

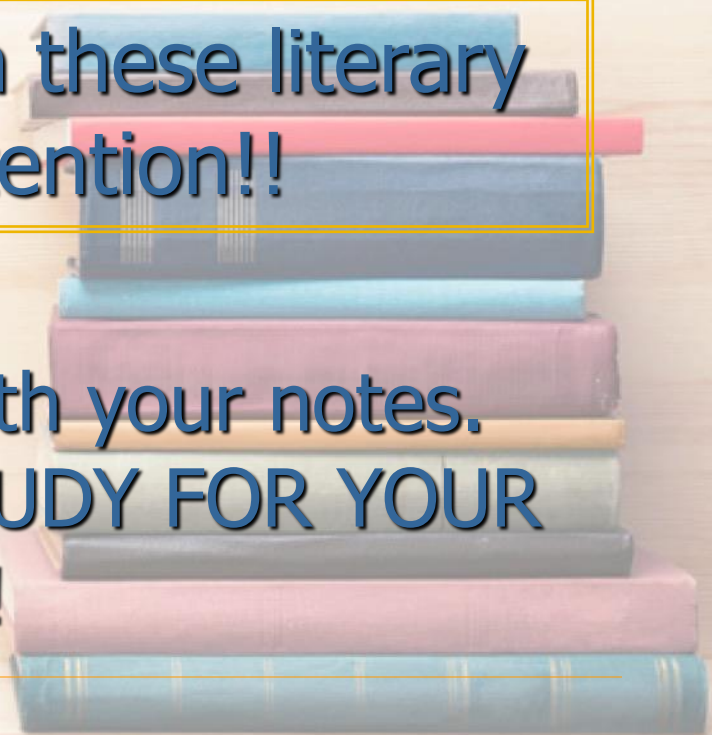
# Literary Terms

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We will be using these literary terms throughout the semester.

You **WILL** be tested on these literary terms, so pay attention!!

You need to keep up with your notes.  
You will need them to **STUDY FOR YOUR QUIZZES!!**



# List of Terms



Character	Protagonist	Antagonist
Imagery	Mood	Plot
Exposition	Rising Action	Climax
Falling Action	Resolution	Foil
Internal Conflict	External Conflict	Trait
Setting	Symbolism	Inciting Cause
Irony	Tone	Theme
Flashback	Foreshadowing	
Direct Characterization	Indirect Characterization	
Point of View ( <i>First Person, Second Person, Third Person</i> <i>Objective/Limited/Omniscient</i> )		

# 1. Character

- A character is a person or an animal that takes part in the action of a literary work.





# 2. Protagonist

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- The protagonist is the main character in a literary work. **NOT ALWAYS THE HERO!!**

Can you name some famous protagonists (*good and bad*) that are found in literature?





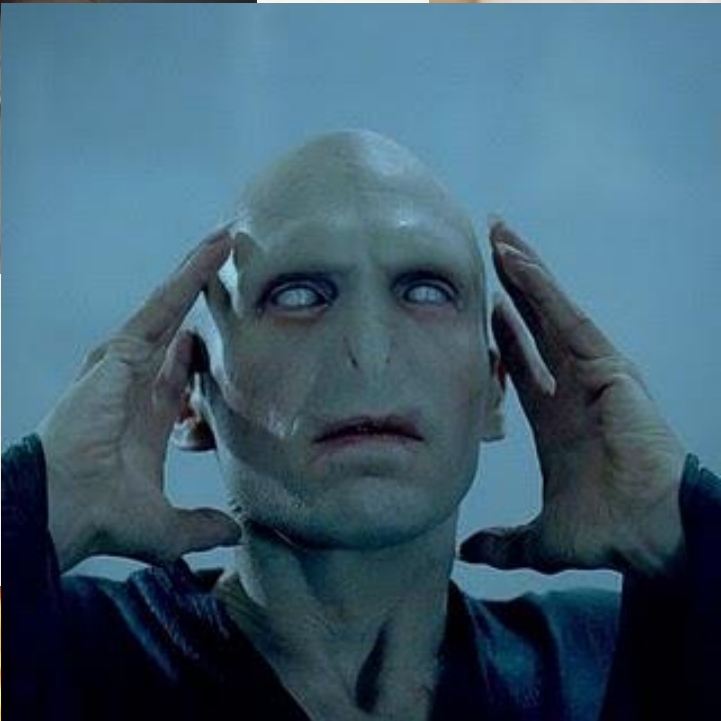
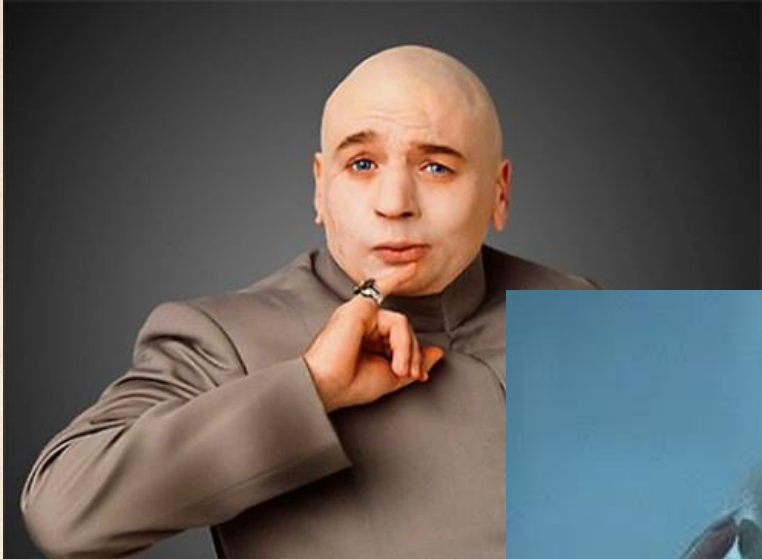
# 3. Antagonist

