

# Literary Terms & Devices in English for Language Arts

English / Chinese (traditional)



The Literary Terms are only for instruction. Not for ELL Accommodation.



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# LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

## 英語語言藝術中的文學手法和術語

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# Introduction

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

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

## 介紹

文學用語和修辭手法集合了世界性的文學結構。它們恰恰是作家們經常運用在他們文學作品中通過語言給於他們的作品意義和邏輯框架的。

當讀者們閱讀這些作品時，他們最終會識別和欣賞這些文學結構的。由於它們的世界性，他們也允許讀者們對比各個作家的作品，而且經常是跨語言的。他們不但使作品更加絢麗，而且也給於作品更深奧的含義，因而在讀者欣賞作品的同時也可以嘗試對作品深層次的理解。另外，文學用語和修辭手法可以幫助點燃讀者的想像力讓作品中的人物和場景在他們腦中形象化。

這個文件旨在為作家們用來昇華他們作品的一些文字用語和修辭手法提供簡明的解釋和適當的例子。

我們希望在您向您的孩子們揭示令人振奮的英文和中文的文學世界時將發現這些資源是有用的。

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Acronym</b> 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>Example</b> ISBN – International Standard Book Number</p>	<p><b>(首字母) 縮拼詞</b> (首字母) 縮拼詞是把兩個以上的詞的第一個字母組合成為一個新詞，目的是把這些詞各自的特點相結合而造一個新詞或取個新的名字。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> ISBN – <u>I</u>nternational <u>S</u>tandard <u>B</u>ook <u>N</u>umber (國際標準書號)</p>
<p><b>Allegory</b> 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>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>諷喻， 寓言</b> 諷喻是一種象徵手法。作者通過借助一個實體或實際思想例子傳遞更豐富、通常是抽象的概念。諷喻是一種修辭手法，用含有隱喻的例子來表達意思。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 信仰就像攀登石坡：一失足就會使你摔趴下，但堅定不移的信念能把你帶到山頂。文學作品中稱得上諷喻的例子是《伊索寓言》和《動物莊園》。</p>
<p><b>Alliteration</b> 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>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>頭韻</b> 頭韻是把一連串的詞快速組合在一起，詞頭的字母屬於相同的聲音組。無論是輔音、重讀音節還是一組元音，頭韻使句中類似的發音重複。頭韻是用來加強文體的個性，通常也為作品添加一些娛樂的情調。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> The <u>W</u>icked <u>W</u>itch of the <u>W</u>est <u>w</u>ent her own <u>w</u>ay. (句中的“W”音被突出並反復強調。)</p>
<p><b>Allusion</b> 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>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>	<p><b>暗指</b> 暗指是指作者在句子中順便提及像地點、事件或文學作品那樣的主題。這在於讀者自己來洞察這兩者之間的關係。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “我不能批准這個‘堂吉訶德式’的主意。” “<i>quixotic</i>” 的意思是不現實也不可行，來自於塞萬提斯的《堂吉訶德》。這個故事講一個傻乎乎的騎士和他的不幸遭遇/厄運。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>Original sentence: The thesis paper was difficult.</p> <p>After Amplification: The thesis paper was difficult; it required extensive research, data collection, sample surveys, interviews and a lot of fieldwork.</p>	<p><b>擴充</b></p> <p>擴充是一種寫作習俗。作者對句子進行潤飾，添加細節，使意思更明確，更有價值。沒有經過修飾的句子會給人一種唐突的感覺，無法充分傳遞原來的含意。此時就需要擴充。作者為句子結構增加內容，讓意思明朗化。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>原句：這篇論文很難。</p> <p>擴充以後：這篇論文很難寫；作者需要做廣泛的研究，收集數據，抽樣調查，面談，並做大量的實地考察。</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>重組字</b></p> <p>重組字是作者把詞的某些字母攪混，造新詞。從一個詞組的音節到一個詞的每個字母，它們的任何部分都可以抽出來，組成新的詞形。回文構詞是一種雙關語，把神秘和一點互動的樂趣溶為一體。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>把“debit card（借方卡）”作回文構詞得到“bad credit（不良信用）。”由此可見：這兩個詞組由相同的字母構成。把字母重新排列後，產生了一點幽默感。</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>Example</b></p> <p>In the same way as one cannot have a rainbow without rain, one cannot achieve success and riches without hard work.</p>	<p><b>類比</b></p> <p>類比是根據兩種概念或構想之間的相似點建立關係。通過類比，我們以舊理念的藍圖為理解的基礎，以傳遞新的想法。讀者在腦海裡把兩者鏈接起來後，就可以對新的概念建立簡明扼要的認識。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>正如雨後才能出彩虹，苦幹才能獲得成功和財富。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>He spoke of times past and future, and dreamt of things to be.</p>	<p><b>倒裝法</b></p> <p>倒裝法是一種文學手法，把句中的名詞和形容詞的次序進行交換。形容詞一般位於名詞前面。使用詞語倒裝後，形容詞跟在名詞的後面。這種顛倒的次序給讀者一種強調形容詞的感覺。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>軼事</b></p> <p>軼事是口敘一件簡短的趣事或事件。通常是敘事人回憶自己的生平故事，也可能是真人真事，和虛構、矯揉造作的故事不一樣。</p> <p>老師經常給學生講名人的軼事。這些軼事不總是動聽的，但通常很有趣。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>溫斯頓·丘吉爾很喜歡他的狗魯弗斯。它和主人家一起用餐，並受到極大的尊重。當丘吉爾在家看電影時，魯弗斯坐在主人的大腿上，享受最佳的座位。電影《霧都孤兒》有個鏡頭，比爾·賽克斯企圖淹死他的狗。丘吉爾就用手遮住魯弗斯的眼睛，據說他還對魯弗斯說：“親愛的，先不要看。我以後告訴你。”</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>對手</b></p> <p>對手是故事中的一個角色或一組角色，與主人公或主角針鋒相對。通常我們把對手叫做“惡棍”（壞人）。故事中的主人翁（好人）為了拯救自己或他人與其爭鬥。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>一般來說，對手的出現是為了挫敗主人翁；在他身上體現的品質和故事中主角的品質形成鮮明對照。這種故事中的衝突是很多文學作品的主题，如：克里斯托弗·馬洛的《浮士德醫生》和威廉·莎士比亞的《哈姆雷特》（又名《王子復仇記》）。</p>



LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>擬人法</b></p> <p>擬人指的是把人的品質、情感或意願用在人的物體或生物上。把非人的實體進行擬人化通常是為了讓讀者或聽眾愛戴後者，增加兩者之間的相對關係，同時為後者添加人的品質。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>呼嘯的狂風和利劍似的閃電伴隨著憤怒的暴風雨，該村的居民們抬頭看著惱怒的天空，十分驚慌。</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>	<p><b>對立</b></p> <p>對立是作者把兩句意思有鮮明對照的句子放在一起。無論是同一句裡的詞或詞組，對偶把兩種截然不同的部分結成一體，形成鮮明的對照。在文學作品裡使用對偶是為了讓對立的品質達到平衡，讓讀者對主題有更深入的了解。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>當尼爾·阿姆斯特朗在月球上行走時，對他一個人來說也許是邁出了一小步，但是對整個人類是一個巨大的飛躍。</p>
<p><b>Aphorism</b></p> <p>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>Example</b></p> <p>Upon seeing the shoddy work done by the employee, the boss told him to “either shape up or ship out”.</p>	<p><b>警句</b></p> <p>警句是一種簡要的聲明，聽起來直截了當，用來陳述一條原則或一種一般被認為是普遍真理的意見。警句通常是格言、名言和座右銘，傳授道理和智慧。應該指出：警句一般是很機智，簡明扼要，經常含有權威的語氣。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>老闆看到這位僱員偷工減料，就告訴他：“如果你不改進，就給我滾蛋。”</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b>“君子成人之美，不成人之惡。”《顏淵》</p>
<p><b>Archetype</b></p> <p>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>Example</b></p> <p>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>楷模, 典型</b></p> <p>楷模是用聞名的概念、人物或物體傳遞豐富含義的一種文學手法。楷模會立刻被讀者識別。雖然可能被過多地使用，但還是最有效的一種文學手法。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>莎士比亞的《羅密歐與朱麗葉》是一種厄運愛情的楷模；一對情人被愛情結伴，殘酷的境遇使他們分手，命運使他們殞命。</p> <p>中國古代《梁山伯與祝英台》的故事講一對男女同窗求學，建立了深厚的感情，最終受到命運的擺佈，雙雙夭折，變成彩蝶，從墳墓中飛出。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b> “A long song.” The “o” sound is repeated in the last two words of the sentence.</p>	<p><b>諧音（元音韻）</b> 諧音指的是句子或詞組中元音的重複發音。因此，諧音就像一種頭韻。與之不同的是，諧音只是重複元音。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “A long song(一首長長的歌)。”本句最後兩個單詞中的“o”聲被重複。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b>“后宮佳麗三千人，三千寵愛在一身。”中國唐朝白居易的《長恨歌》</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>Example</b> Read, Write, Learn. Watch, Absorb, Understand. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle</p>	<p><b>省連詞</b> 省連詞是一種文學手法。作者故意把句子中的連詞省略，但不影響它的縝密語法結構。省連詞是一種文學工具，用於縮短整個詞組的弦外之音，並把它簡明地表現出來。這種緊湊的表現方式給讀者製造了一種直接的感覺，使其立刻領會作者的意圖。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 讀，寫，學。 觀看，吸收，理解。 減少，重用，回收。</p>
<p><b>Authorial Intrusion</b> 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>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>作者介入</b> 作者乾預是作者從文章中走出來，和讀者對話。作者乾預在作者和讀者之間建立一種一對一的關係。此時，後者已經不是第二者，也不是故事進展的間接聽眾，而是作者注意力的焦點。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 在很多小說中，主人翁會從情節中走出來和讀者對講。作者通常使用這種手法為讀者揭示故事中的關鍵成分。這種手法在查爾斯·狄更斯的《霧都孤兒》中用得很成功。</p>

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<p><b>Bildungsroman</b>  <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>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>成長小說，教育小說</b>  成長小說是流行的講故事方式。在故事發展的歲月裡，作者根據主人翁的總體成長過程構造情節。隨著故事的進展，故事中的主人翁在讀者眼前明顯地經歷了心理，生理，社會，情感，道德和心靈的昇華和強化。</p> <p><b>例子：</b>  瑪格麗特·米切爾的《隨風逝去》中的斯佳麗在個人成長過程中經歷了翻天覆地的變化，學到了友誼和在逆境中辛苦勞作的價值，而並沒有失去自己的夢想。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b>朱敏的成長小說《典型的美國佬》主要講述的是一個典型的中國移民家庭的經歷。作品用第三人稱敘述描寫了主人公拉爾夫與妻子海倫。姐姐特雷薩到美國的艱難生活，後來他們克服重重困難，接受美國的主流文化與價值觀，完成了身份的轉變，成為典型的美國佬。主人公拉爾夫，作為一個少數族裔青年，其成長歷程對於處在美國多元文化環境下成長的青少年具有普遍的借鑒意義。</p>
<p><b>Cacophony</b>  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>Example</b>  His fingers rapped and pounded the door, and his foot thumped against the yellowing wood.</p>	<p><b>逆耳音，雜音</b>  文學中的逆耳音是指作者的用詞帶有強硬、逆耳的音。這些詞有不和諧、相互排斥的音，造成一種使人煩惱、令人反感的氣氛。</p> <p><b>例子：</b>  他的手指在敲打、抨擊門，他的腳在踩發黃的木頭。</p>
<p><b>Caesura</b>  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>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>休止</b>  休止是詩句中的暫停，使原來有規則的格律中斷。休止是用來創造一種戲劇性的暫停，對讀者帶來強烈的感受。</p> <p><b>例子：</b>  杜絕了宵小的覬覦。這一個幸福的國土，這一個英格蘭。（朱生豪譯）莎士比亞的“裡查德二世”</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>“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>	<p><b>性格描述</b></p> <p>作者用此來描述一個角色的性格。作者通過該角色的行動、思維和語言直接或間接地向讀者描述。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“斯個特，如果我們首先能學一個簡單的竅門，你和各種各樣的人相處就會有很大的改善。你只有從別人的角度看問題……只有置身於他人之地，才能真正理解他們。”摘自哈珀·李的《百舌鳥之死》（舒遜譯）。從這句引言裡，我們可以看到阿提卡斯·芬奇（斯戈特之父）是個耐心、富有同情心的人，能夠同情社區的其他成員。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b>茅盾的《子夜》、巴金的《家》和老舍的《駱駝祥子》有不少例子。</p>
<p><b>Chiasmus</b></p> <p>Chiasmus a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <p>You can take the patriot out of the country but you cannot take the country out of the patriot.</p>	<p><b>交錯配列</b></p> <p>交錯配列是一種比喻，把句子中並列的兩個詞組顛倒位置。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>你可以把愛國者趕出國家，但不能把國家趕出愛國者。</p>
<p><b>Circumlocution</b></p> <p>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>Example</b></p> <p>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>贅言</b></p> <p>贅言是一種寫作手法。作者用過分冗長、複雜的句子來傳達本來可以用簡明扼要的句子表達的意思。迂迴往往拐彎抹角地陳述一種想法或觀點，讓讀者去猜想、斟酌真實的意思。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>本來可以寫“他於晚上八點抵達晚宴，”但作者寫的是“日落約三小時後，當時是冬天；這人抵達晚宴。”</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>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>高潮</b> 高潮是故事中的特別時刻。此時，衝突和緊張狀況達到了最高峰。高潮是故事情節的結構性部分，有時也稱作危機。它是一個決定性的時刻或是故事情節的轉折點：從高潮變成低潮。因此，高潮是衝突或危機抵達頂峰的時刻，需要決策或收場（結局）。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 在約瑟夫·康拉德寫的《黑暗之心》中，馬洛坐汽船開始他的旅程，到站後最終發現並與庫爾茨會面時，故事達到了高潮。當時庫爾茨已經把所有的準則和道德觀都拋棄了，這使馬洛大吃一驚。從小說的此刻開始，圍繞著庫爾茨的神秘性在讀者眼前展現。馬洛見了真情，他腦海裡的問題就自然迎刃而解了。</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>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>衝突</b> 故事主人翁為了達到他的目標或實現他的理想而受到的阻力稱為衝突。衝突是一種不和，可以有外來的挑釁著，也可能來自人物本身。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 約翰力圖使自己相信：為了實現去好萊塢的夢想，他所經歷的搏鬥是值得的。但他父母的意見和自己內心的理智卻不能這樣認同。</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>Example</b> “And once again, the autumn leaves were falling.” This phrase uses “autumn” to signify that something is coming to an end.</p>	<p><b>含義，涵意，內涵</b> 當人們通過聯想使詞的意思超越它的字面意思或詞典的定義，那就產生了含義。很多詞的含義喚起讀者的情感。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “秋天的樹葉又一次落地了。” 這句話用“秋天”來暗示某件事物即將結束。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Consonance</b> 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>Example</b> He struck a streak of stunted luck.</p>	<p><b>輔音韻</b> 輔音韻指的是快速重複句子或詞組中一系列輔音。重複音的位置通常是在詞尾。輔音韻與諧音（元音韻）相對稱。諧音（元音韻）是重複元音。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> He struck a streak of stunted luck.</p>
<p><b>Denotation</b> Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word.</p> <p><b>Example</b> “They built a house.” In this sentence, “house” is meant literally as in a building where a family lives. If the word “home” was used instead in the sentence in place of “house”, the meaning would not be as literal as there are many emotions associated with the word “home” beyond simply the structure where people live.</p>	<p><b>本義</b> 本義指的是字典裡的定義或詞的字面意思。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “他們造了一棟房子。” 在這一句中，“房子”就是指一個家庭居住的地方。如果在這個句子裡用了“家”而不是“房子，”那就不是字面意思了。“家”這個詞有很多情感和它聯繫在一起，不只是人們居住的建築物了。</p>
<p><b>Deus ex Machina</b> 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>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>解圍</b> 解圍指的把一種不可思議的角色概念用於故事中，以便解決故事中的衝突，導致令人喜悅的結局。因為作者需要訴諸於隨機、不合理、不可置信的波折寫完故事，它被認為是一種劣質情節的標誌。我們不建議使用解圍的手法。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 在威廉·戈爾丁的《蠅王》裡，一組兒童在飛機墜毀後被困在一個荒島上。他們變成禽獸一樣，正在把這個島燒毀。看起來沒有可能拯救他們。但是，一個海軍軍官不知從哪裡突然出現，並拯救了他們。因此，這名軍官的出現是必要的，因為他把這些孩子從他們自己製造、即將來臨的災難中拯救了出來。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>	<p><b>措辭</b></p> <p>措辭是作者寫作獨特的聲調或思路。措辭不只是作者的選詞。它可以包括心情、態度、方言和寫作風格。措辭的好壞通常是用規範寫作和講演的現行標準來評斷的，並且是寫作質量的標誌。措辭也可以被理解成作者特別選用一些特定的詞語或短語。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>有些當代的作家在他們的作品中使用一些像“thy、thee、wherefore”那樣古老的詞來激發莎士比亞時代的氣氛。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>幽靈</b></p> <p>幽靈來自於德文，直譯成“類似活人的幽靈”它指的是故事中假冒真人的一個角色或者真人的翻版。主角的分身通常有能力模仿原始人物，但他/她們的神態和意圖卻截然不同。分身有時會有不同的外貌，用於迷惑其他那些毫無疑心的角色。</p> <p>*這裡指的是一種手法。“幽靈”乍一看可能會引起誤解，但讀了上下文應該迎刃而解。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>當哈姆雷特父親的幽靈告訴了他自己是被謀殺的，報復的念頭就此栽入了他的腦海。莎士比亞通過使用幽靈來構造《哈姆雷特》的劇情，使之圍繞著復仇的主題。《聊齋》中古劍幽靈也是一個例子。</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>Example</b></p> <p>A photograph of an empty landscape could transmit images of desolation, abandonment and great loss.</p>	<p><b>讀畫詩</b></p> <p>讀畫詩大多是指詩歌寫作的一種形式；通常作者描述另一種視覺藝術作品。它通過另一種媒體傳遞有形藝術深奧的象徵意義。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>一張反映空蕩的風景的照片能傳遞蒼涼、被遺棄和遭受巨大損失的影念。</p>

