



University of Tikrit
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English Department

Subject

Literary Devices in English Literature

Fourth Stage

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Literary Device: الوسائل او الادوات الادبية

It is a technique used by writers to produce a special effect in their writing and to convey his or her messages in a simple manner to the readers. In other words, a strategy used in the making of a narrative to relay information to the audience and, particularly, to "develop" the narrative, usually in order to make it more complete, complicated, or interesting.



A- Structural devices: وسائل بنيوية او هيكلية

Contrast, illustration, repetition: these indicate the way a whole poem has been built and become apparent as soon as the meaning of the poem has been found.

1- Contrast: تباين This is one of the most common of all structural devices. It occurs when we find two completely opposite pictures side by side. عند التقاء صورتان متضادتان بشكل كامل. Sometimes the contrast is immediately obvious (مباشر) (direct) and sometimes implied (indirect). تباين ضمني (غير مباشر).

Example: Contrast of the most indirect kind can be found in the two poems (Break, Break, Break) and (Lucy) the contrast between life and death is implied.

2-Illustration: التصوير This is an example which usually takes the form of a vivid picture تتجسد بشكل الصورة الحية by which a poet may make an idea clear. التي يطرح الشاعر منها فكرة واضحة.

Example: Cargoes consists of three such pictures each of which represents the poet's view of different ages. تقديم الشاعر وجهة نظره عن مختلف الاعمار

Example: in Break, Break, Break there are pictures of the fisher- man's boy, the sailor lad and the stately ships .

3-Repetition: التكرار Poets often repeat single lines منفردة ابيات or whole stanzas مقاطع كاملة at intervals فترات to emphasize a particular idea. على للتأكيد على فكرة معينة . Repetition is to be found in poetry which is aiming at special musical effects الموسيقية الخاصة or when a poet wants us to pay very close attention اهتمامًا كبيرًا to something.

Example: Note the repetition of the word 'water' in these lines from the Ancient Mariner: الملاح القديم **Water, water, everywhere.**

B-SENSE DEVICES: وسائل ذات مغزى او معنى

1-Simile: تشبيه This is a direct comparison مقارنة مباشرة and can be recognized by the use of the words (*like*) and (*as*). باستخدام المفردات

Example: Day after day, day after day,

We stuck, nor breath nor motion;

As idle *as* a painted ship

Upon a painted ocean.

2-Metaphor: الاستعارة This is an indirect comparison مقارنة غير مباشرة or implied ضمنية , the words like and as are not used.

(*like*) and (*as*). بدون استخدام المفردات

Example: My love is a yellow rose / a red rose

3-Personification: التجسيد This occurs when inanimate objects are given a human form, عندما تمنح الاشياء الغير حية شكلاً حياً او بشرياً, او عندما تُجبر على الكلام.

Example: "Ah, William, we're weary of weather," said the sunflowers, shining with dew. "Our traveling habits have tired us. Can you give us a room with a view?"

The sunflowers in this poem are talking to William Blake, telling him that they want to be moved because they are tired of being outside in the weather. لأنهم سئموا من الخروج في الطقس .