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- The antagonist is a character or force who **opposes** the protagonist.  
**NOT ALWAYS THE BAD GUY!!**

Can you name some famous antagonists (*good and bad*) that are found in literature?







# 4. Archetype

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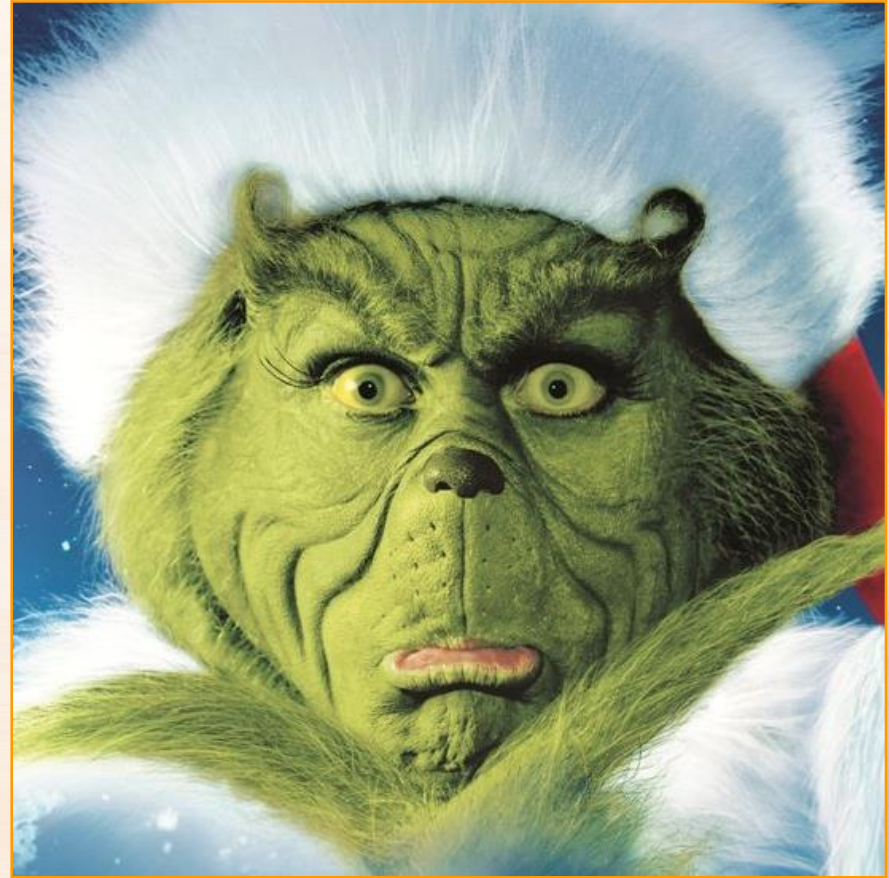
- An archetype is a typical example of a person or thing.



# 5. Dynamic Character

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- A dynamic character is one who undergoes an inner change over time.



“The Grinch's small heart grew three sizes that day.”

# 6. Static Character

---

- A static character is one who does **NOT** undergo any inner changes over time.



“You’re in my spot.”



# 7. Foil

- A **foil** is a character who provides a contrast to the protagonist.

