

# Glossary

## Literary Terms & Devices in English for Language Arts

English / Haitian



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# Entwodiksyon

Tèm literè ak teknik literè se yon seri estrikti atistik inivèsèl ki tipik pou tout zèv literati ke ekriven itilize souvan pou yo bay travay yo siyifikasyon ak yon kad lojik atravè langaj. Lè lektè yo li zèv sa yo, yo finalman rekonèt ak apresye estrikti literè sa yo. Nati inivèsèl estrikti literè yo pèmèt lektè yo konpare travay yon ekriven fè ak travay yon lòt e trè souvan atravè langaj yo. Nonsèlman yo anbeli zèv literè a, men yo ba li yon siyifikasyon ki pi pwofon, yo menm teste nivo konpreyansyon lektè yo etan y ap pèmèt yo jwi sa y ap li a. Anplis, tèm ak teknik literè yo louvri imajinasyon lektè yo lè yo vizyalize nan tèt yo tout pèsonaj ak sèn ki gen nan tèks la.

Dokiman sa a ap eseye bay yon ti definisyon kout ak yon egzanp ki apwopriye pou kèk nan tèm ak teknik literè ke otè yo itilize pou amelyore travay yo. Nou swete w ap twouve ke resous sa a itil lè w ap prezante elèv ou yo eksperyans enteresan sa a nan literati.

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Acronym</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Akwonim</b></p> <p>Yon akwonim se lè yo konbine ansanm de (2) mo oswa plis ke de (2) mo defason pou kreye yon mo ki konplètman nouvo. Souvan yo fè sa pou yo kreye yon non oswa pou kreye yon mo pou yon bagaylè yo konbine karakteristik endividyèl de (2) mo oswa plizyè mo.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> ISBN – International Standard Book Number</p>	

<p><b>Allegory</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Alegori</b></p> <p>Yon alegori se yon teknik senbolik ki pèmèt yo transmèt siyifikasyon yon konsèp ki pi vas, souvan ki abstrè alèd yon objè pi kòporèl oubyen alèd yon ide yo itilize kòm egzanp. Yon alegori, ki jeneralman se yon retorik, sijere yon siyifikasyon atravè egzanp metaforik.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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: <i>Aesop's Fables</i> and <i>Animal Farm</i>.</p>	

<p><b>Alliteration</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Aliterasyon</b></p> <p>Yon aliterasyon se lè yo itilize plizyè mo youn dèyè lòt defason rapid epi mo yo kòmanse avèk lèt ki nan menm gwoup son. Kit se son konsòn nan, kit se silab aksantye oswa kit se yon gwoup vwayèl espesifik, aliterasyon se lè yo kreye yon repetisyon son sanblab nan fraz la. Yo konn itilize aliterasyon pou ajoute plis karaktè nan redaksyon an epi byen souvan pou ajoute yon eleman divèsyon nan zèv literè a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The <i>Wicked Witch of the West</i> went her own way. (The “W” sound is highlighted and repeated throughout the sentence.)</p>	

<p><b>Allusion</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Alizyon</b></p> <p>Yon alizyon se lè otè a fè referans a yon sijè l ap trete tankou yon kote, yon evènman oswa yon zèv literè lè li fè yon referans anpasan. Se lektè a ki pou etabli yon koneksyon avèk sijè ke otè a mansyone a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “I do not approve of this <i>quixotic</i> idea.” Quixotic means unrealistic and impractical derived from Cervantes’s <i>Don Quixote</i>; a story of a foolish knight and his misadventures.</p>	

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<p><b>Amplification</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Anplifikasyon</b></p> <p>Anplifikasyon se yon teknik literè ekriven an itilize pou l anbeli fraz la lè li ajoute plis enfòmasyon ladan l defason pou l ogmante valè ak kapasite konpreyansyon l. Lè yon fraz senp ontijan twò brak epi l pa reyisi transmèt tout enplikasyon ekriven an ap chèche transmèt, se lè sa a li itilize anplifikasyon pou li ajoute plis nan estrikti a pou l ba l plis siyifikasyon.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Anagram</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Anagram</b></p> <p>Anagram se lè ekriven an melanje pati nan mo a pou l kreye yon nouvo mo. Soti nan silab ki nan yon fraz pou rive nan chak grenn lèt ki fòme yon mo, ekriven an ka melanje nenpòt fraksyon pou l kreye yon nouvo fòm. Yon anagram se yon fòm je-de-mo ki entwodui yon sans misterye ak yon ti amizman entè-aktif.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Analogy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Analoji</b></p> <p>Yon analoji se yon teknik ki ede etabli yon rapò ki baze sou similarite ki gen ant de (2) konsèp oswa de (2) ide. Lè nou itilize yon analoji, nou ka transmèt yon nouvo ide lè nou itilize plan ansyen ide a kòm baz pou konpreyansyon. Avèk yon koneksyon mantal ant toulede, yon moun ka kreye konpreyansyon konsènan nouvo konsèp la nan yon fason ki senp e ki brèf.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the same way as one cannot have a rainbow without rain, one cannot achieve success and riches without hard work.</p>	

<p><b>Anastrophe</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Anastwòf</b></p> <p>Anastwòf se yon fòm teknik literè kote yo chanje lòd non an ak adjektif la ki nan yon fraz. Adjektif la vini avan non an, men lè yo itilize anastwòf, adjektif la suiv non an. Lòd ranvèse sa a kreye yon enpak epi l bay deskripsyon an plis pwa pa entèmedyè adjektif la.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> He spoke of times past and future, and dreamt of things to be.</p>	

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<p><b>Anecdote</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Anekdot</b></p> <p>Yon anekdot se yon ti istwa kout e vèbal sou yon evènman oswa yon ensidan amizan. Anjeneral istwa a se yon istwa naratè a rakonte sou sa l sonje ki pase nan lavi l men se ka yon istwa reyèl, olye de yon zèv fiktif li envante. Se tout tan pwofesè konn rakonte elèv yo anekdot sou moun ki koni. Anekdot yo pa toujou flate, men anjeneral yo konn amizan.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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."</p>	

<p><b>Antagonist</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Antagonis</b></p> <p>Yon antagonis se yon pèsonaj oswa yon gwoup pèsonaj ki toujou ann opozisyon avèk pwotagonis la oswa pèsonaj prensipal la. Anjeneral non yo konn bay antagonis la se yon vilen (move moun nan) e se kont moun sa a a yon ewo a (bon moun nan) ap goumen pou l sove swa lavi l oswa lavi zòt.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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. <i>Doctor Faustus</i> by Christopher Marlowe and <i>Hamlet</i> by William Shakespeare.</p>	

