LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES
文学术语和手法

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

英语语言艺术中的
文学术语和手法

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

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Introduction

Literary terms and devices are a collection of universal artistic structures that are typical of all works of literature frequently employed by the writers to give meanings and a logical framework to their works through language. When such works are read by readers, they ultimately recognize and appreciate these literary structures. Due to their universality, they also allow the readers to compare a work of one writer to that of another and often across languages. They not only beautify the piece of literature but also give deeper meanings to it, testing the very understanding of the readers along with providing them enjoyment as they read. Additionally, literary terms and devices help ignite the readers' imagination as they visualize the characters and scenes of the text.

This document seeks to provide a succinct definition and an appropriate example of some of the many literary terms and devices which authors use to enhance their work. We hope you will find this resource useful as you expose your students to the exciting world of literature in English and in Spanish.

介绍

文学用语和修辞手法集合了世界性的文学结构。它们恰恰是作家们经常运用在他们文学作品中通过语言给于他们的作品意义和逻辑框架的。

当读者们阅读这些作品时，他们最终会识别和欣赏这些文学结构的。由于它们的世界性，他们也允许读者们对比各个作家的作品，而且经常是跨语言的。他们不但使作品更加绚丽，而且也给于作品更深奥的含义，因而在读者欣赏作品的同时也可以尝试对作品深层次的理解。另外，文学用语和修辞手法可以帮助点燃读者的想像力让作品中的人物和场景在他们脑中形象化。

这个文件旨在为作家们用来升华他们作品的一些文字用语和修辞手法提供简明的解释和适当的例子。

我们希望在您向您的孩子们揭示令人振奋的英文和中文的文学世界时将发现这些资源是有用的。

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Acronym An acronym refers to the practice of joining together two or more words in order to create an entirely new word. This is often done in order to create a name or word for something by combining the individual characteristics of two or more other words. **Example** ISBN – International Standard Book Number	**（首字母）缩拼词** （首字母）缩拼词是把两个以上的词的第一个字母组合成为一个新词，目的是把这些词各自的特点相结合而造一个新词或取个新的名字。 例子： ISBN – International Standard Book Number（国际标准书号）
Allegory An allegory is a symbolic device where the meaning of a greater, often abstract concept is conveyed with the aid of a more corporeal object or idea being used as an example. Usually a rhetoric device, an allegory suggests a meaning via metaphoric examples. **Example** Faith is like a stony uphill climb: a single stumble might send you sprawling but belief and steadfastness will see you to the very top. Examples of works in literature that qualify as allegory are: *Aesop's Fables* and *Animal Farm*.	**讽喻，寓言** 讽喻是一种象征手法。作者通过借助一个实体或实际思想例子传递更丰富、通常是抽象的概念。讽喻是一种修辞手法，用含有隐喻的例子来表达意思。 例子： 信仰就像攀登石坡：一失足就会使你摔趴下，但坚定不移的信念能把你带到山顶。文学作品中称得上讽喻的例子是《伊索寓言》和《动物庄园》。
Alliteration Alliteration is when words are used in quick succession and begin with letters belonging to the same sound group. Whether it is the consonant sound, stressed syllables or a specific vowel group, the alliteration involves creating a repetition of similar sounds in the sentence. Alliterations are used to add character to the writing and often add an element of diversion to the piece. **Example** The *Wicked Witch of the West* went her own way. (The "W" sound is highlighted and repeated throughout the sentence.)	**头韵** 头韵是把一连串的词快速组合在一起，词头的字母属于相同的声音组。无论是辅音、重读音节还是一组元音，头韵使句中类似的发音重复。头韵是用来加强文体的个性，通常也为作品添加一些娱乐的情调。 例子： The *Wicked Witch of the West* went her own way.（句中的"W"音被突出并反复强调。）
Allusion An allusion is when the author refers to a subject matter such as a place, event, or literary work by way of a passing reference. It is up to the reader to make a connection to the subject being mentioned. **Example** "I do not approve of this *quixotic* idea." Quixotic means unrealistic and impractical derived from Cervantes's *Don Quixote*; a story of a foolish knight and his misadventures.	**暗指** 暗指是指作者在句子中顺便提及像地点、事件或文学作品那样的主题。这在于读者自己来洞察这两者之间的关系。 例子： "我不能批准这个'堂吉诃德式'*的主意。"* *"quixotic"的意思是不现实也不可行，来自于塞万提斯的《堂吉诃德》*。这个故事讲一个傻乎乎的骑士和他的不幸遭遇/厄运。

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Amplification Amplification refers to a literary practice wherein the writer embellishes the sentence by adding more information to it in order to increase its worth and understandability. When a plain sentence is too abrupt and fails to convey the full implications desired, amplification comes into play when the writer adds more to the structure to give it more meaning. **Example** Original sentence: The thesis paper was difficult. After Amplification: The thesis paper was difficult; it required extensive research, data collection, sample surveys, interviews and a lot of fieldwork.	扩充 扩充是一种写作习俗。作者对句子进行润饰，添加细节，使意思更明确，更有价值。没有经过修饰的句子会给人一种唐突的感觉，无法充分传递原来的含意。此时就需要扩充。作者为句子结构增加内容，让意思明朗化。 例子： 原句：这篇论文很难。 扩充以后：这篇论文很难写；作者需要做广泛的研究，收集数据，抽样调查，面谈，并做大量的实地考察。
Anagram Anagrams are when the writer jumbles up parts of the word to create a new word. From the syllables of a phrase to the individual letters of a word, any fraction can be jumbled to create a new form. Anagram is a form of wordplay that infuses mystery and a little interactive fun. **Example** An anagram for "debit card" is "bad credit". As you can see, both phrases use the same letters. By mixing the letters, a bit of humor is created.	重组字 **重组字**是作者把词的某些字母搅混，造新词。从一个词组的音节到一个词的每个字母，它们的任何部分都可以抽出来，组成新的词形。回文构词是一种双关语，把神秘和一点互动的乐趣溶为一体。 例子： 把"debit card（借方卡）"作回文构词得到"bad credit（不良信用）。"由此可见：这两个词组由相同的字母构成。把字母重新排列后，产生了一点幽默感。
Analogy An analogy is a device that helps to establish a relationship based on similarities between two concepts or ideas. By using an analogy we can convey a new idea by using the blueprint of an old one as a basis for understanding. With a mental linkage between the two, one can create understanding regarding the new concept in a simple and succinct manner. **Example** In the same way as one cannot have a rainbow without rain, one cannot achieve success and riches without hard work.	类比 类比是根据两种概念或构想之间的相似点建立关系。通过类比，我们以旧理念的蓝图为理解的基础，以传递新的想法。读者在脑海里把两者链接起来后，就可以对新的概念建立简明扼要的认识。 例子： 正如雨后才能出彩虹，苦干才能获得成功和财富。

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Anastrophe Anastrophe is a form of literary device wherein the order of the noun and the adjective in the sentence is exchanged. The adjective comes before the noun, but when one is employing an anastrophe, the noun is followed by the adjective. This reversed order creates impact and lends weight to the description offered by the adjective. **Example** He spoke of times past and future, and dreamt of things to be.	**倒装法** 倒装法是一种文学手法，把句中的名词和形容词的次序进行交换。形容词一般位于名词前面。使用词语倒装后，形容词跟在名词的后面。这种颠倒的次序给读者一种强调形容词的感觉。
Anecdote An anecdote is a short verbal accounting of an amusing event or incident. The story is usually a memory from the narrator's life but can be a story of fact, as opposed to a contrived work of fiction. Teachers often tell their students anecdotes about famous people. The anecdotes are not always flattering, but are usually amusing. **Example** Winston Churchill was very fond of his dog Rufus who ate in the dining room with the family and was treated with utmost respect. When enjoying movies, Rufus had the best seat in the house; on Winston Churchill's lap. While watching "Oliver Twist," Churchill put his hands over Rufus' eyes during the scene where Bill Sikes intends to drown his dog. Churchill is believed to have said to Rufus: "Don't look now, dear. I'll tell you about it later."	**轶事** 轶事是口叙一件简短的趣事或事件。通常是叙事人回忆自己的生平故事，也可能是真人真事，和虚构、矫揉造作的故事不一样。 老师经常给学生讲名人的轶事。这些轶事不总是动听的，但通常很有趣。 **例子：** 温斯顿·丘吉尔很喜欢他的狗鲁弗斯。它和主人家一起用餐，并受到极大的尊重。当丘吉尔在家看电影时，鲁弗斯坐在主人的大腿上，享受最佳的座位。电影《雾都孤儿》有个镜头，比尔·赛克斯企图淹死他的狗。丘吉尔就用手遮住鲁弗斯的眼睛，据说他还对鲁弗斯说："亲爱的，先不要看。我以后告诉你。"
Antagonist An antagonist is a character or a group of characters which stand in opposition to the protagonist or the main character. It is common to refer to an antagonist as a villain (the bad guy) against whom a hero (the good guy) fights in order to save himself or others. **Example** Generally, an antagonist appears as a foil to the main character embodying qualities that are in contrast with the qualities of the main character. This inner conflict is a major theme of many literary works e.g. *Doctor Faustus* by Christopher Marlowe and *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare.	**对手** 对手是故事中的一个角色或一组角色，与主人公或主角针锋相对。通常我们把对手叫做"恶棍"（坏人）。故事中的主人翁（好人）为了拯救自己或他人与其争斗。 **例子：** 一般来说，对手的出现是为了挫败主人翁；在他身上体现的品质和故事中主角的品质形成鲜明对照。这种故事中的冲突是很多文学作品的主题，如：克里斯托弗·马洛的《浮士德医生》和威廉·莎士比亚的《哈姆雷特》（又名〈王子复仇记〉）。

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Anthropomorphism Anthropomorphism can be understood to be the act of lending a human quality, emotion or ambition to a non-human object or being. This act of lending a human element to a non-human subject is often employed in order to endear the latter to the readers or audience and increase the level of relativity between the two, while also lending character to the subject. **Example** The raging storm brought with it howling winds and fierce lightning as the residents of the village looked up at the angry skies in alarm.	**拟人法** 拟人指的是把人的品质、情感或意愿用在人的物体或生物上。把非人的实体进行拟人化通常是为了让读者或听众爱戴后者，增加两者之间的相对关系，同时为后者添加人的品质。 **例子：** 呼啸的狂风和利剑似的闪电伴随着愤怒的暴风雨，该村的居民们抬头看着恼怒的天空，十分惊慌。
Antithesis An antithesis is used when the writer employs two sentences of contrasting meanings in close proximity to one another. Whether they are words or phrases of the same sentence, an antithesis is used to create a stark contrast using two divergent elements that come together to create one uniform whole. The purpose of using an antithesis in literature is to create a balance between opposite qualities and lend a greater insight into the subject. **Example** When Neil Armstrong walked on the moon it might have been one small step for a man, but it was one giant leap for mankind	**对立** 对立是作者把两句意思有鲜明对照的句子放在一起。无论是同一句里的词或词组，对偶把两种截然不同的部分结成一体，形成鲜明的对照。在文学作品里使用对偶是为了让对立的品质达到平衡，让读者对主题有更深入的了解。 **例子：** 当尼尔·阿姆斯特朗在月球上行走时，对他一个人来说也许是迈出了一小步，但是对整个人类是一个巨大的飞跃.
Aphorism An aphorism is a concise statement that is made in a matter of fact tone to state a principle or an opinion that is generally understood to be a universal truth. Aphorisms are often adages, wise sayings and maxims aimed at imparting sense and wisdom. It is to be noted that aphorisms are usually witty and curt and often have an underlying tone of authority to them. **Example** Upon seeing the shoddy work done by the employee, the boss told him to "either shape up or ship out".	**警句** 警句是一种简要的声明，听起来直截了当，用来陈述一条原则或一种一般被认为是普遍真理的意见。警句通常是格言、名言和座右铭，传授道理和智慧。应该指出：警句一般是很机智，简明扼要，经常含有权威的语气。 **例子：** 老板看到这位雇员偷工减料，就告诉他："如果你不改进，就给我滚蛋。" "君子成人之美，不成人之恶。"《颜渊》

