

# LITERATURE TERMS

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<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>SESOTHO EQUIVALENT</b>
<b>ACCENT</b>	The stress placed upon certain syllables in a line of verse	<b>QAPODISO</b>
<b>ACTION</b>	Everything that happens in a story	<b>KETSAHALO</b>
<b>ALLITERATION</b>	The repetition of initial consonant sounds used especially in poetry to emphasize and link words as well as to create pleasing, musical sounds. Example—the fair breeze blew, the white foam flew.	<b>PHETHAPHETHO YA MORETHETHO</b>
<b>ALLUSION</b>	A reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art to enrich the reading experience by adding meaning	<b>HO BAPATSA</b>
<b>ANTAGONIST</b>	The person or force that works against the hero of the story	<b>MOHANYETSI/MOLWANTSHI</b>
<b>ARTICLE</b>	A complete piece of writing, as a report or essay, which is part of a newspaper, magazine, or book.	<b>ATIKELE</b>
<b>ATLAS</b>	A book of maps	<b>ATLELASE</b>
<b>AUTOBIOGRAPHY</b>	A writer's story of his or her own life.	<b>NGOLOPHELO OTHOBAYOGRAFI</b>
<b>BIOGRAPHY</b>	A writer's account of some other person's life	<b>NGOLOPHELO BAYOGRAFI</b>
<b>CHARACTER</b>	One of the people (or animals) in a story.	<b>MOPHETHWA</b>
<b>CHARACTERIZATION</b>	Techniques a writer uses to create and develop a character by what, he/she does or says	<b>KAHO YA BAPHETHWA</b>

<b>CLIMAX</b>	The high point in the action of a story	<b>SEHLOHLOLO</b>
<b>COMEDY</b>	Writing that deals with life in a humorous way, often poking fun at people's mistakes	<b>METLAHE</b>
<b>CONFLICT</b>	A problem or struggle between two opposing forces in a story	<b>KGOHLANO</b>
<b>DIALECT</b>	Speech that reflects pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar typical of a geographical region	<b>PUWANA</b>
<b>DIALOGUE</b>	The conversations that characters have with one another	<b>PUISANO</b>
<b>DRAMA</b>	Also called a play, this writing form uses dialogue to share its message and is meant to be performed in front of an audience	<b>TSHWANTSHISO</b> <b>TERAMA</b>
<b>ENCYCLOPAEDIA</b>	A book that contains information on many subjects; or comprehensive information in a particular field of knowledge; usually arranged alphabetically.	<b>ENSAETLOPEDIA</b>
<b>ESSAY</b>	A short piece of nonfiction that expresses the writer's opinion or shares information about a subject	<b>MOQOQ</b>
<b>EXPOSITION:</b>	The part of the story, usually near the beginning, in which the characters are introduced, the background is explained, and the setting is described.	<b>TLHAHISO</b>
<b>FABLE</b>	A short story that often uses talking animals as the main	<b>TSHOMO</b>

	characters and teaches an explicit moral or lesson	
<b>FALLING ACTION</b>	The action and dialogue following the climax that leads the reader into the story's end.	<b>MOTHIPOLOHO</b>
<b>FANTASY</b>	A story set in an imaginary world in which the characters usually have supernatural powers or abilities	<b>TSHOMO</b>
<b>FICTION</b>	A literary work whose content is based on the imagination and not on fact.	<b>BOIQAPELO/ BOQAPI</b>
<b>FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE</b>	Language that has meaning beyond the literal meaning; also known as "figures of speech." • Simile: comparison of two things using the words "like" or "as," e.g. "Her smile was as cold as ice."	<b>DIKAPUO</b>
<b>FLASHBACK</b>	Interruption of the chronological (time) order to present something that occurred before the beginning of the story	<b>SEHOPOTSO</b>
<b>FOLKTALE</b>	A story originally passed from one generation to another by word of mouth only. The characters are usually all good or all bad and in the end are rewarded or punished as they deserve.	<b>TSHOMO</b>
<b>FORESHADOWING</b>	Important hints that an author drops to prepare the reader for what is to come, and help the reader anticipate the	<b>KETELAPELE/ BONOHI</b>

