### literary devices

**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

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

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 person telling the story who may or may not be a character in the story.

25. The actual definition of the word rather than the nuances of its meaning or the feelings it implies

**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.

10. Perspective of which a story is told

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.

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.

18. Figure of speech, which presents a short story, typically with a moral lesson at the end.

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.