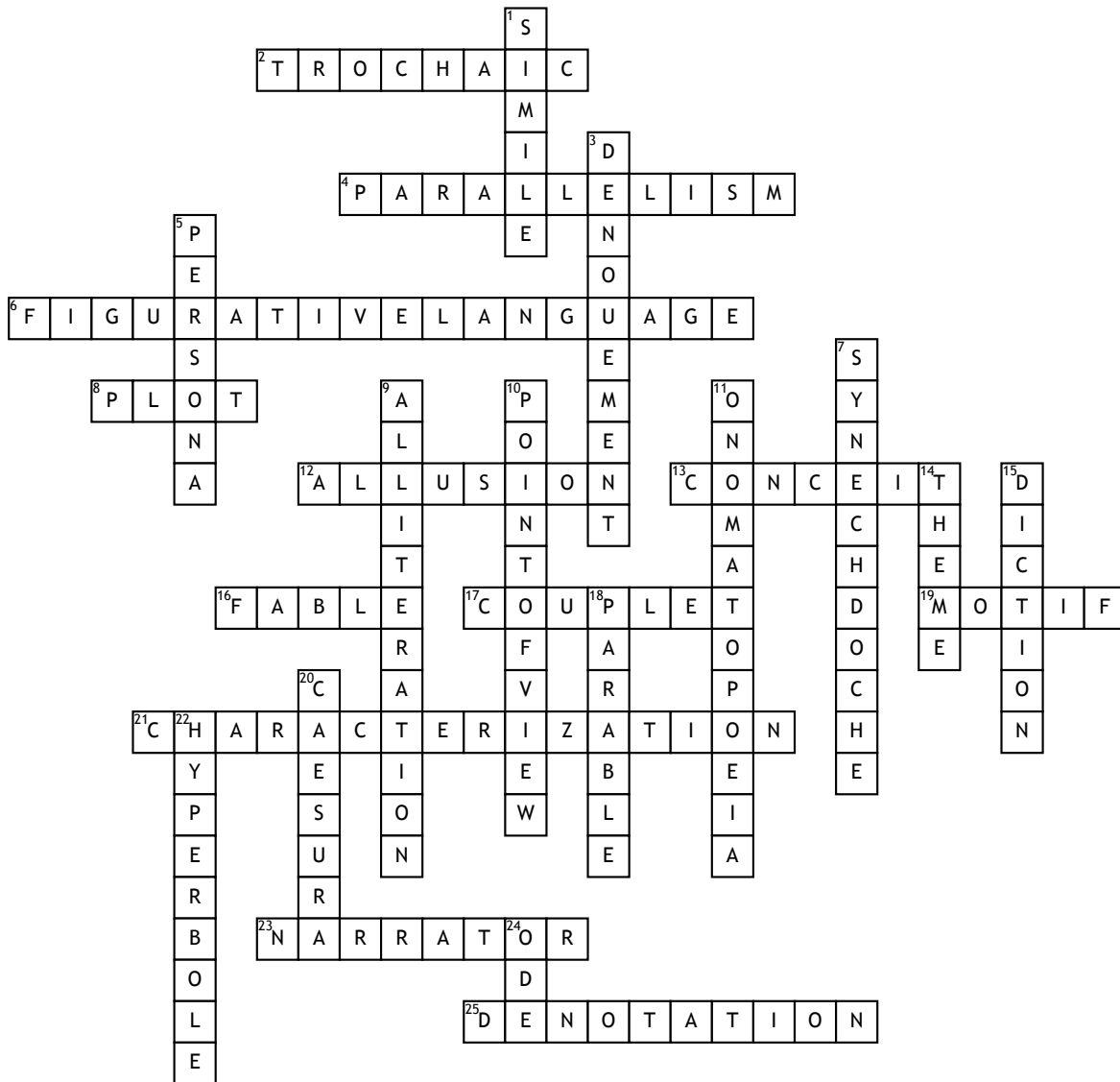


Name: _____

Date: _____

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. Speaker: In writing, the speaker is the voice that speaks behind the scene
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
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.