Sometimes referred to as the sidekick.  
~ think Patrick from Spongebob.



# 8. Setting



Year

3015

- The setting of a literary work is the *time and place* of the action.



# 9. Plot

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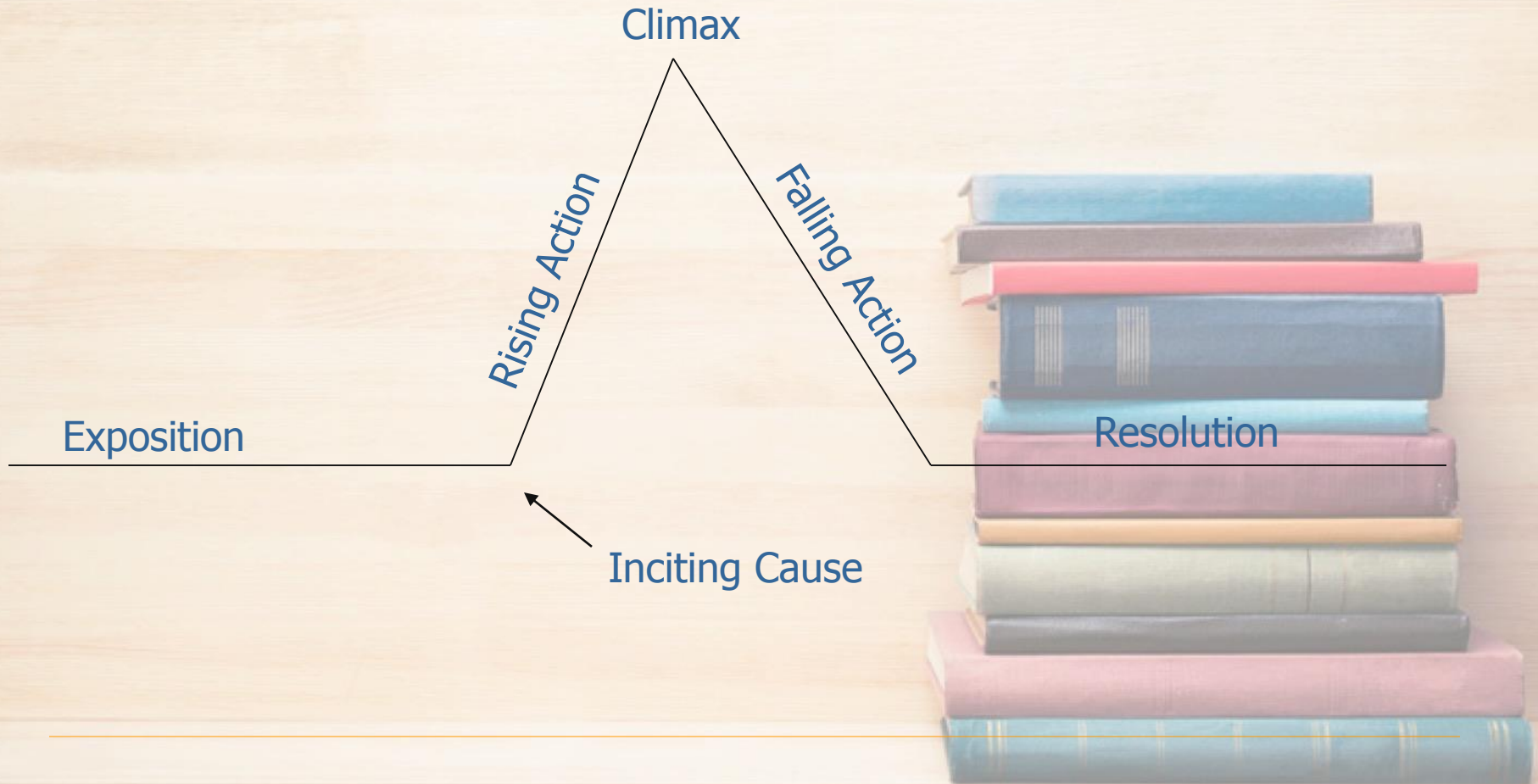
- **Plot** is the sequence of related events that make up a story, sometimes referred to as the story line.





# PLOT LINE

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# 11. Exposition

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- The **exposition** is the introductory material which gives the setting, creates the tone, and presents the characters and other facts necessary to understanding the story.



# Exposition

**While hunting in the woods, Katniss and Gale are talking about how they could escape by leaving District 12 and live in the woods together.**

THE  
HUNGER GAMES



# 12. Inciting Cause

---

- The **inciting cause** is the event or character that triggers the conflict. The conflict reaches a turning point. At this point, the opposing forces in the story meet and the conflict becomes most intense.