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<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>結語</b></p> <p>結語是在文學作品結局起後記作用一種文學手法。尾聲可以為故事情節、主題或角色加一點啟示。尾聲可以用多種方法來寫：同一個人繼續用敘事方式；其它時候，可以讓某一個角色敘事或者讓一個角色直接和聽眾對話。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在莎士比亞的《暴風雨》結尾的一個非凡時刻，劇中的男巫普洛斯彼羅直接與觀眾對話。他告訴他/她們這部戲快要結束了；他已經失去了威力。因此，他能否從戲中島嶼的場景逃走取決於他/她們的鼓掌是否熱烈。他的命運其實掌握在他/她們手裡。</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>Example</b></p> <p>“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>	<p><b>稱號， 渾名</b></p> <p>作者通常用稱號對人物或地方的原名添加屬性。這些描述性詞語可以用來加強真實的和虛擬的人物、神威、地方和物體的形象。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“Alexander the Great (亞歷山大大帝)” 通常是指馬其頓的亞歷山大三世。他之所以被稱為“the great (大帝)” 是因為他在被他征服的地區內統治民眾以軍事天才和外交技能而聞名。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b> 中國滿清的最後一位皇太后慈溪被成為“慈溪太后”、“聖母皇太后”和“西太后。”</p>



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<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>Example</b></p> <p>“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>短文、雜文、隨筆</b></p> <p>短文、雜文、隨筆是一種短小的文藝作品體裁，文章集中闡述一個主題，並經常體現作者的個人觀點。英國作家奧爾德斯·赫胥黎把短文定義為“一種幾乎可以對任何事情做任何闡述的文學體裁”。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“這是在尼日利亞期間一直嚮往的地方……這個地方獨特的約魯巴宗教信仰令我饒有興致……當我經過這些大門的時候我聽到了一個很尖的聲音。一個身材矮小的中年人從樹叢裡走出來，他是這裡的看門人，他用一個牙刷大小的木棍在嘴裡摳著牙縫裡海藻食物的殘渣。他赤著腳，穿著藍色蠟染的襯衫和寬鬆的“布巴式”的紫色褲子，帶著有刺繡的無沿帽。我問他是否可以帶我在神殿裡看看。他吐出嘴裡摳出來的食物殘渣，用手勢示意我跟著他，我們起身走上林間小路。”《奧索博的神聖樹林》杰弗裡·泰勒著</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>我說道：“爸爸，你走吧。”他望車外看了看，說：“我買幾個橘子去。你就在此地，不要走動。”我看那邊月台的柵欄外有幾個賣東西的等著顧客。走到那邊月台，須穿過鐵道，須跳下去又爬上去。父親是一個胖子，走過去自然要費事些。我本來要去的，他不肯，只好讓他去。我看見他戴著黑布小帽，穿著黑布大馬褂，深青布棉袍，蹣跚地走到鐵道邊，慢慢探身下去，尚不大難。可是他穿過鐵道，要爬上那邊月台，就不容易了。他用兩手攀著上面，兩腳再向上縮；他肥胖的身子向左微傾，顯出努力的樣子。這時我看見他的背影，我的淚很快地流下來了。朱自清《背影》</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>Example:</b></p> <p>When a person dies, people will say “he/she <i>passed away</i>”.</p>	<p><b>委婉語、委婉表達</b></p> <p>委婉語是指在實踐中用相對溫和的、較少刺激性的詞語代替最真實的詞語去描述一個負面的、消極的情境。這種表達手法用於介紹諸如性、暴力、死亡、犯罪和一些令人尷尬的情境。使用委婉語的目的是用一種更禮貌的方式去掩飾事件的嚴酷，避免用令人不悅的、沉重的詞語來表達。在諷刺性的文章裡，委婉語有時候會被巧妙地用來進行誇張和反諷。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>當一個人死的時候，人們會說：“他/她去世了。”</p>

