

## ➤ LITERATURE

### 📖 What is Literature?

1. Literature refers to imaginative writing, often in the form of fiction.
  2. It is a form of creative and artistic expression.
  3. It can be described as "organized violence committed on ordinary speech."
  4. The definition of literature varies based on individual perspectives and cannot be objectively defined.
- 

### 📖 Literary Genres

1. **Poetry:** Includes structured lines and open forms.
  2. **Fiction:** Encompasses novels, short stories, and fairy tales; often imaginative in nature.
  3. **Non-Fiction:** Includes biographies, autobiographies, essays, and diaries, focusing on realistic content.
  4. **Drama:** Written works intended to be performed on stage.
- 

### 📖 Key Topics in Literature

#### Poetic Terms and Types

1. **Prosody:** The study of rhyme and rhythm.
  2. **Figures of Speech:** Literary devices that enhance meaning and expression.
- 

#### Figures of Speech

1. **Simile:** A comparison using "like" or "as."
  - Example: "The world is like a stage."
2. **Metaphor:** A direct comparison between two things.
  - Example: "The world is a stage."
3. **Personification:** Attributing human qualities to non-human entities.
  - Example: "The flowers smiled."

4. **Anaphora:** Repetition of a phrase for emphasis.
  - Example: "Learning is life."
5. **Imagery:** Descriptive language creating mental images using sensory details.
  - Example: "I see nothing but darkness."
6. **Hyperbole:** Deliberate exaggeration for emphasis.
  - Example: "I can sleep for ages!"
7. **Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate sounds.
  - Example: "Boom!"
8. **Allusion:** A reference to people, places, events, or literary works.
  - Example: "I am not Shakespeare."
9. **Antithesis:** Contrasting ideas placed side by side.
  - Example: "Make the laws, break the laws."
10. **Symbolism:** Using objects, people, or events to represent deeper meanings.
  - Example: Roses symbolize romance.
11. **Allegory:** A story or text with deeper meanings, often illustrating ideas or principles.
  - Example: "Animal Farm" as a political allegory.
12. **Irony:** A contrast between expectation and reality:
  - **Verbal Irony:** Saying the opposite of what is meant.
  - **Situational Irony:** A disparity between expected and actual outcomes.
  - **Dramatic Irony:** When the audience knows something the characters do not.
13. **Metonymy:** Using one object or term to represent something closely related.
  - Example: "The White House declared the war."
14. **Synecdoche:** Using a part to represent the whole.
  - Example: "Do you like my wheels?" (referring to a car).

---

✓ **Practice: Identifying Figures of Speech**

1. "The camel is the ship of the desert."
    - **Figure of Speech:** Metaphor
  2. "The baby's skin is like a rose petal."
    - **Figure of Speech:** Simile
  3. "Although he is a nice person, he is a desperate Romeo whenever he sees her."
    - **Figure of Speech:** Allusion
  4. "To be, or not to be, that is the question."
    - **Figure of Speech:** Antithesis
  5. "When you break the bad news with the expression 'The good news is...'"
    - **Figure of Speech:** Irony
  6. "The flowers danced to the wind."
    - **Figure of Speech:** Personification
- 

## Analysis of a Story

### Key Elements

1. **Setting:** Describes where (place) and when (time) a story takes place.
2. **Themes:** The central message or main ideas, such as love, war, or societal struggles.
3. **Characters:**
  - **Primary Characters:** The protagonist and antagonist.
  - **Secondary Characters:** Supporting roles, including animals or creatures.
4. **Conflict:** The struggle between opposing forces:
  - Person vs. Person
  - Person vs. Nature
  - Person vs. Society
  - Person vs. Technology
  - Person vs. Self

---

## Structure of a Story

1. **Exposition:** Introduction of characters, setting, and background information.
  2. **Rising Action:** Events that build tension, leading to the climax.
  3. **Climax:** The turning point or most intense moment.
  4. **Falling Action:** Events following the climax, leading toward resolution.
  5. **Resolution:** The conclusion or outcome of the story.
- 

## Literary Elements in Poetry

1. **Point of View (POV):**
    - **First Person:** Told from the perspective of a character (I, we, us).
    - **Third Person:** Told by an outside narrator (he, she, they).
  2. **Tone:** The author's attitude toward the subject.
  3. **Mood:** The emotional response evoked in the reader.
- 

## Poetic Techniques

1. **Rhyme:** Repetition of similar sounds at the end of lines.  
Example: "All the king's horses and all the king's men / Could not put Humpty together again."
  2. **Rhythm:** The pattern of beats or stresses in a poem.
  3. **Meter:** The regular arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables.
  4. **Refrain:** A phrase or line repeated throughout a poem for emphasis.  
Example: "I shall rise again and again."
- 

## Types of Poetry

1. **Narrative Poetry:** Tells a story.
2. **Ballad:** Combines story and music.

3. **Concrete Poetry:** Focuses on visual arrangement (like a picture).
  4. **Free Verse:** No rules or rhyme scheme.
  5. **Sonnet:** A 14-line poem with strict rules.
- 

### **Sound Devices in Poetry**

1. **Alliteration:** Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.  
Example: "Sweet silent thought."
  2. **Consonance:** Repetition of consonant sounds in the middle or end of words.  
Example: "He stood in the wood and cried."
- 

### ✓ **Practice: Identifying Sound Devices**

1. "Much madness is divinest sense to a discerning eye."
    - **Sound Device:** Alliteration
  2. "Who knows why the cold wind blows or where it goes, or what it knows."
    - **Sound Device:** Alliteration
  3. "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."
    - **Sound Device:** Alliteration
  4. "Tyger Tyger, burning bright, in the forests of the night."
    - **Sound Device:** Alliteration
- 

### ❖ **Rhyme Scheme Examples**

1. "I love noodles. Give me foodles (A) / Make a mound up to the sun (B)."
    - **Rhyme Scheme:** ABAB
  2. "Snow makes whiteness where it falls (A) / The boughs look like popcorn balls (A)."
    - **Rhyme Scheme:** AABB
-

- **Key Thought**

"A line is not always a meter, but the meter is always a line."

- **Note :** These lessons are intended exclusively for test preparation and do not cover the entire syllabus for the Literature semester, wish you all the best.

- **By: ABDELLAH HITALA**