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Archetypes Archetypes are literary devices that employ the use of a famous concept, person or object to convey a wealth of meaning. Archetypes are immediately identifiable and even though they run the risk of being overused, they are still the best examples of their kind. **Example** Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* are an archetype of star-crossed lovers; a couple joined by love, separated by cruel circumstance, and doomed by fate.	楷模,典型 楷模是用闻名的概念、人物或物体传递丰富含义的一种文学手法。楷模会立刻被读者识别。虽然可能被过多地使用，但还是最有效的一种文学手法。 **例子：** 莎士比亚的《罗蜜欧与朱丽叶》是一种厄运爱情的楷模；一对情人被爱情结伴，残酷的境遇使他们分手，命运使他们殒命。 中国古代《梁山伯与祝英台》的故事讲一对男女同窗求学，建立了深厚的感情，最终受到命运的摆布，双双夭折，变成彩蝶，从坟墓中飞出。
Assonance Assonance refers to repetition of sounds produced by vowels within a sentence or phrase. In this regard assonance can be understood to be a kind of alliteration. What sets it apart from alliterations is that it is the repetition of only vowel sounds. **Example** "A long song." The "o" sound is repeated in the last two words of the sentence.	谐音（元音韵） 谐音指的是句子或词组中元音的重复发音。因此，谐音就像一种头韵。与之不同的是，谐音只是重复元音。 **例子：** "A long song(一首长长的歌)。"本句最后两个单词中的"o"声被重复。 "后宫佳丽三千人，三千宠爱在一身。"中国唐朝白居易的《长恨歌》
Asyndeton Asyndeton refers to a practice in literature whereby the author purposely leaves out conjunctions in the sentence, while maintaining the grammatical accuracy of the phrase. Asyndeton as a literary tool helps in shortening up the implied meaning of the entire phrase and presenting it in a succinct form. This compact version helps in creating an immediate impact whereby the reader is instantly attuned to what the writer is trying to convey. **Example** Read, Write, Learn. Watch, Absorb, Understand. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	省连词 省连词是一种文学手法。作者故意把句子中的连词省略，但不影响它的缜密语法结构。省连词是一种文学工具，用于缩短整个词组的弦外之音，并把它简明地表现出来。这种紧凑的表现方式给读者制造了一种直接的感觉，使其立刻领会作者的意图。 **例子：** 读，写，学。 观看，吸收，理解。 减少，重用，回收。
Authorial Intrusion Authorial Intrusion is used when the author steps away from the text and speaks out to the reader. Authorial intrusion establishes a one-to-one relationship between the writer and the reader where the latter is no longer a secondary player or an indirect audience to the progress of the story but is the main subject of the author's attention. **Example** In many novels, the protagonist would move away from the stream of the story and speak out to the reader. This technique is often used to reveal some crucial elements of the story to the reader. Used well in *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens.	作者介入 作者干预是作者从文章中走出来，和读者对话。作者干预在作者和读者之间建立一种一对一的关系。此时，后者已经不是第二者，也不是故事进展的间接听众，而是作者注意力的焦点。 **例子：** 在很多小说中，主人翁会从情节中走出来和读者对讲。作者通常使用这种手法为读者揭示故事中的关键成分。这种手法在查尔斯·狄更斯的《雾都孤儿》中用得很成功。

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Bildungsroman *Bildungsroman* is a popular form of storytelling whereby the author bases the plot on the overall growth of the central character throughout the timeline of the story. As the story progresses, the subject undergoes noticeable mental, physical, social, emotional, moral and often spiritual advanced and strengthening before the readers' eyes. **Example** Scarlet O'Hara in *Gone With the Wind* by Margaret Mitchell experiences immense personal growth as she learns the value of friends and hard work under duress, without compromising her own dreams.	成长小说，教育小说 成长小说是流行的讲故事方式。在故事发展的岁月里，作者根据主人翁的总体成长过程构造情节。随着故事的进展，故事中的主人翁在读者眼前明显地经历了心理，生理， 社会， 情感，道德和心灵的升华和强化。 例子： 玛格丽特·米切尔的《随风逝去》中的斯佳丽在个人成长过程中经历了翻天覆地的变化，学到了友谊和在逆境中辛苦劳作的价值，而并没有失去自己的梦想。 朱敏的成长小说《典型的美国佬》主要讲述的是一个典型的中国移民家庭的经历。 作品用第三人称叙述描写了主人公拉尔夫与妻子海伦。姐姐特雷萨到美国的艰难生活， 后来他们克服重重困难，接受美国的主流文化与价值观， 完成了身份的转变， 成为典型的美国佬。 主人公拉尔夫， 作为一个少数族裔青年， 其成长历程对于处在美国多元文化环境下成长的青少年具有普遍的借鉴意义。
Cacophony A cacophony in literature refers to the use of words and phrases that imply strong, harsh sounds within the phrase. These words have jarring and dissonant sounds that create a disturbing, objectionable atmosphere. **Example** His fingers rapped and pounded the door, and his foot thumped against the yellowing wood.	逆耳音，杂音 文学中的**逆耳音**是指作者的用词带有强硬、逆耳的音。这些词有不和谐、相互排斥的音，造成一种使人烦恼、令人反感的气氛。 例子： 他的手指在敲打、抨击门，他的脚在跺发黄的木头。
Caesura A caesura is a pause within a poetic line that breaks the regularity of the metrical pattern. The purpose of using a caesura is to create a dramatic pause, which has a strong impact. **Example** Against the envy of less happier lands, this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England. *Richard II*, Shakespeare	休止 休止是诗句中的暂停，使原来有规则的格律中断。休止是用来创造一种戏剧性的暂停，对读者带来强烈的感受。 例子： 杜绝了宵小的觊觎。这一个幸福的国土，这一个英格兰。(朱生豪 译) 莎士比亚的"里查德二世"

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Characterization Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. The character can be described directly or indirectly by the author or through the actions, thoughts and speech of the character. **Example** "First of all, if we can learn a simple trick, Scout, you'll get along a lot better with all kinds of folks. You never really understand a person until you consider things from his point of view … until you climb into his skin and walk around in it." From this quote from *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee we can see that Atticus Finch (Scout's father) is a patient and compassionate person who is able to extend his empathy to other members of his community.	性格描述 作者用此来描述一个角色的性格。作者通过该角色的行动、思维和语言直接或间接地向读者描述。 例子： "斯个特，如果我们首先能学一个简单的窍门，你和各种各样的人相处就会有很大的改善。你只有从别人的角度看问题……只有置身于他人之地，才能真正理解他们。"摘自哈珀·李的《百舌鸟之死》（舒逊译）。从这句引言里，我们可以看到阿提卡斯·芬奇（斯戈特之父）是个耐心、富有同情心的人，能够同情社区的其他成员。 茅盾的《子夜》、巴金的《家》和老舍的《骆驼祥子》有不少例子。
Chiasmus Chiasmus a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other. **Example** You can take the patriot out of the country but you cannot take the country out of the patriot.	交错配列 交错配列是一种比喻，把句子中并列的两个词组颠倒位置。 例子： 你可以把爱国者赶出国家，但不能把国家赶出爱国者。
Circumlocution Circumlocution is a form of writing wherein the author uses exaggeratedly long and complex sentences in order to convey a meaning that could have been otherwise conveyed through a shorter, much simpler sentence. Circumlocution involves stating an idea or a view in an indirect manner that leaves the reader guessing and grasping at the actual meaning. **Example** Instead of writing "At 8 pm he arrived for the dinner party," the author writes: "Around 3 hours after sunset, it was winter at the time; the man arrived for the dinner party.	赘言 赘言是一种写作手法。作者用过分冗长、复杂的句子来传达本来可以用简明扼要的句子表达的意思。迂回往往拐弯抹角地陈述一种想法或观点，让读者去猜想、斟酌真实的意思。 例子： 本来可以写"他于晚上八点抵达晚宴，"但作者写的是"日落约三小时后，当时是冬天；这人抵达晚宴。"

