

تعريف لمقرر الأدب الانجليزي ١٧

Motifs are recurring structures, contrasts, and literary devices that can help to develop and inform the text's major themes.

Symbols are objects, characters, figures, and colors used to represent abstract ideas or concepts.

Themes are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in a literary work.

Personification is giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

Metaphor is a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.

Alliteration is close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

Diction is an author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.

Epic is an extended narrative poem, with heroic subject matter and theme, and exalted tone.

Rhyme is the use of words with similar sounds in poetry, usually but not always at the ends of lines.

Stanza is a group of lines in a poem divided off from the others. Each stanza is usually the same number of lines in length.

Anaphora is the repetition of words and patterns for poetic effect.

Apostrophe is the technique of calling upon or addressing a particular person or thing.

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