Across
2. Because each foot consists of two syllables, the trochaic is known as a duple meter.
4. the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning, or meter. Parallelism examples are found in literary works as well as in ordinary conversations.
6. any figure of speech which depends on a non-literal meaning of some or all of the words used.
8. usually refers to the sequence of events and happenings that make up a story.
10. perspective of which a story is told
14. The person telling the story who may or may not be a character in the story.
15. the actual definition of the word rather than the nuances of its meaning or the feelings it implies
17. literary device which can be defined as having two successive rhyming lines in a verse and has the same meter to form a complete thought. It is marked by a usual rhythm, rhyme scheme and incorporation of specific utterances
18. figure of speech, which presents a short story, typically with a moral lesson at the end.
21. literary device that is used step by step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story.
23. the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning, or meter. Parallelism examples are found in literary works as well as in ordinary conversations.
24. figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as.”

Down
1. figure of speech that makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as.”
3. literary device which can be defined as the resolution of the issue of a complicated plot in fiction.
5. it can be defined in a literary work as a voice or an assumed role of a character, which represents the thoughts of a writer, or a specific person the writer wants to present as his mouthpiece.
7. literary devices that uses a part of something to refer to the whole or vice versa. It is somewhat rhetorical in nature, where the entire object is represented by way of a fraction of it or a fraction of the object is symbolized by the whole
9. a literary device where words are used in quick succession and begin with letters belonging to the same sound group. Whether it is the consonant sound or a specific vowel group, the alliteration involves creating a repetition of similar sounds in the sentence.
11. a word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.
12. a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance
13. extended metaphor in a poem
14. an enduring pattern or motif throughout the literary work, occurring in a complex, long winding manner or it can be short and succinct and provide a certain insight into the story.
15. the distinctive tone or tenor of an author’s writings. Diction is not just a writer’s choice of words it can include the mood, attitude, dialect and style of writing.
16. in literature, it is described as a didactic lesson given through some sort of animal story
17. literary device which can be defined as having two successive rhyming lines in a verse and has the same meter to form a complete thought. It is marked by a usual rhythm, rhyme scheme and incorporation of specific utterances
19. any element, subject, idea or concept that is constantly present through the entire body of literature. Using a motif refers to the repetition of a specific theme dominating the literary work
20. One such pause is known as “caesura,” which is a rhythmical pause in a poetic line or a sentence
22. literary device wherein the author uses specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the basic crux of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect.
24. a lyrical stanza written in praise for a person, event, or thing. The form developed in Ancient Greece and had a very specific and elaborate structure involving three parts known as the strophe, antistrophe, and epode.