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Climax Climax is that particular point in a narrative at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point. Climax is a structural part of a plot and is at times referred to as the crisis. It is a decisive moment or a turning point in a storyline at which the rising action turns around into a falling action. Thus, a climax is the point at which a conflict or crisis reaches its peak that calls for a resolution or denouncement (conclusion). **Example** In *The Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad, the narrative reaches its climax when Marlowe starts his journey in his steam boat and his final discovery upon reaching the station and meeting Kurtz. He was shocked to discover that Kurtz had abandoned all norms and morals of his civilization. Following this point in the novel, the mystery surrounding Kurtz is unfolded and the questions in Marlow's mind find their answers automatically when he sees the real situation.	高潮 高潮是故事中的特别时刻。此时，冲突和紧张状况达到了最高峰。高潮是故事情节的结构性部分，有时也称作危机。它是一个决定性的时刻或是故事情节的转折点：从高潮变成低潮。因此，高潮是冲突或危机抵达顶峰的时刻，需要决策或收场（结局）。 例子： 在约瑟夫•康拉德写的《黑暗之心》中，马洛坐汽船开始他的旅程，到站后最终发现并与库尔茨会面时，故事达到了高潮。当时库尔茨已经把所有的准则和道德观都抛弃了，这使马洛大吃一惊。从小说的此刻开始，围绕着库尔茨的神秘性在读者眼前展现。马洛见了真情，他脑海里的问题就自然迎刃而解了。
Conflict Conflict is used for expressing a resistance the protagonist of the story finds in achieving his aims or dreams. The conflict is a discord that can have external aggressors or can even arise from within the self. **Example** John tried hard to convince himself that his Hollywood dreams were worth the struggle, but his parents, and his inner voice of reason, failed to agree.	冲突 故事主人翁为了达到他的目标或实现他的理想而受到的阻力称为冲突。冲突是一种不和，可以有外来的挑衅者，也可能来自人物本身。 例子： 约翰力图使自己相信：为了实现去好莱坞的梦想，他所经历的搏斗是值得的。但他父母的意见和自己内心的理智却不能这样认同。
Connotation Connotations are the associations people make with words that go beyond the literal or dictionary definition. Many words have connotations that create emotions or feelings in the reader. **Example** "And once again, the autumn leaves were falling." This phrase uses "autumn" to signify that something is coming to an end.	含义，涵意，内涵 当人们通过联想使词的意思超越它的字面意思或词典的定义，那就产生了含义。很多词的含义唤起读者的情感。 例子： "秋天的树叶又一次落地了。" 这句话用"秋天"来暗示某件事物即将结束。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Consonance Consonance refers to the repetition of sounds in quick succession produced by consonants within a sentence or phrase. The repetitive sound is often found at the end of a word. Consonance is the opposite of assonance, which implies repetitive usage of vowel sounds. **Example** He struck a streak of stunted luck.	辅音韵 辅音韵指的是快速重复句子或词组中一系列辅音。重复音的位置通常是在词尾。辅音韵与谐音（元音韵）相对称。谐音（元音韵）是重复元音。 例子： He stru<u>ck</u> a str<u>ea</u><u>k</u> of <u>s</u>tunted lu<u>ck</u>.
Denotation Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word. **Example** "They built a house." In this sentence, "house" is meant literally as in a building where a family lives. If the word "home" was used instead in the sentence in place of "house", the meaning would not be as literal as there are many emotions associated with the word "home" beyond simply the structure where people live.	本义 本义指的是词典里的定义或词的字面意思。 例子： "他们造了一栋房子。" 在这一句里，"房子"就是指一个家庭居住的地方。如果在这个句子里用了"家"而不是"房子，"那就不是字面意思了。"家"这个词有很多情感和它联系在一起，不只是人们居住的建筑物了。
Deus ex Machina Deus ex Machina refers to the incidence where an implausible concept of character is brought into the story in order to resolve the conflict in the story and to bring about a pleasing solution. The use of Deus ex Machina is not recommended as it is seen to be the mark of a poor plot that the writer needs to resort to random, insupportable and unbelievable twists and turns to reach the end of the story. **Example** In *Lord of the Flies* by William Golding, stranded on a deserted island after a plane crash, a group of children have gone savage and are burning down the island. There seems to be no chance of rescue. However, a naval officer suddenly appears from out of nowhere and saves them. Thus the appearance of the officer is necessary to save the children from the impending disaster that they have created.	解围 解围指的把一种不可思议的角色概念用于故事中，以便解决故事中的冲突，导致令人喜悦的结局。因为作者需要诉诸于随机、不合理、不可置信的波折写完故事，它被认为是一种劣质情节的标志。我们不建议使用解围的手法。 例子： 在威廉·戈尔丁的《蝇王》里，一组儿童在飞机坠毁后被困在一个荒岛上。他们变成禽兽一样，正在把这个岛烧毁。看起来没有可能拯救他们。但是，一个海军军官不知从哪里突然出现，并拯救了他们。因此，这名军官的出现是必要的，因为他把这些孩子从他们自己制造、即将来临的灾难中拯救了出来。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Diction Diction is the distinctive tone or tenor of an author's writings. Diction is not just a writer's choice of words, it can include the mood, attitude, dialect and style of writing. Diction is usually judged with reference to the prevailing standards of proper writing and speech and is seen as the mark of quality of the writing. It is also understood as the selection of certain words or phrases that become peculiar to a writer. **Example** Certain writers in the modern day and age use archaic terms such as "thy", "thee" and "wherefore" to imbue a Shakespearean mood to their work.	**措辞** 措辞是作者写作独特的声调或思路。措辞不只是作者的选词。它可以包括心情、态度、方言和写作风格。措辞的好坏通常是用规范写作和讲演的现行标准来评断的，并且是写作质量的标志。措辞也可以被理解成作者特别选用一些特定的词语或短语。 **例子：** 有些当代的作家在他们的作品中使用一些像"thy、thee、wherefore"那样古老的词来激发莎士比亚时代的气氛。
Doppelganger Doppelganger is derived from German and literally translates into "double walker." It refers to a character in the story that is actually a counterfeit or a copy of a genuine character. Doppelgangers of the main characters usually bear the ability to impersonate the original but have vastly different spirits and intentions. The doppelganger might have a different appearance that allows it to fool other unsuspecting characters. **Example** The idea of getting revenge is put in Hamlet's mind by the apparition of his father who tells him that he was murdered. The use of a doppelganger helps Shakespeare to set up the plot of **Hamlet** that revolves around the theme of revenge.	**幽灵** 幽灵来自于德文，直译成"类似活人的幽灵"它指的是故事中假冒真人的一个角色或者真人的翻版。主角的分身通常有能力模仿原始人物，但他/她们的神态和意图却截然不同。分身有时会有不同的外貌，用于迷惑其他那些毫无疑心的角色。 *这里指的是一种手法。"幽灵"乍一看可能会引起误解，但读了上下文应该迎刃而解。 **例子：** 当哈姆雷特父亲的幽灵告诉了他自己是被谋杀的，报复的念头就此栽入了他的脑海。莎士比亚通过使用幽灵来构造《哈姆雷特》的剧情，使之围绕着复仇的主题。 《聊斋》中古剑幽灵也是一个例子。
Ekphrastic Ekphrastic refers to a form of writing, mostly poetry, wherein the author describes another work of art, usually visual. It is used to convey the deeper symbolism of the corporeal art form by means of a separate medium. **Example** A photograph of an empty landscape could transmit images of desolation, abandonment and great loss.	**读画诗** 读画诗大多是指诗歌写作的一种形式；通常是作者描述另一种视觉艺术作品。它通过另一种媒体传递有形艺术深奥的象征意义。 **例子：** 一张反映空荡的风景的照片能传递苍凉、被遗弃和遭受巨大损失的影念。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Epilogue The epilogue is a literary device that acts as an afterword at the conclusion of a literary work. The purpose of an epilogue can be to add a little insight into the plot, theme, or character/s. Epilogues can be written in a number of ways: the same narrative style in the story is continued, other times one of the characters might take up the narrative, or a single character can address the audience directly. **Example** In a remarkable moment at the end of *The Tempest*, Shakespeare's wizard Prospero addresses the audience directly, breaking down the boundaries of the play. He informs them that the play is over, his powers are gone, and thus his escape from the play's island setting depends on their applause and that they, in effect, get to decide his fate.	结语 **结语**是在文学作品结局起后记作用一种文学手法。尾声可以为故事情节、主题或角色加一点启示。尾声可以用多种方法来写：同一个人继续用叙事方式；其它时候，可以让某一个角色叙事或者让一个角色直接和听众对话。 例子： 在莎士比亚的《暴风雨》结尾的一个非凡时刻，剧中的男巫普洛斯彼罗直接与观众对话。他告诉他/她们这部戏快要结束了；他已经失去了威力。因此，他能否从戏中岛屿的场景逃走取决于他/她们的鼓掌是否热烈。他的命运其实掌握在他/她们手里。
Epithet An epithet is usually used to add an attribute to a person or place's original name. These descriptive words and phrases can be used to enhance the persona of real and fictitious people, divinities, places and objects. **Example** "Alexander the Great" is the epithet commonly used to refer to Alexander III of Macedonia. He is known as "the great" both for his military genius and his diplomatic skills in handling the various populaces of the regions he conquered.	称号，浑名 作者通常用**称号**对人物或地方的原名添加属性。这些描述性词语可以用来加强真实的和虚拟的人物、神威、地方和物体的形象。 例子： "Alexander the Great（亚历山大大帝)"通常是指马其顿的亚历山大三世。他之所以被称为"the great（大帝）"是因为他在被他征服的地区内统治民众以军事天才和外交技能而闻名。 中国满清的最后一位皇太后慈溪被成为"慈溪太后"、"圣母皇太后"和"西太后。"

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Essay An essay is a short form of literary composition based on a single subject matter, and often gives the personal opinion of an author. A famous English essayist Aldous Huxley defines essays as, "a literary device for saying almost everything about almost anything." **Example** "It was one place I had been looking forward to visiting while in Nigeria ... The place is unique in the Yoruba religion, and that intrigued me … As I passed through the gates I heard a squeaky voice. A diminutive middle-aged man came out from behind the trees — the caretaker. He worked a toothbrush-sized stick around in his mouth, digging into the crevices between algae'd stubs of teeth. He was barefoot; he wore a blue batik shirt known as a *buba*, baggy purple trousers, and an embroidered skullcap. I asked him if he would show me around the shrine. Motioning me to follow, he spat out the results of his stick work and set off down the trail." *The Sacred Grove of Oshogbo* by Jeffrey Tayler.	**短文、杂文、随笔** 短文、杂文、随笔是一种短小的文艺作品体裁，文章集中阐述一个主题，并经常体现作者的个人观点。英国作家奥尔德斯·赫胥黎把短文定义为"一种几乎可以对任何事情做任何阐述的文学体裁"。 **例子：** "这是我在尼日利亚期间一直向往的地方.....这个地方独特的约鲁巴宗教信仰令我饶有兴致.....当我经过这些大门的时候我听到了一个很尖的声音。一个身材矮小的中年人从树丛里走出来，他是这里的看门人，他用一个牙刷大小的木棍在嘴里抠着牙缝里海藻食物的残渣。他赤着脚，穿着蓝色蜡染的衬衫和宽松的"布巴式"的紫色裤子，带着有刺绣的无沿帽。我问他是否可以带我在神殿里看看。他吐出嘴里抠出来的食物残渣，用手势示意我跟着他，我们起身走上林间小路。"《奥索博的神圣树林》 杰弗里·泰勒著 **中文例子：** 我说道："爸爸，你走吧。"他望车外看了看，说："我买几个橘子去。你就在此地，不要走动。"我看那边月台的栅栏外有几个卖东西的等着顾客。走到那边月台，须穿过铁道，须跳下去又爬上去。父亲是一个胖子，走过去自然要费事些。我本来要去的，他不肯，只好让他去。我看见他戴着黑布小帽，穿着黑布大马褂，深青布棉袍，蹒跚地走到铁道边，慢慢探身下去，尚不大难。可是他穿过铁道，要爬上那边月台，就不容易了。他用两手攀着上面，两脚再向上缩；他肥胖的身子向左微倾，显出努力的样子。这时我看见他的背影，我的泪很快地流下来了。朱自清《背影》
Euphemism The term euphemism is used to refer to the practice of using a comparatively milder or less abrasive form of a negative description instead of its original form. This device is used when writing about matters such as sex, violence, death, crimes and "embarrassing" matters. The purpose of euphemisms is to substitute unpleasant and severe words with more polite words to mask the harshness. The use of euphemisms is sometimes manipulated to lend a touch of exaggeration or irony in satirical writing. **Example:** When a person dies, people will say "he/she *passed away*".	**委婉语、委婉表达** 委婉语是指在实践中用相对温和的、较少刺激性的词语代替最真实的词语去描述一个负面的、消极的情境。这种表达手法用于介绍诸如性、暴力、死亡、犯罪和一些令人尴尬的情境。使用委婉语的目的是用一种更礼貌的方式去掩饰事件的严酷，避免用令人不悦的、沉重的词语来表达。在讽刺性的文章里，委婉语有时候会被巧妙地用来进行夸张和反讽。 **例子：** 当一个人死的时候，人们会说："他/她去世了。"

