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| Peroid | Writer’s Name | Title |
| The Old English Period  (450-1066) | **Beowulf** | * **1st Monument in English Literature** (চর্যাপদ) * The Earliest Epic in England (Heroic Epic) * Total lines: **3182** |
| **Caedmon** | * First poet of English Literature (ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের আদি কবি) * **Caedmon’s Hymn:** First English Poem * **Paraphrase:** Best work of Caedmon |
| **Cynewulf** | * **Juliana** – Best poem |
| **Saint Venerable Bede** | * First Historian of English Language * Doctor of the Church/ Father of Learning |
| **King Alfred the Great** | * Title: **The Law Governing** * **Anglo Saxon Chronicle** - best work of King Alfred - 1st Monument in English **Prose** (ইংরেজি গদ্যের আদি নিদর্শন) |
| Middle English Period  (1066-1500) |  | **Magna Carta (**মহাসনদ**): 15 June, 1215**  **Hundred Year War (England Vs. France): 1337-1453** |
| **Geoffrey Chaucer** | Titles:   * **Father of English Modern Poetry** * **Father of English Language/Literature**   Best Poetry:   * **The Canterbury Tales** (1478)- 32 characters * Troilus and Criseyde   **Quote:** “Time and Tide wait for no man” |
| **William Langland** | * Quote: **Who will bell the cat?** |
| **John Wycliff** | Title:   * **Morning Star of the Reformation** * **First Prose Writer in English**   => 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 **14th century in Italy**
* **ইতালির কবি “পেত্রাক” Father of Renaissance** বলা হয়

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| The Renaissance  (1500-1660) | | |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603)  \* Golden Period of English Literature/Drama | **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** | \* তিনি একজন **University Wit** ছিলেন।  \* Title: **Father of English Tragedy (Drama)**  **\*** তিনি নাটকে **Blank Verse (অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ)** প্রবর্তন করেন।  Lyric (গীতি কবিতা):   * **The Passionate Shepherd to His Love** * **Hero and Leander** – মার্লোর মৃত্যুর পর “জর্জ চ্যাপম্যান” কবিতাটি সম্পন্ন করেন।   Tragedy:   * **Dido, Queen of Carthage –** মার্লোর ১ম নাটক * **Doctor Faustus -** Full Name: “The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus” - এটিকে Morality Play বলা হয় - চরিত্রঃ Dr. Faustus, Lucifer, Mephistophilis - নায়ক Faustus ২৪ বছরের জন্য তার আত্মাকে শয়তানের কাছে বিক্রি করেছিলো।  - Faustus-কে বলা হয়ঃ Renaissance Hero * **The Jew of Malta** - চড়া সুদখোর নগর কর্তৃপক্ষের বিরুদ্ধে মাল্টা নিবাসী ইহুদী **Barabas-**এর বর্বরোচিত প্রতিশোধ গ্রহণের কাহিনী * **Tambeurlaine the Great** – মোঘল সম্রাট বাবরের পূর্বপুরুষ রাজা “তৈমুর লং”-কে নিয়ে লেখা নাটক * **Edward (II)** – Historical Play   Quotes:   * Sweet Helen, Make me immortal with a kiss. – **Doctor Faustus** |
| **Edmund Spenser** | \* Title: **The Poet of Poets**  Epic:   * **The Faerie Queen -** এটি Allegory হিসেবে খ্যাত - নায়কঃ Red Cross Knight; নায়িকাঃ Una - Theme: Patriotism – রাণী এলিজাবেথের প্রশংসা করে রচিত   Poems:   * **The Shepherds Calendar** (রাখালিয়া বারোমাস্যা) * **Amoretti** – Collection of Sonnets (89 sonnets)   Epitaph-এ লিখা ছিলোঃ “The poet of the poets of his time.” |
| **Nicholas Udall** | Title: **Father of English Comedy**  Comedy: “**Ralph Roister Doister”** – 1st comedy in English Literature  - নায়কঃ Ralph |
| **Sir Philip Sidney** | Book: **Arcadia** – It is called the embryo (ভ্রুণ) of English novel |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **Ben Jonson** | Title: **Father of Comedy of Humours**  Play:   * **Every Man in His Humour** * **Every Man out of His Humour** * **The Silent Women** (Epicoene) * **Volpone** (The Foxes) - চরিত্রঃ Mosca - Beast fable – মুনাফালোভী মানুষদের নোংরা, বীভৎস রূপ উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে * **The Alchemist -** তীব্র অর্থ লালসার করুণ চিত্র |
| **Thomas Kyd** | Title: **Father of English Revenge Tragedy** (ইতালির **Seneca** – Father of Revenge Tragedy)   * He was a **University Wit.**   Play: **“The Spanish Tragedy”**   * এটি Bloody Drama * এটি পড়ে Shakespeare Hamlet নাটকটি লেখার অনুপ্রেরণা পেয়েছিলেন |
| **Thomas More** | Book: **“Utopia”**   * a kingdom of no-where; an imaginary island (কাল্পনিক রাজ্য) where there is no problem. * রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞানে এটি বেশি ব্যবহৃত হয়, যার মাধ্যমে সুখ-শান্তি ও সুশাসনের দেশ বুঝানো হয় |
| **George Chapman** | তিনি **Homar**-এর **Iliad** এবং **Odyssey** ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করেন |
| **Niccolo Machiavelli** | Title: **Father of Modern Political Science**   * **“Machiavellian”** character: **Selfish character**   Belief of Machiavellian character: “**The end justifies the means**”  Book: **“The Prince”**   * এই গ্রন্থটিকে বিশ্বসাহিত্যের অন্যতম অর্থপূর্ণ, ভীতিজনক, প্ররোচনামূলক, ও হিংসাত্মক রচনা বলে অভিহিত করা হয় * বইটিতে সদ্য সিংহাসনে আসীন যুবরাজদের উপদেশ দেয়া হয়েছিলঃ  “**সিংহের মতো বলিষ্ঠ এবং শৃগালের মতো ধূর্ত হও। তোমার যারা শত্রু, তাদের তো বটেই, তাদের পরিবারের সদস্যদেরও নিশ্চিহ্ন করে দাও, যেন তুমি শাসন করতে পারো নির্ভাবনায়”** * রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞানের উপর কিছু বিখ্যাত বইঃ **রিপাবলিক –** প্লেটো **পলিটিক্স** – অ্যারিস্টটল **অর্থশাস্ত্র** – কৌটিল্য **মুকাদ্দিমা** – ইবনে খালদুন **সিয়াসতনামা** – নিজাম-উল-মুলক |
| **Migunl de Cervantes** (Spain) | Novel: **“Don Quixote”** (ডন কুইকজোট)   * এটিকে আধুনিক ইউরোপের ১ম এবং অন্যতম সেরা উপন্যাস হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয় |