<p><b>Anthropomorphism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Antwopomòfis</b></p> <p>Antwopomòfis se lè yo bay yon objè oswa yon èt ki pa imen, yon kalite imen, emosyon imen oswa anbisyon imen. Byen souvan, yo itilize teknik kote yo bay yon sijè ki pa yon imen, eleman imen, pou lektè yo oswa odyans la ka renmen l e pou ogmante nivo relativite ki genyen ant toulede, pandan y ap bay sijè a yon karaktè.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Antithesis</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Antitèz</b></p> <p>Yo itilize yon antitèz se lè ekriven an itilize de (2) fraz ki gen siyifikasyon ki an kontras, youn toupre lòt. Kit se mo oswa fraz ki nan menm ekspresyon an, yo itilize yon antitèz pou kreye yon kontras frapan, lè yo itilize de (2) eleman divèjan ki kontre pou yo vin kreye yon ansanm ki inifòm. Rezon ki fè yo itilize antitèz nan literati se pou kreye yon balans ant kalite opoze yo, e pou bay plis ide sou sijè a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

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<p><b>Aphorism</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Aforism</b> Yon aforism se yon deklarasyon brèf e klè yo fè sou yon ton deklaratif pou eksprime yon prensip oswa yon opinyon ke jeneralman tout moun konnen kòm yon verite inivèsèl. Souvan aforism yo se pwovèb, pawòl granmoun ak maksim ki gen kòm objektif pou transmèt sans ak sajès. Se pou nou note ke anjeneral aforism amizan, brak e byensouvan yo konn gen yon ton otoritè ladan yo.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Upon seeing the shoddy work done by the employee, the boss told him to “either shape up or ship out”.</p>	

<p><b>Archetype</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Achetip</b> Achetip se teknik literè ki anplwaye itilizasyon yon konsèp fame, yon moun fame oswa yon objè fame pou transmèt yon abondans siyifikasyon. Achetip yo fasilman idantifyab e menmsi moun riske itilize yo twòp, yo se pi bon egzanp ki genyen nan kategori yo.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Shakespeare’s <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> are an archetype of star-crossed lovers; a couple joined by love, separated by cruel circumstance, and doomed by fate.</p>	

<p><b>Assonance</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Asonans</b> Asonans se repetisyon son ke vwayèl yo pwodui nan yon fraz oswa nan yon ekspresyon. Nan sans sa a, nou ka konsidere asonans kòm yon espès aliterasyon. Sa ki fè diferans ant li ak aliterasyon sèke l se repetisyon son vwayèl sèlman.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “A long song.” The “o” sound is repeated in the last two words of the sentence.</p>	

<p><b>Asyndeton</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Asendèt</b> Asendèt se yon metòd nan literati kote otè a fè espre pou l pa mete okenn konjonksyon nan fraz la, etan li mentni egzaktitid gramatikal fraz la. Asendèt antanke yon zouti literè, ede diminye siyifikasyon souzantandi tout fraz la, epi prezante l sou yon fòm brèf e klè. Vèsyon konpak sa a ede ekriyen an kreye yon enpak imedyà kote lektè a enstantaneman konsantre l sou sa ekriyen an ap eseye transmèt.</p>
<p><b>Example</b> Read, Write, Learn. Watch, Absorb, Understand. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Authorial Intrusion</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Enjerans Otè</b></p> <p>Enjerans otè se lè otè a distanse l de tèks la epi l pale ak lektè a. Enjerans otè etabli yon relasyon dirèk ant ekriven an ak lektè a kote lektè a pa yon pa jwe yon wòl segondè ankò ni li pa yon odyans endirèk nan pwogresyon istwa a men li se sijè prensipal sou ki otè a ap konsantre.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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 <i>Oliver Twist</i> by Charles Dickens.</p>	

<p><b>Bildungsroman</b></p> <p><i>Bildungsroman</i> 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.</p>	<p><b>Bildungsroman (Woman fòmasyon)</b></p> <p><i>Bildungsroman</i> se yon fason popilè pou rakonte yon istwa kote otè a baze entrig la sou devlopman jeneral pèsonaj santral la pandan tout tan istwa a ap dewoule. Etan istwa a ap pwogrese, lektè yo ap viv ak pwòp je yo, kwasans ak devlopman sijè a sou plan mantal, fizik, sosyal, emosyonèl, moral e souvan espiyèl.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Scarlet O'Hara in <i>Gone With the Wind</i> by Margaret Mitchell experiences immense personal growth as she learns the value of friends and hard work under duress, without compromising her own dreams.</p>	

<p><b>Cacophony</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Kakofoni</b></p> <p>Nan literati, yon kakofoni se lè ekriven an itilize mo ak fraz ki ensinye son rijid e sevè nan fraz la. Mo sa yo gen son diskòdan ak son disonan ki vin kreye yon anbyans twoublan ki chaje ak objeksyon.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> His fingers rapped and pounded the door, and his foot thumped against the yellowing wood.</p>	

<p><b>Caesura</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Sezir (Caesura)</b></p> <p>Yon Sezir (caesura) se yon pòz nan yon liy powetik ki koupe regilarite modèl metrik la. Rezon ki fè ekriven itilize sezir (caesura), se pou kreye yon pòz dramatik, ki transmèt yon gwo efè.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Against the envy of less happier lands, this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England. <i>Richard II</i>, Shakespeare</p>	

<p><b>Characterization</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Karakterizasyon</b></p> <p>Karakterizasyon se lè ekriven an revele pèsonalite yon pèsonaj. Otè a ka swa dekri pèsonaj la dirèkteman oswa endirèkteman oswa atravè zak, panse oswa pawòl pèsonaj la.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "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 <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> 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.</p>	



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<p><b>Chiasmus</b> Chiasmus a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other.</p>	<p><b>Kyasm</b> Kyasm se yon figi retorik ki gen de (2) fraz paralèl ki envèse youn nan lòt.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> You can take the patriot out of the country but you cannot take the country out of the patriot.</p>	

<p><b>Circumlocution</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Sikonlokisyon</b> Sikonlokisyon se yon estil redaksyon kote otè a itilize fraz ki egzajereman long e konplèks pou l transmèt yon siyifikasyon ke li te ka transmèt avèk yon fraz ki pi kout e ki pi senp. Sikonlokisyon an se lè ekriyen an avanse yon lide oswa yon opinyon nan yon fason endirèk ki fè lektè a devine ak asimile siyifikasyon reyèl la.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.”</p>	