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Fable Fable is a literary device which can be defined as a concise and brief story intended to provide a moral lesson at the end. In literature, it is described as a didactic lesson given through some sort of animal story. In prose and verse, a fable is described through plants, animals, forces of nature and inanimate objects by giving them human attributes wherein they demonstrate a moral lesson at the end. **Example** A passage from *The Fox and the Crow* from Aesop's Fables: "A crow was sitting on a branch of a tree with a piece of cheese in her beak when a fox observed her and set his wits to work to discover some way of getting the cheese. "Coming and standing under the tree he looked up and said, 'What a noble bird I see above me! Her beauty is without equal. Down came the cheese and the fox, snatching it up, said, 'You have a voice, madam, I see: what you want is wits…."	寓言 寓言是一种言简意赅文学体裁，在故事的结尾体现出道德上的劝喻意义。 在文学作品中，寓言常常通过一些动物的故事体现教育意义。在散文和诗歌里，寓言会赋予植物、动物、自然界的力量和一些无生命的物体以人性化的特征，并在故事的结尾体现出道德上的劝喻意义。 例子： 伊索寓言中《狐狸和乌鸦》的故事里有一段：一只乌鸦坐在树枝上，嘴里叼着一块奶酪，狐狸暗中观察她并想方设法想得到那块奶酪。"到树下来吧，"狐狸仰头说："我看到了一只多么高贵的鸟啊，她的美丽无与伦比。"乌鸦一张嘴，奶酪掉了下来，狐狸迅速抢到手，说道，"小姐，我知道你有美妙的声音，你缺乏的是智慧．．．．．"
Faulty Parallelism In literature, the term parallelism is used to refer to the practice of placing together similarly structured, related phrases, words or clauses. Parallelism involves placing sentence items in a parallel grammatical format wherein nouns are listed together, specific verb forms are listed together and the like. However, when one fails to follow this parallel structure, it results in faulty parallelism. The failure to maintain a balance in grammatical forms is known as faulty parallelism wherein similar grammatical forms receive dissimilar or unequal weight. **Example** Parallelism: She likes to talk but not to listen. Faulty Parallelism: She likes talking but not to listen.	平行结构的误用 在文学作品里，平行结构是指把结构相近、意义相关的短语、单词或句子组织在一起。平行结构包括用相似的语法结构把两个以上的名词、两个以上的特定动词并列在一起，其他词性的单词也遵循同样的规则。但是，当其中一个部分没有采用相似的平行语法结构，就会出现平行结构的误用，其语法结构的平行性被打破，相似的语法结构得不到同样的或同等的强调。 例子： 并列：她喜欢说话（likes to talk），但不喜欢倾听(but not to listen)。 并列的误用：她喜欢说话(like talking)，但不喜欢去听(but not to listen)。 中文例子： 她喜欢唱歌，但不喜欢跳舞。 她喜欢唱歌，但不喜欢去跳舞。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Flashback Flashback is a literary device wherein the author depicts the occurrence of specific events to the reader which have taken place before the present time the narration is following, or events that have happened before the events that are currently unfolding in the story. Flashback devices that are commonly used are past narratives by characters, depictions and references of dreams and memories and a sub device known as authorial sovereignty wherein the author directly chooses to refer to a past occurrence by bringing it up in a straightforward manner. **Example** In Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte, Cathy is dead. Mr. Lockwood sees Cathy's name written all over the windowsill and then has a vexing dream about her. When he talks about the dream to Heathcliff, Heathcliff becomes too distressed. Mr. Lockwood wants to know why the mention of Cathy upsets him. The flashbacks are means to show the love that Heathcliff and Cathy had for each other.	倒叙、闪回 倒叙是一种文学手法，是指作者在描绘特定事件的过程中，先描写事件的结果，再叙述事件的发生经过。倒叙常用于人物对过去发生的事件的描述，或是对梦境和记忆的描述和提及，或是作者出于对文章的掌控而直接选择的一种直截了当的回忆过去的表达形式。 例子： 在艾米莉·勃朗特所著的《呼啸山庄》中，凯西去世了。洛克伍德先生看到凯西的名字写满整个窗台，由此在梦中梦到她。当洛克伍德对海克利夫讲述这个梦境的时候，海克利夫非常伤心。洛克伍德先生想知道为什么提到凯西会让他难过，这时候就可以使用倒叙手法展现海克利夫和凯西的昔日恋情。 中文例子： "母亲的生日快到了，我寻思着给她寄一件生日礼物。小时候家里穷，母亲拉扯我们姐弟三人，吃尽了苦头，如今我们长大成人，却一个个远离了她。母亲说，我们是她放飞的鸽子，她愿意看我们飞得又高又远。然而，母亲生日时，我们却也不能在她身边。我决心为母亲买一件称心的礼物。 在衣物柜台，一团火红映入眼帘，挂在衣架上，如一团漂亮的火焰。记忆之门忽然被打开了——那是一件漂亮的红毛衣.......。然后作者讲述了母亲寒冷的冬天帮她织红毛衣的感人情景。《三件红毛衣》 林凤谦
Foil A foil is another character in a story who contrasts with the main character, usually to highlight one of their attributes. **Example** In the popular book series, *Harry Potter*, the character of Hogwarts principal Albus Dumbledore, who portrays "good", is constantly shown to believe in the power of true love (of all forms and types) and is portrayed as a strong, benevolent and positive character. On the other hand the antagonist Lord Voldemort, who depicts the evil and "bad" in the series, is constantly shown to mock and disbelieve the sentiment of love and think of it as a foolish indulgence.	衬托 衬托是指用故事中的另外一个人物与主人公进行对比，通常用于强调他们的某一个特质。 例子： 在系列畅销书《哈里波特》中，霍格沃茨校长阿不思·邓布利多，扮演"好人"，不断展示出对真爱的信仰（相信所有形式和类型的爱），他被描绘成一个坚强的、仁慈的、积极的人。 而与他相反的伏地魔，在系列书中扮演邪恶的和"坏人"的角色，他嘲笑、不相信大爱之情，认为爱是愚蠢的放纵。 中文例子： 《三国演义》中有一段《赤壁之战》的情节，作者对周瑜和诸葛亮的描写，相互映衬，更突出了诸葛亮技高一筹。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Foreshadowing Foreshadowing refers to the use of indicative words or phrases that set the stage for a story to unfold and give the reader an indication of something that is going to happen without revealing the story or spoiling the suspense. Foreshadowing is used to suggest an upcoming outcome to the story. **Example** "He had no idea of the disastrous chain of events to follow". In this sentence, while the protagonist is clueless of further developments, the reader learns that something disastrous and problematic is about to happen to the protagonist.	**伏笔、铺垫、** 伏笔、铺垫是指使用象征性的、暗示性的词或短语为故事的展开做好准备，并且提示读者即将要发生什么，但并不去揭示故事的结局或破坏故事的悬念。铺垫、伏笔用于提示即将到来的故事结局。 **例子：** "他对接踵而至的灾祸感到无所适从。" 在这句话中，当故事的主人公对事件的进展毫无头绪的时候，读者就会知道灾难和麻烦即将降临到他身上。
Genre Genre means the type of art, literature or music characterized by a specific form, content and style. For example, literature has four main genres: poetry, drama, fiction and non-fiction. All of these genres have particular features and functions that distinguish them from one another. Hence, it is necessary on the part of readers to know which genre they are reading in order to understand the message being conveyed. **Example** Genre includes works such as comedy, folktales, romance, horror, tragedy, adventure, suspense, science fiction, novels, historical novel, short story, and more.	**体裁、流派** 体裁是指艺术、文学或音乐等作品，由于具体形式、内容和风格的不同而形成的不同类型或流派。例如，文学作品具有四个主要体裁：诗歌、戏剧、小说和纪实。所有这些体裁都有自身独特的特点和功能使他们相互区别开来。因此，读者有必要知道他们正在阅读的文学作品的体裁以便理解其中所传达的信息。 **例子：** 作品体裁的具体形式包括喜剧、民间故事、浪漫、恐怖、悲剧、冒险、悬疑、科幻小说、小说、历史小说、短篇小说等等。
Hubris Hubris (also hybris) is a negative term implying both arrogance, excessive self-pride or self-confidence. Hubris often indicates being out of touch with reality and overestimating one's own competence or capabilities. Hubris is generally considered the "tragic flaw" of the protagonist that leads to his/her downfall. **Example** In *Macbeth* by William Shakespeare, the protagonist, overfilled with ambition and arrogance, allows his hubris to think he would be able to kill the valiant Duncan without penalty so he can claim the throne of Scotland for himself. Obviously murder is highly frowned upon, so this eventually leads to Macbeth's demise.	**傲慢** 傲慢是一个有负面意义的术语，暗示狂妄自大和过度自尊或自信。傲慢通常表现为与现实脱节和高估自己的才华和能力。傲慢通常被认为是导致主人公走向困境的"悲剧性缺陷"。 **例子：** 在威廉姆·莎士比亚的著作《麦克白》中，主人公麦克白野心勃勃，狂妄自大，傲慢地认为他可以杀死勇士邓肯而不受惩罚，进而可以在苏格兰称王。谋杀激起了很多人的公然反对，最终导致了麦克白的死亡。 **中文例子：** 中国古典文学作品《三国演义》中，作者罗贯中对曹操的描写，曹操既狡猾又机智，既求贤若渴，又刚愎自用。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Hyperbaton A hyperbaton is a literary device wherein the author plays with the regular positioning of words and phrases and creates a differently structured sentence to convey the same meaning. It is said that by using a hyperbaton, words or phrases overstep their conventional placements and result in a more complex and intriguing sentence structure. **Example** "Alone he walked on the cold, lonely roads". This sentence is a variation of the more conventional: "He walked alone on the cold, lonely roads".	**倒装** 倒装是一种文学手法，是指采用不同的词语和短语顺序创造出不同的句式结构，来表达与传统词序和句式相同的意义。有人认为，倒装通过颠倒词语或短语的传统顺序形成一种更复杂、更引人入胜的句式。 例子： "孤零零的他一个人走在寒冷、偏僻的路上。" 这句话是对较为传统的表达的一种变换，传统的表达是："他独自走在寒冷、偏僻的路上。"
Hyperbole A hyperbole is when the author uses specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the basic crux of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect. The purpose of hyperbole is to create a larger-than-life effect and overly stress a specific point. Such sentences usually convey an action or sentiment that is generally not practically realistically possible or plausible but helps emphasize an emotion. **Example** "I'm so sleepy I might fall asleep standing here."	**夸张** 夸张是指作者为了达到一种更宏大、 更显著的表达效果，使用特定的单词和短语去夸大和过分强调所表达内容的基本要点。夸张的目的是营造至高无上的效果和过度强调一个特定的点。 这样的句子通常传达的行动或情绪一般都不会在现实中发生或者看着有道理而实际上不可信，但夸张有助于强调某种情绪。 例子： "我太困了，站着都可能睡着。"
Imagery Imagery is when the author uses words and phrases to create mental images for the reader. Imagery helps the reader to visualize more realistically the author's writings. Imagery uses metaphors, allusions, descriptive words and similes in order to awaken the readers' sensory perceptions. It is not limited to only visual sensations, but also refers to igniting kinesthetic, olfactory, tactile, gustatory, thermal and auditory sensations as well. **Example** The gushing brook stole its way down the lush green mountains, dotted with tiny flowers in a riot of colors and trees coming alive with gaily chirping birds.	**形象化、意象、比喻** 形象化是指作者运用单词和短语在读者的头脑中创造出的精神意象。意象使读者视觉化作者的语言，从而产生身临其境的感受。意象为了唤醒读者的感官知觉可以使用隐喻、暗示、描述性词语和明喻等方法。形象化并不只局限于视觉感受，也指激发出读者的整个身体、嗅觉、 触觉、 味觉、 对温度的感觉和听觉的各种感受。 例子： 这条喷涌的小溪沿着郁郁葱葱的山脉蜿蜒流淌，山中点缀着五彩缤纷的小花，还有小鸟在栖身的树木上欢快地鸣叫。
Internal Rhyme Internal rhyme is a practice of forming a rhyme in only one single line of verse. An internal rhyme is also known as the middle rhyme because it is typically constructed in the middle of a line to rhyme with the bit at the end of the same metrical line. **Example** The line from the famed poem *Ancient Mariner*, "We were the first that ever burst".	**行内韵、中间韵** 行内韵是一种只存在于一行诗中的押韵形式。行内韵也称为中间韵，是指诗行内某个字与该行最后一个字同韵的现象。 例子： 在著名的诗作《古舟子咏》中有一句： "we were the first that ever burst" 中文例子： 江南著名的童谣："摇啊摇(yao)，摇到外婆桥(qiao)，外婆叫我好宝宝(bao)。糖一包(bao)，果一包(bao)，外婆买条(tiao)鱼来烧(shao)。"

