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| Writer’s Name | Title |
| Alexander Pope | Mock Heroic Poet |
| John Milton | Epic Poet |
| William Congreve | Comedy of Manners |
| Jonathan Swift | The Greatest Satirist of 18th century |
| Dr. Samuel Johnson | **Father of English Dictionary** -> 1755 -> “A Dictionary of the English Language”  1st English Lexicographer |
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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) |

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| 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 |

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| 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) |
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**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 |
| 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 |
| 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” |
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