<p><b>Climax</b> 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).</p>	<p><b>Denouman</b> Denouman se pwèn patikilye nan yon istwa kote konfli a oswa tansyon an rive nan pwèn ki pi elve a. Denouman an se yon eleman estriktirèl ki gen nan yon entrig epi pafwa yo konn rele l kriz la. Se yon moman desizif oswa yon etap enpòtan nan yon senaryo kote aksyon entans la vin tounen yon aksyon k ap diminye. Kidonk, yon denouman se pwèn kote yon konfli oswa yon kriz atenn yon somè ki nesite yon rezolisyon oswa yon denonsyasyon (konklizyon).</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>The Heart of Darkness</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Conflict</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Konfli</b> Yo itilize konfli pou eksprime yon rezistans ke pwotagonis istwa a jwenn lè li atenn objektif li oswa rèv li. Konfli a se yon diskòd ki ka gen agresè ekstèn oswa ki ka menm soti anndan yon moun.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Connotation</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Konotasyon</b> Konotasyon se asosyasyon moun fè avèk mo ki ale pi lwen ke definisyon ieteral oswa pi lwen ke definisyon diksyonè a. Gen anpil mo ki gen konotasyon ki kreye emosyon oswa santiman kay lektè a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “And once again, the autumn leaves were falling.” This phrase uses “autumn” to signify that something is coming to an end.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Consonance</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Konsonans</b></p> <p>Konsonans se repetisyon son nan yon siksesyon rapid, ke konsòn yo pwodui nan yon fraz oswa nan yon ekspresyon. Anjeneral yo konn jwenn son repetitif la nan fen yon mo. Konsonans se kontrè asonans, ki limenm se lè ekriven an itilize son vwayèl yo defason repetitif.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> He struck a streak of stunted luck.</p>	

<p><b>Denotation</b></p> <p>Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word.</p>	<p><b>Denotasyon</b></p> <p>Denotasyon se lè yo itilize definisyon diksyonè a oswa siyifikasyon literal yon mo.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "They built a house."</p> <p>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.</p>	

<p><b>Deus ex Machina</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Deus ex Machina</b></p> <p>Deus ex Machina se ensidans kote yon konsèp envrèsanblab de yon pèsonaj parèt nan istwa a pou rezoud konfli ki nan istwa e pou pote yon solisyon plezan. Yo pa rekòmande teknik Deus ex Machina paske yo konsidere li kòm yon teknik ekriven yo itilize lè entrig y ap devlope a pa kanpe sou anyen, e alèkile yo chèche dewoulman owaza, ensipòtab e ki pa kwayab pou yo fini ak istwa a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Lord of the Flies</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Diction</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Diksyon</b></p> <p>Diksyon an se ton oswa sibstans distenktif ki gen nan redaksyon yon otè. Diksyon se pa sèlman mo yon ekriven chwazi, ladann ka gen imè, atitud, dyalèk ak estil redaksyon an. Anjeneral yo jije diksyon dapre kritè ki egziste sou redaksyon ak langaj konfòm epi yo konsidere l kòm siyati bon kalite redaksyon. Epitou diksyon se seleksyon sèten mo oswa sèten fraz ki pwòp a yon ekriven.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Doppelganger</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Doppelganger (sozi)</b></p> <p>Doppelganger (sozi) se yon mo ki soti nan lang alman e literalman ki vle di "doub oswa sozi." Yo itilize ekspresyon sa a pou pale de yon pèsonaj nan istwa a ki se yon imitasyon oswa yon kopi de yon pèsonaj otantik. Anjeneral doppelganger (sozi) pèsonaj prensipal la gen kapasite pou l imite pèsonaj otantik la men li pa imite l avèk menm lespri ni menm entansyon . Doppelganger a ka gen yon aparans ki diferan ki pèmèt li twonpe lòt pèsonaj ki pa sispèk li.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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 <b>Hamlet</b> that revolves around the theme of revenge.</p>	

<p><b>Ekphrastic</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Ekfrastik</b></p> <p>Ekfrastik se yon estil redaksyon, sitou powezi, kote otè a dekri yon lòt zèv atistik, ki vizyèl anjeneral. Yo itilize l pou transmèt senbolis pi pwofon pou yon fòm atistik kòporèl lè yo itilize yon lòt mwayen apa.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> A photograph of an empty landscape could transmit images of desolation, abandonment and great loss.</p>	

<p><b>Epilogue</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Epilòg</b></p> <p>Epilòg la se yon teknik literè ki aji antanke mo final nan konklizyon yon travay literè. Rezon ki fè yo itilize yon epilòg se pou ajoute yon ti ransèyman nan entrig la, nan tèm la oswa nan pèsonaj la/yo. Gen plizyè fason yo ka ekri yon epilòg: yo ka kontinye avèk menm estil naratif la nan istwa a, pafwa youn nan pèsonaj yo ka rebran naratif la, oswa yon sèl pèsonaj ka adrese odyans la dirèkteman.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In a remarkable moment at the end of <i>The Tempest</i>, 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.</p>	

<p><b>Epithet</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Epitèt</b></p> <p>Anjeneral yo konn itilize yon epitèt pou ajoute yon atribi sou non orijinal yon moun oswa sou non orijinal yon kote. Ekriyen yo ka itilize mo deskriptif ak fraz sa yo pou amelyore pèsonalite moun reyèl oswa moun fiktif, divinite, kote ak objè.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “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.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Essay</b></p> <p>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.”</p>	<p><b>Redaksyon</b></p> <p>Yon redaksyon se yon fòm literè kout ki baze sou yon sèl sijè, e byen souvan redaksyon an bay opinyon pèsonèl yon otè. Gen yon gran ekriven Anglè ki rele Aldous Huxley, ki defini redaksyon kòm "yon zouti literè ou ka itilize pou di tout bagay sou prèske nenpòt bagay."</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “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 <i>buba</i>, 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.” <i>The Sacred Grove of Oshogbo</i> by Jeffrey Tayler.</p>	

<p><b>Euphemism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Efemis</b></p> <p>Yo itilize efemis pou pale sou fason ekriven yo itilize yon fòm deskripsyon negatif ki konparativman modere oswa mwen dezagreyab olye pou yo itilize fòm orijinal la. Yo itilize teknik sa a lè y ap ekri sou sijè tankou sèks, vyolans, lanmò, krim ak bagay "anbarasan." Rezon yo itilize efemis se pou ranplase mo ki pa plezan e ki sevè pou yo mete mo ki pi poli pou maske severite a. Pafwa yo konn manipile efemis pou yo ka mete yon touch egzajerasyon oswa iwoni nan redaksyon satirik.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> When a person dies, people will say “he/she <i>passed away</i>”.</p>	

