

1. Allegory	A narrative that serves as an extended metaphor. These are written in the form of fables, parables, poems, stories, and almost any other style or genre. The main purpose is to tell a story that has characters, a setting, as well as other types of symbols, which have both literal and figurative meanings.	19. Figurative Language	Language in which figures of speech (such as metaphors, similes, and hyperbole) freely occur.
2. Alliteration	Repetition of initial consonant sounds	20. Figure of Speech	A form of expression in which words are used out of the usual sense in order to make the meaning more specific
3. Allusion	A reference to another work of literature, person, or event	21. Flashback	A method of narration in which present action is temporarily interrupted so that the reader can witness past events
4. Analogy	A comparison of two different things that are similar in some way	22. Foreshadowing	A narrative device that hints at coming events; often builds suspense or anxiety in the reader.
5. Anaphora	A rhetorical figure of repetition in which the same word or phrase is repeated in (and usually at the beginning of) successive lines, clauses, or sentences.	23. Haiku	A Japanese form of poetry, consisting of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables
6. Anecdote	A brief narrative that focuses on a particular incident or event.	24. Hubris	Excessive pride or self-confidence
7. Apostrophe	A figure of speech that directly addresses an absent or imaginary person or a personified abstraction, such as liberty or love.	25. Hyperbole	A figure of speech that uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, make a point, or evoke humor
8. Assonance	Repetition of a vowel sound within two or more words in close proximity	26. Iambic Pentameter	A metrical pattern in poetry which consists of five iambic feet per line. (an iamb, or iambic foot, consists of one unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.)
9. Catharsis	An emotional discharge that brings about a moral or spiritual renewal or welcome relief from tension and anxiety	27. Idiom	An expression that cannot be understood if taken literally (ex- "Get your head out of the clouds").
10. Connotation	All the meanings, associations, or emotions that a word suggest	28. Imagery	Description that appeals to the senses (sight, sound, smell, touch, taste)
11. Consonance	Repetition of a consonant sound within two or more words in close proximity.	29. Internal Conflict	A struggle between opposing needs, desires, or emotions within a single character
12. Couplet	A pair of rhymed lines that may or may not constitute a separate stanza in a poem.	30. Irony	A literary device that uses contradictory statements or situations to reveal a reality different from what appears to be true.
13. Denotation	Literal meaning of a word as it appears in the dictionary	31. Juxtaposition	An act or instance of placing close together or side by side, especially for comparison or contrast.
14. Dialogue	A conversation between characters	32. Limerick	A five line humorous poem in which lines 1, 2 and 5 rhyme and lines 3 and 4 rhyme. (AABBA)
15. Diction	A speaker or writer's choice of words (formal, informal, colloquial, full of slang, poetic, ornate, plain, abstract, concrete, etc.); has a powerful effect on tone	33. Logos	Appeals to an audience's sense of intellect; Achieved by providing valid and relevant facts which support the speaker's position
16. Ethos	Appeals to an audience's sense of morality/trust; Achieved by projecting an image of credibility which supports the speaker's position	34. Lyric	A brief subjective poem strongly marked by imagination, melody, and emotion, and creating a single, unified impression.
17. External Conflict	A character struggles against some outside force: another character, society as a whole, or some natural force	35. Metaphor	A figure of speech in which a comparison is implied but not stated, such as "This winter is a bear."
18. Fable	A brief story that leads to a moral, often using animals as characters		

36. Mood	Feeling or atmosphere that a writer creates for the reader, The atmosphere created by the literature and accomplished through word choice.
37. Onomatopoeia	A figure of speech in which natural sounds are imitated in the sounds of words.
38. Parable	A short, allegorical story that teaches a moral or religious lesson about life
39. Paradox	A statement or proposition that seems self-contradictory or absurd but in reality expresses a possible truth.
40. Parody	A work that closely imitates the style or content of another with the specific aim of comic effect and/or ridicule.
41. Pathos	Means persuading by appealing to the reader's emotions
42. Personification	A figure of speech in which an object or animal is given human feelings, thoughts, or attitudes
43. Point of view	The narrative voice or perspective through which a story is told. Can be superficially identified as 1st person, 3rd person (limited), or 3rd person (omniscient), BUT it is more important to recognize through whose eyes/mind in the story we are experiencing the information.
44. Prose	Ordinary speech or writing without rhyme or meter; referring to speech or writing other than verse (Not poetry)
45. Pun	Loosely defined as a play on the sound of words to achieve a certain effect. A very popular literary device wherein a word is used in a manner to suggest two or more possible meanings. This is generally done to the effect of creating humor or irony or wryness.
46. Rhyme	Repetition of accented vowel sounds and all sounds following them in words that are close together in a poem.
47. Satire	A literary work that criticizes human misconduct and ridicules vices, stupidities, and follies.
48. Setting	The context in time and place in which the action of a story occurs.
49. Simile	A comparison using like or as
50. Soliloquy	A dramatic or literary form of discourse in which a character talks to himself or herself or reveals his or her thoughts without addressing a listener.
51. Symbolism	A device in literature where an object represents an idea.

52. Synecdoche	A figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole (as hand for sailor), the whole for a part (as the law for police officer), the specific for the general (as cutthroat for assassin), the general for the specific (as thief for pickpocket), or the material for the thing made from it (as steel for sword).
53. Syntax	Refers to the actual way in which words and sentences are placed together in the writing; should follow a pattern of subject-verb-object agreement but sometimes authors play around with this to achieve a lyrical, rhythmic, rhetoric or questioning effect.
54. Theme	Central idea of a work of literature
55. Thesis	In an argument, an expression of the claim that the writer or speaker is trying to support. In an essay, an expression of the main idea or purpose of the piece of writing; the sentence or group of sentences that directly expresses the author's opinion, purpose, meaning, or proposition.
56. Tone	A writer's attitude toward his or her subject matter revealed through diction, figurative language, and organization on the sentence and global levels.
57. Understatement	A figure of speech in which a writer or speaker says less than what he or she means; the opposite of exaggeration.
58. Verbal Irony	In this type of irony, the words literally state the opposite of the writer's true meaning (Sarcasm)
59. Voice	The author's style, the quality that makes his or her writing unique, and which conveys the author's attitude, personality, and character.