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Inversion Inversion refers to the practice of changing the conventional placement of words for the purpose of laying emphasis. This literary device is more prevalent in poetry than prose because it helps to arrange the poem in a manner that catches the attention of the reader, not only with its content but also with its physical appearance as a result of the peculiar structure. **Example** In *Paradise Lost*, Milton wrote: "Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe, with loss of Eden, till one greater man restore us, and regain the blissful seat. Sing Heav'nly Muse..."	词语逆序、倒置、倒装 词语逆序是指为了起强调作用而把传统的词语顺序进行变换。这种文学手法在诗歌中比在散文中盛行，因为它更能抓住读者的注意力，不仅通过内容，也通过独特的表现结构抓住读者的注意力。 例子： 弥尔顿在《失乐园》中写道："人类的第一次违抗，偷尝伊甸园的禁果，致命的品尝使灾难降临到世界，我们所有的哭泣，为失去伊甸园而哭泣，直到有一个更伟大的人使我们重回新生，重获福地,啊，缪斯......" 中文例子： 毛泽东的念奴娇《昆仑》中的一句：横空出世，莽昆仑，阅尽人间春色。）
Irony Irony refers to playing around with words such that the meaning implied by a sentence or word is actually different from the literal meaning. Often irony is used to suggest the stark contrast of the literal meaning. The deeper, real layer of significance is revealed not by the words themselves but the situation and the context in which they are placed. **Example** Sentence: "Oh! What fine luck I have!" This sentence on the surface conveys that the speaker is happy with their luck but actually what they mean is that they are extremely unhappy and dissatisfied with their bad luck.	反语、讽刺 反语、讽刺是指娴熟地运用一个句子或单词所隐含的意义表达出与其字面的意思不同的含义。反语经常与它的字面意义形成鲜明对比。更深层次的、真正重要的含义不是通过词语本身，而是通过事件发生的情景和上下文的语境得以揭示。 例子： 句子："哦！我真是太走运了！" 这句话的表面上看是指说话人认为自己运气很好，很高兴，但实际上指是他们非常不开心，对他们的坏运气表示不满。
Juxtaposition Juxtaposition is when the author places a person, concept, place, idea or theme parallel to another. The purpose of juxtaposing two directly or indirectly related entities close together is to highlight the contrast between the two and compare them. This literary device is usually used for etching out a character in detail, creating suspense or lending a rhetorical effect. **Example** In *Paradise Lost*, Milton has used juxtaposition to draw a parallel between the two protagonists, Satan and God, who he discusses by placing their traits in comparison with one another to highlight their differences.	并置 并置是指作者把一个人、观念、地点、思想或主题与另一个并列放在一起。并置的目的是把两个有直接或间接关系的话语单元放到一起，突出他们之间的不同点，并对他们进行比较。这种文学手法常常用来雕刻人物细节，制造悬念和达到修辞效果。 例子： 在《失乐园》里，弥尔顿曾运用并置的手法把两个主角放在一起描述：撒旦和上帝。弥尔顿通过对比他们的特点强调了他们的不同。 中文例子： 在中国著名的古典名著《红楼梦》中，作者曹雪芹用并置的手法把林黛玉和薛宝钗两个角色放在一起描述，强调她们性格上的不同特点。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Litotes Litotes are a literary term that uses an understated statement of an affirmative by using a negative description. Litotes are sometimes called an ironical understatement and/or an avoidance of a truth which can be either positive or negative. **Example** Common examples: "I'm not feeling bad," or "he's definitely not a rocket scientist." The actual meanings are: "I am feeling well," and "he is not smart."	**间接表达法、曲意法、反语** 间接表达法是一个文学术语，指的是使用反语的否定表达出一种保守的肯定。它有时被用来表达带有轻微讽刺的肯定，或用来避免直接表述积极或消极的真相。 **例子：** 常见的例子："我现在感觉不错，"或"他绝对不是一个火箭科学家。" 这两句话的真正意思是："我现在感觉很好，"和"他不聪明。"
Malapropism Malapropism refers to the practice of misusing words by substituting them with similar sounding words that have different, often unconnected meanings, and thus creating a situation of confusion, misunderstanding and amusement. Malapropism is used to convey that the speaker is flustered, bothered, unaware or confused and as a result cannot employ proper diction. A trick to using malapropism is to ensure that the two words (the original and the substitute) sound similar enough for the reader to catch onto the intended switch and find humor in the result. **Example** In the play *Much Ado About Nothing*, playwright William Shakespeare's character Dogberry says, "Our watch, sir, have indeed comprehended two **auspicious** persons." Instead, what the character means to say is ""Our watch, sir, have indeed apprehended two **suspicious** persons."	**飞白法** 飞白法是指误用意思不同、通常没有关联的谐音字来创造一种令人迷惑、误解和诙谐的效果。飞白用来表达说话人由于慌张、烦恼、没意识到或困惑而导致的措辞不当。使用飞白法的一个秘诀是确保这两个词（真实的和替代的）发音足够相近，使读者一下子就能知道你的实际意图并认为得你的这种表达很幽默。 **例子：** 在《无事生非》这部剧中，剧作家莎士比亚笔下的角色道博瑞说道，"先生，我们的看守确实抓获了两个能带来好运（auspicious）的人。"事实上，这个角色真正想表达的意思是："先生，我们的看守确实抓到了两个可疑(suspicious)的人。" **中文例子：** 老舍先生的著名话剧《龙须沟》中有这样一段台词："老太太，对街面儿上的事您太不积极啦！"王大妈："什么鸡（积）极鸭极的，反正我沉得住气，不乱捧场，不多招事。" 剧中的王大妈是个吃苦耐劳的寡妇，但她胆子小，思想旧，对新事物、新名词知之甚少，但又不服娘子对她的批评，因而闹出像"鸡极"、"鸭极"这样的笑话。在这里，老舍先生有意识地把王大妈念白字的喜剧性细节照实录下来，使语言显得很诙谐，形成一种风趣幽默的修辞效果。 （中文有一个小品《昨天 今天 明天》中，里面的角色之一把"暗送秋波"中的"秋波"解释为"秋天的菠菜"，作者使用飞白法创造出幽默效果。）