<p><b>Fable</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Fab</b></p> <p>Fab se yon teknik literè ke yo ka defini antanke istwa kout e klè ke yo ekri pou bay yon leson moral alafen. Nan literati, yo dekri l kòm yon leson didaktik ke yo transmèt atravè yon istwa animal kèlkonk. Nan estil pwoz ak vè, yo itilize fab pou dekri plant, bèt, fòs lanati ak objè inanime, lè yo ba yo kalite imen kote yo demontre yon leson moral alafen.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> A passage from <i>The Fox and the Crow</i> 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....”</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Faulty Parallelism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Paralelis defayan</b></p> <p>Nan literati, yo itilize tèm paralelis la pou yo pale de metòd kote yo mete ansanm estrikti sanblab, fraz, mo ak klòzn ki gen rapò komen. Paralelis se lè yo plase atik fraz la nan yon fòm gramatikal paralèl kote yo mete non yo ansanm, yo mete fòm vèb espesifik yo ansanm ensideswit. Sepandan, lè yon otè pa suiv estrikti paralèl sa a, vin gen yon paralelis defayan. Lè yon ekriven pa reyisi mentni yon balans nan fòm gramatikal yo, sa rele paralelis defayan, kote fòm gramatikal sanblab yo resewva pwa diferan oswa pwa ki pa egal.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Parallelism: She likes to talk but not to listen. Faulty Parallelism: She likes talking but not to listen.</p>	

<p><b>Flashback</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Flachbak</b></p> <p>Flachbak se yon teknik literè kote otè a dekri pou lektè a evènman byen presi ki te rive avan epòk prezan dewoulman narasyon an, oswa evènman ki te rive avan evènman aktyèl k ap dewoule nan istwa a. Zouti flachbak yo konn itilize souvan se narasyon pèsonaj yo fè sou sa ki te deja pase, deskripsyon oswa referans a rèv ak memwa ak yon sou-zouti ki rele souverènte otè kote otè a chwazi dirèkteman pou l refere li a yon bagay ki te rive depi avan lè li souleve sa dirèkteman.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Wuthering Heights</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Foil</b></p> <p>A foil is another character in a story who contrasts with the main character, usually to highlight one of their attributes.</p>	<p><b>Pèsonaj an segon-plan</b></p> <p>Yon pèsonaj an segon-plan se yon pèsonaj nan yon istwa ki an kontras avèk pèsonaj prensipal la, anjeneral pou kapitalize sou youn nan atribi yo.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular book series, <i>Harry Potter</i>, 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.</p>	

<p><b>Foreshadowing</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Prefigirasyon</b></p> <p>Prefigirasyon se lè ekriven yo itilize mo oswa fraz endikatif ki prepare lektè a pou yon istwa ki pral dewoule e li ba l yon endikasyon ke gen yon bagay ki pral rive san li pa revele istwa a e san l pa gate sispenns la. Yo itilize prefigirasyon pou yo ka sijere kisa ki pral rive nan istwa a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> “He had no idea of the disastrous chain of events to follow”.</p> <p>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.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Genre</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Jan literè</b></p> <p>Jan literè a se yon tip atistik, literati oswa mizikal ki karakterize pa yon fòm, yon kontni ak yon estil espesifik. Paregzanp, literati gen kat jan literè prensipal: powezi, dram, fiksyon ak non-fiksyon. Tout jan literè sa yo gen karakteristik ak fonksyon patikilye ki pèmèt yo distenge yo youn ak lòt. Kidonk, li nesèsè pou lektè a konnen ki jan literè l ap li defason pou li ka konprann mesaj ekriyen an transmèt la.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Genre includes works such as comedy, folktales, romance, horror, tragedy, adventure, suspense, science fiction, novels, historical novel, short story, and more.</p>	

<p><b>Hubris</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Ibris</b></p> <p>Ibris (oubyen ubris) se yon tèm negatif ki enplike awogans, anpil ògèy oswa anpil oto-asirans. Byensouvan ibris vle di lè yon moun pa wè reyalyite a devan l epi l estime pwòp kapasite l oswa konpetans li plis pase vre kapasite l. Anjeneral yo konsidere ke ibris la se "defo trajik" pwotagonis la ki fè l tonbe nan mera.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Macbeth</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Hyperbaton</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Ipèbat</b></p> <p>Yon ipèbat se yon teknik literè kote otè a jwe avèk pozisyonman abityèl mo ak fraz yo epi li kreye yon fraz a estrikti diferan pou l transmèt menm siyifikasyon an. Yo di ke lè yon ekriyen itilize ipèbat, mo oswa fraz yo depase plasman konvansyonèl yo epi yo bay yon estrikti fraz ki pi konplèks e ki gen plis entrig.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "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".</p>	

<p><b>Hyperbole</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Ipèbòl</b></p> <p>Yon ipèbòl se lè otè a itilize mo ak fraz presi ki egzajere e ki mete plis anfaz sou pwèn fondamantal deklarasyon an pou l ka vin gen yon efè grandyòz ke yo remake pi plis. Objektif ipèbòl la se pou kreye yon efè ki pi gwo pase sa ki konn rive nan lavi e ki mete twòp anfaz sou yon pwèn presi. Anjeneral, fraz sa yo transmèt yon aksyon oswa yon santiman ki, anjeneral, pa posib ni pa konsevab anreyalite men ki ede mete aksan sou yon emosyon.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "I'm so sleepy I might fall asleep standing here."</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Imagery</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Imajri</b></p> <p>Imajri se lè otè a itilize mo ak fraz pou l kreye imaj mantal pou lektè a. Grasa imajri, lektè a ka vizyalize defason pi reyalis, sa otè a ekri. Imajri itilize metafò, alizyon, mo deskriptif ak similitid defason pou yo reveye sans pèsepsyon lektè a. Li pa limite a sansasyon vizyèl sèlman, men li pwovoke sansasyon kinestetik, olfaktif, taktil, gistatif, tèmik ak sansasyon oditif tou.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Internal Rhyme</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Rim Entèn</b></p> <p>Rim entèn se lè ekri an fòm yon rim nan yon sèl liy nan yon vè. Epitou yo konn rele rim entèn la rim mitan paske anjeneral yo mete l nan mitan yon liy pou rime avèk ti pati ki nan fen menm liy metrik la.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The line from the famed poem <i>Ancient Mariner</i>, "We were the first that ever burst".</p>	