| **Francis Bacon** | Title: **Father of English Essay**  Confusion: **Father of English Prose =>** Alfred the Great বা John Wycliff > Francis Bacon  Book: তাঁর সব প্রবন্ধ of দিয়ে শুরু   * **Of Studies** [“**Of Education”** – Essay – John Milton] * **Of Marriage and Single Life** * **Of Truth** * **Of Friendship** * **Of Love** * **Of Revenge**   Quotes:   * “**Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability**” – Of Studies * “**Reading maketh a full man**; conference (আলোচনা) a ready man; writing an exact man”  – Of Studies * “**History makes a man wise**” – Of Studies * “**Some books are to be tasted**, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested” – Of Studies * “**Wives are young men’s** **mistresses**, companions for the middle age, and old men’s nurses” – Of Marriage and Single Life   p.t.o |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **Francis Bacon** | * “**Unmarried men are best friends**, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects (নির্ভরযোগ্য ব্যক্তি) – Of Marriage and Single Life * “**A mixture of lie does ever add pleasure**” – Of Truth * “**A good friend is another himself** ” – Of Friendship * “**It is impossible to love and be wise**” – Of Love * “**Revenge is a kind of wild justice**” – Of Revenge * “**Knowledge is power**” * “Opportunity makes a thief ” * “The secret of success is the constancy of purpose” |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | Birth: **23 April, 1564**  Death: **23 April, 1616**  Title:   * **National poet of England** * **The Bard of Avon** * **Poet of Human Nature** – Dr. Samuel Johnson * Shakespeare wrote 04 types of play: **Tragedy, Comedy, Tragi-Comedy, Historical** * His each play consist of 05 acts * He composed much of his plays in ***iambic pentameter***   Poems:   * **Shall I Compare** Three to a Summer’s Day? * The **Rape of Lucrece** (narrative poem)   [“**The Rape of the Lock”** (poem) – Alexander Pope] * A **Lover’s Complaint** (narrative poem) * The **Passionate Pilgrim** * The **Phoenix and the Turtle** [phoenix: mythological bird] * **Venus and Adonis**   [“**Adonais**” (elegy) – P. B. Shelley – Romantic period]   Historical Play:   * **King John-Henry-Richard** * Quote:  **\* “Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown”** – Henry (iv) **\* “Men of few words are the best men”** – Henry (v)   Tragi-Comedy:   * **The Merchant of Venice** * **All’s well that ends well** (শেষ ভালো যার, সব ভালো তার) * **Measure for Measure** (যেমন কুকুর, তেমন মুগুর)   **The Merchant of Venice:**   * Character: **Antonio**, **Shylock** (সুদখোর ইহুদি-Jew Userer), **Portia**, Bassanio, Jessica * Quote: **\* “It is a wise father that knows his own child.” \* “All that glitters is not gold.” \* “Love is blind and lovers cannot see.” –** Jessica  => Francis Bacon - “**It is impossible to love and be wise**” – Of Love   **Measure for Measure:**   * Dark/Black Comedy or Problem play * Quote: **\* “Some rise by sin and some by virtue fall.” \* “The miserable** (হতভাগা) **have no other medicine but only hope”**   Tragedy:   * **Hamlet** * **Macbeth** * **Othellow (The Moor)** * **King Lear** * **Julius Caesar** [Caesar and Cleopatra (play) – G. B. Shaw] * **Antony and Cleopatra** * **Romeo and Juliet** * **Titus Andronicus** * **Timon of Athens** * **Troilus and Cressida** Quote: “The common curse of mankind, folly and ignorance” |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | **Hamlet:**   * Hamlet অর্থঃ “A Small village that doesn’t have its own church” * ডেনমার্ক সাম্রাজ্যের পটভূমিতে রচিত শেক্সপিয়ারের সর্ববৃহৎ ট্রাজেডি। * ডেনমার্কের রাজাকে হত্যা ও পুত্রের প্রলম্বিত প্রতিশোধ এই নাটকের মূল উপজীব্য শহিদ কাপুরের মুভি “হাইদার”-এর কাহিনী * Character:  \* King Hamlet \* Prince Hamlet (জার্মানির wittenberg বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়াশোনা করতো) \* **Gurtrude** – prince Hamlet’s mother – বিষপানে আত্মহত্যা করেন **\* Horatio** – Friend of prince Hamlet \* **Claudius –** Brother of King Hamlet – killed by prince Hamlet \* **Ophelia** – prince Hamlet’s girlfriend – পানিতে ডুবে আত্মহত্যা করে * Quote of “**Hamlet**”: \* “**To be or not to be that is the question**” – soliloquy of Hamlet \* **“Frailty, thy name is woman”** \* **“What a piece of work is a man” \* “Brevity is the soul of wit”** (সংক্ষিপ্ত কথাই রসিকতার প্রাণ) \* **“Neither a borrower nor a lender be”** |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | **Macbeth:**   * Smallest tragedy by Shakespeare * স্কটল্যান্ডের রাজা ডানকানকে হত্যার আগে ও পরবর্তী ঘটনা * সাহসী বীর ম্যাকবেথ তার স্ত্রী লেডি ম্যাকবেথের প্ররোচনায় রাজাকে হত্যা করে এবং সিংহাসন দখল করে। কিন্তু শেষ পর্যন্ত তাদের মৃত্যু হয় * চরিত্রঃ  \* King Duncan \* Malcolm – son of king Duncan \* Macbeth – a brave general + protagonist of the play \* Lady Macbeth – wife of Macbeth + **Super-witch** \* **Banquo** (Macbeth-এর সহযোদ্ধা) * Quote of **Macbeth:** **\* “Fair is faul, faul is fair”** – song of three witches **\* “Here is still the smell of blood. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand”** – lementation of Lady Macbeth **\* Life is but** a walking shadow” – metaphor **\* Life is a tale,** told by an idiot” – soliloquy of Macbeth **\* Look like an innocent flower, but be the serpent under it”** |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | **Othello (The Moor):**   * ইয়াগো নামক কর্মচারীর কূটনীতিতে সেনাপতি ওথেলো সন্দেহ করে যে, তার স্ত্রী ডেসডিমনা সেনাপতির সহকারি ক্যাসিও-এর সাথে পরকীয়া করছে। এই সন্দেহে ওথেলো ঘুমন্ত ডেসডিমনাকে হত্যা করে। পরে সত্য প্রকাশ পেলে ইয়াগোকে বন্দি করা হয়, এবং ওথেলো নিজের বুকে ছুড়ি মেরে আত্মহত্যা করে। * **ওথেলো সিনড্রোমঃ** সন্দেহবাতিক বা মানসিক বিকারগ্রস্থ রোগীর অবস্থা * Domestic Tragedy * Theme: **“Fatal consequence of doubt”** * Othello gave Desdemona a **Handkerchief** (মন্ত্রপুত রুমাল) as a token of love. * চরিত্রঃ \* Othello – a brave Moorish soldier \* Desdemona – wife of Othello \* **Brabantio** – **father of Desdemona,** Venetian senator \* **Iago** \* **Cassio** |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | **King Lear:**   * A Tragedy of an arrogant king. * Father of three daughters: **\* Goneril, Regan** – সুবিধাভোগী ও বিশ্বাসঘাতক **\* Cordelia –** সুবিধাবঞ্চিত কিন্তু বিশ্বস্ত (loyal) * Quote of **King Lear:** \* **“I am a man more sinned against than sinning”** \* **“How sharper than a serpent’s tooth it is To have a thankless child”** \* **“My love is richer than my tongue”** \* **“Nothing will come of nothing”** |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | **Julius Caesar:**   * কোলকাতার প্রসেনজিৎ-এর সিনেমা **“জুলফিকার”** সিনেমার কাহিনী এই নাটক থেকে নেয়া * Quote of **Julius Caesar:** \* **“Veni, Vidi, Vici” \* “Cowards die many times before their death,**   but the valiant never taste of death but once.” **\* “Brutus, you too!”** |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | **Romeo and Juliet:**   * রোমিও এবং জুলিয়েটের পরিবারের মধ্যে শত্রুতার সম্পর্ক ছিলো। পরে তারা শত বাধা উপেক্ষা করে নানা নাটকীয়তার মাঝে বিয়ে করে। সবশেষে দুই পরিবারের শত্রুতার জেরে বিষপানে আত্মহত্যা করে এই প্রেমিক যুগল। * Quote of **Romeo and Juliet: \* What’s in a name?** That which we call a rose, by any other word would smell as sweet”  - Juliet to Romeo |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | Comedy:   * **As You Like It** * **Comedy of Errors** * **Twelfth Night** (Subtitle: **Or, What you will**) * **The Taming of the Shrew** * **Mid Summer Night’s Dream** * **The Tempest** => Swan song (Last work) of Shakespeare * Much Ado about Nothing * The Two Gentleman of Verona * The Merry Wives of Windsor * The Winter’s Tale * Cymbeline * Pericles, Prince of Tyre * The TwoNobel Kinsman |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **William Shakespeare** | **As You Like It:**   * Theme: Love at first sight. * Character:  **Orlando, Rosalind, Celia, Duke Senior** * Quote of **As You Like It: \* “All the world’s a stage,** and all the men and women are marely players” **\* “Sweet are the uses of adveristy”** (দুঃখের প্রয়োজনীয়তাও মধুর) **\* “Under the green wood tree,** who loves to lie with me, and turn his merry note” **\* “Blow, blow the winter wind,** thou (you) are not so unkind”   **Comedy of Errors:** এটি নাটককে বাংলায় অনুবাদ করেছেন **ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর – “ভ্রান্তিবিলাস”** নামে – দুই একই দেখতে লোকের চাকরের চেহারাও একই। পরে জানা যায়, এরা দুই জমজ, ছোটবেলায় এক দুর্ঘটনায় বিচ্ছিন্ন হয় যায়।  **The Taming of the Shrew:** এই নাটককে বাংলায় অনুবাদ করেছেন **মুনীর চৌধুরী – “মুখরা রমণী বশীকরণ”** নামে। এই নাটকের Katherine নামক একটি নারী চরিত্রকে Shrew (কলহপ্রিয় রমণী) হিসেবে উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।  Quote of **Twelfth Night:**  **\* “Be not afraid of greatness.  Some are born great, some achieve greatness  and some have greatness thrust upon them.” \* “**If music be the food of love, play on” \* “Love sought is good, but given unsought is better.”  Quote of **Mid Summer Night’s Dream:**  \* “Love looks not with the eyes but with the mind” \* “The course of true love never did run smooth.”  **The Tempest:**   * Character: **Calliban, Ariel, Prospereo, Miranda** |
| Elizabethan Period  (1558-1603) | **University Wits** | 1. **Christopher Marlowe** 2. **Thomas Kyd** 3. **George Peele** => Play: **“The Old Wife’s Tale”** (“The Old Wife’s Tale – Novel – Arnold Bennett) 4. **Robert Greene** => Comedy: **“Friar Bacon”** 5. **Thomas Nashe** => Play: **“Summer’s Last Will and Testament”  -** the greatest of English Elizabethan Pamphleteers 6. **John Lyly** => Play: **“King Midas”, “The Women in the Moon”** => Best book: **“The Anatomy of Wit”** 7. **Thomas Lodge** |
|  |  | **Drama:** before staged  **Play:** after staged  **Playwright:** Dramatist |
| Jacobean Period  (1603-1625) | **Metaphysical Poet** | Topic of these writer’s poetry is **Abstract – Love, God, Soul, Death** etc.   1. **John Donne** 2. **Andrew Marvell** 3. **Henry Vaughan** 4. **George Herbert** 5. **Cowley** |
| **John Donne** | Title: **“Father of Metaphysical poets”**  **“Poet of Love”**  Book: **“An Anatomy of the World”**  Poems:   * **The Good Morrow** * **Twicknam Garden** * **The Sun Rising** - “The Sun also Rises” – novel – Earnest Hamingway * **The Canonization** * **For Whom the Bell Tolls** (No Man is an Island)  - “For whom the Bell Tolls” – novel – Earnest Hamingway   Quotes:   * **“For God’s sake, hold your tongue and let me love”** – The Canonization |
| **Andrew Marvell** | Poem: **“To His Coy Mistress”** |
| **George Herbert** | Title: **“Religious Poet”** |
| **Cowley** | Quote: **“Life is an incurable disease”** |
| Caroline Period  (1625-1649) | **Robert Herrick** | Poems:   * **To Daffodils** => Theme: Short living of human being  - “Daffodils (I wandered Lonely as a Cloud)” – Poem – William Wordsworth * **Delight in Disorder**   Last lines of **“To Daffodils”:**  “We have a short time to stay, as you,  We have as short a spring;  Never to be found again.” |
