

## Literary Terms Glossary

Term	Simple Definition	Example Sentence
<b>Protagonist</b>	The main character or hero of a story.	In the story of Cinderella, Cinderella is the protagonist who dreams of a better life.
<b>Antagonist</b>	The character who works against the main character.	The Wicked Stepmother is the antagonist because she tries to stop Cinderella from going to the ball.
<b>Divan</b>	A collection of poems written by a single author in classical Turkish literature.	The poet Fuzuli wrote a famous Divan that people still study today.
<b>Folk Literature</b>	Stories and poems created by common people, often passed down by speaking.	Yunus Emre is one of the most important figures in Turkish Folk Literature.
<b>Couplet (Beyit)</b>	Two lines of poetry that usually rhyme and have the same rhythm.	Many classical Turkish poems are made of several couplets.
<b>Rhyme</b>	When two or more words have the same ending sound.	The poet used a simple rhyme to make the song easy to remember.
<b>Meter (Aruz)</b>	The pattern of long and short sounds in a line of poetry.	Classical poets used the Aruz meter to create a musical rhythm.

Term	Simple Definition	Example Sentence
<b>Mani</b>	A short, four-line folk poem that usually expresses a single thought or feeling.	The villagers sang a Mani during the harvest to express their joy.
<b>Ode (Kaside)</b>	A long poem written to praise someone important, like a leader or a hero.	The writer composed a Kaside to honor the sultan's many achievements.
<b>Syllable</b>	A type of meter based on the number of syllables in each line of a poem.	Turkish folk poets prefer using the Hece meter because it matches the natural rhythm of the language.

<b>Redif</b>	The same word or suffix repeated at the end of lines, appearing after the rhyme.	The poet used the word 'gül' as a redif to emphasize the theme of flowers.
<b>Pen name (Mahlas)</b>	A special pen name or nickname used by a poet instead of their real name.	The poet's real name was Mehmed, but he used 'Baki' as his mahlas.
<b>Epic</b>	A long poem or story about the great deeds of a hero or a nation.	The Epic of Oguz Kagan tells the story of a great Turkish leader.
<b>Lyric</b>	A type of poetry that expresses the personal feelings of the poet.	Lyric poems often focus on emotions like love and sadness.
<b>Satire (Hiciv)</b>	Writing that uses humor or irony to criticize people's mistakes.	The writer used satire to show the problems in the government.
<b>Didactic</b>	Literature that is intended to teach a lesson or give moral advice.	Fables are didactic because they always have a lesson at the end.

## Vocabulary Matching & Practice

### Part 1: Matching Activity

Match the literary terms on the left with their correct definitions on the right by writing the letter in the middle column.

Term	#	Definition
1. <b>Metaphor</b>		A. A long poem or story about the great deeds of a hero or a nation.
2. <b>Prose</b>		B. Two lines of poetry that usually rhyme and have the same rhythm.
3. <b>Epic</b>		C. Describing something by saying it is something else to show they are similar.
4. <b>Couplet (Beyit)</b>		D. The character who works against the main character; the 'villain'.
5. <b>Antagonist</b>		E. Written language in its ordinary form, without the rhythm of poetry.
6. <b>Satire</b>		F. A specific length of time in history with its own style of writing.
7. <b>Period</b>		G. Writing that uses humor or irony to criticize people's mistakes.
8. <b>Theme</b>		H. The main idea or the central message of a piece of writing.
9. <b>Symbolism</b>		I. A group of lines that form a section of a poem.
10. <b>Stanza</b>		J. Using an object or a color to represent a bigger idea.

### Part 2: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences below using the correct literary term from the glossary. Use each word only once.

- The poet used a \_\_\_\_\_ to compare the rose to a loved one.

2. In Turkish literature, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Oguz Kagan tells the story of a great leader's brave deeds.

3. While poems have rhythm, novels and short stories are written in \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the story is that love is stronger than hate.

5. A red rose is often used as \_\_\_\_\_ for love in many classical poems.

6. The writer used \_\_\_\_\_ to show the problems in the government through humor.

7. The Tanzimat \_\_\_\_\_ brought many new Western ideas to Turkish books.

## Guided Reading: The Evolution of Turkish Literature

### The Three Main Periods of Turkish Literature



**Read the text below. Pay attention to the bold words from your glossary.**

Turkish literature has changed a lot over time. In the earliest **Period**, people shared stories and poems by speaking. This was called **Folk Literature**. These stories were created by common people and often used a simple **Rhyme** to make them easy to remember. A very old **Genre** from this time is the **Epic**, which tells long stories about great heroes like Oguz Kagan.

**Stop & Check 1:**

How did people share stories in Folk Literature?

Later, during the Ottoman Empire, a new style called **Divan** literature became popular. This style was more formal and academic. Poets used a complex **Meter (Aruz)** to create a musical rhythm in their lines. They often wrote in a **Couplet (Beyit)**, which is a pair of lines that work together. Writers in this time loved using **Symbolism**, like using a nightingale to represent a lover.

**Stop & Check 2:**

What is a 'Couplet' in classical poetry?

In the 19th century, Turkish literature began to change again. Writers started to use **Prose** instead of just poetry to write novels and short stories. Today, modern Turkish literature covers many different themes and styles, but it still remembers the traditions of the past.

**Stop & Check 3:**

What is the difference between poetry and prose?

**Reflection Question:** Which period of Turkish literature sounds most interesting to you? Use at least one term from the text in your answer.

I think the...

## Literary Analysis Application

Read the following excerpt from a famous poem by Yunus Emre, a key figure in Turkish Folk Literature. Then, use the terms from your glossary to analyze the text.

### The Rivers of Paradise

*The rivers all in Paradise*

*Flow with the word Allah, Allah*

*And every nightingale that flies*

*Sings with the word Allah, Allah.*

*The branches of the Tuba tree*

*Sway with the word Allah, Allah*

*The leaves that grow for all to see*

*Read with the word Allah, Allah.*

Analysis Category	Your Identification & Evidence
<b>Genre</b> (What kind of literature is this?)	The genre is...
<b>Theme</b> (What is the main idea or message?)	
<b>Literary Device</b> (Identify a Metaphor or Rhyme used.)	
<b>Structure</b> (Does it use a Couplet or a Stanza?)	

**Critical Thinking:** Based on the 'Evolution of Turkish Literature' reading, why is Yunus Emre considered part of Folk Literature rather than Divan literature? (Hint: Think about the language and the audience).