<p><b>Inversion</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Envèsyon</b></p> <p>Envèsyon se lè yo chanje plasman konvansyonèl mo yo pou yo mete plis enfaz nan sa ekri an ekri. Yo itilize teknik literè sa a plis nan powezi pase nan pwoz paske li pèmèt ekri an ranje powèm lan nan yon fason ki atire atansyon lektè a, pa sèlman avèk sa li gen ladann men avèk aparans fizik li tou poutèt estrikti patikilye a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Paradise Lost</i>, 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..."</p>	

<p><b>Irony</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Iwoni</b></p> <p>Iwoni se lè ekri yo tèmman jwe ak mo yo ke siyifikasyon souzantandi fraz la oswa siyifikasyon mo a vin diferan de siyifikasyon literal la. Byensouvan otè yo itilize iwoni pou sijere yon kontras frapan avèk siyifikasyon literal la. Vre kouch pwofon siyifikasyon an, se pa mo yo ki revele l men se sityasyon ak kontèks kote yo plase yo ki revele kouch pwofondè a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Sentence: "Oh! What fine luck I have!"</p> <p>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.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Juxtaposition</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Jikstapozisyon</b></p> <p>Jikstapozisyon se lè otè a plase yon moun, yon konsèp, yon kote, yon lide oswa yon tèm kòtakòt ak yon lòt. Rezon ki fè yo jikstapoze de (2) antite ki dirèkteman oswa endirèkteman konekte ansanm se pou mete anfas sou kontras ki genyen ant yo toulede epi pou konpare yo. Anjeneral ekriyen yo itilize teknik literè sa a pou penn yon pèsonaj an detay, pou kreye sispenns oswa etabli yon efè retorik.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Paradise Lost</i>, 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.</p>	

<p><b>Litotes</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Litòt</b></p> <p>Litòt se yon tèm literè ki itilize yon deskripsyon negatif pou l itilize yon efemis nan yon deklarasyon afimatif. Pafwa yo konn rele litòt yo yon efemis iwonik ak/oswa yon fason pou evite yon verite ki ka swa pozitif oswa negatif.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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."</p>	

<p><b>Malapropism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Abi Langaj</b></p> <p>Abi langaj se lè ekriyen mal itilize yon mo, lè li ranplase mo a pa yon lòt mo ki sonnen menm jan an men ki gen siyifikasyon diferan, souvan ki pa gen okenn rapò donk konsa li kreye yon sityasyon konfizyon, ki koze malantandi e ki amizan. Yo itilize abi langaj pou montre ke oratè a enève, anbete, enkonsyan oswa konfi e se poutèt sa li pa ka itilize yon diksyon apwopriye. Trik yo itilize nan abi langaj la se lè yo asire de (2) mo yo chwazi yo (orijinal la ak sibstiti a) gen son ki sanblab ase pou lektè a ka remake chanjman entansyonèl la e pou l jwenn imè nan rezilta a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the play <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i>, playwright William Shakespeare's character Dogberry says, "Our watch, sir, have indeed comprehended two <b>auspicious</b> persons." Instead, what the character means to say is "Our watch, sir, have indeed apprehended two <b>suspicious</b> persons."</p>	



LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Metaphor</b></p> <p>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).</p>	<p><b>Metafò</b></p> <p>Yon metafò se yon siyifikasyon oswa yon idantite yo atribye a yon sijè atravè yon lòt. Nan yon metafò, yon sijè enplike yon lòt pou pèmèt yo fè yon konparezon ant similarite ak trè yo genyen an komen. Fraz la konsantrè sou premye sijè a, ke anjeneral yo konpare ak dezyèm sijè a ke yo itilize pou transmèt yon degre siyifikasyon ke yo itilize pou karakterize premye a. Rezon ki fè ekriyen itilize metafò se pou pran yon idantite oswa yon konsèp ke nou konprann klèman (dezyèm sijè) epi ouo nou itilize l pou n ka konprann pi byen eleman nou pa fin twò konnen an (premye sijè a).</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "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.</p>	

<p><b>Metonymy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Metonimi</b></p> <p>Metonimi se yon metòd literè kote yo pa itilize mo ofisyèl la pou deziyen yon objè oswa yon sijè, okontrè yo itilize yon lòt mo ki konekte defason konplèks ak mo a oswa non ofisyèl la, pou fè referans a mo a. Se lè yo sibstitye mo prensipal la avèk yon mo ki etwatman konekte avèk li.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Mood</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Imè</b></p> <p>Imè a se lè otè a adopte yon pozisyon definitif pou l kreye yon pèspektiv emosyonèl espesifik vizavi sijè zèv literè a. Imè a se dispozisyon mantal e emosyonèl otè a vizavi sijè a, ki limenm anretou, bay zèv la yon karaktè oswa yon atmosfè patikilye. Ton final yo atenn nan enstrimantal pou evoke yon reyaksyon espesifik e apwopriye kay lektè a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>Love Story</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Motif</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Motif</b></p> <p>Motif se nenpòt eleman, sijè, lide oswa konsèp ki konstaman prezan nan tout dokiman literè a. Lè yo itilize yon motif, se lè yo repete yon tèm espesifik ki domine travay literè a. Motif yo trè remakab e yo jwe yon wòl primòdyal pou defini nati istwa a, dewoulman evènman yo ak esans fondamantal dokiman literè a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Narrative</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Naratif</b></p> <p>Yon naratif oswa yon istwa revele lè yon naratè ki ka dirèkteman enplike nan eksperyans la rakonte l epi byensouvan pataje eksperyans la antanke naratè ala premyè pèsòn. Pafwa otè a ka obsève evènman yo sèlman antanke naratè ala twazyèm pèsòn epi l ka bay deklarasyon final li. Yon naratif se yon seri evènman ke yon naratè rakonte nan yon pwosede narasyon, kote yo seleksyone evènman yo epi yo ranje yo nan yon lòd patikilye.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> <i>Animal Farm</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Negative Capability</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Kapasite Negatif</b></p> <p>Kapasite Negatif se yon konsèp ke powèt John Keats te entwodui. Opinyon misye sèke moun ki reyisi nan domèn literè, notaman powèt yo, ta dwe kapab rive a konklizyon ke sèten bagay ta dwe rete san solisyon e nan lensètitud. Opinyon Keats sèke li pi bon lè yo kite sèten ensètitud nan domèn lib a limajinasyon e ke eleman dout yo ak anbigwite ajoute womantism ak espesyalite a yon konsèp.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The best reference of the use of negative capability in literature would be of Keats' own works, especially poems such as <i>Ode on a Grecian Urn</i> and <i>Ode to a Nightingale</i>.</p>	