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<p><b>Fable</b> 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>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>	<p><b>寓言</b> 寓言是一種言簡意賅文學體裁，在故事的結尾體現出道德上的勸喻意義。 在文學作品中，寓言常常通過一些動物的故事體現教育意義。在散文和詩歌裡，寓言會賦予植物、動物、自然界的力量和一些無生命的物體以人性化的特徵，並在故事的結尾體現出道德上的勸喻意義。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 伊索寓言中《狐狸和烏鴉》的故事裡有一段：一隻烏鴉坐在樹枝上，嘴裡叼著一塊奶酪，狐狸暗中觀察她並想方設法想得到那塊奶酪。“到樹下來吧，”狐狸仰頭說：“我看到了一隻多麼高貴的鳥啊，她的美麗無與倫比。”烏鴉一張嘴，奶酪掉了下來，狐狸迅速搶到手，說道，“小姐，我知道你有美妙的聲音，你缺乏的是智慧.....”</p>
<p><b>Faulty Parallelism</b> 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>Example</b> Parallelism: She likes to talk but not to listen. Faulty Parallelism: She likes talking but not to listen.</p>	<p><b>平行結構的誤用</b> 在文學作品裡，平行結構是指把結構相近、意義相關的短語、單詞或句子組織在一起。平行結構包括用相似的語法結構把兩個以上的名詞、兩個以上的特定動詞並列在一起，其他詞性的單詞也遵循同樣的規則。但是，當其中一個部分沒有採用相似的平行語法結構，就會出現平行結構的誤用，其語法結構的平行性被打破，相似的語法結構得不到同樣的或同等的強調。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 並列：她喜歡說話 (likes to talk) ，但不喜歡傾聽 (but not to listen)。 並列的誤用：她喜歡說話 (like talking) ，但不喜歡去聽 (but not to listen)。 <b>中文例子：</b> 平行結構：她喜歡唱歌，但不喜歡跳舞。 平行結構誤用：她喜歡唱歌，但不喜歡去跳舞。</p>

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<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>倒敘、閃回</b></p> <p>倒敘是一種文學手法，是指作者在描繪特定事件的過程中，先描寫事件的結果，再敘述事件的發生經過。倒敘常用於人物對過去發生的事件的描述，或是對夢境和記憶的描述和提及，或是作者出於對文章的掌控而直接選擇的一種直截了當的回憶過去的表達形式。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在艾米莉·勃朗特所著的《呼嘯山莊》中，凱西去世了。洛克伍德先生看到凱西的名字寫滿整個窗台，由此在夢中夢到她。當洛克伍德對海克利夫講述這個夢境的時候，海克利夫非常傷心。洛克伍德先生想知道為什麼提到凱西會讓他難過，這時候就可以使用倒敘手法展現海克利夫和凱西的昔日戀情。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>“母親的生日快到了，我尋思著給她寄一件生日禮物。小時候家裡窮，母親拉扯我們姐弟三人，吃盡了苦頭，如今我們長大成人，卻一個個遠離了她。母親說，我們是她放飛的鴿子，她願意看我們飛得又高又遠。然而，母親生日時，我們卻也不能在她身邊。我決心為母親買一件稱心的禮物。在衣物櫃檯，一團火紅映入眼簾，掛在衣架上，如一團漂亮的火焰。記憶之門忽然被打開了——那是一件漂亮的紅毛衣。……然後作者講述了母親寒冷的冬天幫她織紅毛衣的感人情景。《三件紅毛衣》 林鳳謙</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>襯托</b></p> <p>襯托是指用故事中的另外一個人物與主人公進行對比，通常用於強調他們的某一個特質。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在系列暢銷書《哈利波特》中，霍格沃茨校長阿不思·鄧布利多，扮演“好人”，不斷展示出對真愛的信仰（相信所有形式和類型的愛），他被描繪成一個堅強的、仁慈的、積極的人。而與他相反的伏地魔，在系列書中扮演邪惡的和“壞人”的角色，他嘲笑、不相信大愛之情，認為愛是愚蠢的放縱。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>《三國演義》中有一段《赤壁之戰》的情節，作者對周瑜和諸葛亮的描寫，相互映襯，更突出了諸葛亮技高一籌。</p>