	outcome	
<b>FREE VERSE</b>	Poetry that does not conform to a regular meter or rhyme scheme. Poets who write in free verse try to reproduce the natural rhythms of spoken language	<b>THOTHOKISO YA BOLOKOLOHI</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b>	An alphabetical listing of difficult, technical, or foreign terms with definitions or translation.	<b>TLOTLONTSWE</b>
<b>HISTORICAL FICTION</b>	A made-up story that is based on a real time and place in history, so fact is mixed with fiction	<b>BOIQAPELO BA NALANE</b>
<b>HUMOUR</b>	The quality of a literary or informative work that makes the character and/or situations seem funny, amusing, or ludicrous	<b>TSHEHISO</b>
<b>IMAGERY</b>	Words or phrases that appeal to the reader's senses	<b>KARABURETSO (YA MONKO) (YA PONO) (YA KUTLO)</b>
<b>INDEX</b>	An alphabetical listing that gives page numbers or books where information can be found.	<b>INDEKSE</b>
<b>IRONY</b>	A technique that involves surprising, interesting, or amusing contradictions or contrasts. Verbal irony occurs when words are used to suggest the opposite of their usual meaning.	<b>PHOQO</b>
<b>MOOD</b>	The feeling a piece of literature is intended to create in a reader.	<b>MOYA</b>
<b>MORAL</b>	The lesson a story	<b>THUTO/LESEDI</b>

	teaches.	
<b>MYSTERY:</b>	A novel, story, or play involving a crime or secret activity and its gradual solution	<b>MOHLOLO</b>
<b>MYTH</b>	A traditional story intended to explain some mystery of nature, religious doctrine, or cultural belief	<b>TSHOMO YA TLHAHO</b>
<b>NARRATOR</b>	The person or character who actually tells the story, filling in the background information and bridging the gaps between dialogues.	<b>MOPHETHI</b>
<b>NONFICTION</b>	True writing, based on factual information	<b>BONGODI BA NNETE</b>
<b>NOVEL</b>	A book-length, fictional prose story. Because of its length, a novel's characters and plot are usually more developed than those of a short story	<b>PADI/NOBELE</b>
<b>OCCASIONAL POEM</b>	A poem written or recited to commemorate a specific event such as a wedding, an anniversary, a military victory or failure, a funeral, a holiday, or other notable date. It may be light or serious.	<b>THOTHOKISO YA POKO</b>
<b>ONOMATOPOEIA</b>	The use of words that imitate sounds. Examples would be hiss, buzz, swish, and crunch.	<b>LEETSISI</b>
<b>PALATAL</b>	In linguistics, any sound involving the hard palate-- especially the tongue touching or moving toward the hard palate	<b>-MAHALAPA</b>
<b>PARODY</b>	A parody imitates the	<b>PHARODI</b>

	serious manner and characteristic features of a particular literary work in order to make fun of those same features	
<b>PERIODICAL</b>	Another word for magazine	<b>PHIRODIKHALE</b>
<b>PLOT</b>	The action that makes up the story, following a plan called the plot line	<b>KAHO YA DIKETSAHALO</b>
<b>PLOT LINE</b>	The planned action or series of events in a story. There are five parts: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution	<b>MEHATO YA KAHO YA DIKETSAHALO</b> <b>MEHATO YA POLOTO</b>
<b>POETRY</b>	A literary work that uses concise, colorful, often rhythmic language to express ideas or emotions	<b>BOTHOTHOKISI</b>
<b>POINT OF VIEW</b>	Perspective from which the story is told	<b>NTLHAKEMO</b>
<b>PROSE</b>	A literary work that uses the familiar spoken form of language, sentence after sentence	<b>PROSA</b>
<b>PROTAGONIST</b>	The main character in a story, often a good or heroic type	<b>MOLWANTSHUWA/MOETAPELE</b>
<b>QUARTO</b>	A quarto is a sheet of material folded twice, to create four leaves, or eight pages, which results in a medium-sized book.	<b>KHWATHO</b>
<b>REALISTIC FICTION</b>	Writing that attempts to show life as it really is.	<b>BOIQAPELO BA NNETE</b>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	A type of book that provides information arranged for easy access	<b>BOITSHITLEHO</b>
<b>RESOLUTION</b>	The part of the story in which the problems are solved and the	<b>TAROLLO</b>

