

# Literary Terms #1-40

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