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<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>Example</b></p> <p>“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>	<p><b>伏筆、鋪墊</b></p> <p>伏筆、鋪墊是指使用象徵性的、暗示性的詞或短語為故事的展開做好準備，並且提示讀者即將要發生什麼，但並不去揭示故事的結局或破壞故事的懸念。鋪墊、伏筆用於提示即將到來的故事結局。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“他對接踵而至的災禍感到無所適從。”</p> <p>在這句話中，當故事的主人公對事件的進展毫無頭緒的時候，讀者就會知道災難和麻煩即將降臨到他身上。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>Genre includes works such as comedy, folktales, romance, horror, tragedy, adventure, suspense, science fiction, novels, historical novel, short story, and more.</p>	<p><b>體裁、流派</b></p> <p>體裁是指藝術、文學或音樂等作品，由於具體形式、內容和風格的不同而形成的不同類型或流派。例如，文學作品具有四個主要體裁：詩歌、戲劇、小說和紀實。所有這些體裁都有自身獨特的特點和功能使他們相互區別開來。因此，讀者有必要知道他們正在閱讀的文學作品的體裁以便理解其中所傳達的信息。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>作品體裁的具體形式包括喜劇、民間故事、浪漫、恐怖、悲劇、冒險、懸疑、科幻小說、小說、歷史小說、短篇小說等等。</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>傲慢</b></p> <p>傲慢是一個有負面意義的術語，暗示狂妄自大和過度自尊或自信。傲慢通常表現為與現實脫節和高估自己的才華和能力。傲慢通常被認為是導致主人公走向困境的“悲劇性缺陷”。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在威廉姆·莎士比亞的著作《麥克白》中，主人公麥克白野心勃勃，狂妄自大，傲慢地認為他可以殺死勇士鄧肯而不受懲罰，進而可以在蘇格蘭稱王。謀殺激起了很多人的公然反對，最終導致了麥克白的死亡。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>中國古典文學作品《三國演義》中，作者羅貫中對曹操的描寫，曹操既狡猾又機智，既求賢若渴，又剛愎自用。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>"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>倒裝</b></p> <p>倒裝是一種文學手法，是指採用不同的詞語和短語順序創造出不同的句式結構，來表達與傳統詞序和句式相同的意義。有人認為，倒裝通過顛倒詞語或短語的傳統順序形成一種更複雜、更引人入勝的句式。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“孤零零的他一個人走在寒冷、偏僻的路上。”</p> <p>這句話是對較為傳統的表達的一種變換，傳統的表達是：“他獨自走在寒冷、偏僻的路上。”</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>Example</b></p> <p>"I'm so sleepy I might fall asleep standing here."</p>	<p><b>誇張</b></p> <p>誇張是指作者為了達到一種更宏大、更顯著的表達效果，使用特定的單詞和短語去誇大和過分強調所表達內容的基本要點。誇張的目的是營造至高無上的效果和過度強調一個特定的點。這樣的句子通常傳達的行動或情緒一般都不會在現實中發生或者看著有道理而實際上不可信，但誇張有助於強調某種情緒。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“我太困了，站著都可能睡著。”</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>形象化、意象、比喻</b></p> <p>形象化是指作者運用單詞和短語在讀者的頭腦中創造出的精神意象。意象使讀者視覺化作者的語言，從而產生身臨其境的感受。意象為了喚醒讀者的感官知覺可以使用隱喻、暗示、描述性詞語和明喻等方法。形象化並不只局限於視覺感受，也指激發出讀者的整個身體、嗅覺、觸覺、味覺、對溫度的感覺和聽覺的各種感受。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>這條噴湧的小溪沿著鬱鬱蔥蔥的山脈蜿蜒流淌，山中點綴著五彩繽紛的小花，還有小鳥在棲身的樹木上歡快地鳴叫。</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>Example</b></p> <p>The line from the famed poem <i>Ancient Mariner</i>, "We were the first that ever burst".</p>	<p><b>行內韻、中間韻</b></p> <p>行內韻是一種只存在於一行詩中的押韻形式。行內韻也稱為中間韻，是指詩行內某個字與該行最後一個字同韻的現象。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在著名的詩作《古舟子詠》中有一句： “we were the first that ever burst”</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>江南著名的童謠：“搖啊搖(yao)，搖到外婆橋(qiao)，外婆叫我好寶寶(bao)。糖一包(bao)，果一包(bao)，外婆買條(tiao)魚來燒(shao)。”</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>詞語逆序、倒置、倒裝</b></p> <p>詞語逆序是指為了起強調作用而把傳統的詞語順序進行變換。這種文學手法在詩歌中比在散文中盛行，因為它更能抓住讀者的注意力，不僅通過內容，也通過獨特的表現結構抓住讀者的注意力。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>彌爾頓在《失樂園》中寫道：“人類的第一次違抗，偷嚐伊甸園的禁果，致命的品嚐使災難降臨到世界，我們所有的哭泣，為失去伊甸園而哭泣，直到有一個更偉大的人使我們重回新生，重獲福地，啊，繆斯……”</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>毛澤東的念奴嬌《崑崙》中的一句：橫空出世，莽崑崙，閱盡人間春色。 )</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>	<p><b>反語、諷刺</b></p> <p>反語、諷刺是指嫻熟地運用一個句子或單詞所隱含的意義表達出與其字面的意思不同的含義。反語經常與它的字面意義形成鮮明對比。更深層次的、真正重要的含義不是通過詞語本身，而是通過事件發生的情景和上下文的語境得以揭示。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>句子：“哦！我真是太走運了！”</p> <p>這句話的表面上看是指說話人認為自己運氣很好，很高興，但實際上指是他們非常不開心，對他們的壞運氣表示不滿。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>並置</b></p> <p>並置是指作者把一個人、觀念、地點、思想或主題與另一個並列放在一起。並置的目的是把兩個有直接或間接關係的話語單元放到一起，突出他們之間的不同點，並對他們進行比較。這種文學手法常常用來雕刻人物細節，製造懸念和達到修辭效果。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在《失樂園》裡，彌爾頓曾運用並置的手法把兩個主角放在一起描述：撒旦和上帝。彌爾頓通過對比他們的特點強調了他們的不同。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>在中國著名的古典名著《紅樓夢》中，作者曹雪芹用並置的手法把林黛玉和薛寶釵兩個角色放在一起描述，強調她們性格上的不同特點。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Litotes</b> 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>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>間接表達法、曲意法、反語</b> 間接表達法是一個文學術語，指的是使用反語的否定表達出一種保守的肯定。它有時被用來表達帶有輕微諷刺的肯定，或用來避免直接表述積極或消極的真相。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 常見的例子：“我現在感覺不錯，”或“他絕對不是一個火箭科學家。” 這兩句話的真正意思是：“我現在感覺很好，”和“他不聰明。”</p>
<p><b>Malapropism</b> 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>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>	<p><b>飛白法</b> 飛白法是指誤用意思不同、通常沒有關聯的諧音字來創造一種令人迷惑、誤解和詼諧的效果。飛白用來表達說話人由於慌張、煩惱、沒意識到或困惑而導致的措辭不當。使用飛白法的一個秘訣是確保這兩個詞（真實的和替代的）發音足夠相近，使讀者一下子就能知道你的實際意圖並認為得你的這種表達很幽默。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 在《無事生非》這部劇中，劇作家莎士比亞筆下的角色道博瑞說道，“先生，我們的看守確實抓獲了兩個能帶來好運（auspicious）的人。”事實上，這個角色真正想表達的意思是：“先生，我們的看守確實抓到了兩個可疑（suspicious）的人。”</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b> 老舍先生的著名話劇《龍鬚溝》中有這樣一段台詞：“老太太，對街面兒上的事您太不積極啦！”王大媽：“什麼雞（積）極鴨極的，反正我沉得住氣，不亂捧場，不多招事。” 劇中的王大媽是個吃苦耐勞的寡婦，但她膽子小，思想舊，對新事物、新名詞知之甚少，但又不服娘子對她的批評，因而鬧出像“雞極”、“鴨極”這樣的笑話。在這裡，老舍先生有意識地把王大媽念白字的喜劇性細節照實錄下來，使語言顯得很詼諧，形成一種風趣幽默的修辭效果。 中文有一個小品《昨天今天明天》中，裡面的角色之一把“暗送秋波”中的“秋波”解釋為“秋天的菠菜”，作者使用飛白法創造出幽默效果。</p>

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<p><b>Metaphor</b> 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>Example</b> “Henry was a lion on the battlefield”.</p> <p>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>隱喻、暗喻</b> 隱喻是指把屬於一個主體的意義和身份通過另外一個主體體現出來。在隱喻中，一個主體暗中指代另一個，目的是便於比較他們的相似之處和共同具有的特徵。第一個主體，也就是句子的中心，常與第二個主體相比較，用第二個主體所傳達的意義來說明第一個主體的特徵。使用隱喻的目的是用一個我們已經清晰理解的身份或概念（第二個主體）來幫助我們理解尚不清楚的成分（第一個主體）。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “亨瑞在戰場上是一頭獅子。” 這句話是指亨瑞英勇、豪無畏懼地戰鬥，他身上體現了我們認為勇敢的獅子所具有的所有特性。這句話的含義是說亨瑞勇敢無畏，就像叢林之王。</p>
<p><b>Metonymy</b> 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>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>轉喻、借代</b> 轉喻指的是在描述一個物體或主體的時候，不用正式的詞，而用一個與該詞有密切關聯的詞來表述。轉喻是用另一個詞取代與它意義緊密相關的、要主要闡述的那個詞。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 當我們使用“華盛頓特區”這個名字的時候，我們指的是美國的政治中心，因為所有的重要的政治機構，如白宮、最高法院、國會大廈等等都位於華盛頓特區。短語“華盛頓特區”就是美國政府的轉喻。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b> 當我們使用“北京”這個詞的時候，我們指的是中國的政治中心，因為中國重要的政治機構、中央媒體、人民大會堂、最高法院等都位於北京。</p>
<p><b>Mood</b> 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>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>情緒、語氣</b> 情緒指的是作者為營造一種關於作品主體的特定情感氛圍而採用的一種表達姿態。它是作者對於作品主體的精神和情感的處理；這種處理，反過來說，也有助於文學作品形成自己的特點和氛圍。文章最終體現出來的情感基調對於激起讀者俱體的、恰當的反饋是很有幫助的。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 在埃里奇·西格爾的《愛情故事》中，兩位主人公之間的愛情被把握的如此美妙、精緻和敏銳，深深地吸引著讀者去感受他們的痛苦與磨難。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b> 元朝關漢卿的雜劇代表作《竇娥冤》中，作者取材“東海孝婦”的民間故事。對故事的講述感人至深，讓讀者了解到官員草菅人命，老百姓有冤無處訴的黑暗的社會現實。</p>