<p><b>Nemesis</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Nemezis</b></p> <p>Yo itilize nemezis lè gen yon sityasyon jistis powetik kote yo rekonpanse pèsònaj pozitif yo epi yo penalize pèsònaj negatif yo. Pafwa, mo a konn fè referans a pèsònaj oswa medyòm ki alorijin jistis yo rann lan. Nan mitoloji Grèk, Nemezis se deyès chatiman diven.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular book series <i>Harry Potter</i>, the protagonist Harry Potter is the nemesis of the evil Lord Voldemort.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Novel</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Woman</b></p> <p>Tèm woman an aplike a plizyè tip redaksyon ki gen an komen sèlman atribi ke yo se zèv fiktif detaye ke yo ekri an pwoz. Antanke yon zèv naratif detaye, gen yon distenksyon ant woman an ak yon ti istwa e ak yon woman kout oswa yon novela. Grasa anvègi li, kapab gen plis pèsonaj divès, plis konplikasyon nan pèsonaj la ak motif pase lòt mòd ki pi kout e ki pi konsantre yo. Woman yo ka gen nenpòt fòm entrig: trajik, komik, satir, dram, womans, melodram, istorik, syans fiksyon, fantezi, krim, mistè, efreyan, traji-komedi ak plizyè lòt.</p>
<p><b>Example :</b> <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee</p>	

<p><b>Onomatopoeia</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Onomatope</b></p> <p>Onomatope se lè mo a gen yon son ki rapwoche anpil son mo a sipoze dekri a. Andotretèm, onomatope se mo sonò ki gen pwononsyasyon ki sanblab avèk mo aktyèl yo reprezante a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Oxymoron</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Oksimowon</b></p> <p>Oksimowon se yon tèm literè ki pèmèt otè a itilize konsèp kontradiktwa, pou kontraste konsèp yo mete ansanm nan yon fason ki fè sans ki etranj e lejèman konplèks. Yon oksimowon ede lektè a pèsevwa yon nivo verite ki pi pwofon epi li eksplòre diferan kouch semantik pandan redaksyon an.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Paradox</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Paradòks</b></p> <p>Yon paradòks se lè yo itilize konsèp oswa lide ki kontradiktwa oswa ki opoze youn ak lòt, pakont lè yo mete yo ansanm, paradòks la gen anpil valè a plizyè nivo. Paradòks yo gen yon patikilarite sèke okòmansman yo pa revele yon nivo siyifikasyon ki pi pwofon, men lè li kristalize, li bay ransèyman ekstrawòdinè.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Wise fool; bitter sweet; a rich man is no richer than a poor man.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Pathetic Fallacy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Sofis Patetik</b></p> <p>Sofis patetik se yon teknik literè kote otè a atribye dè santiman imen de youn oswa plizyè nan karaktè l yo a objè oswa a fenomèn ki pa imen. Se yon jan de pèsonifikasyon, epi leplisouvan sofis patetik la konn rive plis pa aksidan, san yo pa fè espre.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The softly whistling teapot informed him it was time for breakfast.</p>	

<p><b>Periodic Structure</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Estrikti Peryodik</b></p> <p>Estrikti peryodik se lè yo plase nan yon fason patikilye, eleman ki nan fraz la tèlke klòz prensipal fraz la ak/oswa predika li ke yo bloke epi ke yo plase alafen olye pou yo plase l nan kòmansman pozisyon konvansyonèl yo. Nan jan de plasman sa yo, kè siyifikasyon fraz la pap klè pou lektè a toutotan yo poko rive nan dènye pati a. Byenke li ka pòte bonjan konfizyon okòmansman, yon estrikti peryodik pote yon eleman dram nan yon fraz e yo itilize l anpil nan powezi.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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."</p>	

<p><b>Periphrasis</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Perifraz</b></p> <p>Perifraz se lè ekriyen yo itilize anpil langaj ak mo anplis pou transmèt yon siyifikasyon ke otreman yo ta ka transmèt avèk mwens mo e nan yon fason ki pi dirèk. Yo ka itilize perifraz pou anbeli yon fraz, pou kreye yon pi gwo enpak, pou pase pa mil chimen epi pou detounen atansyon sou kè mesaj ke y ap transmèt la.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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".</p>	

<p><b>Personification</b></p> <p>Personification refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate objects, phenomena and animals.</p>	<p><b>Pèsonifikasyon</b></p> <p>Pèsonifikasyon se lè yo asosye trè ak karakteristik imen avèk objè, fenomèn ak bèt ki pa gen lavi.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "The raging winds;" "the wise owl," "the warm and comforting fire"</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Plot</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Entrig</b></p> <p>Anjeneral entrig la se sekans evènman yo ak sa ki pase ki reprezante istwa a. Anjeneral gen yon tandans, kit li pa entansyonèl kit li entansyonèl, ki mare entrig la. Pratikman entrig la se sa konklizyon prensipal la ak lòd istwa a. Gen yon lòt tip entrig nan literati tou; se konfli oswa chòk ki rive nan kad istwa a. Anjeneral, konfli a suiv twa fòm regilye: 1. pèsonaj ki an konfli youn ak lòt, 2. pèsonaj ki an konfli avèk antouraj yo ak 3. pèsonaj ki an konfli ak tèt yo.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Many romantic movies follow a similar and simple plot: Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl back in the end.</p>	

<p><b>Point of View</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Pwendvi</b></p> <p>Pwendvi se fason yo rakonte oswa yo penn yon istwa ak kimoun k ap rakonte istwa a. Senpleman di, pwendvi a decide ang ak pèsèpsyon istwa k ap dewoule a, kidonk li enfliyanse ton istwa k ap pase a. Pwendvi a nesèsè pou manipile sa lektè a konprann nan narasyon an. Nan yon sans, pwendvi a ka pèmèt oswa anpeche lektè a atenn yon nivo ki pi elve nan istwa a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the popular <i>Lord of the Rings</i> 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, <i>Princess Diaries</i>, by Meg Cabot, the story is told in the first person, by the protagonist herself.</p>	

