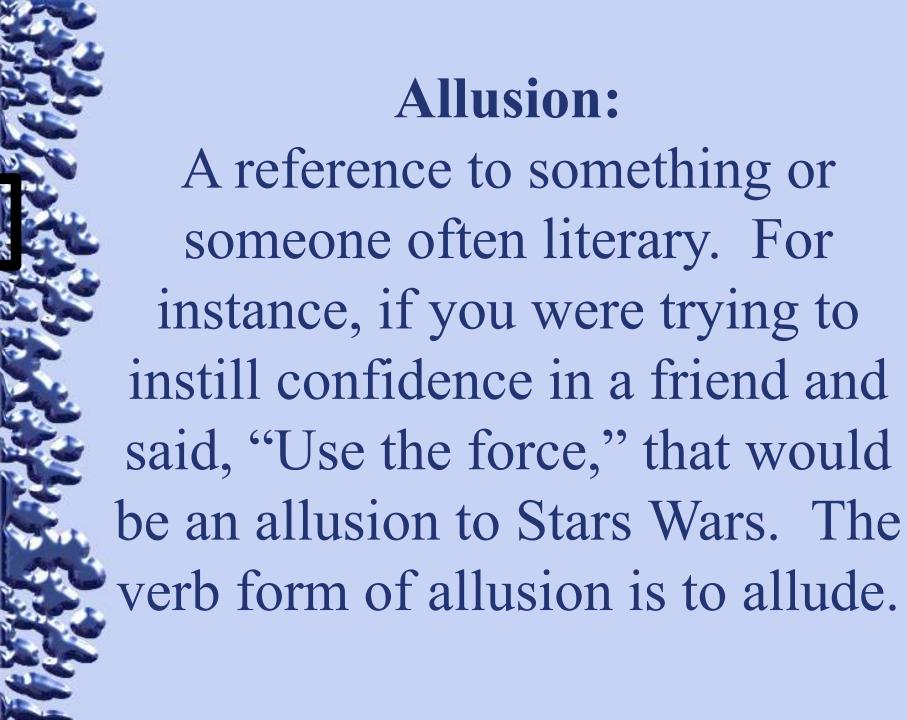
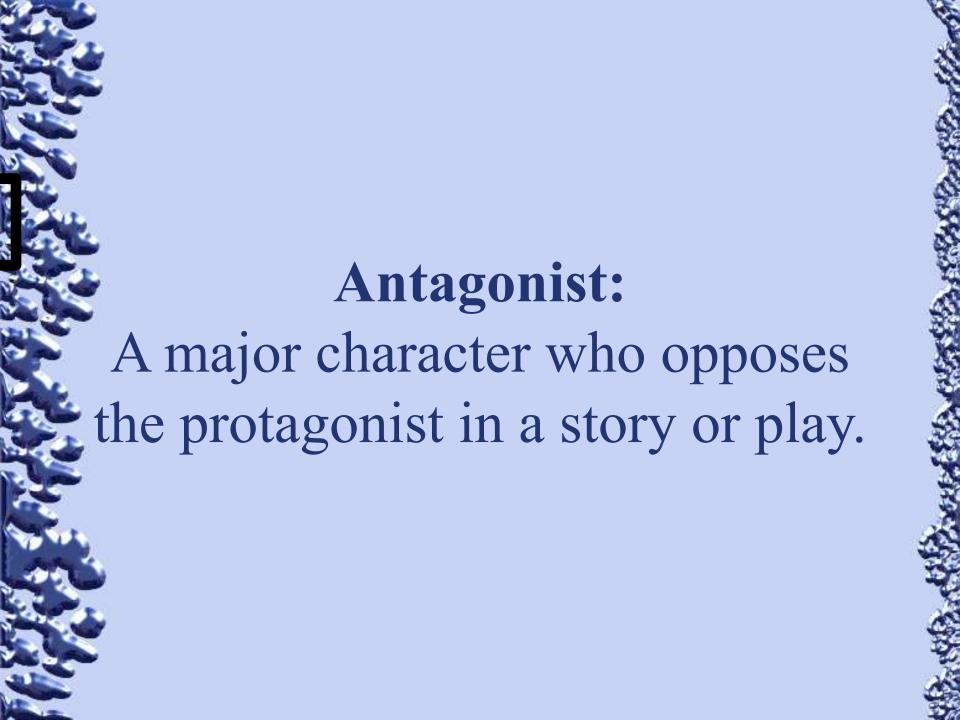
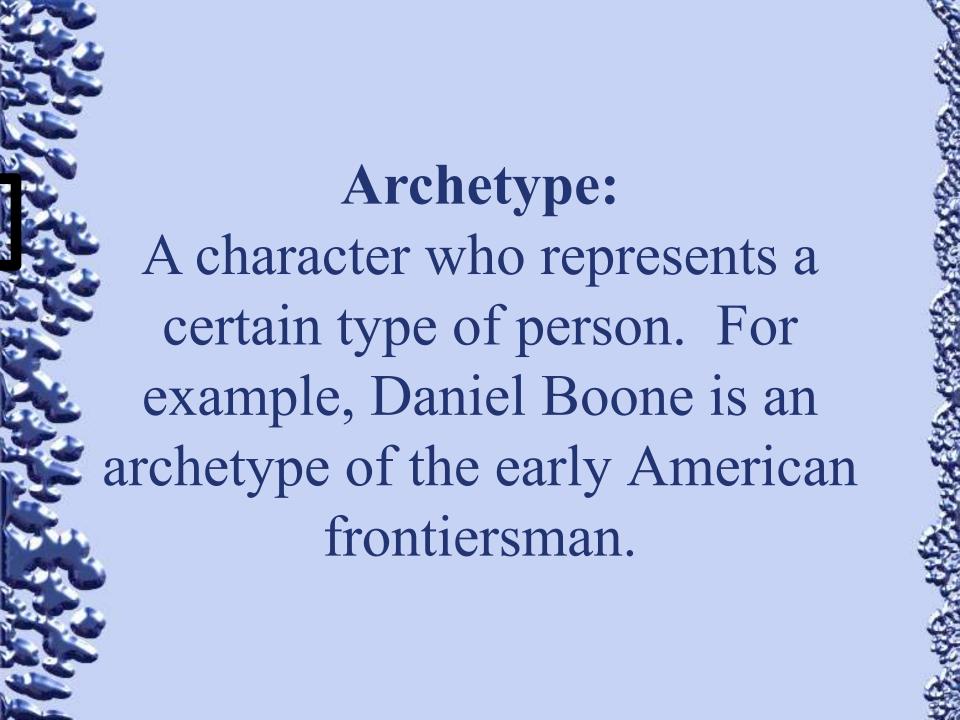
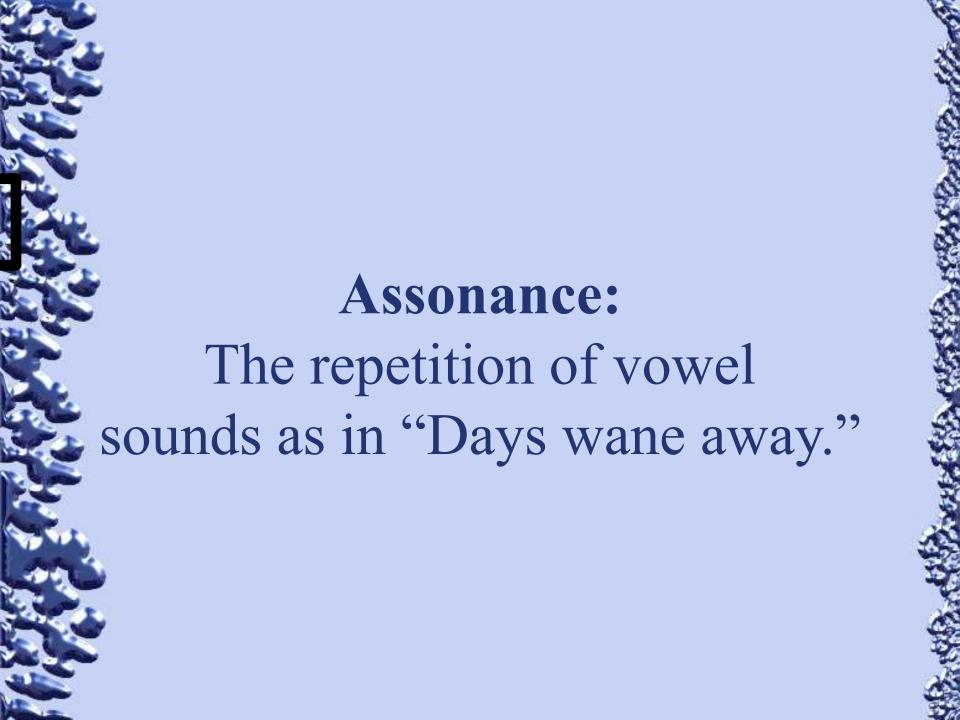