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<p><b>Motif</b> 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>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>	<p><b>主題、中心思想</b> 主題、中心思想是指在整篇文學作品中不斷重複出現的任何成分、主體、想法或觀念。這些內容的重複出現不斷強化整篇文學作品的主旋律。這些內容在文中是顯而易見的，它們對界定故事的本質、事件的進程和作品的特有結構起到重要作用。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 在許多著名的童話故事，一個共同的主題是一個英俊的王子愛上了一個身處困境的少女。這兩個人遭受到一個邪惡的繼母、女巫或野獸的阻撓，但他們最終戰勝了這一切，從此幸福地生活在一起。</p>
<p><b>Narrative</b> 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>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>敘事、故事</b> 敘事或故事是由一個講故事的人講述可能是自己親身經歷的事情，並且通常使用第一人稱；有時候作者也可能通過觀察以第三人稱的口吻提出他（她）的最終想法。敘事在描述過程中以特定的順序去再現經過精心選擇的一系列事件。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 喬治·奧威爾筆下的《動物農場》是一個現代敘事，旨在擴大作家政治觀點的影響力。它是敘事的類型之一-----政治諷刺文學。文章用農場裡的動物來描述俄國沙皇尼古拉二世的覆滅和二戰前的俄羅斯共產黨革命。農場動物的行為被用於揭露革命的貪婪和腐敗。這篇文章還描述了人民改變社會的意識形態的巨大力量。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b> 中國著名作家諾貝爾文學獎獲得者莫言有一部代表作《檀香刑》，全文是以女主人公眉娘與她的親爹、乾爹、公爹之間的恩怨情仇，生死較量展開，以 1900 年德國人在山東修建膠濟鐵路、袁世凱鎮壓山東義和團運動、八國聯軍攻占北京、慈溪倉皇出逃為歷史背景，講述了發生在“高密東北鄉”的一場可歌可泣的運動，一樁駭人聽聞的酷刑，一段驚心動魄的愛情。小說向讀者展示了 20 世紀初中國被列強侵占時的慘烈情景。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>消極感受力</b></p> <p>消極感受力是由詩人約翰·濟慈倡導的一個概念，他認為具有文學成就的人，特別是詩人，應該接受一個事實，即有些事情可能需要留下懸念和不確定性。濟慈認為，最好給一些確定性留下想像空間，懷疑和含糊可以增加思想的浪漫主義和獨特性。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>消極感受力的文學作品最有代表性的就是濟慈自己的作品，尤其是他的詩《希臘古甕頌》和《夜鶯頌》</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>Example</b></p> <p>In the popular book series <i>Harry Potter</i>, the protagonist Harry Potter is the nemesis of the evil Lord Voldemort.</p>	<p><b>公正的懲罰</b></p> <p>公正的懲罰是指作品所描繪的揚善懲惡的情景，即善有善報，惡有惡報。這個詞有時也指帶來正義的人物或中介。在希臘神話中，這個詞意思是實施報應的女神。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在系列暢銷書《哈利·波特》中，主角哈利·波特是邪惡的伏地魔的剋星。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>在劇作《包青天》中，主人公包拯是宋朝家喻戶曉的斷案如神，伸張正義的一代名臣。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p><i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> by Harper Lee</p>	<p><b>長篇小說</b></p> <p>長篇小說是以散文的形式虛構的長篇敘事，用來指大量多種的具備這一共同特點的文學作品。長篇敘事有別於短故事、中篇小說或短篇小說。相對於篇幅短小、主題集中的文學作品而言，長篇小說的宏大可以允許描繪更多種多樣的人物和更為複雜的角色及動機。長篇小說可以包括任何情節形式的作品：悲劇、喜劇、諷刺、戲劇、浪漫、情節劇，歷史小說，科幻小說，幻想、犯罪、神秘、恐怖、悲喜劇等等。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>哈珀·李著的《殺死一隻知更鳥》</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b></p> <p>中國著名古典小說吳承恩的《西遊記》</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>擬聲詞、象聲詞</b></p> <p>擬聲詞是指那些因為非常接近真實聲音而被用來描繪真實聲音的詞語。換句話說，擬聲詞指那些發音類似於他們所代表的真實聲音的詞語。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>有的詞的發生非常接近真實的聲音，如：呼嚕、咕嚕、赫嘯、嗡嗡、嘶嘶、嘶嘶、劈啪、劈啪。</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>矛盾修飾法</b></p> <p>矛盾修飾法作為文學術語，是指作者把兩個概念相互矛盾的，截然相反的詞語放在一起，以一種奇怪的、稍微複雜方式表達出特殊的深刻含義。矛盾修飾法有助於作者在寫作時覺察到更深層次的真相，探索不同層次的語義。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>有時我們珍視價值微小的東西。 他的眼中燃燒著冷漠的火焰。 自然的表演、震耳欲聾的沉默、清晰的混淆、虛擬現實。 (Terribly pleased 在中文中找不到意思相同的 Oxymoron，但中文中還有比較常見的 Oxymoron 應用，如：真實的謊言、甜美的憂愁、虛偽的忠誠、體面的惡棍)</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>Example</b></p> <p>Wise fool; bitter sweet; a rich man is no richer than a poor man.</p>	<p><b>悖論</b></p> <p>悖論是對一些相互矛盾或相對的概念和想法的運用，當這些概念和想法被放在一起時會有多層面的非凡的價值。悖論的獨特之處在於一個事實，即它的不顯而易見的深層的含義和重要性，但當這種含義和重要性變的明確時就能給人一種令人震驚的省悟。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>聰明的笨蛋；苦澀的甜蜜；一個富人並不比一個窮人富有。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>The softly whistling teapot informed him it was time for breakfast.</p>	<p><b>情感的誤置</b></p> <p>情感的誤置是一種文學修飾手法，是作者把他的一個或多個角色人物的情感賦於非人物的東西和現象上。它是一種擬人化，通常在偶然而不是有意的情景下出現。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>那茶壺的輕輕的哨聲告訴他早餐的時間到了。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Periodic Structure</b> 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>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>週期結構</b> 週期結構是指句子成份的特定放置，例如句子的主語和/或謂語被故意分開放在句末而不是它們通常所在的句子的開始。在這樣的結構中，句子的中心意思要在讀完其最後部分才能清楚呈現出來。不可否認週期結構讓人在開始時確實有些混亂，但它賦予了句子一絲天才的戲劇性，且廣泛用於詩歌。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 除了可以這樣寫：“心碎和孤獨，她等著他回來直到生命的最後一天。”你也可以寫成：“為了他的歸來，心碎和孤獨，等待，直到她生命的最後一天”。</p>
<p><b>Periphrasis</b> 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>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>迂迴</b> 迂迴是指用繁瑣的語言和詞彙代替簡潔直接的詞語表達一種意思。迂迴可使用於修飾句子、營造更大的影響、旁敲側擊、還可以把讀者的注意力從要表達信息的中心意思上轉移出去。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 除了可以簡單的說：我不喜歡你的行為。也可以迂迴的說：你最近的舉止讓我感覺不舒服，以使我對你感到不滿和失望。</p>
<p><b>Personification</b> Personification refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate objects, phenomena and animals.</p> <p><b>Example</b> “The raging winds;” “the wise owl,” “the warm and comforting fire”</p>	<p><b>擬人化</b> 擬人化是指對無生命的物體，現象以及動物賦予人的特性和特點的常規做法。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “怒吼的風”， “聰明的貓頭鷹”， “溫暖舒適的火”</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>情節</b></p> <p>情節是指那些一連串的組成一個故事的事件和偶然事件。通常有一種模式，無意的或刻意的，把情節串聯在一起。情節基本上是指故事的主要結果和順序。文學作品中還有另一種情節；它是指作為故事的一部分的矛盾和衝突。這種衝突通常伴隨著三種固定格式：1 角色之間的衝突；2 角色和他們所處環境之間的衝突；3 角色和他們自己的衝突。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>許多浪漫電影都遵循一種相似而又簡單的情節：男孩遇見女孩，男孩失去女孩，男孩最終又獲得女孩。</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>Example</b></p> <p>In the popular <i>Lord of the Rings</i> by J.R.R. Tolkien 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>觀點</b></p> <p>觀點是指講述和描述一個故事的態度和表明誰是講故事的人。簡單的說，觀點決定了故事展開的角度和感知，因此也影響著故事的基調。觀點對操控讀者對故事的理解起輔助作用。在某種程度上，觀點能引導或阻止讀者對故事的深入理解。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在 J. R. R. Tolkien 威廉戈登的暢銷書“環指王”系列中，故事由第三人稱講述，所有的事件都以旁觀者的角度描述。相反，在青少年暢銷書 Meg Cabot 梅格•凱博特的“公主日記”中，故事由第一人稱，故事的主角自己講述。</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>Example</b></p> <p>Saying "here and there and everywhere" instead of simply adding "here, there and everywhere."</p>	<p><b>連詞重疊</b></p> <p>連詞重疊是指在一個句子中重複密集而不是通常的只在需要時使用聯詞或連接詞的方法。使用連詞重疊主要是因為其強烈的修辭表現可增加戲劇效果。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>使用連詞重疊：“這裡和那里和每一個地方”來代替只是簡單地說：這裡、那里和每一個地方“</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Prologue</b> 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>Example</b> "The origin of this story is..." "It all began one day when..."</p>	<p><b>序幕</b> 序幕作為對故事的介紹，它往往決定故事的基調，充當一個故事的背景資料或預告。序幕主要是由故事中的一位角色而非作者本人的口語敘事。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “這個故事的起源是.....” “故事發生在有一天.當.....”</p>
<p><b>Puns</b> 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>Example</b> She had a photographic memory but never developed it.</p>	<p><b>雙關語</b> 雙關語是文學術語，是指一個詞被用來表達兩種或更多可能的含意。它常常用於製造一種幽默或諷刺的效果。雙關語也可能是指跟其含意有相似發音的詞。使用雙關語的技巧在於讓讀者有種恍然大悟“啊哈！”的感覺並發現其更多的含義。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 他有照相機一樣的記憶力但從來不沖洗照片。</p>
<p><b>Rhyme Scheme</b> 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>Example</b> 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>韻律結構/押韻格式</b> 韻律結構是在散文和詩歌中把押韻的詞放在句子的最後的一種常規做法。韻律結構是指特定的詞的押韻順序。如果換行押韻，其韻律組合是 A—B—A—B，意思是“A”押第一行和第三行韻而“B”押第二行和第四行韻。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b>（中文詩）張九齡“望月懷遠”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">海上昇明月 天涯共此時 情人怨遙夜 竟夕起相思。</p>
<p><b>Rhythm and Rhyme</b> 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>Example</b> "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>韻律和節奏</b> 韻律節奏是指由相同或相似的發音的詞所組成的押韻格式。韻律節奏是指在散文和詩歌裡重複出現的相似的聲音，它構成一種宛如音樂的柔和的效果。</p> <p><b>例子：</b>（中文兒歌） 小花貓，上學校，老師講課它睡覺，左耳朵聽，右耳朵冒，你說可笑不可笑。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Satire</b> 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>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>	<p><b>諷刺</b> 諷刺是指取笑人性弱點和性格缺陷的文學手法。諷刺的運用通常是因為一種需要或是決定要糾正或完善被諷刺的對象。諷刺可能會帶來幽默，但諷刺的目的並不是娛樂而是引起讀者對被諷刺對象的蔑視。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 在奧斯卡·王爾德的“不可兒戲”中“earnest”是具有諷刺意味的詞，它貫穿了整個故事。在維多利亞時代，“earnest”就是智慧的象徵。不管怎樣，故事中的兩個女人都渴望得到一個叫 earnest 的男人就是因為她們都喜歡這個男人的名字。</p>
<p><b>Setting</b> 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>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>設置</b> 設置是用於確定和建立故事中的事件的時間，地點和氛圍。它主要是幫助確定故事在什麼地點和時間以及在什麼樣的情況下發生。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “哈利波特”系列的第一部分，書中的大量篇幅設置在主要人物哈利家，姨媽家和舅舅家，和沒有魔力的親人們生活在沒有魔力的世界裡，哈利對自己的魔法能力和身世毫無知曉。這種設置確定了哈利的沒有魔力的童年和對自己的特殊能力以及對自己父母的一無所知。和其他沒有魔力的孩子在一起，在 11 歲之前哈利就是一個普通的甚至還不如普通孩子的孩子。</p>
<p><b>Simile</b> 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>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>明喻</b> 明喻是指在兩個不相關的和不同的東西，人，生物，地方和概念之間繪製相似性和可比性的做法。明喻的使用賦予了簡單句子更深刻的含意和認識。讀者能更好的理解作者所希望傳達的情緒。明喻標誌性的用法是“如，例如，像. . . . . 一樣”</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “東方的天空有一塊黃色的斑斕，像一張地毯迎接太陽的到來。。。”——摘自斯蒂芬·克萊恩的“紅色英雄勳章”</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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 ababcdcd-efef-gg and in Italian and Spanish 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. James Weldon Johnson</p>	<p><b>十四行詩</b></p> <p>在詩歌中，十四行詩有十四行，用五音部抑揚格書寫。每一行有十個音節。它有特定的韻律和“Volta”或特定的順序。大體上，根據不同的韻律十四行詩分為不同的類型。一首十四行詩的韻律是根據其韻律結構而定。在英語中韻律結構 ABAB—CDCD—EFEF—GG，在意大利和西班牙語中則 ABBA—ABBC—CDE—CDE。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>中國詩人馮至的十四行詩，它的韻律是：AABA- BACA- DEE-DAA</p> <p>我們站在高高的山巔， 化身為一望無邊的遠景， 化成面前的廣漠的平原， 化成平原上交錯的蹊徑。 哪條路，哪道水，沒有關連， 哪陣風，哪片雲，沒有呼應， 我們走過的城市，山川， 都化成我們的生命。 我們的生長，我們的憂愁， 是某某山坡的一顆松樹， 是某某城上的一片濃霧， 我們隨著風吹，隨著水流， 化成平原上交錯的蹊徑， 化成蹊徑上行人的生命。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>The phrase “flesh and blood” being spoken as “blesh and flood” in urgency and heightened emotion.</p>	<p><b>首音誤置</b></p> <p>首音誤置是以更換一些單詞的第一個字母來組成新的單詞或甚至組成一個不可理喻的新的單詞來表達一種幽默的效果的做法。雖然他們常常是無意的或是“口誤”，但在文學裡則被稱為“詼諧的文字遊戲”。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在緊急和激動的情緒下”flesh and blood”（血與肉）被說成”blesh and flood”。</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>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>（詩的）節</b></p> <p>節是指詩歌中一個單獨的，相聯的幾行詩。它基本上是指一個單元或一組詩，它組成了一首詩歌的一個特定的部分。節的最基本的類型通常是四行一組，遵循最簡單的韻律結構 A—B—A—B。</p> <p><b>例子：</b>（中國詩詞）漢樂府“古詩十九首”</p> <p>--- 迢迢牽牛星</p> <p>河漢清且淺， 相去復幾許？ 盈盈不得間 脈脈不得語。</p>



LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>"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>	<p><b>意識流</b></p> <p>意識流是指一個有意識的頭腦不間斷和不受阻礙的收集和產生想法。文學上這個詞是指特定人物思維過程中意識的不間斷性。意識流的使用通常是為了以人物的思維而非對話或描寫來講述故事。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“生活不是呈均衡排列的照明燈；生活是一個發光的光環，一個半透明的罩子籠罩著我們從意識的開始到結束”。摘自弗吉尼亞·伍爾德的“公共讀者”。</p> <p><b>中文例子：</b> “我爺爺餘占鰲，他勇敢彪悍，風流倜儻，他是高密東北鄉殺人不眨眼的土匪，又是精忠報國的英雄” ----摘自莫言的《紅高粱》</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>懸念</b></p> <p>懸念是指觀眾等待某種事件發展時的緊張感覺。它讓讀者屏住呼吸等待進展。懸念的緊張程度使人難以放下手中的書。沒有懸念，讀者很快就會對任何故事失去興趣，因為讀者對“下一步將發生什麼？”失去了期待。在寫作時，必須有一系列的事件能引出高潮，抓住讀者，使他們緊張而急切地想要知道故事下一步的進展。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>你可能還記得那種急切的感覺。在苦等 25 分鐘，一長串的廣告過後，你希望能知道你最喜歡的角色怎麼樣了。但是，你不能如願。“下週再見”的預告已讓你迫不及待了。懸念是一個有力的文學工具，如果你用的好，你就會吸引越來越多絡繹不絕的觀眾。</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>象徵</b></p> <p>象徵是文學術語，它有好幾層含義，常常第一眼看不出來。它表達了好幾個其它的方面、概念或特徵而不僅只是字面的意思。象徵是運用一個物體或行為，而這個物體或行為又意味著比其字面意義更豐富的內容。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>“一個新的黎明”並不只是一個實際上的新的一天的開始，而是像徵一個新的開始，一個嶄新的機會去迎接新的開始並結束以前枯燥無聊的日子。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Synecdoche</b> 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>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>	<p><b>提喻法</b> 提喻法是文學術語，是指用個別代替整體的用法。在它用於以個別代替整體，或以整體像徵個別的時候，它具有修飾性。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> “人生歷程疲憊的腳步”並不是指腳真的累和痛；它是像徵人生路途的漫長和艱辛讓人感到沮喪、疲憊和消沉。另外“人生的歷程”並不是指真的走過的路或路程，而是指整個使人疲憊的人生經歷。</p>
<p><b>Syntax</b> 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>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>句法/措辭法</b> 句法是指寫作時把單詞和句子放在一起的實際方法。通常，英語句法應遵循一種主-動-賓的語序，但有時作者會做一些調整來取得一種抒情、節奏感、修辭或者質疑的效果。這種句法的使用跟具體的單詞的選擇或每個單詞的意思以及句子所表達的整個意義都沒有關係。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> ”那人開車“是英語的正常語法。如果改變語法變成”那車開人“就不通常理了。</p>
<p><b>Theme</b> 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>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>主題</b> 任何文學作品的主題都是作為整個作品基礎的基本話題和焦點。主題把其作品的所有方面聯繫起來成為主要話題。主題可以是一個持久不變的，也可以是以一種複雜的漫長曲折的方式出現的作品的中心思想，或者是為其提供豐富故事內容的短而簡潔的小主題。</p> <p><b>例子：</b> 莎士比亞的戲劇”羅密歐與朱麗葉“的主要主題是愛情，同時伴隨著犧牲、悲劇、掙扎、苦難和奉獻等小主題交織在一起。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>	<p><b>基調/格調</b></p> <p>文學作品的基調是作者對特定的人物，地點和故事的進展所持的視角和態度。基調能展示不同的情緒，從嚴肅、沉重、危機到詼諧，嘲諷和幽默。基調幫助讀者確定作者對特定主題的情感，而這些情感影響著讀者對故事的理解。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>在”哈利波特“系列中，作者 JK Rowling 對愛和奉獻賦予了一種極其樂觀，鼓舞人心和令人振奮的基調。</p>
<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>Example</b></p> <p>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>悲劇</b></p> <p>悲劇的概念是指一個或多個文學人物的不幸經歷而組成的一系列不幸事件，而這些不幸事件最終壘積成”百年不遇“的災難。悲劇的形成一般分五個階段：1 幸福時光；2 問題的產生；3 問題惡化成危機和困境；4 劇中人物無法應對危機和困境；5 危機和困境導致災難性的沉重的結局——悲劇的高潮。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>莎士比亞的”凱撒大帝“中，主角是一個雄心勃勃，無所畏懼和渴望權利的國王。他無視所有的徵兆和他的心腹大臣的忠告，最後被他最好的朋友和顧問布魯特斯刺死。這一刻被稱為永恆的”Et tu Brutus“（還有你嗎？布魯特斯）。在此凱撒認識到自己最後敗給了背叛。</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>Example</b></p> <p>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>輕描淡寫</b></p> <p>輕描淡寫是指吸引讀者注意力到一個顯而易見的事實上而又讓這個事實變的不比實際上重要的做法。輕描淡寫一個事實可用挖苦，諷刺或者任何形式的冷幽默的方法。輕描淡寫一件事和誇大它的顯而易見性在幽默的效果上是一樣的。</p> <p><b>例子：</b></p> <p>”噢，他來的再晚我都不奇怪，我一天都沒事“。這是一種諷刺的語氣，它表明說話者明顯的意思跟文字的意思恰恰相反。</p>

