

## Dictionary Of Literary Terms And Literary Theory

Provides explanations of literary terms and includes information on such topics as drama, rhetoric, and textual criticism.

'An indispensable work of reference' Times Literary Supplement The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory is firmly established as a key work of reference in the complex and varied field of literary criticism. Now in its fifth edition, it remains the most comprehensive and accessible work of its kind, and is invaluable for students, teachers and general readers alike. - Gives definitions of technical terms (hamartia, iamb, zeugma) and critical jargon (aporia, binary opposition, intertextuality) - Explores literary movements (neoclassicism, romanticism, vorticism) and schools of literary theory - Covers genres (elegy, fabliau, pastoral) and literary forms (haiku, ottava rima, sonnet) Examines the significance and history of a wide range of terms and phrases related to the analysis of literature.

Alphabetically arranged and followed by an index of terms at the end, this handy reference of literary terms is bound to be of invaluable assistance to any student of English literature.

A resource every writer should have.

This book surveys the early history of one of our most important modern myths: the story of Frankenstein and the monster he created from dismembered corpses, as it appeared in fictional and other writings before its translation to the cinema screen. It examines the range of meanings which Mary Shelley's Frankenstein offers in the light of the political images of 'monstrosity' generated by the French Revolution. Later chapters trace the myth's analogues and protean transformations in subsequent writings, from the tales of Hoffmann and Hawthorne to the novels of Dickens, Melville, Conrad, and Lawrence, taking in the historical and political writings of Carlyle and Marx as well as the science fiction of Stevenson and Wells. The author shows that while the myth did come to be applied metaphorically to technological development, its most powerful associations have centred on relationships between people, in the family, in work, and in politics.

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Literary devices are the techniques used in the telling of a narrative. Literary devices are also known as fictional devices and are any of several specific methods that the creator of a narrative uses to convey the ideas and drama of the narrative to words. Another use of literary devices is to outline a strategy used in the making of a narrative to relay information to the audience and particularly to "develop" the narrative, in order to make it more complete, complicated, or interesting. This book outlines all the techniques used and even gives examples in film and literature. It is very enlightening whether you are an aspiring writer or a avid reader of consumer of the film industry.

Over 2,000 terms - English, foreign language, technical - explained with quotations and illustrations from world literature past and present.

Containing over 1,000 of the most troublesome literary terms encountered by students and general readers, this gem of a book gives clear and often witty explanations to terms such as hypertext, multi-accentuality, and postmodernism. The dictionary also provides extensive coverage of traditional drama, rhetoric, literary history, and textual criticism. It offers pronunciation guides and suggestions for further reading for many entries, and includes a new preface and terms that have become prominent in literature in the last few years, such as cyberpunk and antanaclasis. This second edition is the most up-to-date and accessible dictionary of literary terms available, popular with both students and teachers of literature at all levels.

Comprising some 4000 terms, defined and illustrated, "Gradus" calls upon the resources of linguistics, poetics, semiotics, socio-criticism, rhetoric, pragmatics, combining them in ways which enable readers quickly to comprehend the codes and conventions which together make up 'literarity.'

\* 600 Terms, Concepts, and Critical Theories. Are all defined, explained, and illustrated in clear, easy-to-understand language. \* Comprehensive. Providing students with all the literary and critical terms commonly encountered in the study of literature, from the basic to the complex and avante garde. \* Numerous Examples. Allow students to clarify the terms and ideas in each entry. \* Cross-References. Further help study by linking related terms and concepts and technical terms with their more common counterparts.

A fresh contemporary look for the first anthology to trace the strength and diversity of Gothic fiction from its origins in the eighteenth century, with authors as diverse as Edgar Allan Poe, Thomas Hardy, Jorge Luis Borges, and Angela Carter.

This compact guide covers a wide variety of terms commonly used in academic discussions of poetry, fiction, drama, rhetoric, and literary theory. Definitions are kept concise; examples are abundant. The coverage ranges from traditional topics through to recent scholarship, and the straightforward entries aim to enable students to learn new terms with confidence. The pocket glossary brings together entries from a variety of Broadview publications—including The Broadview Anthology of British Literature and The Broadview Anthology of Short Fiction—and adds a number of new entries.

Explains and illustrates a number of technical terms pertaining to literature as well as films, newspapers, and magazines

The Dictionary of Arabic Literary Terms covers the most important literary terms relevant to classical and modern Arabic literature. Its 300+ entries include technical terms and rhetorical devices, themes and motifs, concepts, historical eras, literary schools and movements, forms and genres, figures and institutions. Defining terms such as 'root-play', highlighting schools such as the Mahjar poets, and exploring concepts such as 'imaginary evocation', the dictionary introduces its readers to the specificities of the Arabic literary tradition. The dictionary is intended to meet the needs of the growing number of students studying Arabic in the English-speaking world, whose studies include Arabic literature from an early stage. This reference resource equips them to understand the nuances and complexities of the texts they encounter. It is an invaluable reference work for students of Arabic literature.

