

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. | A. Dialect |
| 2. it's underlying message, or big idea. | B. Diction |
| 3. style of speaking or writing, determined by the choice of words by a speaker or a writer. | C. Onomatopoeia |
| 4. are words and expressions used in poems and texts to convey various meanings and interpretations from the literal meaning. | 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 | E. Point of View |
| 6. an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning it explicitly; an indirect or passing reference. | F. Setting |
| 7. is an object or idea that repeats itself throughout a literary work. | G. Simile |
| 8. is a figure of speech in which two vastly different objects are likened together with the help of similes or metaphors. | H. Tragedy |
| 9. a person who narrates something, especially a character who recounts the events of a novel or narrative poem. | I. Hyperbole |
| 10. the literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests. | 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. | K. Protagonist |
| 12. is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. | L. Tone |
| 13. Is the voice behind the poem-the person we imagine to be saying things out loud. | M. Plot |
| 14. is a figurative language technique where exaggeration is used to create a strong effect. | N. Turning |
| 15. is the point of resolution that typically follows a climax and the falling action in literature or film. | 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. | P. Motif |

17. is the central character or leading figure in poetry, narrative, novel or any other story.	Q. Conceit
18. the point of highest tension in a narrative	R. Narrator
19. is the language used by the people of a specific area, class, district, or any other group of people.	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.	T. Theme
21. is the time and place in which the story takes place.	U. Allusion
22. is an attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience.	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.	W. Denouement
24. is a figure of speech in which a thing – an idea or an animal – is given human attributes.	X. Syntax
25. is defined as a word which imitates the natural sounds of a thing.	Y. Personification
26. is a literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story.	Z. Speaker