Alliteration: The repetition of first consonants in a group of words as in "Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers."











Atmosphere:

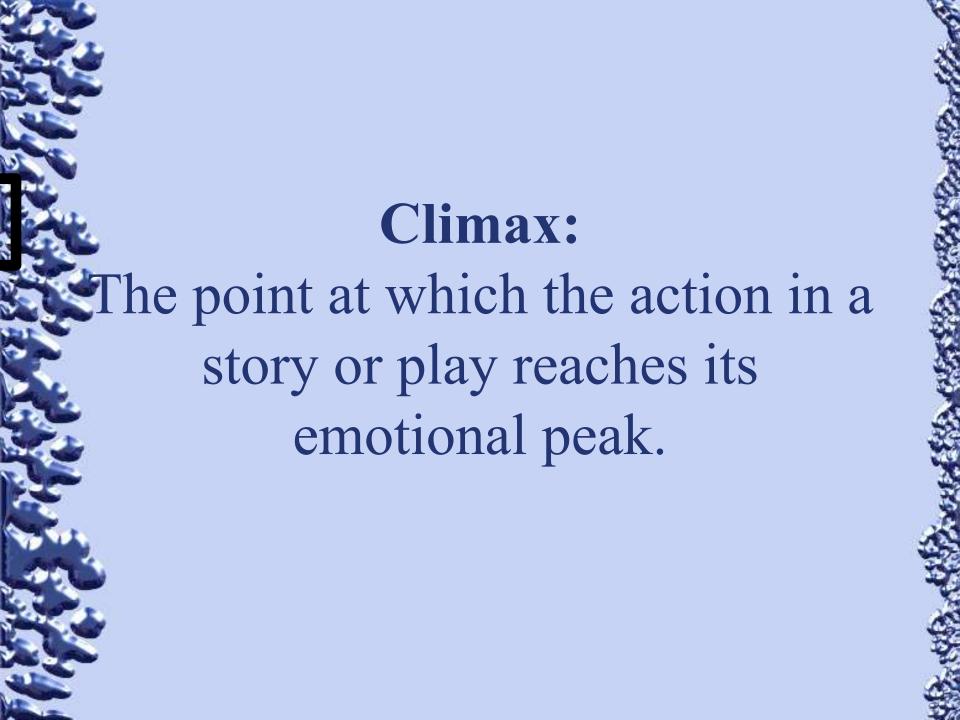
The overall feeling of a work, which is related to tone and mood.



Blank verse:

Unrhymed lines of poetry usually in iambic pentameter. Plenty of modern poetry is written in blank verse.

Characterization: The means by which an author establishes character. An author may directly describe the appearance and personality of character or show it through action or dialogue.