| Commonwealth Period  1649-1660 | **Thomas Hobbes** | Book: **“Leviathan”**  Quote: “The end of knowledge is power” |
| **Jeremy Taylor** | Prose:   * **Holy Living** * **Holy Dying** |

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| Neoclassical Period  (1660-1798) | | |
| Restoration Period  (1660-1700) | **John Milton** | Title: **“Epic Poet”**  **“Hudibras” – Samuel Butler**  **-** mock heroic narrative poem  Epics:   * **Paradise Lost** (Raphael) * **Paradise Regained**   Poetic Drama:   * **Samson Agonistes** * **Comus**   Elegies:   * **Lycidas** => about the death of Milton’s friend: **King Edward** * **Song on Shakespeare**   Tragedy: **Closet**  Essay (Prose):   * **Of Education**   “**Of Studies”** – Essay – Francis Bacon * **Areopagitica** (about freedom of press)   Sonnet: **On the Blindness**  **Paradise Lost** (1667)**:**   * Theme: **“To justify the ways of god to man”** * Written in **Blank Verse** * 1st line: **“Of man’s first disobedience”**   **“London, 1802”** কবিতায় William Wordsworth, John Milton-কে শ্রদ্ধা জানিয়েছেন  Quotes:   * **“It is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven” –** Paradise Lost * **“Death is the golden key that opens the place of eternity” –** Paradise Lost * “**Childhood shows the man as morning shows the day”** – Paradise Regained * “Education is the harmonious development of body, mind, and soul” |
| Restoration Period  (1660-1700) | **John Dryden** | Title: **“Father of Modern English Criticism”** “England’s first Poet Laureate”  Works:   * **All for Love** (Heroic Tragedy) [**“Love for Love”** – William Congreve] * **Absalom and Achitophel** (poetic political satire) * **Mac Flecknoe** (satirical poem)   **All for Love:**   * মিশরীয় রানী ক্লিওপেট্রা ও এন্টোনির প্রেম ও পরিণয়ের কাহিনী অবলম্বনে শেক্সপিয়র লিখেছেন “এন্টোনি এন্ড ক্লিওপেট্রা” এবং জন ড্রাইডেন লিখেছেন “অল ফর লাভ”   **Absalom and Achitophel:**   * Written in **Heroic Cuplet** * Achitophel = Absalom’s advisor   Quotes:   * **“They think too little who talk too much”** * **“We first make our habits then habits make us.”** * **“Jealousy is the proof of love.”** |
| Restoration Period  (1660-1700) | **William Congreve** | * Famous for **Comedy of Manners.** * Play: **“The Way of the World”** |
| **John Locke** | Title: **Father of Modern Democracy**  Book: **“An Essay Concerning Human Understanding”** |
| Restoration Period  (1660-1700) | **John Bunyan** | => ধর্ম নিয়ে লেখালেখি করেছেন  Books:   * **“Pilgrim’s Progress”** (allegory in prose) [**“The Passionate Pilgrim”** = Shakespeare] * **“The Holy War”** * **“The Life and Death of Mr. Badman”**   Quote: **“In prayer, it is better to have a heart without words than words without a heart”** |
| Restoration Period  (1660-1700) | **Aphra Behn** | * 1st women of Restoration period to practice literature   Novel: **“Oroonoko”** => আফ্রিকার সুরিনাম দেশের রাজপুত্র অরুনোকোর দাসের মালিকদের বিরুদ্ধে বিদ্রোহের কাহিনী |
| Augustan Period  (1700-1745) | **The Scriblerus Club** | আলেকজেন্ডার পোপ, জন গে, জোনাথন সুইফট, থমাস পার্নেল, জন আরবাটনট -> ব্যাঙ্গাত্মক সাহিত্য রচনা করতেন |
| **Alexander Pope** | Title: **Mock Heroic Poet**  **=>** তিনি গ্রিক কবি Homer-এর Iliad এবং Odyssey মহাকাব্য দুটি ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করেন।  Epic:   * **“The Rape of the Lock”** (বেণী কর্তন) [**“Rape Upon Rape”** – Play – Henry Fielding]   - it is a Mock Heroic poem/epic - characters: **Baron, Belinda, Arial** (God)  - মূল উপজীব্যঃ উচ্চ বংশীয়দের মধ্যে কলহ বিবাদ  Poems:   * **“The Dunciad”** * **“An Essay on Criticism”** [“**An Essay on Liberation”** – Herbert Marcuse] * **“An Essay on Man”** - theme: “to **vindicate** the ways of God to Man”  [“to justify the ways of God to Man – Paradise Lost – John Milton]   Quotes:   * **“A little learning is a dangerous thing”** * **“To err is human, to forgive is divine”** * **“Charms strike the sight, but merit strikes the heart”** * **“Fools rush in where angels fear to tread”** * “An honest man is the noblest work of God” * “The proper study of mankind is man” |
| Augustan Period  (1700-1745) | **Jonathan Swift** | Title: **The Greatest Satirist** of 18th Century.  Novels:   * **Gulliver’s Travels -** best satire of 18th centure - total parts: 4 (1st part: A Voyage to Lilliput) - Swift was called **Misantropist** for 4th part. * **A Tale of a Tub** [**“A Tale of Two Cities”** – Novel – Charles Dickens] * **A Modest Proposal** * **The Battle of Books** (pamphlet) [**“The Battle of Life”** – Novel – Charles Dickens] |
| Augustan Period  (1700-1745) | **Daniel Defoe** | Novel: **Robinson Crusoe  -** 1st realistic fiction in English Literature  - character: **Robinson Crusoe, Friday, Xury  -** military related  Satirical poem: “**The True Born English Man”** |