"An instant classic that belongs on the bookshelf of every serious poet and literature student" (The Washington Post). A major addition to the literature of poetry, Edward Hirsch's sparkling

new work is a compilation of forms, devices, groups, movements, isms, aesthetics, rhetorical terms, and folklore—an “absorbing” book all readers, writers, teachers, and students of poetry will return to over and over (The New Yorker). Hirsch has delved deeply into the poetic traditions of the world, returning with an inclusive, international compendium. Moving gracefully from the bards of ancient Greece to the revolutionaries of Latin America, from small formal elements to large mysteries, he provides thoughtful definitions for the most important lyrical vocabulary, imbuing his work with a lifetime of scholarship and the warmth of a man devoted to his art. Knowing how a poem works is essential to unlocking its meaning. Hirsch’s entries will deepen readers’ relationships with their favorite poems and open greater levels of understanding in each new poem they encounter. Shot through with the enthusiasm, authority, and sheer delight that made *How to Read a Poem* so beloved, *A Poet’s Glossary* is a new classic.

The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms Oxford Quick Reference

First published fifty years ago, *A Glossary of Literary Terms* remains an essential text for all serious students of literature.

The tales of terror and hysteria published in the heyday (1817-32) of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine became a literary legend in the nineteenth century. Blackwood's was the most important and influential literary-political journal of its time, and a major institution not just in Scottish letters but in the development of British and American Romanticism. Intemperate in political polemic and feared for its literary assassinations, the magazine became just as notorious for the shocking power of its fictional offerings. These set a new standard of concentrated dread and precisely calculated alarm, and were to establish themselves as a landmark in the development of the short magazine story. The influence of Blackwood's quickly reached many major authors, including Dickens, Emily Bronte, Robert Browning, and Edgar Allan Poe. This edition selects some of the best and most representative tales from the magazine's first fifteen years, including work by Walter Scott, James Hogg, and John Galt, alongside talented but now almost forgotten figures like William Mudford, William Godwin (son of the philosopher), and Samuel Warren.

WHAT ARE “LITERARY WORDS”? ‘Literary words’ are associated with literature. ‘Literary words’ are typical of a work of literature and imaginative writing. ‘Literary words’ are used with a particular meaning, in narrative, drama, poetry and other writing in a literary manner. This book has been divided into three sections: Section 01: Common Literary Words Section 02: Figurative Use of the Words Section 03: Glossary of Literary Terms IMPORTANT NOTES NOTE -- A: ELEVATED WORDS Use of an ‘Elevated’ Word in Place of a ‘Simple’ Word ‘Elevated language’ is widely used in literature. Elevated Word -- a word that is used to show a high intellectual level Simple Word -- a word that is used to keep the conversation simple in daily life Example 1: ‘Behold’ [elevated word] | ‘See’ [simple word] Meaning of ‘behold’ and ‘see’: to become aware of something by using your eyes Example 2: ‘Blithe’ [elevated word] | ‘Happy’ [simple word] Meaning of ‘blithe’ and ‘happy’: showing or feeling pleasure \*\*\*\*\* NOTE -- B: FIGURATIVE USE OF THE WORDS Many words and phrases are used in a different (literary) way from their usual (literal) meanings to produce a special effect. [I have put these words together in Section-2 (figurative use of the words) of this book.] Example-1: ache: In a general sense -- to feel a continuous pain His leg ached because of injury. ache: In a literary sense -- to be very sad His false accusations made our heart aches. [= made us sad] Example-2: Flash: In a general sense -- to shine brightly for a few moments The camera flashed once. Flash: In a literary sense -- to suddenly show a strong emotion Their eyes flashed with horror. \*\*\*\*\* NOTE -- C: ‘LITERARY TERMS’ There are many words that are used to describe a particular form of writing in a literary work or used in the analysis, discussion, classification, and criticism of a literary work. [I have defined these terms in Section-3 (glossary of literary terms) of this book.] Examples: catharsis -- the process of releasing strong feelings through artistic activities diction -- the choice and use of words to create a specific effect in a literary work epithet -- a word or expression used to attribute a special quality to somebody/something genre -- a particular category, style or type to which a literary work belongs holograph -- a handwritten piece of writing by its author idyll -- a poem that describes a peaceful and happy scene juvenilia -- a literary work produced by an artist, in his/her youth melodrama -- a literary work that is full of exciting and exaggerated events or emotions opera -- a dramatic work where a majority of the words are sung to music panegyric -- a speech or written composition that praises somebody/something prosody -- the patterns of rhythms and sounds in poetry quatrain -- a verse of a poem that has four lines refrain -- a line or number of lines of a song or poem that is repeated after each verse scene -- one of the small sections within an act (a major division) of a play semantic -- relating to the meaning of words and sentences trilogy -- a set of three books, plays, movies, etc. on the same characters or subject figure of speech -- an expression in which a word or phrase represents one thing in terms of something dissimilar (non-literal) to create a particular effect in somebody’s mind, or in which an emphasis is produced by patterns of sound. [Some common figures of speech are as follows -- alliteration, anaphora, antistrophe, apostrophe, assonance, consonance, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metaphor, metonymy, periphrasis, personification, simile, synecdoche]

