

## First Lecture

### Literature:

A body of written works. The name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose distinguished by the intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period, genre, and subject matter. It is defined by Hancock (2006) who believe that "literature is a body of written works : the body of written works of a culture, language, people or a period of time". While Pollanen (1997) says that 'literature refers to published writings in a particular style on a particular subject". Other definitions:

- Literature is a faithful reproduction of man's experiences blended into one harmonious expression

-literature is an art of expressing beauty through a medium called language.

### Genres of Literature

Genres of literature are important to learn about the two main categories separating the different genres of literature are fiction and nonfiction. There are several genres of literature that fall under the nonfiction category. Nonfiction sits in direct opposition to fiction. Examples from both the fiction and nonfiction genres of literature are explained below.

#### 1- Non-fiction:

a-**Dairies** : is a daily record of personal activities, reflections, or feelings.

b-**Essays** are a short literary composition that reflects the author's outlook or point. A short literary composition on a particular theme or subject, usually in prose and generally analytic, speculative, or interpretative.

c- **Biography** is a written account of another person's life.

d-**Speech** is the faculty or power of speaking; oral communication; ability to express one's thoughts and emotions by speech, sounds, and gesture. Generally delivered in the form of an address or discourse.

#### 2- Fiction:

The genre of Fiction can be defined as narrative literary works whose content is produced by the imagination and is not necessarily based on fact. Below are some types of it.

a-**Legend Story**, sometimes of a national or folk hero, which has a basis in fact but also includes imaginative material.

b- **Tales** :are narratives that are related to some real or imaginary events, incidents, or cases.

c-**Short Story** is short piece of writing ,which doesn't contain any subplots.

d- **Myth**: is traditional narrative, often based in part on historical events, that reveals human behavior and natural phenomena by its symbolism; often relating to the actions of the gods.

e- **Novella** :generally run between 50-150 pages, halfway between a story and a novel.

f-**Novels** don't have a prescribed length. Because they are a longer form of fiction, an author has more freedom to work with plot and characters.

### 3- Drama:

This genre is stories composed in verse or prose, usually to be acted, where conflicts and emotion are expressed through dialogue and action .Kinds of drama:

a-Tragedy

b-Comedy

c-Tragicomedy

### 4-Poetry:

Is verse and rhythmic writing with imagery that evokes an emotional response from the reader. The art of poetry is rhythmical in composition, written or spoken. This genre of literature is for exciting pleasure by beautiful, imaginative, or elevated thoughts .Edgar Allan Poe argues that poetry is "It is a rhythmical creation of beauty." Kinds of poetry:

**1-Descriptive Poetry** : this poems describe people or experience ,scenes or objects.Ex,

She was a phantom of delight

When first she gleam'd upon my sight;

**2-Narrative Poetry**: poems which tell a story. They tend to be longer than other types of poetry but it is comparatively easy to understand the poet's intention. Sub-categories of narrative poetry are for example: epic, mock-epic or ballad. Ex,

“There's nothing in the house

To make a boy breeches,

Nor shears to cut a cloth with  
Nor thread to take stitches."

Ex,

"Go, lovely Rose-  
Tell her that wastes her time and me,  
That now she knows,  
When I resemble her to thee,  
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

**a-Epic** :is a long narrative poem telling heroic deeds, the poet use elevated style of language and supernatural beings.

**b-Ballad** is a song, originally transmitted orally, which tells a story. It is an important form of folk poetry which was adapted for literary uses from the sixteenth century onwards. The ballad stanza is usually a four-line stanza, alternating tetrameter and trimeter.

**3-Lyric**: usually short poem like a song which expresses personal emotions or feelings, typically spoken in the first person. Subcategories or types of the lyric are, for example elegy, ode, sonnet and dramatic monologue and most occasional poetry:

**a-Ode** is a long serious poem, mostly about nature, object of attraction, or aimed at adoring someone or something.

**b- Elegy** is a mournful, sad, or melancholic poem or a song that expresses sorrow for someone who has been lost, or dead.

**c- Dramatic Monologue** the poem describes the speaker communicating with the audience, without any dialogue coming from other characters. Usually, the speaker talks with a specific person in the poem.

**d-Sonnet** : A poem of fourteen line which follows a very strict rhyme pattern .It is usually divided to octave (first eight lines) and sestet (the last six lines) the octave and sestet are separated by break of thoughts .

**4-Free Verse**: Poetry that has no fixed pattern of meter, rhyme, line length, or stanza arrangement.

**5-Haiku**: A traditional, nature-inspired Japanese form of poetry that has 3 lines and 17 syllables.

Lines one and three are five syllables each.

Line two is seven syllables. Ex,

Angry from day one

Critical of all that's fun

You suffer the most

**6-Limerick:** Humorous five line Poem with a rhyme scheme aabba.

Hickory dickory dock. a

The mouse ran up the clock. a

The clock struck one, b

And down he run. b

Hickory dickory dock. a

**7-Villanelle :** is a poetic form with nineteen lines and a strict pattern of repetition and a rhyme scheme.

## Characteristics of Lyric poetry

1-They are written from a first person perspective, means subjective.

2-Most lyrical poems are short, but there are longer examples..

3-A lyric can have rhymed or unrhymed verses; however, it is basically written in a melodic fashion.

4-Lyric poetry is meant to express a personal emotion in an imaginative fashion rather than tell a story.

## Second Lecture

### Poetic devices :

#### 1-structural devices ( contrast, illustration, Repetition)

1-Contrast:Poetic device it is used to identify differences between two subjects. places, persons, things, or ideas. Simply, it is a type of opposition between two objects.Ex,

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness",

2- Illustration:- is a giving more interpretation or visual explanation of a text

Imagery: Words and phrases that appeal to the five senses. Poets use imagery to create a picture in the reader's mind or to remind the reader of a familiar sensation.

3-Repetition: - is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable. There are several types of repetition commonly used in both prose and poetry. ...Repetition is not distinguished solely as a figure of speech, but more as a rhetorical device. In poetry, repetition is repeating words, phrases, lines, or stanzas. Stanzas are groups of lines that are 2 together. Repetition is used to emphasize a feeling or idea, create rhythm, and/or develop a sense of urgency.

## 2-Sense devices:( simile ,metaphor , personification )

a-Simile:- a it is a direct comparison [comparison](#), showing similarities between two different things. In simile we use "like" or "as." Ex,

O my love is like a red, red rose

She is kind as an Angle .

b-Metaphor indirect [comparison](#) between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics

ex , Laughter is the best medicine.

My mother is a queen

c-Personification : is an idea or an [animal](#) – is given human attributes.

Ex, The flowers danced in the gentle breeze.

-The candle weeps

## 3-Sound Devices:

1-[Assonance](#): Assonance is the [repetition](#) of vowel sounds in the same line. Ex:

"Men sell the wedding bells."

[Consonance](#): is the repetition of consonant sounds at the end or middle of words (not 2-rhyme).. Ex.: "...and high school girls with clear skin smiles..."

"blind eyes could blaze" – z sound

3-[Alliteration](#): is the repetition of the same sound, usually a consonant, at the beginning of words. Ex,

But a better butter makes a batter better

4- Revers rhyme C V C Back ----Bat

5-Proper rhyme C V C Back---- rack

6- Pararhyme rhyme C V C great -----grout

4-Onomatopoeia: It refers to the word which imitates the natural sounds of the things.Ex,

“Hark, hark!

Bow-wow.

The watch-dogs bark!

Bow-wow.

Rawaa Jawad