

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 |

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| 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 |