| **Samuel Richardson** | Novel:   * **Pamela or the Virtue Rewarded -** 1st novel of English Literature * **Clarissa** |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Dr. Samuel Johnson** | Title:   * **Father of English Dictionary** * **1st Lexicographer**   Books:   * **A Preface to Shakespeare** “Preface to the Fables” – John Dryden  “Preface to the Lyrical Ballad” – William Wordsworth * **Rasselas: Prince of Abissinia** * **Life of the English Poets -** ইংরেজি সাহিত্যে অন্যতম শ্রেষ্ঠ জীবনাবলী |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Goethe**  (Germany) | Dramatic Poem: **Faust** – বঙ্গানুবাদ করেনঃ আহমদ ছফা  Autobiographical Novel: **“The Sorrows of Young Werther”** |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Henry Fielding** | Title: **Father of English Novel**  Pen Name: **Captain Hercules Vinegar**  Play: **Rape upon Rape** [**“Rape of the Lock”** – Epic – Alexander Pope]  Novels:   * **Tom Jones** * **Amelia** |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Oliver Goldsmith** | Books:   * **The Citizen of the World** (Series of letters) * **The Vicar of Wakefield** (satiric novel)   Quote: **“Handsome is that handsome does”** |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Tomas Gray** | Title: **Graveyard Poet**  Elegy: **“Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard”**  Quotes:   * **“Full many a flower is born to blush unseen”** * **“Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise”** |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Edmund Burke** | Speech:   * **Speech on Conciliation with America** * **Speech on Mr. Fox’s East India Bill**   Book: **Reflection on the Revolution in France** |
| **Edward Gibbon** | Historical Book: **The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire** |
| **Lindley Lebedeff** | Title: **Father of English Grammar** |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Sir Walter Scott** | Novel: **Ivanhoe**  Other works:   * **Patriotism** [**“The Patriot”** – poem – Robert Browning – victorian] * **Waverley** |
| Age of Sensibility  (1745-1785/98) | **Jean Jacques Rousseau**  (জ্যা জ্যাক রুশো)  (France) | Books:   * “**The Social Contract”** * **“Emile** (On Education)   Quote:   * **“Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains”** * **Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet”** |
| **Voltaire**  (France) | Book: **Candide [“Candida”** – Play – G. B. Shaw]  Quotes:   * “If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him” * “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to death your rights to say it” অর্থঃ তুমি যা বলো আমি হয়তো তা মানি না, কিন্তু আমি আমৃত্যু তোমার বাকস্বাধীনতা রক্ষা করবো” |

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| Romantic Period  1798-1832  - Art for Art’s Sake | | |
| Romantic Period  (1798-1832) | **Pioneers of Romanticism** | **“Lyrical Ballads” –** William Wordsworth & S.T. Coleridge |
|  | **William Wordsworth** | Title: **“Poet of Nature”, “Lake Poet”**  Play: **The Borderers**  Poetic Autobiography: **“The Prelude: Growth of a Poet’s Mind”**  Book of Poem: **“Lyrical Ballads”**   * 23 poems – 19: Wordsworth; 04: Coleridge.   Poems:   * **Daffodils** - “I wandered lonely as a cloud” – **Simile** - **“To Daffodils”** – Poem – Robert Herrick * **Tintern Abbey** * **The Solitary Reaper** * **Ode on Immortality** * **Rainbow** - **“Rainbow**” – Novel – D.H. Lawrence (Modern Period)   Quote:   * “Child is the father of man” – example of a paradox * “All at once I saw a crowd, a host of golden daffodils” – Daffodils * “Nature never did betray the heart that loved her” – Tintern Abbey কবিতায় কবি তার বোন Dorothy   কে উপদেশ দিয়েছেন * “Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings” – Lyrical Ballads * “Come forth into the light of things, **Let nature be your teacher**” |
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**Literary Terms**

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

**Poetry:**

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| Lyric  (গীতি কবিতা) | * A short poem or verse * Expresses with personal thoughts, feelings, or emotions of a single speaker. * Ex: Dover Beach (Arnold) Sonnets of Shakespeare Tintern Abbey (W. Wordsworth) Intimations of Immortality (W. Wordsworth) To His Coy Mistress (Andrew Marvell) |
| Sonnet | * 14 iambic pentameter lines lyric poem * iambic pentameter: group/unit of 5 people/things -> 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) * First 8 lines = **Octave** Last 6 lines = **Sestet** * Sonnet ৩ ধরণের হয়ঃ 1. Petrarchan sonnet -> ইতালিয় কবি “**পেত্রাক”**-কে সনেটের জনক বলা হয়। 2. Shakespearean sonnet 3. Spenserian sonnet |
| Ode  (প্রশান্তিমূলক গীতিকবিতা) | * A lyric poem that begins with grief of agony & ends with consolation * Long poem. * Ode is derived from Greek origin. * It starts with an address to someone/something. * Ex: **”Ode to a Nightingale”** (John Keats) |
| Elegy  (শোকগীতি) | * Meditative lyric poem * Expresses grief and consist of mourning for the death of a friend of loved one. * Sometimes laments over tragic events as well. * The speaker feels the feels the presence of the dead friend around him/her. Its tone is grave. * A musical composition for the funeral prayer or similar sad events. * 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) |
| Dramatic Monologue | * যে কবিতায় একজন বক্তা নীরব শ্রোতার কাছে তার অনুভূতি প্রকাশ করে থাকেন (কবর- জসীমউদ্দীন) * Ex: “My last Duchess” (Robert Browning) “Do not go gentle into that Night” (Dylan Thomas) |
| Soliloquy | * নাটকের কোনো চরিত্র নিজেই নিজের সাথে কথা বলে * A long, usually serious spoken discourse that a character in a play delivers to an audience and that reveals the character’s thoughts. * Ex: “**To be or not to be that is the question”** – Hamlet [elegy] (Shakespeare) |
| Hymn  (প্রশংসামূলক স্তুতিগান) | * A lyric poem/song in praise of God/deity/hero. * Ex: **“A mighty Fortress is our God”** (Martin Luther) **“Hymn to Apollo”** (Keats) |
| Epithalamion | * বিয়ের অনুষ্ঠানে পাঠকৃত প্রচলিত গীতি কবিতা। * **“Hail Bishop Valentine”** (John Donne) |