Conflict:

The elements that create a plot. Traditionally, every plot is build from the most basic elements of a conflict and an eventual resolution. The conflict can be internal (within one character) or external (among or between characters, society, and/or nature).

Contrast: To explain how two things differ. To compare and contrast is to explain how two things are alike and how they are different.

Couplets: A pair of rhyming lines in a poem often set off from the rest of the poem. Shakespeare's sonnets all end in couplets.

Denouement:

The resolution of the conflict in a plot after the climax. It also refers to the resolution of the action in a story or play after the principal drama is resolved—in other words, tying up the loose ends or wrapping up a story.

Dramatic Monologue: • A poem with a fictional narrator addressed to someone who identity the audience knows, but who does not say anything.



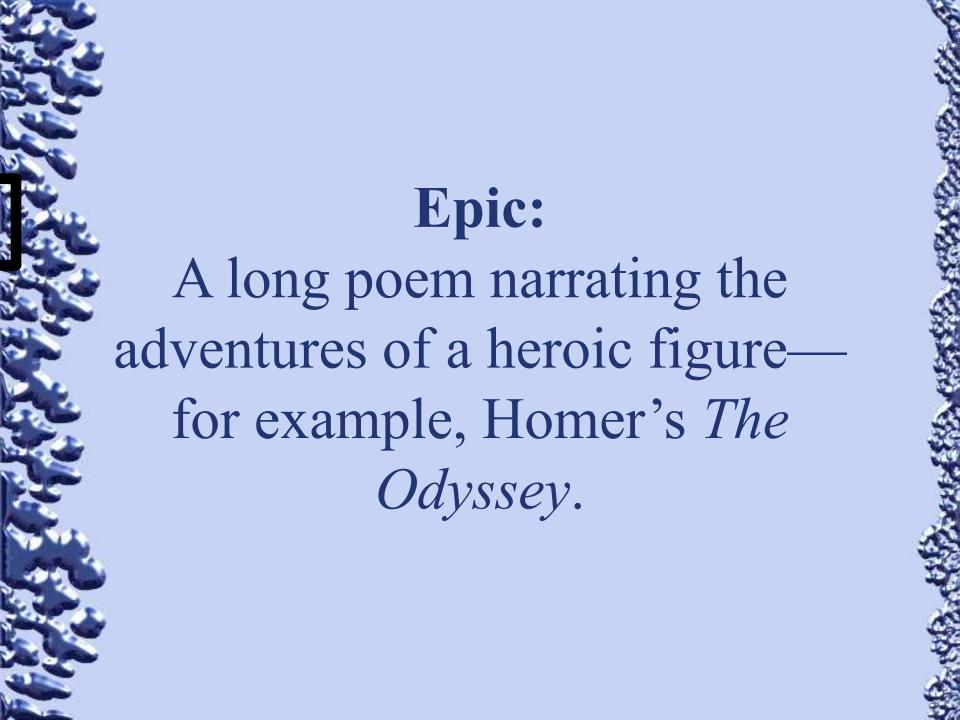
Elegy:

A poem mourning the dead.



End rhyme:

Rhyming words that are at the ends of their respective lines—what we typically think of as normal rhyme.

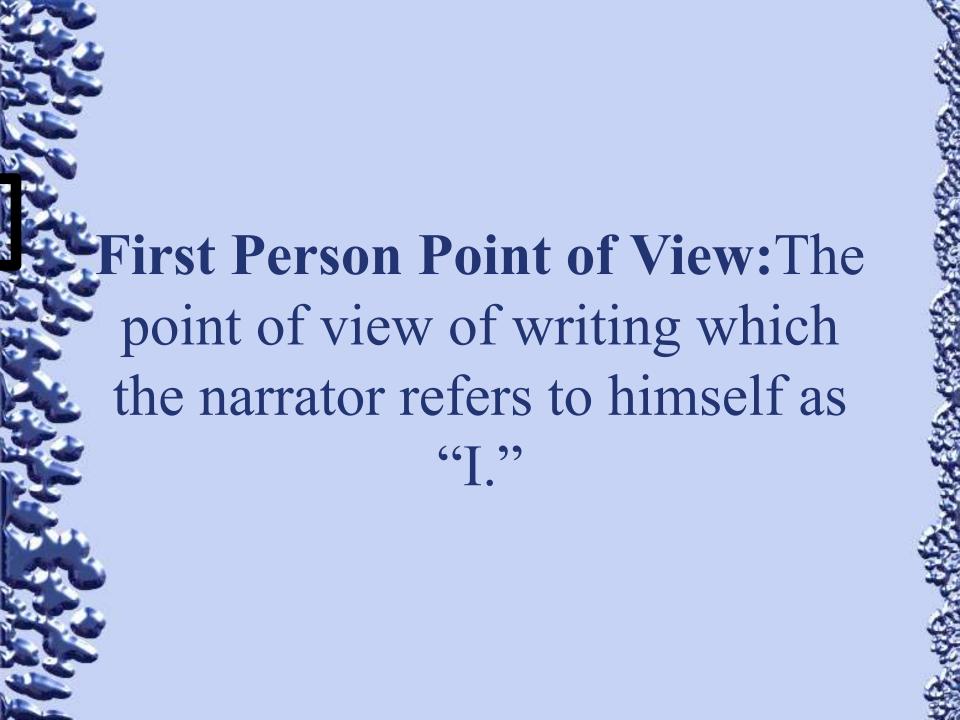




Fable:

A story that illustrates a moral often using animals as the character—for example, *The Tortoise and the Hare*.

Figurative Language: Language that does not mean exactly what it says. For example, you can call someone who is very angry "steaming." Unless steam was actually coming out of your ears, you were using figurative language.



Foreshadowing: A technique in which an author gives clues about something that will happen later in the story.

