**Department : Arabic**

**Module : English**

**Level :**

**Teacher : Karima baouche**

**Terminology of literary genres** :

1. **Poetry :   (الشعر)**

Is a type of literature based on the interplay of words and rhym. It often employs ryhm and meter ( a set of rules governing the number and arrangement of syllables in each line). In poetry, words are strung togather to form sounds, images, and ideas that might be too complex or abstruct to describe directly.

Ex : After the sea ship - after the whisting winds.

1. **Theatre :( المسرح)**

Is a collaborative form of performing art that uses live performers, typically actors and actresses, to present the experience of a real or imagined events before a live adience in specific place , often a stage. Modern theatre includes performances of plays and musical theatre.

1. **Prose : النثر))**

Is a form of language that has no formal metrical structure. It applies a natural flow of speech, and ordinary grammatical structure, rather than rythmic structure, such as in the case of traditional poetry. Normal every day speech is spoken in prose and most people think and write in prose form.

1. **Novel : الشعر) )**

Is a long narrative work of fiction with some realism. It is often on prose form and is published as a single book. The word **novel** has been derived from the italian word « novella » wich means new.

1. **Myth : ( اسطورة)**

Is a traditional or legendary story, usually concerning some being or hero or event with or without a determinable basis fact or a natural explanation, especially one that is concerned with deities or demigods and explains some practice, rite or phenomenon of nature.

1. **Fable :الخرافة) )**

Is a short story that teaches a lesson or conveys a moral. You will find a lot of personified animals in fable, like talking turtles and wise spiders.

Ex : the two goats / the old lion and the fox.