| Ballad  (লোকগাঁথা) | * এই ধরণের কবিতায় গ্রামীন জীবনের বিভিন্ন বিষয় উঠে আসে * A narrative poem that tells a story through dialogue and action. * Ex: “**The Demon Lover”** – Folk ballad **“The cruel mother”** – Folk ballad **“The rime of the ancient mariner”** (S.T. Coleridge) |
| Epic  (মহাকাব্য) | * Long narrative poem – describes the deeds of a hero * Ex: **“Beowulf” “Paradise Lost”, “Paradise Regained” –** John Milton * The term ‘epic’ could be used to address a novel as well Ex: **“War and Peace”** – Leo Tolstoy |
| Metrical Romance | * Romance in verse. * Romanticism is a doctrine of art and literature that involves high imagination, love of nature, desire or Hellenism. |
| Hellenism | The study or philosophy of beauty of the ancient Greeks and description of beauty in general. |
| Doggerel | Comic verses – composed in non-traditional rhythm. |
| Blank Verse  (অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ) | * এসব কবিতায় অন্তমিল বা কবিতার শেষে ছন্দের অনুপস্থিত * Unrhymed iambic pentameter. * Ex: “**Paradise Lost”** – John Milton [epic poem] – written in blank verse |
| Nonsense verse | অর্থহীন শব্দ ব্যবহার করে হালকা মেজাজের ছড়া  Intended to amuse by absurdity – does not follow thematic rules of rhyme.  Ah, ra, chickera  Roly, poly, pickena  Kinny, minny, festi  Shanti-poo  Kockerman, chikerman, Chinese-cho |
| Couplet  (দ্বিপদী শ্লোক) | * Two lines of verse rhyming together – equal length and rhyme * Ex. From the poem **“Eloisa Abelard”** – Alexander Pope   In these deep solitudes and awful cells Where heav’nly-pensive contemplation dwells |
| Parody | * অন্য কারো রচনার ভঙ্গি নকল করে ব্যঙ্গ রসাত্মক রচনা * Funny imitation of a poem. |
| Dirge  (অন্ত্যোষ্টিগাঁথা) | * Slow and sad song – played at the funeral |
| Machinery | * The supernatural agents used in an epic or mock-epic. |
| Quatrain | * It is a stanga (division of poem). * It is a piece of verse complete in 4 rhymed lines. |
| Invocation | * Formal prayer to the muses for inspiration. |
| Limerick  (পাঁচ লাইনের মজার ছড়া) | * A popular form of short, funny verse – often nonsensical and rude. * Rhyming like – aabba |
| Refrain | * Lines of song/poem – repeated at the end of each verse * i.e. “**jump back, honey, jump back”** |

**Drama:**

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| Drama or Play | * Drama: to be performed on stage through action, movements and dialogues. * Play: the text that followed to be performed – often called script. * A plot of a drama is a combination of: 1. Beginning or Exposition 2. Middle or Climax 3. End or Denouement |
| Comedy | * Light play with happy ending. * Type of drama – focuses on amusing people. * Begins with adversity or discord but ends with happiness. * Storyline moves from disorder to order. |
| Romantic Comedy | * Comedy – deals with love, often love at first sight * Ex: **As you like it** - Shakespeare |
| Comedy of Humors | * Characters behave according to their respective humors. * Ex: **Every man in his humor, Every man out of his humor** – Ben Jonson |
| Comedy of manners | * Witty and intellectual form of dramatic comedy – depicts and satirizes the manners and affectation of the members of an elite society * নাটকগুলোতে বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক ভাবে সমাজের রীতি-নীতির বিভিন্ন অসঙ্গতি তুলে ধরা হয় * Ex: **The way of the world** – William Congreve  **The School for Scandal** - Sheridan |
| Restoration Comedy | * Comedy written in the restoration period 1660-1700 |
| Black/Dark Comedy | * Comedy – portrays the meaninglessness of human existence. * Reflects the world view as it is controlled solely by fate or fortune. * নিষিদ্ধ বা তথাকথিত অবাঞ্চিত বিষয় নিয়ে তিক্ত হাস্যরসের সৃষ্টি করে – অনেক সময় অশ্লীল শব্দ বা বাক্য প্রয়োগের প্রবণতা দেখা যায় * Ex: **Merchant of Venice** – Shakespeare – it involves farce and morbid humor. |
| Comedy of Ideas | * **George Bernard Shaw** is the pioneer of comedy of ideas. * Ex: **Man and Superman** – G.B. Shaw |
| High Comedy | * Ex: **Pygmalion** – G.B. Shaw |
| Low Comedy | * Ex: **Hamlet** - Shakespeare |
| Tragedy (বিয়োগান্তক ঘটনা/নাটক) | * Drama that treats in a dignified style the sorrow or terrible events – encountered or caused by a heroic individual. * The fall of a superior human being for a mistake of some kind – with serious tone. * Ex: **Macbeth, Othello** – Shakespeare * 1st English Tragedy: **Gorboduc** – Thomas Sackville & Thomas Norton |
| Tragi-Comedy | * Combination of tragedy and comedy. Neither a tragedy nor a comedy * Ex: **Winter’s Tale** - Shakespeare |
| Heroic Tragedy | * **John Dryden** is the pioneer of Heroic Tragedy * Play – originated in the restoration era. * It depicts a tragic end of conflict between love and honor. * Ex: **The conquest of Granada, All for love** – John Dryden |
| Revenge Tragedy | * Tragedy that presents a quest for vengeance and results in bloodshed and mutilation. * It involves murder * Ex: **Hamlet** - Shakespeare |
| Senecan Tragedy | * A body of nine closet drama * Plays intended to be read rather than performed. * Written in Blank Verse by Roman Stoic Philosopher Seneca (1st century AD) |
| Catastrophe  (আকস্মিক দূর্যোগ বা মহা দূর্ঘটনা) | * The final scene of a tragedy in which the action ends with the death of the hero. * Synonym of **Catastrophe: Denouement** |
| Act | * Major division of a Drama |
| Chorus | * In drama and music, those who perform vocally in a group * It is an integral part of any Greek Tragedy |
| Climax | * The point at which the highest level of interest and emotional response is achieved. |