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH FOR LANGUAGE ARTS	英語語文中的文學手法和術語
<p><b>Verse</b> 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>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>	<p><b>詩行</b> 詩行是指詩歌的任何一個單行。用格律寫的叫詩行。詩行這個詞可以指一節或者一首詩的其他任何部分。</p> <p><b>例子:</b> 羅伯特•弗羅斯特的“未選擇的路” 深黃的樹林裡有兩條岔開的路， 很遺憾，我，一個路人， 沒法同時踏上兩條征途。 矗立好久，我向一條路遠遠望去， 直到拐彎處，視線被灌木叢擋住；</p>

**Additional Literary Terms and Devices –附加的文學術語和手法**  
**Find the definitions and examples –查詢定義和例子**

LITERARY DEVICES AND TERMS IN ENGLISH	英語文學手法和術語
<b>Anachronism</b> Example	時代誤用（錯誤） 例子
<b>Anticlimax</b> Example	突降法（虎頭蛇尾） 例子
<b>Archetype</b> Example	原型 例子
<b>Cadence</b> Example	韻律 例子
<b>Comedy</b> Example	喜劇 例子
<b>Elegy</b> Example	輓歌 例子
<b>Epic poem</b> Example	史詩 例子
<b>Irony</b> Example	具有諷刺意味 例子
<b>Memoir</b> Example	回憶錄 例子
<b>Monologue (Soliloquy)</b> Example	獨白 例子
<b>Ode</b> Example	頌歌 例子
<b>Paraphrase</b> Example	釋義 例子
<b>Parody</b> Example	拙劣的模仿 例子
<b>Science Fiction</b> Example	科幻小說 例子
<b>Trilogy</b> Example	三部劇，三部曲 例子

## WORKSHEET 工作單

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

望您在尋找額外/附加的文學術語和手法過程中獲得樂趣並把他們加到您自己的工作單上

ENGLISH/英語	CHINESE/ 中文

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



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