	action comes to a satisfying end	
<b>RIDDLE</b>	A universal form of literature in which a puzzling question or a conundrum is presented to the reader	<b>SELOTHO</b>
<b>RISING ACTION</b>	The central part of the story during which various problems arise after a conflict is introduced.	<b>KGOLO YA KGOHLANO</b>
<b>ROLE</b>	Another term for an actor. E.g. the role of this character is going to end.	<b>SEABO</b>
<b>SARCASM</b>	Another term for verbal irony--the act of ostensibly saying one thing but meaning another	<b>SESOMO/</b>
<b>SATIRE</b>	Writing that comments humorously on human flaws, ideas, social customs, or institutions in order to change them	<b>TOMATSO</b>
<b>SCIENCE FICTION</b>	Writing based on real or imaginary scientific developments and often set in the future.	<b>BOIQAPELO BA SAENSE</b>
<b>SERIES</b>	Several books related in subject, or dealing with the same characters	<b>TATELANO</b>
<b>SETTING</b>	The place and the time frame in which a story takes place	<b>TIKOLOHO</b>
<b>SHORT STORY</b>	Shorter than a novel, this piece of literature can usually be read in one sitting. Because of its length, it has only a few characters and focuses on one problem or conflict	<b>PALEKGUTSHWE/PALE E KGUTSHWANYANE/ PALE E KGUTSHWANE</b>
<b>STYLE</b>	The distinctive way that a writer uses language including	<b>SETAEELE</b>

	such factors as word choice, sentence length, arrangement, and complexity, and the use of figurative language and imagery	
<b>SUSPENSE</b>	A feeling of excitement, curiosity, or expectation about what will happen	<b>TEBELLO/ PHANYEHO</b>
<b>SYMBOL</b>	Person, place, or thing that represents something beyond itself, most often something concrete or tangible that represents an abstract idea.	<b>LETSHWAO</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	The part of a book which lists the chapters or contents within the book	<b>DIKAHARE/ DIKATENG</b>
<b>TABOO</b>	A taboo is a socially prohibited activity.	<b>KGOBA/ TSHITABHOLO</b>
<b>TALL TALE</b>	A humorous, exaggerated story often based on the life of a real person. The exaggerations build until the character can accomplish impossible things	<b>PALE YA BOHATA</b>
<b>TAUTOLOGY</b>	An untactful redundancy, unneeded repetition, or misused periphrasis in writing or speech.	<b>PHETAPHETO E FOSAHETSENG/ PHETAPHETO E SA HLOKAHALENG</b>
<b>THEME</b>	The message about life or human nature that is “the focus” in the story that the writer tells.	<b>MOKOTABA</b>
<b>TRAGEDY</b>	A serious play in which the chief character, by some peculiarity of psychology, passes through a series of misfortunes leading to	<b>MASISAPELO/ KODUWA/ MAHLONOKO</b>

	a final, devastating catastrophe.	
<b>TRAVESTY</b>	Debasement of a serious subject or serious literary work either accidentally or through intentional satire--especially through treating a dignified topic in a silly or inappropriate manner	<b>NYEDISO</b>
<b>UNIVERSALS</b>	Qualities of literature that appeal to readers in a wide variety of cultures and across a wide variety of historical periods.	<b>SETLABOLANE/ TUMAHOLE/ TLELASIKI</b>
<b>VARIORUM</b>	A variorum edition is any published version of an author's work that contains notes and comments by a number of scholars and critics	<b>SEHLOPHOLLWA SA BONGATA/ VERORIAMO</b>
<b>WIT</b>	Wit is a biting or insightful kind of humour	<b>BOQHETSEKE</b>
<b>XENOPHANIC</b>	This adjective refers to itinerant poets who make use of <a href="#">satire</a> and witticism	<b>-TOMATSO LE BOQHETSEKE</b>
<b>ZEUGMA</b>	(Greek "yoking" or "bonding"): Artfully using a single verb to refer to two different objects in an ungrammatical but striking way, or artfully using an adjective to refer to two separate nouns, even though the adjective would logically only be appropriate for one of the two	<b>ZUKMA</b>