b>Dramatic Irony</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ A literary device by which the audience’s/reader’s understanding of events/individuals in a work surpasses that of its characters.</li></ul>

<b>Epigram</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A brief and witty statement which is apparently self-contradictory.</li><li>Ex.: “our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts” – P.B. Shelley</li></ul>
<b>Epilogue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>নাটক/গল্প/সিনেমা শেষে <b>দর্শকের উদ্দেশ্যে সমাপনী বক্তব্য</b> – যেখানে চরিত্রগুলো সম্বন্ধে বিশেষ তথ্য প্রদান করা হয়</li></ul>
<b>Soliloquy</b>  * Indian serial-এ মহিলারা সবসময় soliloquy করে	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>নাটকের কোনো চরিত্র যখন নিজেই নিজের সাথে কথা বলে তার মনের ভাব প্রকাশ করে, এবং অন্যরা নীরব থাকে।</li><li>এখানে লেখকের মুখের কথা নয়, বরং তার চিন্তা প্রতিধ্বনি হয়ে প্রকাশ পায়</li><li>Ex: <b>To be or not to be, that is the question</b> – soliloquy in “Hamlet” by Shakespeare</li></ul>
<b>Aside</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A character of the play speaks to the audience.</li><li>নাটকের মধ্যে উপস্থিত অন্য চরিত্রগুলোকে না শুনিয়ে দর্শকের উদ্দেশ্যে বলা উক্তি বা মন্তব্য</li><li>অনেক সময় এর দ্বারা কোনো চরিত্রের গোপন রহস্য উন্মোচিত হয়</li></ul>
<b>Epithet</b> ( <b>নেতিবাচক বিশেষণ</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Disparaging or abusive word/phrase used to express the characteristic of a person/thing</li><li>Ex: <b>Ivan the Terrible</b></li></ul>
<b>Euphemism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>শ্রুতিকটু এবং অস্বস্তিকর শব্দের পরিবর্তে কোমলতর শব্দ প্রয়োগ করা</li></ul>
<b>Fantasy</b> (উদ্ভট/অবাস্তব কল্পনা)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>An imaginary story that happens in an imaginary world that includes strange character and plot.</li><li>Ex: <b>Gulliver’s Travel</b> – Jonathan Swift <b>A midsummer night’s dream</b> – Shakespeare <b>Harry Potter</b> – J.K. Rowling</li></ul>
<b>Free Verse</b> (মুক্তক ছন্দ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It does not have the steady, abstract rhythm of traditional poetry.</li></ul>
<b>Hamartia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Tragic fall</li><li>An error or flaw in the character of the protagonist of a tragedy.</li><li>Ex: <b>Dr. Faustus’</b> thirst for god-like power in “Doctor Faustus”</li></ul>