

Literary Terms #1-40

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
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