| Melodrama  (আবেগপ্রধান নাটক) | * Provides sensational entertainment and presents horror and bloodshed, thrills and violence * Ends with happiness. |
| Mysterious play | * 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) |
| Farce  (প্রহসন) | * A comic dramatic piece that uses highly improbable situation, an empty or patently ridiculous act. * Intellectually and aesthetically inferior to comedy in its crude characterizations and implausible plots. * Ex: **The Taming of the Shrew** – Shakespeare |

**Fiction:**

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| Novel  (উপন্যাস) | * A fictitious prose narrative of a certain length * Deals with human beings and their lifestyles |
| Picaresque Novel | * Story of a rascal or deceiver who chases adventure and duels with the evil villain. * Realistic in manner and satiric in aim. * হাস্যরসাত্মকধর্মী রচনা * Ex: **The History of Tom Jones** – Henry Fielding |
| Gothic Novel | * অনেক সময় ভৌতিক উপাদান পাওয়া যায় এই উপন্যাসগুলোতে – পাশাপাশি দ্বন্দ্ব, সংঘাত কিংবা উন্মত্ততাও থাকে কাহিনী ঘিরে |
| Novelette | * সাধারণ উপন্যাসের চেয়ে ছোট, কিন্তু ছোট গল্পের চেয়ে বড় * Short well-structured novel * Ex: **Animal Farm** – George Orwell  **Heart of Darkness** – Joseph Conrad |
| Epistolary Novel  (পত্রোপন্যাস) | * A novel told through in the form of letters. * Ex: **Pamela** - Richardson |
| Regional Novel | * A novel that depicts in its plot the customs, dialects and ways of life of a  Specific rural region |
| Essay  Francis Bacon – Father of English Essay | * Range between 600 to 1000 words * Not fictitious * Deals with a personal point of view * Ex: **Future of Mankind** – Bertrand Russel |
| Pamphlet  (ক্ষুদ্র পুস্তিকা) | * Not periodical * Contains no longer than 48 pages – according to UNESCO * Presents an argument on religious or political issues of a particular time. |
| Biography  (জীবনী) | * Discusses the life of an individual * Ex: **The World is what it is** – Patric French  **Shelley the pursuit** – Richar Holmes |
| Autobiography  (আত্মজীবনী) | * Ex: **The Diary of a young girl** – Anne Frank |
| Fable  (উপকথা) | * ঈশপের গল্পের মতো গল্প * A legendary story that involves supernatural incidents. * Usually features – animals that behave and speak as human beings. |
| Legend | * A story that focuses on the greatness of semi-heroic human being through some supernatural being. * লোকসমাজে প্রচলিত সত্য মিথ্যার সংমিশ্রণে রচিত ঘটনা * Ex: **Legends of Robinhood** |
| Myth/Mythology  (পুরাকথা/পুরাকাহিনী) | * An ancient story of Gods and Goddesses and their mysterious actions. * ধর্মীয় বিশ্বাসের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট * Ex: **Greek Mythology, Roman Mythology** |
| Omniscient point of view  (সর্বজ্ঞ/সবজান্তা দৃষ্টিকোণ) | * It refers to the narrator who knows everything about the characters. |
| Satire  (ব্যঙ্গধর্মী রচনা) | * A literary attack on the follies and vices (Typical error and mistakes) of an individual or a society. * Ex: **Animal Farm** – George Orwell |
| Allegory  (রূপকধর্মী রচনা) | * One story is told in the guise of another story * A story of double meanings * Ex: **Pilgrim’s Progress** – John Bunyan  **Faerie Queene** – Edmund Spencer  **Animal Farm** – George Orwell |
| Parable | * Allegorical story of human characters – teaches a religious moral. |
| Homophone  (সমোচ্চোরিত ভিন্নার্থক) | * A word – pronounced like another word but has different meaning/spealling * Ex: **Plane - Plain** |
| Onomatopoeia  (অনুকার শব্দ বা ধ্বনির অনুকরণে শব্দ গঠন) | * Using the words that imitate the sound they denote. * Ex: **It cracked and growled, and roared and howled   –** The Rime of the ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge |
| Hyperbole | * An exaggerated/extreme overstatement * Ex: ‘Ten thousand I saw at a glance’ |
| Irony  (বিদ্রুপাত্মক) | * Such an expression/statement where real meaning is concealed or contradicted. * Ex: ‘**It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of good fortune, must be in want of a wife’ – ( Pride and Prejudice** – Jane Austen**)** |
| Litotes | * নেতিবাচক বিবৃতি ব্যবহার করে ইতিবাচক অর্থের প্রতি জোর প্রদান করা * Ex: He is not a bad student. It actually means he is a god student. |
| Machiavellian Character  (সুচতুর/স্বার্থপর চরিত্র) | * A character uses clever lies and tricks in order to get or achieve something. * Ex: **Lago** is the Shakespeare’s best-known Machiavel |
| Metaphor | * Compressed form of simile * A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. * Comparison between two unlike entities * Ex: **Liza is like a rose.** * Ex: **All the world’s a stage, and all the men and women are merely players. They have their exits and their entrances** – As you like it (Shakespeare) |
| Simile  (সুস্পষ্ট তুলনামূলক অলঙ্কার) | * Explicit comparison between two different things. * Ex: He is as fat as elephant. |
| Meter | * দৈর্ঘ্যের একক |
| Metonymy | * 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. * Ex: **Crown** to mean **King**; Likewise, use **Wheel** instead of a **Car** |
| Memoir  (স্মৃতিকথা) | * History/record composed from personal observation and experience |
| Oxymoron  (বিপরীতালঙ্কার) | * A word or group of words that is self-contradicting * Ex: **Small crowd** * Ex: **All changed, changed utterly;  A terrible beauty is born**. (Yeats: **Easter 1916**) |
| Panegyric | * Formal speech or pieces of writing that elaborate praise. |
| Persona | * The speaker in a poem or novel * An actor’s portrayal of someone in a play |