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Metaphor A metaphor refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a metaphor, one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits. The first subject, which is the focus of the sentence is usually compared to the second subject, which is used to convey a degree of meaning that is used to characterize the first. The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject). **Example** "Henry was a lion on the battlefield". This sentence suggests that Henry fought so valiantly and bravely that he embodied all the personality traits we attribute to a ferocious lion. This sentence implies that Henry was courageous and fearless, much like the King of the Jungle.	隐喻、暗喻 隐喻是指把属于一个主体的意义和身份通过另外一个主体体现出来。在隐喻中，一个主体暗中指代另一个，目的是便于比较他们的相似之处和共同具有的特征。第一个主体，也就是句子的中心，常与第二个主体相比较，用第二个主体所传达的意义来说明第一个主体的特征。使用隐喻的目的是用一个我们已经清晰理解的身份或概念（第二个主体）来帮助我们理解尚不清楚的成分（第一个主体）。 例子： "亨瑞在战场上是一头狮子。" 这句话是指亨瑞英勇、豪无畏惧地战斗，他身上体现了我们认为勇敢的狮子所具有的所有特性。这句话的含义是说亨瑞勇敢无畏，就像丛林之王。
Metonymy Metonymy, refers to the practice of not using the formal word for an object or subject and instead referring to it by using another word that is intricately linked to the formal name or word. It is the practice of substituting the main word with a word that is closely linked to it. **Example** When we use the name "Washington, D.C." we are talking about the political capital of the United States because all the significant political institutions such as the White House, Supreme Court, the Capitol and many more are located there. The phrase "Washington D.C." is a metonymy for the government of the United States.	转喻、借代 转喻指的是在描述一个物体或主体的时候，不用正式的词，而用一个与该词有密切关联的词来表述。转喻是用另一个词取代与它意义紧密相关的、要主要阐述的那个词。 例子： 当我们使用"华盛顿特区"这个名字的时候，我们指的是美国的政治中心，因为所有的重要的政治机构，如白宫、最高法院、国会大厦等等都位于华盛顿特区。短语"华盛顿特区"就是美国政府的转喻。 中文例子： 当我们使用"北京"这个词的时候，我们指的是中国的政治中心，因为中国重要的政治机构、中央媒体、人民大会堂、最高法院等都位于北京。
Mood Mood refers to a definitive stance the author adopts in shaping a specific emotional perspective towards the subject of the literary work. It refers to the mental and emotional disposition of the author toward the subject, which in turn lends a particular character or atmosphere to the work. The final tone achieved is instrumental in evoking specific, appropriate responses from the reader. **Example** In *Love Story* by Erich Segal the relationship of the two protagonists is handled with such beauty, delicateness and sensitivity that the reader is compelled to feel the trials and tribulations of the characters.	情绪、语气 情绪指的是作者为营造一种关于作品主体的特定情感氛围而采用的一种表达姿态。它是作者对于作品主体的精神和情感的处理；这种处理，反过来说，也有助于文学作品形成自己的特点和氛围。文章最终体现出来的情感基调对于激起读者具体的、恰当的反馈是很有帮助的。 例子： 在埃里奇·西格尔的《爱情故事》中，两位主人公之间的爱情被把握的如此美妙、精致和敏锐，深深地吸引着读者去感受他们的痛苦与磨难。 中文例子： 元朝关汉卿的杂剧代表作《窦娥冤》中，作者取材"东海孝妇"的民间故事。对故事的讲述感人至深，让读者了解到官员草菅人命，老百姓有冤无处诉的黑暗的社会现实。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Motif Motif is any element, subject, idea or concept that is constantly present throughout the entire piece of literature. Using a motif refers to the repetition of a specific theme dominating the literary work. Motifs are very noticeable and play a significant role in defining the nature of the story, the course of events and the very fabric of the literary piece. **Example** In many famed fairytales, a common motif is of a handsome prince who falls in love with a damsel in distress and the two being bothered by a wicked step mother, evil witch or beast and finally conquering all to live happily ever after.	主题、中心思想 主题、中心思想是指在整篇文学作品中不断重复出现的任何成分、主体、想法或观念。这些内容的重复出现不断强化整篇文学作品的主旋律。这些内容在文中是显而易见的，它们对界定故事的本质、事件的进程和作品的特有结构起到重要作用。 例子： 在许多著名的童话故事，一个共同的主题是一个英俊的王子爱上了一个身处困境的少女。这两个人遭受到一个邪恶的继母、女巫或野兽的阻挠，但他们最终战胜了这一切，幸福地生活在一起。
Narrative A narrative or story is told by a narrator who may be a direct part of that experience and often shares the experience as a first-person narrator. Sometimes the author may only observe the events as a third-person narrator and gives his/her final pronouncement. A narrative consists of a set of events, recounted in a process of narration, in which the events are selected and arranged in a particular order. **Example** *Animal Farm* by George Orwell is a modern narrative that aims at extending a writer's political views. It is a form of narrative known as a political satire. It uses animals on a farm to describe the overthrow of the last of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II and the Communist Revolution of Russia before WW II. The actions of the animals on the farm are used to expose the greed and corruption of the Revolution. It also describes how powerful people can change the ideology of a society	叙事、故事 叙事或故事是由一个讲故事的人讲述可能是自己亲身经历的事情，并且通常使用第一人称；有时候作者也可能通过观察以第三人称的口吻提出他（她）的最终想法。叙事在描述过程中以特定的顺序去再现经过精心选择的一系列事件。 例子： 乔治 · 奥威尔笔下的《动物农场》是一个现代叙事，旨在扩大作家政治观点的影响力。 它是叙事的类型之一-----政治讽刺文学。 文章用农场里的动物来描述俄国沙皇尼古拉二世的覆灭和二战前的俄罗斯共产党革命。 农场动物的行为被用于揭露革命的贪婪和腐败。这篇文章还描述了人民改变社会的意识形态的巨大力量。 中文例子： 中国著名作家诺贝尔文学奖获得者莫言有一部代表作《檀香刑》，全文是以女主人公眉娘与她的亲爹、干爹、公爹之间的恩怨情仇，生死较量展开，以 1900 年德国人在山东修建胶济铁路、袁世凯镇压山东义和团运动、八国联军攻占北京、慈溪仓皇出逃为历史背景，讲述了发生在"高密东北乡"的一场可歌可泣的运动，一桩骇人听闻的酷刑，一段惊心动魄的爱情。小说向读者展示了 20 世纪初中国被列强侵占时的惨烈情景。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Negative Capability Negative Capability is a concept promoted by poet John Keats, who was of the opinion that literary achievers, especially poets, should be able to come to terms with the fact that some matters might have to be left unsolved and uncertain. Keats was of the opinion that some certainties were best left open to the imagination and that the elements of doubt and ambiguity added romanticism and specialty to a concept. **Example** The best reference of the use of negative capability in literature would be of Keats' own works, especially poems such as *Ode on a Grecian Urn* and *Ode to a Nightingale.*	消极感受力 消极感受力是由诗人约翰·济慈倡导的一个概念，他认为具有文学成就的人，特别是诗人，应该接受一个事实，即有些事情可能需要留下悬念和不确定性。济慈认为，最好给一些确定性留下想象空间，怀疑和含糊可以增加思想的浪漫主义和独特性。 例子： 消极感受力的文学作品最有代表性的就是济慈自己的作品，尤其是他的诗《希腊古瓮颂》和《夜莺颂》
Nemesis The use of a nemesis refers to a situation of poetic justice wherein the positive characters are rewarded and the negative characters are penalized. The word also sometimes refers to the character or medium by which this justice is brought about. In Greek mythology, Nemesis is the goddess of divine retribution. **Example** In the popular book series *Harry Potter*, the protagonist Harry Potter is the nemesis of the evil Lord Voldemort.	公正的惩罚 公正的惩罚是指作品所描绘的扬善惩恶的情景，即善有善报，恶有恶报。这个词有时也指带来正义的人物或中介。 在希腊神话中，这个词意思是实施报应的女神。 例子： 在系列畅销书《哈利·波特》 中，主角哈利·波特是邪恶的伏地魔的克星。 中文例子： 在剧作《包青天》中，主人公包拯是宋朝家喻户晓的断案如神，伸张正义的一代名臣。
Novel The term novel is applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the novelette or novella. Its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. Novels may have any kind of plot form: tragic, comic, satire, drama, romance, melodrama, historical, science fiction, fantasy, crime, mystery, horror, tragic-comedy and many others. **Example** *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee	长篇小说 长篇小说是以散文的形式虚构的长篇叙事，用来指大量多种的具备这一共同特点的文学作品。长篇叙事有别于短故事、中篇小说或短篇小说。相对于篇幅短小、主题集中的文学作品而言，长篇小说的宏大可以允许描绘更多种多样的人物和更为复杂的角色及动机。长篇小说可以包括任何情节形式的作品：悲剧、 喜剧、 讽刺、 戏剧、 浪漫、 情节剧，历史小说，科幻小说，幻想、 犯罪、 神秘、 恐怖、 悲喜剧等等。 例子： 哈珀·李著的《杀死一只知更鸟》 中文例子： 中国著名古典小说吴承恩的《西游记》

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Onomatopoeia Onomatopoeia refers to words whose very sound is very close to the sound they are meant to depict. In other words, it refers to sound words whose pronunciation is similar to the actual sound they represent. **Example** Words such as grunt, huff, buzz, fizz, hiss, crackle, and snap are words whose pronunciation sounds very similar to the actual sounds these words represent.	拟声词、象声词 拟声词是指那些因为非常接近真实声音而被用来描绘真实声音的词语。换句话说，拟声词指那些发音类似于他们所代表的真实声音的词语。 例子： 有的词的发生非常接近真实的声音，如：呼噜、咕咚、赫唬、嗡嗡、嘶嘶、嘶嘶、噼啪、噼啪。
Oxymoron Oxymoron is a literary term that allows the author to use contradictory, contrasting concepts placed together in a manner that actually ends up making sense in a strange and slightly complex manner. An oxymoron helps to perceive a deeper level of truth and explore different layers of semantics while writing. **Example** Sometimes we cherish things of little value. He possessed a cold fire in his eyes. Terribly pleased, act naturally, deafening silence, clearly confused, virtual reality.	矛盾修饰法 矛盾修饰法作为文学术语，是指作者把两个概念相互矛盾的，截然相反的词语放在一起，以一种奇怪的、稍微复杂方式表达出特殊的深刻含义。矛盾修饰法有助于作者在写作时觉察到更深层次的真相，探索不同层次的语义。 例子： 有时我们珍视价值微小的东西。 他的眼中燃烧着冷漠的火焰。 自然的表演、震耳欲聋的沉默、清晰的混淆、虚拟现实。（Terribly pleased 在中文中找不到意思相同的 Oxymoron，但中文中还有比较常见的 Oxymoron 应用，如：真实的谎言、甜美的忧愁、虚伪的忠诚、体面的恶棍）
Paradox A paradox refers to the use of concepts or ideas that are contradictory or opposed to one another, yet when placed together hold significant value on several levels. The uniqueness of paradoxes lies in the fact that a deeper level of meaning and significance is not revealed at first glance, but when it does crystallize, it provides astonishing insight. **Example** Wise fool; bitter sweet; a rich man is no richer than a poor man.	悖论 悖论是对一些相互矛盾或相对的概念和想法的运用，当这些概念和想法被放在一起时会有多层面的非凡的价值。悖论的独特之处在于一个事实，即它的不显而易见的深层的含义和重要性，但当这种含义和重要性变的明确时就能给人一种令人震惊的省悟。 例子： 聪明的笨蛋；苦涩的甜蜜；一个富人并不比一个穷人富有。
Pathetic Fallacy Pathetic fallacy is a literary device whereby the author ascribes the human feelings of one or more of his characters to nonhuman objects or phenomena. It is a type of personification, and is known to occur more by accident than on purpose. **Example** The softly whistling teapot informed him it was time for breakfast.	情感的误置 情感的误置是一种文学修饰手法，是作者把他的一个或多个角色人物的情感赋于非人物的东西和现象上。它是一种拟人化，通常在偶然而不是有意的情景下出现。 例子： 那茶壶的轻轻的哨声告诉他早餐的时间到了。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Periodic Structure Periodic structure refers to a particular placement of sentence elements such as the main clause of the sentence and/or its predicate are purposely held off and placed at the end instead of at the beginning of their conventional positions. In such placements, the crux of the sentence's meaning does not become clear to the reader until they reach the last part. While undeniably confusing at first, a periodic structure lends flair of drama to a sentence and is greatly used in poetry. **Example** Instead of writing, "brokenhearted and forlorn she waits till the end of her days for his return," one may write: "For his return, brokenhearted and forlorn, waited, she till the end of her days."	周期结构 　　周期结构是指句子成份的特定放置，例如句子的主语和/或谓语被故意分开放在句末而不是它们通常所在的句子的开始。在这样的结构中，句子的中心意思要在读完其最后部分才能清楚呈现出来。不可否认周期结构让人在开始时确实有些混乱，但它赋予了句子一丝天才的戏剧性，且广泛用于诗歌。 例子： 除了可以这样写："心碎和孤独，她等着他回来直到生命的最后一天。" 你也可以写成："为了他的归来，心碎和孤独，等待，直到她生命的最后一天"。
Periphrasis Periphrasis refers to the use of excessive language and surplus words to convey a meaning that could otherwise be conveyed with fewer words and in more direct a manner. The use of periphrasis can be to embellish a sentence, to create a grander effect, to beat around the bush and to draw attention away from the crux of the message being conveyed. **Example** Instead of simply saying "I am displeased with your behavior", one can say, "The manner in which you have conducted yourself in my presence of late has caused me to feel uncomfortable and has resulted in my feeling disgruntled and disappointed with you".	迂回 　迂回是指用烦琐的语言和词汇代替简洁直接的词语表达一种意思。迂回可使用于修饰句子、营造更大的影响、旁敲侧击、还可以把读者的注意力从要表达信息的中心意思上转移出去。 例子： 除了可以简单地说：我不喜欢你的行为。 也可以迂回地说：你最近的举止让我感觉不舒服，以使我对你感到不满和失望。
Personification Personification refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate objects, phenomena and animals. **Example** "The raging winds;" "the wise owl," "the warm and comforting fire"	拟人化 　　拟人化是指对无生命的物体，现象以及动物赋予人的特性和特点的常规做法。 例子： "怒吼的风"，"聪明的猫头鹰"，"温暖舒适的火"