This Dictionary is a guide to the literary terms most relevant to students and readers of English literature today, thorough on the essentials and generous in its intellectual scope. The definitions are lively and precise in equipping students and general readers with a genuinely useful critical vocabulary. It identifies the thinking and controversies surrounding terms, and offers fresh insights and directions for future reading. It does this with the help of extensive cross-referencing, indexes and up-to-date bibliography (with recommended websites).

Literary terms are the building blocks of literature. Give students a firm grasp of them with this well thought out handbook that features an in-depth look at 29 literary terms. Each lesson follows an easy-to-use format: a definition of the term is followed by a discussion using two excellent examples in prose or poetry. Questions promote and ensure understanding. A writing exercise for each term provides an opportunity for application. Gives students the knowledge and experience to interpret literature with confidence Grades 9-12. Meets National Council of Teachers of English/International Reading Association Standards for the English Language Arts. 58 Pages of Activity Sheets Complete Answer Key Complete definition, description, examples, and exercises for the following literary terms: Allegory Alliteration Allusion Analogy Assonance Atmosphere Ballad Characterization Couplet Figurative Language Foreshadowing Imagery Inversion Irony Metaphor Meter Onomatopoeia Personification Plot (Exposition, Conflict, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Resolution) Point of View Refrain Rhyme Rhythm Simile Sonnet Style Symbolism Theme Tone

Presents a coherent and accessible historical account of the major phases of British and American Twentieth-century criticism, from 'decadent' aestheticism to feminist, deconstructionist and post-colonial theories. Special attention is given to new perspectives on Shakespearean criticism, theories of the novel and models of the literary canon. The book will help to define and account for the major developments in literary criticism during this century exploring the full diversity of critical work from major critics such as T S Eliot and F R Leavis to minor but fascinating figures and critical schools. Unlike most guides to modern literary theory, its focus is firmly on developments within the English speaking world.

With new entries and sensitive edits, this fifth edition places J.A. Cuddon’s indispensable dictionary firmly in the 21st Century. Written in a clear and highly readable style Comprehensive historical coverage extending from ancient times to the present day Broad intellectual and cultural range Expands on the previous edition to incorporate the most recent literary terminology New material is particularly focused in areas such as gender studies and queer theory, post-colonial theory, post-structuralism, post-modernism, narrative theory, and cultural studies. Existing entries have been edited to ensure that topics receive balanced treatment

A New Handbook of Literary Terms offers a lively, informative guide to words and concepts that every student of literature needs to know. Mikics's definitions are essayistic, witty, learned, and always a pleasure to read. They sketch the derivation and history of each term, including especially lucid explanations of verse forms and providing a firm sense of literary periods and movements from classicism to postmodernism. The Handbook also supplies a helpful map to the intricate and at times confusing terrain of literary theory at the beginning of the twenty-first century: the author has designated a series of terms, from New Criticism to queer theory, that serves as a concise but thorough introduction to recent developments in literary study. Mikics's Handbook is ideal for classroom use at all levels, from freshman to graduate. Instructors can assign individual entries, many of which are well-shaped essays in their own right. Useful bibliographical suggestions are given at the end of most entries. The Handbook's enjoyable style and thoughtful perspective will encourage students to browse and learn more. Every reader of literature will want to own this compact, delightfully written guide.

The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory is firmly established as a key work of reference in the complex and varied field of literary criticism. Now in its fourth edition, it remains the most comprehensive and accessible work of its kind, and is invaluable for student, teachers and general readers alike.

Contains a fully updated A-Z guide to over 1,200 definitions of terms from the fields of literary theory and criticism, rhetoric, versification and drama. Recommendations for further reading are included.

Comprehensive reference work provides alphabetically arranged definitions of figures of speech, techniques and forms, and literary terms, complete with essays on world literary movements.

Examines the significance and history of a wide range of terms and phrases related to the analysis of literature

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