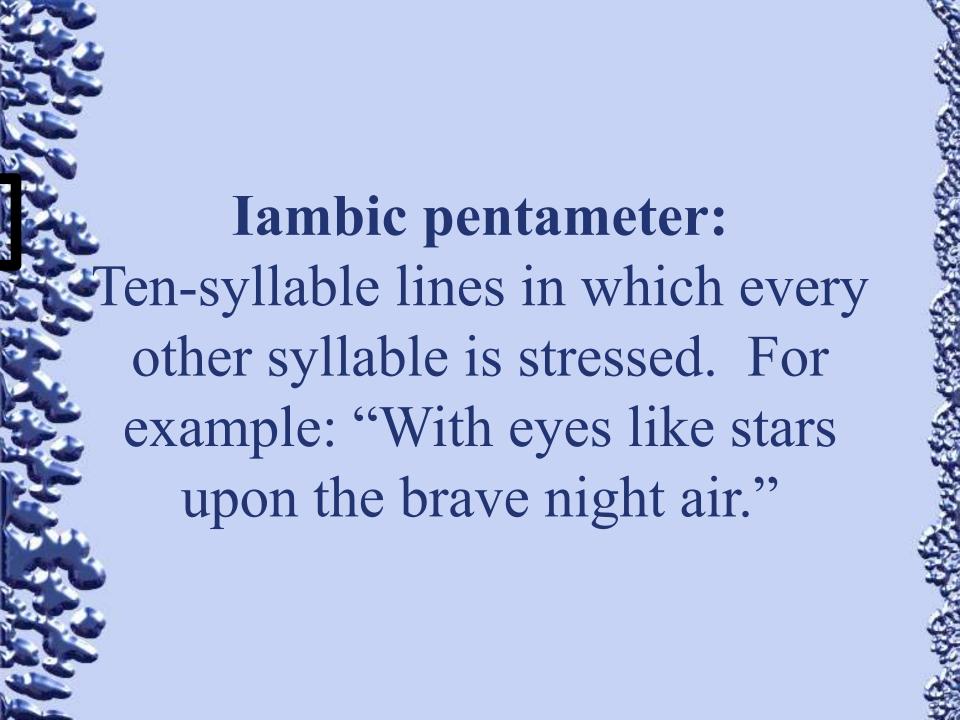


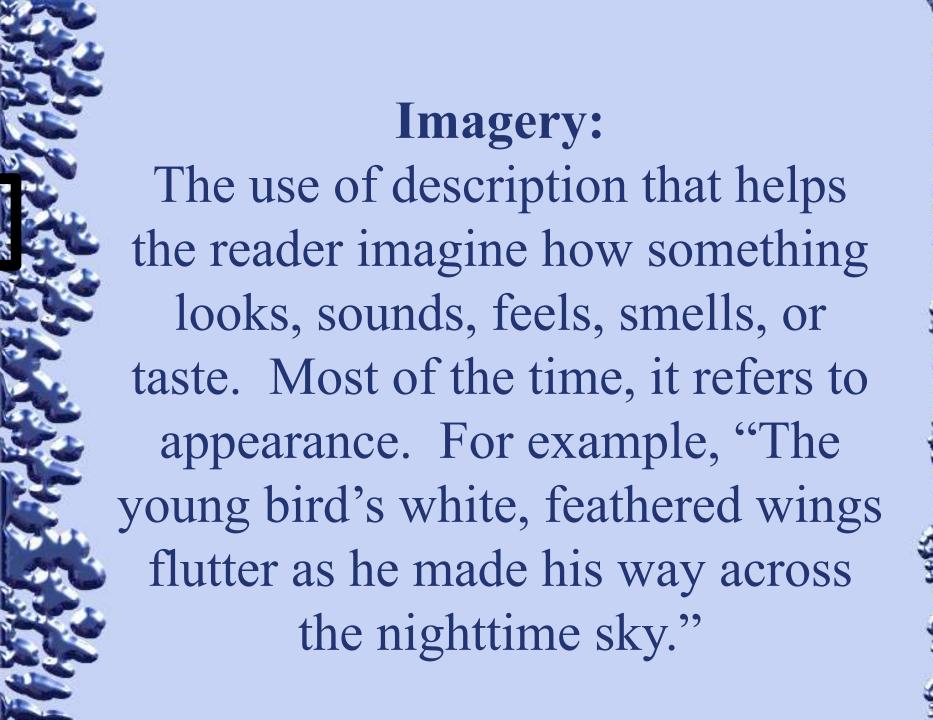
Free Verse:

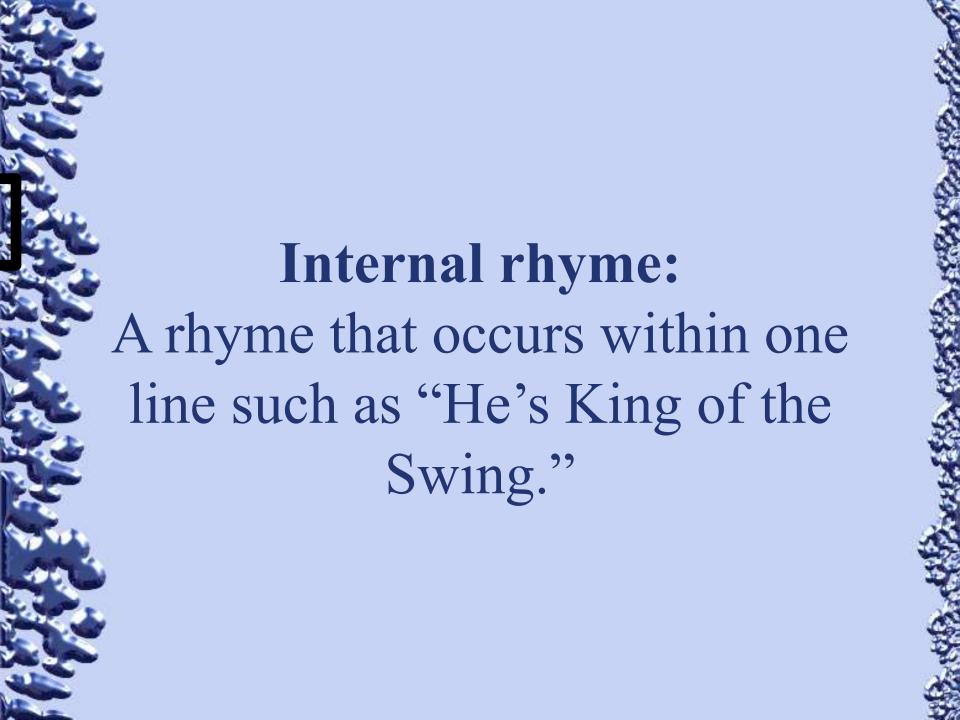
Poetry with no set meter (rhythm) or rhyme scheme.