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Plot The plot usually refers to the sequence of events and happenings that make up a story. There is usually a pattern, unintended or intentional, that threads the plot together. The plot basically refers to the main outcome and order of the story. There is another kind of plot in literature as well; it refers to the conflict or clash occurring as a part of the story. The conflict usually follows three regular formats: 1. characters in conflict with one another, 2. characters in conflict with their surroundings and 3. characters in conflict with themselves. **Example** Many romantic movies follow a similar and simple plot: Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl back in the end.	情节 　　情节是指那些一连串的组成一个故事的事件和偶然事件。通常有一种模式，无意的或刻意的，把情节串联在一起。情节基本上是指故事的主要结果和顺序。文学作品中还有另一种情节；它是指作为故事的一部分的矛盾和冲突。这种冲突通常伴随着三种固定格式：1 角色之间的冲突；2 角色和他们所处环境之间的冲突；3 角色和他们自己的冲突。 **例子：** 　　许多浪漫电影都遵循一种相似而又简单的情节：男孩遇见女孩，男孩失去女孩，男孩最终又获得女孩。
Point of View Point of view is the manner in which a story is narrated or depicted and who it is that tells the story. Simply put, the point of view determines the angle and perception of the story unfolding, and thus influences the tone in which the story takes place. The point of view is instrumental in manipulating the reader's understanding of the narrative. In a way, the point of view can allow or withhold the reader access into the greater reaches of the story. **Example** In the popular *Lord of the Rings* by William Golding book series, the stories are narrated in the third person and all happenings are described from an "outside the story" point of view. Contrastingly, in the popular teen book series, *Princess Diaries*, by Meg Cabot, the story is told in the first person, by the protagonist herself.	观点 　　观点是指讲述和描述一个故事的态度和表明谁是讲故事的人。简单的说，观点决定了故事展开的角度和感知，因此也影响着故事的基调。观点对操控读者对故事的理解起辅助作用。在某种程度上，观点能引导或阻止读者对故事的深入理解。 **例子：** 　　在 William Golding 威廉戈登的畅销书"环指王"系列中，故事由第三人称讲述，所有的事件都以旁观者的角度描述。相反，在青少年畅销书 Meg Cabot 梅格·凯博特的"公主日记"中，故事由第一人称，故事的主角自己讲述。
Polysyndeton Polysyndeton refers to the process of using conjunctions or connecting words frequently in a sentence, placed very close to one another, opposed to the usual norm of using them sparsely, only where they are technically needed. The use of polysyndeton is primarily for adding dramatic effect as they have a strong rhetorical presence. **Example** Saying "here and there and everywhere" instead of simply adding "here, there and everywhere."	连词重叠 连词重叠是指在一个句子中重复密集而不是通常的只在需要时使用联词或连接词的方法。使用连词重叠主要是因为其强烈的修辞表现可增加戏剧效果。 **例子：** 使用连词重叠："这里和那里和每一个地方" 来代替只是简单地说：这里、那里和每一个地方"

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Prologue A prologue can be an introduction to a story that usually sets the tone and acts as a bit of a backgrounder or a "sneak peek" into the story. Prologues are typically a narrative spoken by one of the characters and not from the author. **Example** "The origin of this story is..." "It all began one day when…"	**序幕** 　序幕作为对故事的介绍，它往往确定故事的基调，充当一个故事的背景资料或预告。序幕主要是由故事中的一位角色而非作者本人的口语叙事。 **例子：** 　"这个故事的起源是......." 　"故事发生在有一天.当....." 　"揭开这民主主义革命序幕的，就是马克思称为处于社会革新前夜的太平革命"----范文澜《中国近代史》
Puns Puns are a literary device wherein a word is used in a manner to suggest two or more possible meanings. This is generally done to the effect of creating humor or irony. Puns can also refer to words that suggest meanings of similar-sounding words. The trick is to make the reader have an "aha!" moment and discover two or more meanings. **Example** She had a photographic memory but never developed it.	**双关语** 　双关语是文学术语，是指一个词被用来表达两种或更多可能的含意。它常常用于制造一种幽默或讽刺的效果。双关语也可能是指跟其含意有相似发音的词。使用双关语的技巧在于让读者有种恍然大悟"啊哈！"的感觉并发现其更多的含义。 **例子：** 他有照相机一样的记忆力但从来不冲洗照片。
Rhyme Scheme The rhyme scheme is the practice of rhyming words placed at the end of the lines in the prose or poetry. Rhyme scheme refers to the order in which particular words rhyme. If the alternate words rhyme, it is an "a-b-a-b" rhyme scheme, which means "a" is the rhyme for the lines 1 and 3 and "b" is the rhyme affected in the lines 2 and 4. **Example** Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (a) Thou art more lovely and more temperate. (b) Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, (a) and summer's lease hath all too short a date. (b)	**韵律结构/押韵格式** 　韵律结构是在散文和诗歌中把押韵的词放在句子的最后的一种常规做法。韵律结构是指特定的词的押韵顺序。如果换行押韵，其韵律组合是 A—B—A—B，意思是"A"押第一行和第三行韵而"B"押第二行和第四行韵。 **例子：**（中文诗）张九龄"望月怀远" 海上升明月 天涯共此时 情人怨遥夜 竟夕起相思。
Rhythm and Rhyme Rhythm and rhyme refers to a pattern of rhymes that is created by using words that produce the same or similar sounds. Rhythm and rhyme refer to the recurrence of similar sounds in prose and poetry, creating a musical, gentle effect. **Example** "I'm a little teapot short and stout. This is my handle and this is my spout. When the water's boiling, hear me shout. Just lift me up and pour me out."	**韵律和节奏** 　韵律节奏是指由相同或相似的发音的词所组成的押韵格式。韵律节奏是指在散文和诗歌里重复出现的相似的声音，它构成一种婉如音乐的柔和的效果。 **例子：**（中文儿歌） 　小花猫，上学校，老师讲课它睡觉，左耳朵听，右耳朵冒，你说可笑不可笑。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Satire Satire refers to the practice of making fun of a human weakness or character flaw. The use of satire is often used from a need or decision of correcting or bettering the character that is on the receiving end of the satire. In general, even though satire might be humorous, its purpose is not to entertain and amuse but actually to derive a reaction of contempt from the reader. **Example** In *The Importance of Being Earnest* by Oscar Wilde, the word "earnest" is satirized throughout the story. In Victorian times, to be "earnest" was to be intelligent; however, two of the women in the story desire a man named Earnest just because they like the name.	讽刺 讽刺是指取笑人性弱点和性格缺陷的文学手法。讽刺的运用通常是因为一种需要或是决定要纠正或完善被讽刺的对象。讽刺可能会带来幽默，但讽刺的目的并不是娱乐而是引起读者对被讽刺对象的蔑视。 例子： 在奥斯卡·王尔德的"不可儿戏"中"earnest"是具有讽刺意味的词，它贯穿了整个故事。在维多利亚时代，"earnest"就是智慧的象征。不管怎样，故事中的两个女人都渴望得到一个叫 earnest 的男人就是因为她们都喜欢这个男人的名字。
Setting Setting is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place. **Example** In the first installment of the *Harry Potter* series, a large part of the book takes place at the protagonist, Harry's, aunt's and uncle's place, living in the "muggle" (non-magical) world with the "muggle" folks, and Harry is unaware of his magical capabilities and bloodline. This setting establishes the background that Harry has a non-magical childhood with other "muggle" people and has no clue about his special powers or his parents and is raised much like, actually worse than, regular children, till his 11th birthday.	设置 设置是用于确定和建立故事中的事件的时间，地点和氛围。它主要是帮助确定故事在什么地点和时间以及在什么样的情况下发生。 例子： "哈利波特"系列的第一部分，书中的大量篇幅设置在主要人物哈利家，姨妈家和舅舅家，和没有魔力的亲人们生活在没有魔力的世界里，哈利对自己的魔法能力和身世毫无知晓。这种设置确定了哈利的没有魔力的童年和对自己的特殊能力以及对自己父母的一无所知。和其他没有魔力的孩子在一起，在１１岁之前哈利就是一个普通的甚至还不如普通孩子的孩子。
Simile Similes refer to the practice of drawing parallels or comparisons between two unrelated and dissimilar things, people, beings, places and concepts. By using similes, a greater degree of meaning and understanding is attached to an otherwise simple sentence. The reader is able to better understand the sentiment the author wishes to convey. Similes are marked by the use of the words "as, such as or like". **Example** "In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . ." *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane	明喻 明喻是指在两个不相关的和不同的东西，人，生物，地方和概念之间绘制相似性和可比性的做法。明喻的使用赋予了简单句子更深刻的含意和认识。读者能更好的理解作者所希望传达的情绪。明喻标志性的用法是"如，例如，像......一样" 例子： "东方的天空有一块黄色的斑斓，象一张地毯迎接太阳的到来。。。"--摘自斯蒂芬·克莱恩的"红色英雄勋章"