| Paradox  (আপাত বিরোধী কিন্তু সত্য) | * A statement that appears at first to be contradictory, but upon reflection then makes sense. * Self-contradictory statement * Paradox allows readers to understand concepts in a different and even non-traditional way. * Ex: **I must be cruel to be kind** (Shakespeare: Hamlet) |
| Personification  (ব্যক্তিরূপ দান) | * In which lifeless objects or ideas are given imaginary life. * Ex: And joy, whose hand is ever at his lips  Bidding adieu (Keats: **Ode on Melancholy**) |
| Poetic Justice | * অপরাধী উপযুক্ত শাস্তি পাবে এবং সৎ ব্যক্তি ন্যায্য পুরস্কার পাবে এমন সুবিচার * যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল |
| Prologue | * A speech at the beginning of a play, book or film |
| Pun  (শ্লেষালঙ্কার / দ্ব্যর্থক শব্দ প্রয়োগ) | * Pun aka. Paronomasia * Words have similar sounds but different meanings * একটি শব্দ একবারমাত্র ব্যবহার হয়ে বিভিন্ন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে |
| Theme  (মূল বিষয়বস্তু) | * The central idea of a literary work. |
| Unities | * The 3 rules of underlying a dramatic structure. i.e: **Unity of time Unity of Place Unity of Action** |
| Verbose | * Containing more words than necessary |
| Wit | * A brief and brilliant expression intended to produce surprise and pleasure |
| Zeugma | * হাস্যরসের জন্য কোনো শব্দ একাধিক অর্থের মধ্যে একটি নির্দিষ্ট একটি অর্থের ব্যবহার |

**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**

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

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| Alliteration  (অনুপ্রাস) | * শব্দের শুরুতে থাকা Consonant-এর পুনরাবৃত্তি * Ex.  “Peter Piper Picked a peck of pickled peppers” “Blue, glossy green, and velvet black” – The rime of the ancient Mariner [S.T. Coleridge] |
| Allusion  (পরোক্ষ উল্লেখ/ইঙ্গিত) | * An implicit or indirect reference to another work |
| Anaphora  (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] |
| Antagonist | Villain/খলনায়ক |
| Protagonist | নায়ক বা কেন্দ্রীয় চরিত্র |
| Antithesis | * The direct opposite of something or someone. * Ex.: “**Art is long, and Time is fleeting, United we stand”** |
| Anti-climax | * A statement in which there is a sudden fall from the serious to the trivial * From the sublime (উচ্চ, শ্রেষ্ঠ) to the ridiculous (হাস্যকর). |
| Apostrophe | * এখানে লেখক প্রাণহীন, নির্জীব বস্তুকে ব্যক্তিরূপে কিংবা অনুপস্থিত ব্যক্তিকে উপস্থিত ব্যক্তিরূপে সম্বোধন করে * Ex. **“O wind, if winter comes, can spring be far behind?”** – Ode to the west wind [P.B. Shelley] |
| Assonance | * Repetition of a vowel sound in nearby words. * Similarity between two syllables that are close together. * 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] |
| Canto  (মহাকাব্যের একটি ভাগ) | * Major division of a long poem or an epic. |
| Catharsis | * নাটকের শেষ দৃশ্যে দর্শকের মনে নায়কের প্রতি সহানুভুতি তৈরি করা * দর্শক নায়ককে সহানুভুতি দেখাবে, পাশাপাশি নিজের জন্য মনে ভয় তৈরি হবে * Ex.: **“And calm of mind all passion spent”** – Samson Agonistes [John Milton] |
| Comic Relief | * হালকা কথা-বার্তার মাধ্যমে গুরুগম্ভীর পরিস্থিতিকে হালকা করার প্রয়াস * A humorous scene in between serious scenes of a tragedy. |
| Conceit | * A clever expression in writing or speech that involves a comparison between two things. * Ex: **“A broken heart is like a damaged clock”** |
| Connotation  (পরোক্ষ অর্থ) | * 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] |
| Denotation  (আভিধানিক অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হওয়া) | * Opposite of **Connotation**. * Direct or lexical meaning of any word. |
| Didactic  (শিক্ষামূলক রচনা) | * **“Essay on criticism”** – Alexander Pope. |
| Digression  (অবান্তরতা) | * A part of speech or writing breaks the theme * মূল বিষয়বস্তু থেকে সরে যাওয়া |
| Dramatic Irony | * A literary device by which the audience’s/reader’s understanding of events/individuals in a work surpasses that of its characters. |
| Epigram | * A brief and witty statement which is apparently self-contradictory. * Ex.: **“our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts”** – P.B. Shelley |
| Epilogue | * নাটক/গল্প/সিনেমা শেষে দর্শকের উদ্দেশ্যে সমাপনী বক্তব্য – যেখানে চরিত্রগুলো সম্বন্ধে বিশেষ তথ্য প্রদান করা হয় |
| Soliloquy  \* Indian serial-এ মহিলারা সবসময়   soliloquy করে | * নাটকের কোনো চরিত্র যখন নিজেই নিজের সাথে কথা বলে তার মনের ভাব প্রকাশ করে, এবং অন্যরা নীরব থাকে। * এখানে লেখকের মুখের কথা নয়, বরং তার চিন্তা প্রতিধ্বনি হয়ে প্রকাশ পায় * Ex: **To be or not to be, that is the question** – soliloquy in “Hamlet” by Shakespeare |
| Aside | * A character of the play speaks to the audience. * নাটকের মঞ্চে উপস্থিত অন্য চরিত্রগুলোকে না শুনিয়ে দর্শকের উদ্দেশ্যে বলা উক্তি বা মন্তব্য * অনেক সময় এর দ্বারা কোনো চরিত্রের গোপন রহস্য উন্মোচিত হয় |
| Epithet (নেতিবাচক বিশেষণ) | * Disparaging or abusive word/phrase used to express the characteristic of a person/thing * Ex: **Ivan the Terrible** |
| Euphemism | * শ্রুতিকটু এবং অস্বস্তিকর শব্দের পরিবর্তে কোমলতর শব্দ প্রয়োগ করা |
| Fantasy (উদ্ভট/অবাস্তব কল্পনা) | * An imaginary story that happens in an imaginary world that includes strange character and plot. * Ex: **Gulliver’s Travel** – Jonathan Swift  **A midsummer night’s dream** – Shakespeare  **Harry Potter** – J.K. Rowling |
| Free Verse (মুক্তক ছন্দ) | * It does not have the steady, abstract rhythm of traditional poetry. |
| Hamartia | * Tragic fall * An error or flaw in the character of the protagonist of a tragedy. * Ex: **Dr. Faustus**’ thirst for god-like power in “Doctor Faustus” |