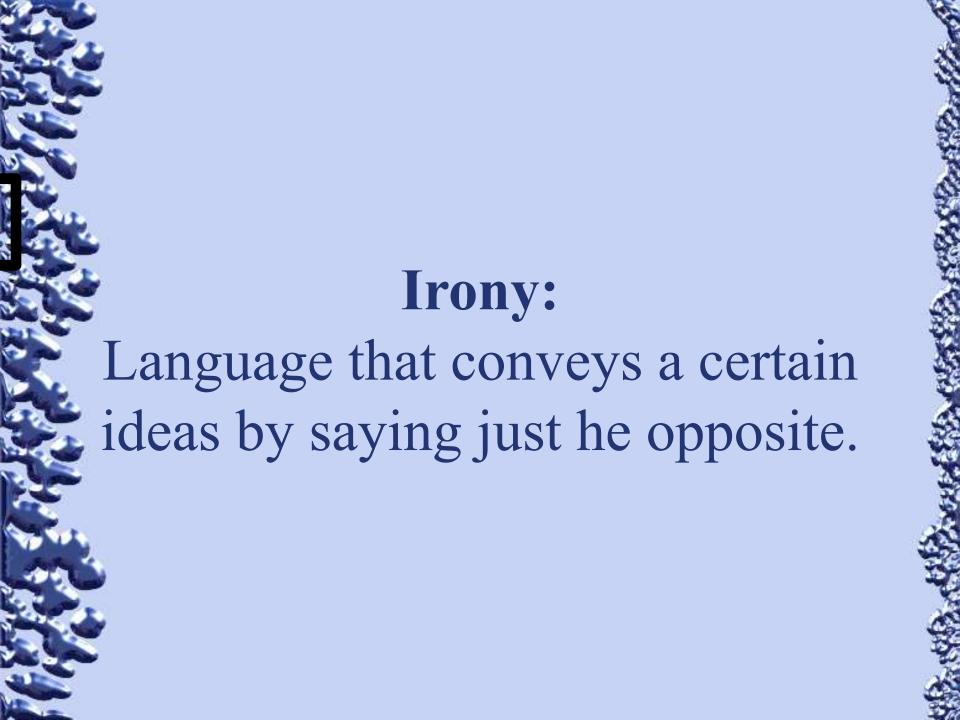
Genre: A kind of style usually art or literature. Some literary genres are emysteries, westerns, and romances.

Hyperbole: A huge exaggeration. For example, "Dan's the funniest guy on the planet!" or "That baseball card is worth a zillion dollars!"











Literal Language:

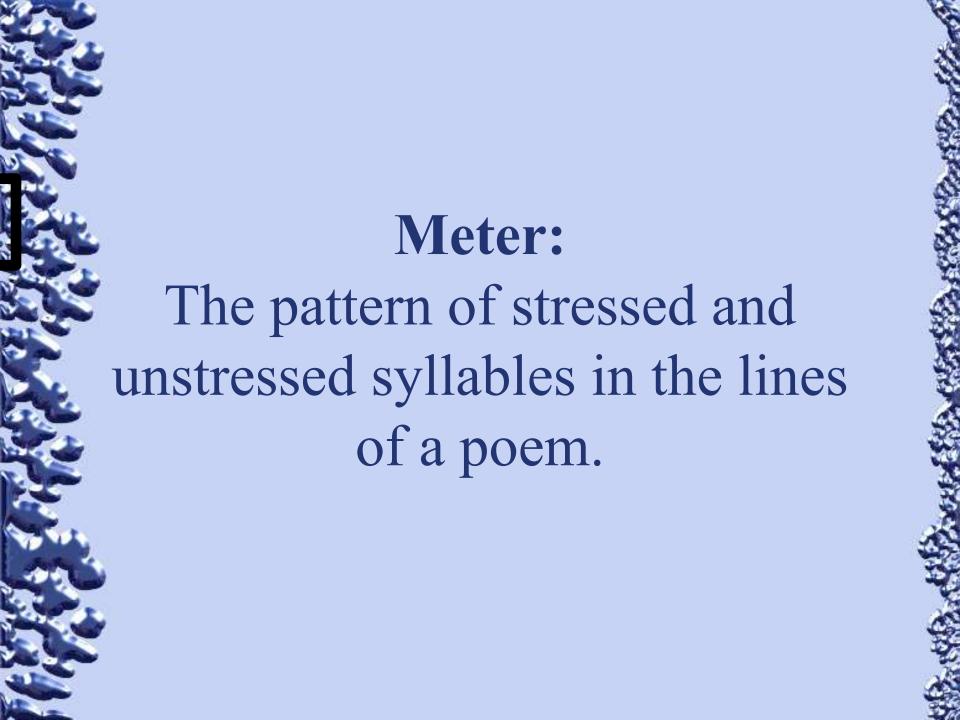
Language that means exactly what it says.