<p><b>Polysyndeton</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Polisendèt</b></p> <p>Polisendèt se lè ekriven yo itilize souvan konjonksyon oubyen mo konekte nan yon fraz, yo plase yo pre youn ak lòt, opoze a nòm abityèl la ki se itilize yo raman, sèlman lè yo nesèsè sou plan teknik. Yo itilize polisendèt prensipalman pou ajoute yon efè dramatik puiske yo gen yon prezans retorik solid.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> Saying "here and there and everywhere" instead of simply adding "here, there and everywhere."</p>	

<p><b>Prologue</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Pwològ</b></p> <p>Yon pwològ se entwodiksyon yon istwa ki anjeneral defini ton an epi l'aji on tijan kòm twaldefon oswa kòm yon apèsi" nan istwa a. Leplisouvan, pwològ se yon naratif youn nan pèsonaj yo rakonte, pa otè a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "The origin of this story is..." "It all began one day when..."</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Puns</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Je-de-mo</b></p> <p>Je-de-mo se yon teknik literè kote yo itilize yon mo nan fason ki sigjere de (2) oswa plizyè siyifikasyon posib. Anjeneral yo fè sa pou kreye efè imè oswa iwoni. Epitou je-de-mo yo konn refere a mo ki ki gen son sanblab. Trik la se pou fè lektè a di “aha!” epi pou l dekouvri de (2) ou plizyè siyifikasyon.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> She had a photographic memory but never developed it.</p>	

<p><b>Rhyme Scheme</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Chema Rim</b></p> <p>Chema rim nan se lè ekriven yo mete mo alafen liy la pou fè mo rime nan pwoz oswa nan powezi. Chema rim la refere a lòd patikilye ke yo fè mo yo rime. Si mo altène yo rime, se yon chema rim “a-b-a-b”, ki vle di “a” se rim pou liy 1 ak 3 e “b” se rim yo mete nan liy 2 ak 4.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>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)</p>	

<p><b>Rhythm and Rhyme</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Rit ak Rim</b></p> <p>Rit ak rim se fason yon seri rim ke yo kreye avèk mo ki pwodui menm son an oswa son sanblab. Rit ak rim se repetisyon son sanblab nan pwoz ak nan powezi, pou kreye yon efè mizikal ki gen souplès.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>"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."</p>	

<p><b>Satire</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Sati</b></p> <p>Sati a se lè yo pase feblès moun oswa defo pèsonaj nan betiz. Souvan ekriven yo itilize sati lè yo pran desizyon pou korije oswa amelyore pèsonaj ki se sijè sati a. Anjeneral, menmsi sati a ka komik, rezon ki fè yo itilize l se pa pou divètisman ni pou amize lektè a men anreyalite se pou fè lektè a gen yon reyaksyon mepri.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> 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.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Setting</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Kad</b></p> <p>Yo itilize kad la pou idantifye ak etabli tan, kote ak imè evènman k ap pase nan istwa a. Pratikman li ede etabli ki kote ak kilè e nan ki sikonstans istwa a ap dewoule.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the first installment of the <i>Harry Potter</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Simile</b></p> <p>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".</p>	<p><b>Konparezon</b></p> <p>Konparezon se lè yo trase paralèl oswa lè yo konpare de (2) bagay, moun, èt vivan, kote ak konsèp ki pa gen okenn rapò oswa ki pa parèy. Lè yo itilize konparezon, yo akòde plis siyifikasyon ak plis konpreyansyon a yon fraz senp. Lektè a kapab konprann pi byen santiman ke otè a ap eseye transmèt. Mo yo konn itilize pou montre konparezon yo se "kòm, tèlke, oswa tankou".</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "In the eastern sky there was a yellow patch like a rug laid for the feet of the coming sun . . ." <i>The Red Badge of Courage</i> by Stephen Crane</p>	

<p><b>Sonnet</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Sonè</b></p> <p>Nan powezi, yon sonè gen 14 liy e yo ekri l nan pantamèt iyanbik. Chak liy gen 10 silab. Li gen yon chema rim espesifik ak yon "vòlta" oswa yon tounan espesifik. Anjeneral, sonè yo divize an diferan gwoup dapre chema rim yo suiv. Yo ranje rim yon sonè dapre yon sèten chema rim. Anjeneral chema rim nan lang angle se abab-cdcd-efef-gg epi nan lang italyen ak panyòl se abba-abba-cde-cde.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>James Weldon Johnson</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Spoonerism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Kontrepètri</b></p> <p>Kontrepètri se lè yo entèchanje premye lèt sèten mo pou kreye nouvo mo oswa pou kreye mo ki pa gen okenn sans yon fason pou kreye yon anbyans komik. Byenke souvan sa rive san yo pa fè ekspresyon epi yo rele sa "lapsis", nan literati yo aksepte yo kòm je-de-mo amizan.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The phrase “flesh and blood” being spoken as “blesh and flood” in urgency and heightened emotion.</p>	

<p><b>Stanza</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Estwòf</b></p> <p>Estwòf se yon gwoup liy inik, ki gen gen rapò youn ak lòt nan powezi. Pratikman se yon inite oswa yon gwoup liy, ki fòm yon pati an patikilye nan yon powezi. Anjeneral jan de estwòf debaz la konpoze de kat liy pa gwoup, avèk chema rim ki pi senp lan "a-b-a-b" ke yo swiv.</p>
<p><b>Example</b></p> <p>“The greedy paddy cat, chased after the mice; she got so round and fat, but it tasted so nice”</p>	

<p><b>Stream of Consciousness</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Kouran Konsyans</b></p> <p>Kouran konsyans se yon seri panse ak lide ki nan tèt yon moun ki konsyan, san enteripsyon e san antrav. Nan literati, fraz la refere l a kouran panse sa yo; epi referans la se liy panse yon pèsonaj an patikilye. Anjeneral yo itilize teknik literè sa a pou yo fè yon naratif sou fòm panse pèsonaj la olye pou yo itilize dyalòg oswa deskripsyon.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "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." <i>The Common Reader</i> by Virginia Woolf.</p>	



LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Suspense</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Sispenns</b></p> <p>Sispenns se yon sansasyon entans odyans la konn santi etan l ap tann sa ki pral rive nan sèten evènman. Pratikman li fè lektè a kenbe souf li etan l ap tann antisipe plis sispenns. Se kantite entansite ki genyen nan yon moman sispenns ki fè li difisil pou depoze yon liv w ap li. Kèlkeswa istwa a, si pa gen sispenns, lektè a pa enterese kontinye lekti a paske pagen anyen ki pou fè lektè a mande tèt li: "Kisa ki pral rive apre?" Nan redaksyon, fòk gen yon seri evènman ki pou fè lektè a rive nan yon nivo klimaks ki pou kaptive odyans la, ki pou fè yo sou tansyon, pou yo pa ka tann pou konnen kisa ki pral rive apre.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	
<p><b>Symbol</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Senbòl</b></p> <p>Yon senbòl se teknik literè ki gen plizyè kouch siyifikasyon, souvan yo kache siyifikasyon sa yo okòmansman. Li reprezante plizyè lòt aspè, konsèp oswa trè pase sa ki vizib nan tradiksyon literal la poukont li. Senbòl se lè yo itilize yon objè oswa yon aksyon ki vle di yon bagay ki plis pase siyifikasyon literal li.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	
<p><b>Synecdoche</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Sinekdòk</b></p> <p>Yon sinekdòk se yon teknik literè ki itilize yon pati nan yon bagay pou l refere a bagay la annantye. Nan yon sans, li de nati retorik kote yo itilize yon fraksyon pou reprezante objè a oswa yo senbolize tout objè a avèk yon fraksyon li.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> "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.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Syntax</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Sentaks</b></p> <p>Sentaks se fason konkrè yo plase mo ak fraz ansanm nan yon redaksyon. Anjeneral nan lang angle, sentaks la suiv yon tandans konvansyonèl ki baze sou sijè-vèb-konpleman, sepandan pafwa otè yo konn chanje lòd sa a pou yo bay sentaks la yon efè lirik, ritmik, retorik oswa efè entewogasyon. Li pa gen anyen pou l wè ak mo presi yo chwazi ni l pa gen anyen pou l wè ak siyifikasyon chak mo ni ak sans fraz yo transmèt.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Theme</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Tèm</b></p> <p>Tèm nenpòt ki zèv literè se sijè oswa konsantrasyon debaz ke yo itilize kòm fondasyon nan tout zèv literè a. Tèm la konekte tout aspè ki nan zèv literè a youn ak lòt epi se pratikman sijè prensipal la. Tèm nan ka yon tandans oswa yon motif ke otè a sipòte nan tout zèv literè a. Tèm nan konn dewoule nan yon fason ki konplèks e ki long oswa li ka brèf e klè epi l konn bay istwa a yon sèten pèsèpsyon.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> The main theme in the play <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> by Shakespeare was love with smaller themes of sacrifice, tragedy, struggle, hardship, devotion and so on intertwined throughout.</p>	

<p><b>Tone</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Ton</b></p> <p>Ton yon zèv literè se pèspektiv oswa atitud yon otè adopte vizavi yon pèsonaj, vizavi yon kote oswa vizavi yon devlopman byen presi. Ton an ka pwojete yon pakèt emosyon ki ka kòmanse solanèl, grav, ak kritik pou vire sou amizan, iwonik ak komik. Ton an ede lektè a konstate santiman ekriven an vizavi yon sijè an patikilye e santiman sa yo enfliyanse fason lektè a konprann istwa a.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In her <i>Harry Potter</i> series, author J.K. Rowling has taken an extremely positive, inspiring and uplifting tone towards the idea of love and devotion.</p>	

LITERARY TERMS & DEVICES IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE
<p><b>Tragedy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Trajedi</b></p> <p>Konsèp trajedi a se lè gen yon seri evènman deplorab kote youn oswa plizyè pèsonaj literè ap travèse tray, epi tray sa yo vin tounen dezas ki pran "pwopòsyon epik." Anjeneral, gen senk etap nan devlopman yon trajedi: 1. peryòd kè kontan, 2. kòmansman yon pwoblèm, 3. pwoblèm lan vin pi grav oswa l tounen yon dilèm, 4. pèsonaj yo pa ka anpeche pwoblèm lan mete pye, 5. pwoblèm nan vin pran pwopòsyon ki katastwofik, ki grav anpil, alèkile trajedi a vin kilminan.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> In the play <i>Julius Caesar</i> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Understatement</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Efemis</b></p> <p>Efemis se lè yo atire atansyon sou yon bagay ki deja klè e ki remakab, etan y ap fè w konprann li mwens pase sa li ye reyèlman. Yo ka itilize iwoni, rizib oswa nenpòt lòt fòm mokri pou souzestime yon reyelite. Lè ou souzestime yon bagay se kòm si w egzajere lefèt ke bagay la klè devan je w kòm yon mwayen pou itilize imè.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p>	

<p><b>Verse</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Vè</b></p> <p>Yo itilize tèm vè a pou yo pale de yon sèl liy nan yon powèm. Yo rekonèt yon liy redaksyon metrik kòm yon vè. Sepandan, mo a ka vle di estwòf oswa l ka vle di nenpòt lòt pati nan yon powèm tou.</p>
<p><b>Example:</b>  <i>The Road Not Taken</i> 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;</p>	

**Tèm ak Teknik Literè Sipleman tè****Chèche definisyon ak egzanj yo**

<b>LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH</b>	<b>TEKNIK AK TÈM LITERÈ NAN LANG KREYÒL AYISYEN</b>
<b>Anachronism</b> Example	<b>Anakwonis</b> Egzanj
<b>Anticlimax</b> Example	<b>Antiklimaks</b> Egzanj
<b>Archetype</b> Example	<b>Achetip</b> Egzanj
<b>Cadence</b> Example	<b>Kadans</b> Egzanj
<b>Comedy</b> Example	<b>Komedi</b> Egzanj
<b>Elegy</b> Example	<b>Eleji</b> Egzanj
<b>Epic poem</b> Example	<b>Powèm epik</b> Egzanj
<b>Irony</b> Example	<b>Iwoni</b> Egzanj
<b>Memoir</b> Example	<b>Memwa</b> Egzanj
<b>Monologue (Soliloquy)</b> Example	<b>Monològ (Solilòk)</b> Egzanj
<b>Ode</b> Example	<b>Òd</b> Egzanj
<b>Paraphrase</b> Example	<b>Parafraz</b> Egzanj
<b>Parody</b> Example	<b>Pawodi</b> Egzanj
<b>Science Fiction</b> Example	<b>Syans Fiksyon</b> Egzanj
<b>Trilogy</b> Example	<b>Triloji</b> Egzanj

**FÈY TRAVAY**

Kontinye chèche tèm ak teknik literè siplemantè pou amize w, epi ajoute yo sou lis pèsònèl ou!

ENGLISH	HAITIAN CREOLE

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- Real Academia Española: [www.rae.es](http://www.rae.es)

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