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Sonnet In poetry, a sonnet has 14 lines and is written in iambic pentameter. Each line has 10 syllables. It has a specific rhyme scheme and a "volta" or a specific turn. Generally, sonnets are divided into different groups based on the rhyme scheme they follow. The rhymes of a sonnet are arranged according to a certain rhyme scheme. The rhyme scheme in English is usually abab-cdcd-efef-gg and in Italian and Spanish abba-abba-cde-cde. **Example** My heart be brave, and do not falter so, Nor utter more that deep, despairing wail. Thy way is very dark and drear I know, But do not let thy strength and courage fail; For certain as the raven-winged night Is followed by the bright and blushing morn, Thy coming morrow will be clear and bright; 'Tis darkest when the night is furthest worn. Look up, and out, beyond, surrounding clouds, And do not in thine own gross darkness grope, Rise up, and casting off thy hind'ring shrouds, Cling thou to this, and ever inspiring hope: Tho' thick the battle and tho' fierce the fight, There is a power making for the right. James Weldon Johnson	**十四行诗** 在诗歌中，十四行诗有十四行，用五音部抑杨格书写。每一行有十个音节。它有特定的韵律和"Volta"或特定的顺序。大体上，根据不同的韵律十四行诗分为不同的类型。一首十四行诗的韵律是根据其韵律结构而定。在英语中韵律结构 ABAB—CDCD—EFEF—GG，在意大利和西班牙语中则 ABBA—ABBC—CDE—CDE。 **例子：** 中国诗人冯至的十四行诗，它的韵律是：AABA-BACA-DEE-DAA 我们站在高高的山巅， 化身为一望无边的远景， 化成面前的广漠的平原， 化成平原上交错的蹊径。 哪条路，哪道水，没有关连， 哪阵风，哪片云，没有呼应， 我们走过的城市，山川， 都化成我们的生命。 我们的生长，我们的忧愁， 是某某山坡的一颗松树， 是某某城上的一片浓雾， 我们随着风吹，随着水流， 化成平原上交错的蹊径， 化成蹊径上行人的生命。
Spoonerism Spoonerism refers to the practice of interchanging the first letters of some words in order to create new words or even to create nonsensical words in order to create a humorous setting. While they are often unintentional and known as a "slip of the tongue", in literature they are welcomed as witty wordplay. **Example** The phrase "**f**lesh and blood" being spoken as "**b**lesh and flood" in urgency and heightened emotion.	**首音误置** 首音误置是以更换一些单词的第一个字母来组成新的单词或甚至组成一个不可理喻的新的单词来表达一种幽默的效果的做法。虽然他们常常是无意的或是"口误"，但在文学里则被称为"诙谐的文字游戏"。 **例子：** 在紧急和激动的情绪下"flesh and blood"(血与肉)被说成"blesh and flood"。
Stanza Stanza refers to a single, related chunk of lines in poetry. It basically refers to one unit or group of lines, which forms one particular faction in poetry. The most basic kind of stanza is usually four lines per group, with the simplest rhyme scheme "a-b-a-b" being followed. **Example** "The greedy paddy cat, chased after the mice; she got so round and fat, but it tasted so nice"	**（诗的）节** 节是指诗歌中一个单独的，相联的几行诗。它基本上是指一个单元或一组诗，它组成了一首诗歌的一个特定的部分。节的最基本的类型通常是四行一组，遵循最简单的韵律结构 A—B—A—B。 **例子：**（中国诗词）汉乐府"古诗十九首" --- 迢迢牵牛星 河汉清且浅， 相去复几许？ 盈盈不得间 脉脉不得语。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Stream of Consciousness Stream of consciousness refers to an uninterrupted and unhindered collection and occurrence of thoughts and ideas in the conscious mind. In literature, the phrase refers to the flow of these thoughts; with reference to a particular character's thinking process. This literary device is usually used in order to provide a narrative in the form of the character's thoughts instead of using dialogue or description. **Example** "Life is not a series of gig lamps symmetrically arranged; life is a luminous halo, a semi-transparent envelope surrounding us from the beginning of consciousness to the end." *The Common Reader* by Virginia Woolf.	意识流 意识流是指一个有意识的头脑不间断和不受阻碍的收集和产生想法。文学上这个词是指特定人物思维过程中意识的不间断性。意识流的使用通常是为了以人物的思维而非对话或描写来讲述故事。 例子： "生活不是呈均衡排列的照明灯；生活是一个发光的光环，一个半透明的罩子笼罩着我们从意识的开始到结束"。摘自弗吉尼亚·伍尔德的"公共读者"。 "我爷爷余占鳌，他勇敢彪悍，风流倜傥，他是高密东北乡杀人不眨眼的土匪，又是精忠报国的英雄"-－－－摘自莫言的《红高粱》
Suspense Suspense is the intense feeling that an audience goes through while waiting for the outcome of certain events. It basically leaves the reader holding their breath and wanting more. The amount of intensity in a suspenseful moment is why it is hard to put a book down. Without suspense, a reader would lose interest quickly in any story because there is nothing that is making the reader ask, "What's going to happen next?" In writing, there has to be a series of events that leads to a climax that captivates the audience and makes them tense and anxious to know what is going to happen next. **Example** You can probably recall the feeling you had at the pit of your stomach when, after about 25 minutes and lots of commercials, you were hoping to find out what happened to your favorite character. However, you didn't get to find out. Instead they would make the "Tune In Next Week" announcement and you already knew that you would be there. Suspense is a powerful literary tool because, if done correctly, you know your audience will be back for more and more.	悬念 悬念是指观众等待某种事件发展时的紧张感觉。它让读者屏住呼吸等待进展。悬念的紧张程度使人难以放下手中的书。没有悬念，读者很快就会对任何故事失去兴趣，因为读者对"下一步将发生什么？"失去了期待。在写作时，必须有一系列的事件能引出高潮，抓住读者，使他们紧张而急切地想要知道故事下一步的进展。 例子： 你可能还记得那种急切的感觉。在苦等 25 分钟，一长串的广告过后，你希望能知道你最喜欢的角色怎么样了。但是，你不能如愿。"下周再见"的预告已让你迫不及待了。悬念是一个有力的文学工具，如果你用的好，你就会吸引越来越多络绎不绝的观众。
Symbol A symbol is literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight. It is representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. Symbol is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning. **Example** The phrase "a new dawn" does not talk only about the actual beginning of a new day but also signifies a new start, a fresh chance to begin and the end of a previous tiring time.	象征 象征是文学术语，它有好几层含义，常常第一眼看不出来。它表达了好几个其它的方面、概念或特征而不仅只是字面的意思。象征是运用一个物体或行为，而这个物体或行为又意味着比其字面意义更丰富的内容。 例子： "一个新的黎明"并不只是一个实际上的新的一天的开始，而是象征一个新的开始，一个崭新的机会去迎接新的开始并结束以前枯燥无聊的日子。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Synecdoche A synecdoche is a literary device that uses a part of something to refer to the whole. It is somewhat rhetorical in nature where the entire object is represented by way of a faction of it or a faction of the object is symbolized by the full. **Example** "Weary feet in the walk of life," does not refer to the feet actually being tired or painful; it is symbolic of a long, hard struggle through the journey of life and feeling low, tired, and unoptimistic. Additionally, "the walk of life" does not represent an actual path or distance covered, but instead refers to the entire sequence of a life event that has made the person tired.	提喻法 　　提喻法是文学术语，是指用个别代替整体的用法。在它用于以个别代替整体，或以整体象征个别的时候，它具有修饰性。 例子： "人生历程疲惫的脚步"并不是指脚真的累和痛；它是象征人生路途的漫长和艰辛让人感到沮丧、疲惫和消沉。另外"人生的历程"并不是指真的走过的路或路程，而是指整个使人疲惫的人生经历。
Syntax Syntax refers to the actual way in which words and sentences are placed together in the writing. Usually in the English language the syntax should follow a pattern of subject-verb-object agreement but sometimes authors play around with this to achieve a lyrical, rhythmic, rhetoric or questioning effect. It is not related to the act of choosing specific words or even the meaning of each word or the overall meanings conveyed by the sentences. **Example** The sentence "The man drives the car" would follow normal syntax in the English language. By changing the syntax to "The car drives the man", the sentence becomes awkward and lacks sense.	句法/措辞法 　　句法是指写作时把单词和句子放在一起的实际方法。通常，英语句法应遵循一种主-动-宾的语序，但有时作者会做一些调整来取得一种抒情、节奏感、修辞或者质疑的效果。这种句法的使用跟具体的单词的选择或每个单词的意思以及句子所表达的整个意义都没有关系。 例子： "那人开车"是英语的正常语法。如果改变语法变成"那车开人"就不通常理了。
Theme The theme of any literary work is the base topic or focus that acts as a foundation for the entire literary piece. The theme links all aspects of the literary work with one another and is basically the main subject. The theme can be an enduring pattern or motif throughout the literary work, occurring in a complex, long winding manner or it can be short and succinct and provide a certain insight into the story. **Example** The main theme in the play *Romeo and Juliet* by Shakespeare was love with smaller themes of sacrifice, tragedy, struggle, hardship, devotion and so on intertwined throughout.	主题 　　任何文学作品的主题都是作为整个作品基础的基本话题和焦点。主题把其作品的所有方面联系起来成为主要话题。主题可以是一个持久不变的，也可以是以一种复杂的漫长曲折的方式出现的作品的中心思想，或者是为其提供丰富故事内容的短而简洁的小主题。 例子： 　　莎士比亚的戏剧"罗密欧与朱丽叶"的主要主题是爱情，同时伴随着牺牲、悲剧、挣扎、苦难和奉献等小主题交织在一起。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Tone The tone of a literary work is the perspective or attitude that the author adopts with regard to a specific character, place or development. Tone can portray a variety of emotions ranging from solemn, grave, and critical to witty, wry and humorous. Tone helps the reader ascertain the writer's feelings toward a particular topic and these influences the reader's understanding of the story. **Example** In her *Harry Potter* series, author J.K. Rowling has taken an extremely positive, inspiring and uplifting tone towards the idea of love and devotion.	基调/格调 　　文学作品的基调是作者对特定的人物，地点和故事的进展所持的视角和态度。基调能展示不同的情绪，从严肃、沉重、危机到诙谐，嘲讽和幽默。基调帮助读者确定作者对特定主题的情感，而这些情感影响着读者对故事的理解。 **例子：** 　　在"哈利波特"系列中，作者 J.K Rowling 对爱和奉献赋予了了一种极其乐观，鼓舞人心和令人振奋的基调。
Tragedy The concept of tragedy refers to a series of unfortunate events by which one or more of the literary characters undergo several misfortunes, which culminate into a disaster of "epic proportions." Tragedy is generally developed in five stages: 1. happy times, 2. the introduction of a problem, 3. the problem worsens to a crisis or dilemma, 4. the characters are unable to prevent the problem from taking over, 5. the problem results in some catastrophic, grave ending, which is the tragedy culminated. **Example** In the play *Julius Caesar* by Shakespeare, the lead character is an ambitious, fearless and power-hungry king who ignores all the signs and does not heed the advice of his confidants. He is finally stabbed to death by his best friend and advisor Brutus. This moment has been immortalized by the phrase "Et tu Brutus?", wherein Caesar realizes that he has finally been defeated through betrayal.	悲剧 　　悲剧的概念是指一个或多个文学人物的不幸经历而组成的一系列不幸事件，而这些不幸事件最终垒积成"百年不遇"的灾难。悲剧的形成一般分五个阶段：1 幸福时光；2 问题的产生；3 问题恶化成危机和困境；4 剧中人物无法应对危机和困境；5 危机和困境导致灾难性的沉重的结局---悲剧的高潮。 **例子：** 　　莎士比亚的"凯撒大帝"中， 主角是一个雄心勃勃，无所畏惧和渴望权利的国王。他无视所有的征兆和他的心腹大臣的忠告，最后被他最好的朋友和顾问布鲁特斯刺死。这一刻被称为永恒的"Et tu Brutus "（还有你吗？布鲁特斯）。在此 凯撒认识到自己最后败给了背板。
Understatement Understatement refers to the practice of drawing attention to a fact that is already obvious and noticeable, while making it seem less than it actually is. Understating a fact can be done by way of sarcasm, irony, or any other form of dry humor. Understating something is akin to exaggerating its obviousness as a means of humor. **Example** The phrase, "Oh! I wonder if he could get here any later; I am free all day long". Said in a sarcastic tone it indicates that the speaker obviously means the opposite of the literal meaning.	轻描淡写 　　轻描淡写是指吸引读者注意力到一个显而易见的事实上而又让这个事实变的不比实际上重要的做法。轻描淡写一个事实可用挖苦，讽刺或者任何形式的冷幽默的方法。轻描淡写一件事和夸大它的显而易见性在幽默的效果上是一样的。 **例子：** 　　"噢，他来的再晚我都不奇怪，我一天都没事"。这是一种讽刺的语气，它表明说话者明显的意思跟文字的意思恰恰相反。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英语语文中的文学手法和术语
Verse Verse is used to refer to any single line of a poem. A metrical writing line is known as verse. The word can, however, also refer to a stanza or any other part of the poem. **Example** *The Road Not Taken* by Robert Frost Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, and sorry I could not travel both and be one traveler, long I stood and looked down one as far as I could to where it bent in the undergrowth;	诗行 　　诗行是指诗歌的任何一个单行。用格律写的叫诗行。诗行这个词可以指一节或者一首诗的其他任何部分。 例子： 罗波特·弗罗斯特的"未选择的路" 　　深黄的树林里有两条岔开的路， 　　很遗憾，我，一个路人， 　　没法同时踏上两条征途。 　　矗立好久，我向一条路远远望去， 　　直到拐弯处，视线被灌木丛挡住；

Additional Literary Terms and Devices – 附加/额外的文学术语和手法
Find the definitions and examples – 查寻定义和例子

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH	英语文学手法和术语
Anachronism	时代误用（错误）
Example	例子
Anticlimax	突降法（虎头蛇尾）
Example	例子
Archetype	原型
Example	例子
Cadence	韵律
Example	例子
Comedy	喜剧
Example	例子
Elegy	挽歌
Example	例子
Epic poem	史诗
Example	例子
Irony	讽刺
Example	例子
Memoir	回忆录
Example	例子
Monologue (Soliloquy)	独白
Example	例子
Ode	颂歌
Example	例子
Paraphrase	意译
Example	例子
Parody	拙劣的模仿
Example	例子
Science Fiction	科幻小说
Example	例子
Trilogy	三部剧，三部曲
Example	例子

WORKSHEET 工作单

Have fun discovering additional literary terms and devices and add them to your personal list!

望您在寻找额外/附加的文学术语和手法过程中获得乐趣并把他们加到您自己的工作单上

ENGLISH/英语	CHINESE/中文

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