Lyric: A type of poetry that expresses the poet's emotions. It often tells some sort of brief story, engaging the reading in the experience.

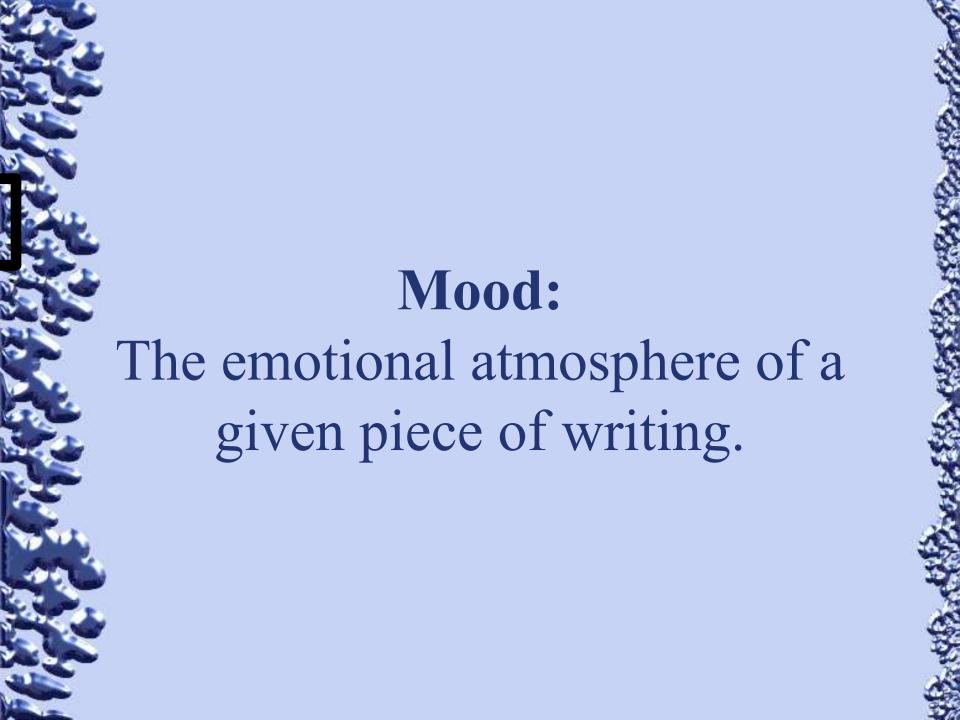


Metaphor:

A comparison that doesn't use "like" or "as"—such as "He's a rock" or "I am an island."





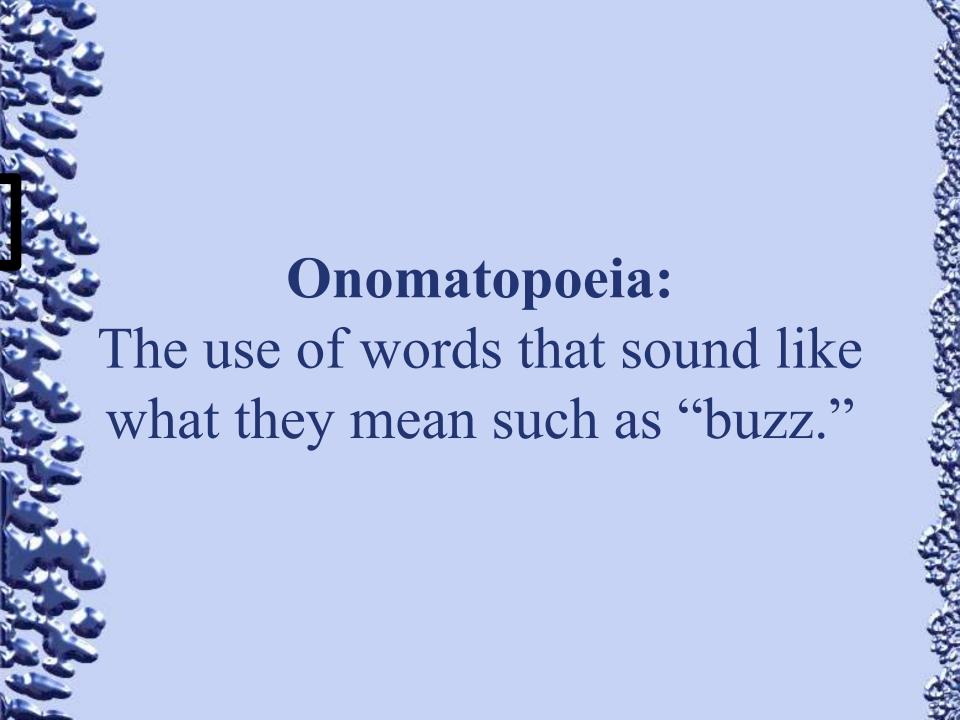




Motif:

A theme or pattern that recurs in a work.







Paradox:

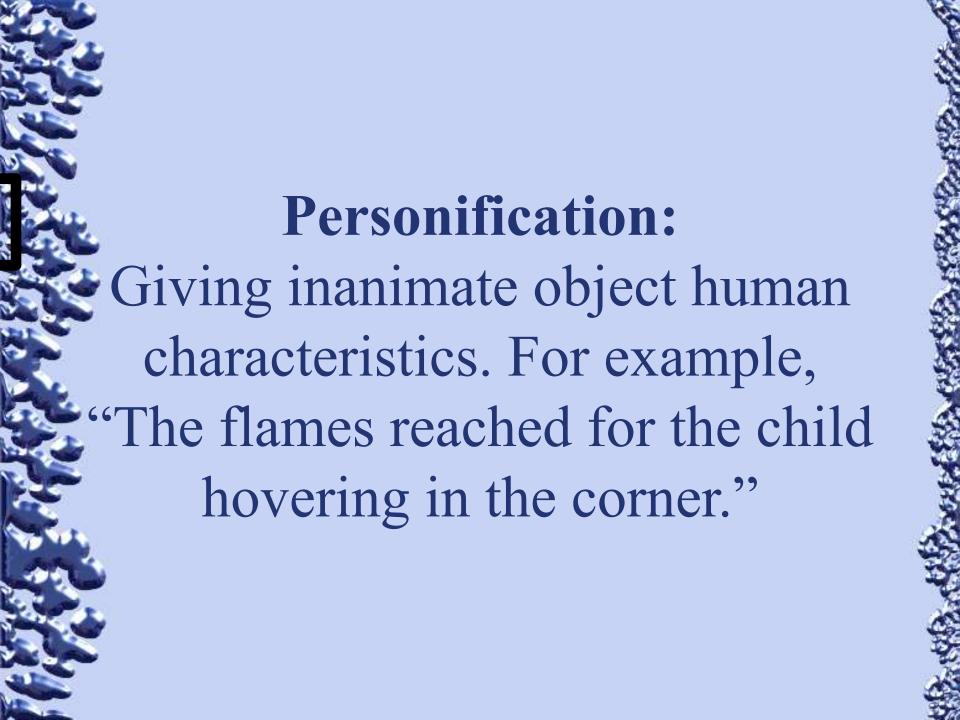
A seeming contradiction.

For example, "It was the best of times. It was the worst of times."



Parody:

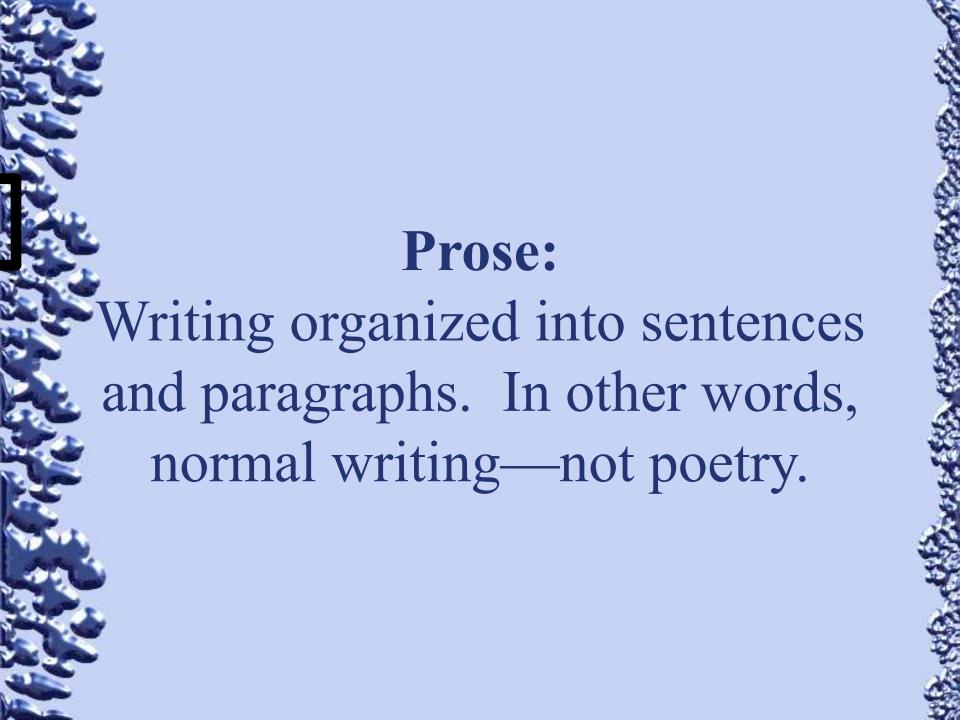
A humorous, exaggerated imitation of another work.

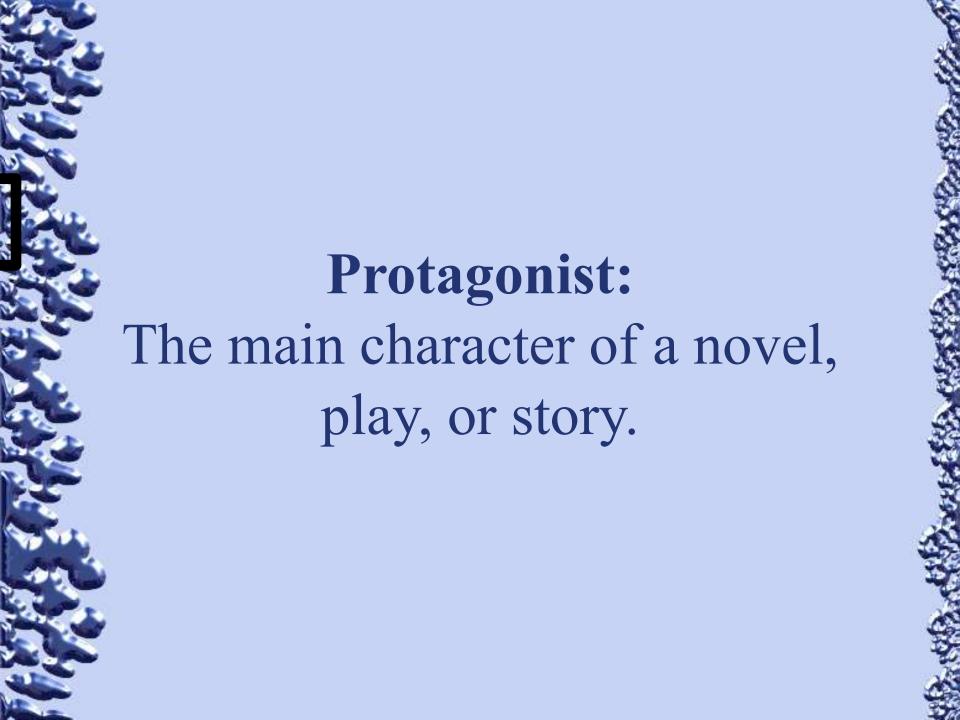




Plot:

The action in the story.



