Literary Terms #1-40

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| **1.** The perspective of the speaker it could be is first person, third person or third person omniscient. **E** | **A.** Dialect |
| **2.** it’s underlying message, or big idea. **T** | **B.** Diction  |
| **3.** style of speaking or writing, determined by the choice of words by a speaker or a writer. **B** | **C.** Onomatopoeia  |
| **4.** are words and expressions used in poems and texts to convey various meanings and interpretations from the literal meaning. **V** | **D.** Characterization  |
| **5.** a figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid **G** | **E.** Point of View |
| **6.** an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference. **U** | **F.** Setting |
| **7.** is an object or idea that repeats itself throughout a literary work. **P** | **G.** Simile |
| **8.** is a figure of speech in which two vastly different objects are likened together with the help of similes or metaphors. **Q** | **H.** Tragedy |
| **9.** a person who narrates something, especially a character who recounts the events of a novel or narrative poem. **R** | **I.** Hyperbole |
| **10.** the literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests. **J** | **J.** Denotation |
| **11.** is a literary device that is used step-by-step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story. **D** | **K.** Protagonist  |
| **12.** is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. **M** | **L.** Tone |
| **13.** Is the voice behind the poem-the person we imagine to be saying things out loud. **Z** | **M.** Plot |
| **14.** is a figurative language technique where exaggeration is used to create a strong effect. **I** | **N.** Turning |
| **15.** is the point of resolution that typically follows a climax and the falling action in literature or film. **W** | **O.** Imagery |
| **16.** is a set of rules in a language. It dictates how words from different parts of speech are put together in order to convey a complete thought. **X** | **P.** Motif  |
| **17.** is the central character or leading figure in poetry, narrative, novel or any other story. **K** | **Q.** Conceit |
| **18.** the point of highest tension in a narrative **N** | **R.** Narrator |
| **19.** is the language used by the people of a specific area, class, district, or any other group of people. **A** | **S.** Foreshadow |
| **20.** is a type of drama that presents a serious subject matter about human suffering and corresponding terrible events in a dignified manner. **H** | **T.** Theme |
| **21.** is the time and place in which the story takes place. **F** | **U.** Allusion |
| **22.** is an attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience. **L** | **V.** Figurative Language  |
| **23.** to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses. **O** | **W.** Denouement |
| **24.** is a figure of speech in which a thing – an idea or an animal – is given human attributes. **Y** | **X.** Syntax |
| **25.** is defined as a word which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. **C** | **Y.** Personification  |
| **26.** is a literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story. **S** | **Z.** Speaker |