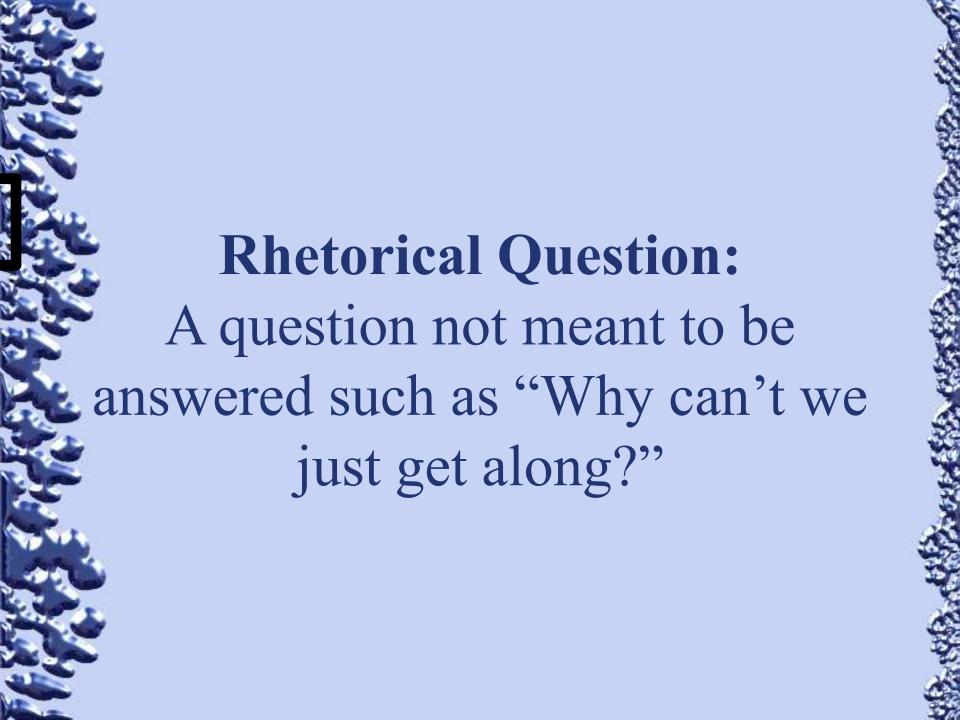


Pun: The use of a word in a way that plays on its different meanings. For example, "Noticing the bunch of bananas, the hungry gorilla went ape.



Quatrain:

A four-line stanza.

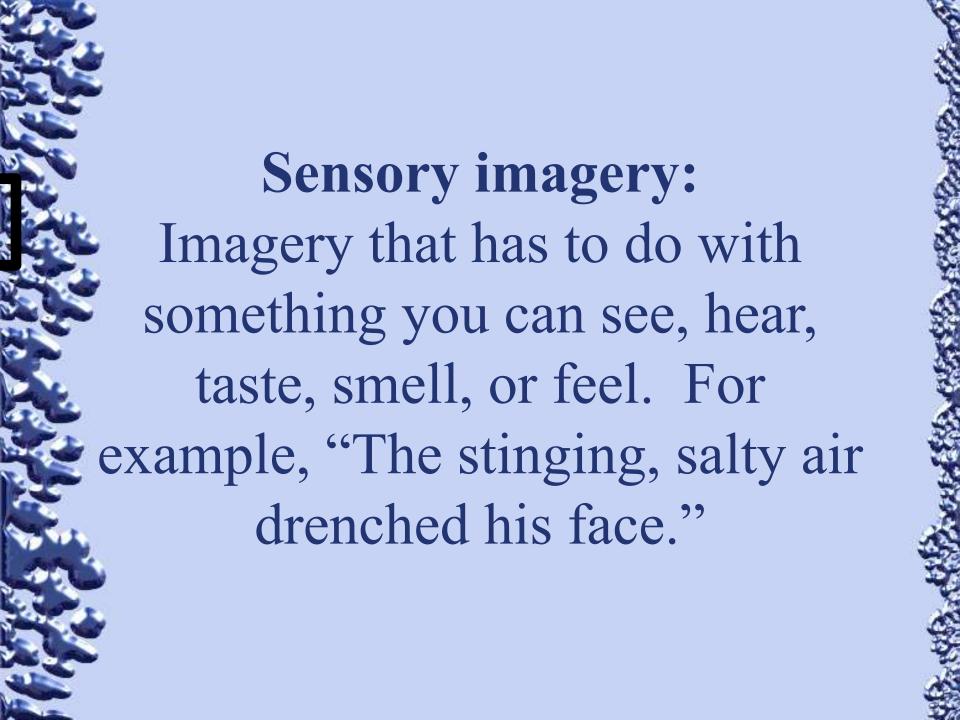


Sarcasm: Language that conveys a certain idea by saying just he opposite such as if it's raining outside and you say, "My what a beautiful day."



Satire:

A work that makes fun of something or someone.



Simile: •A comparison that uses "like" or "as" For example, "I'm as hungry as a wolf," or "My love is like a rose."

Soliloquy: A monologue in which a character expresses his or her thoughts to the audience and does not intend the other characters to hear them.



Sonnet:

A fourteen-line poem written iambic pentameter. Different kinds of sonnets have different rhyme schemes.

Stanza: A section of poetry separated from the sections before and after it; a verse "paragraph."



Subplot:

A line of action secondary to the main story.

Symbolism: The use of one things to represent another. For example, a dove is a symbol of peace.



Theme:

The central idea of a work.

Tone: The author's attitude toward his or her subject. For example, a tone could be pessimistic, optimistic, or angry.