# Inciting Cause



**On the day of the reaping, Katniss's sister Prim is drawn as the female tribute for District 12. Katniss then volunteers to take Prim's place in the Games.**

THE  
**HUNGER GAMES**

# 13. Rising Action

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- The **rising action** is a series of events that builds from the inciting cause and ends with the climax.





# Rising Action

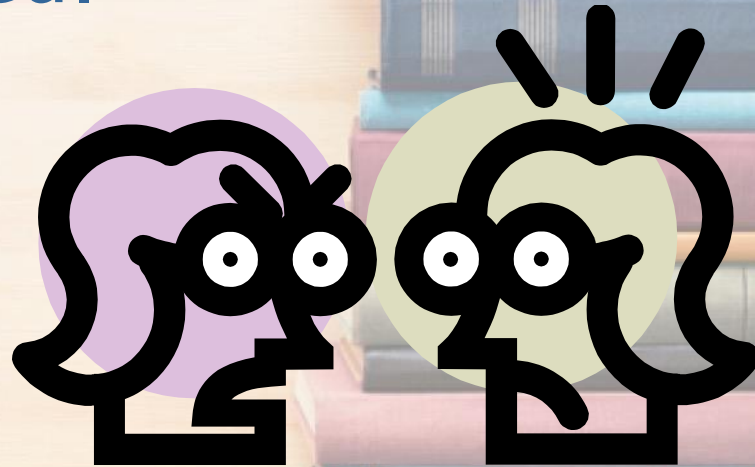
**Katniss and Peeta are dressed by Cinna and Portia for the parade of Tributes. They train for the Games with their mentor, Haymitch. Katniss earns an 11 out of 12 on her training assessment. Peeta gets a lower score.**

THE  
HUNGER GAMES

# 14. Climax

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- The **climax** is the result of the crisis. It is the high point of the story, the moment of the highest interest and greatest emotion. The resolution can now be predicted.



# Climax

**Katniss and Peeta agree to kill themselves, but then the gamemaker announces that there will be two winners in the Hunger Games.**

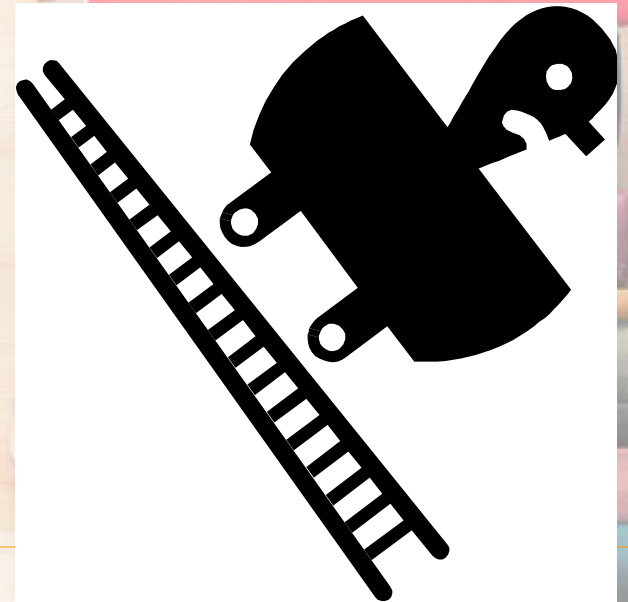
THE  
**HUNGER GAMES**



# 15. Falling Action

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- The **falling action** is the events after the climax which close the story.



# Falling Action

**Katniss and Peeta are rescued out of the Games arena and returned to the Capitol where they put on fake smiles and waved to the cameras.**

THE  
**HUNGER GAMES**

# 16. Resolution

---

- The resolution concludes the action of the story by revealing or suggesting the outcome of the conflict.





# Resolution

**Katniss and Peeta return home to District 12 to begin their lives again.**

**...that is, until *Catching Fire* begins.  
(mwahaha)**

THE  
**HUNGER GAMES**

# 17. Conflict

- **Conflict** is the struggle between opposing forces in a story.





# 18. External Conflict

- **External** conflict exists when a character struggles against an outside force such as another character, nature, or society.

Man vs. **Man**



Man vs. **Nature**



Man vs. **Society**





# 19. Internal Conflict

- **Internal** conflict exists within the mind of a character who is torn between different courses of action.

Man vs. **Himself**



# 20. Characterization

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- The methods a writer uses to communicate information about the characters in his/her stories.



# 21. Direct Characterization

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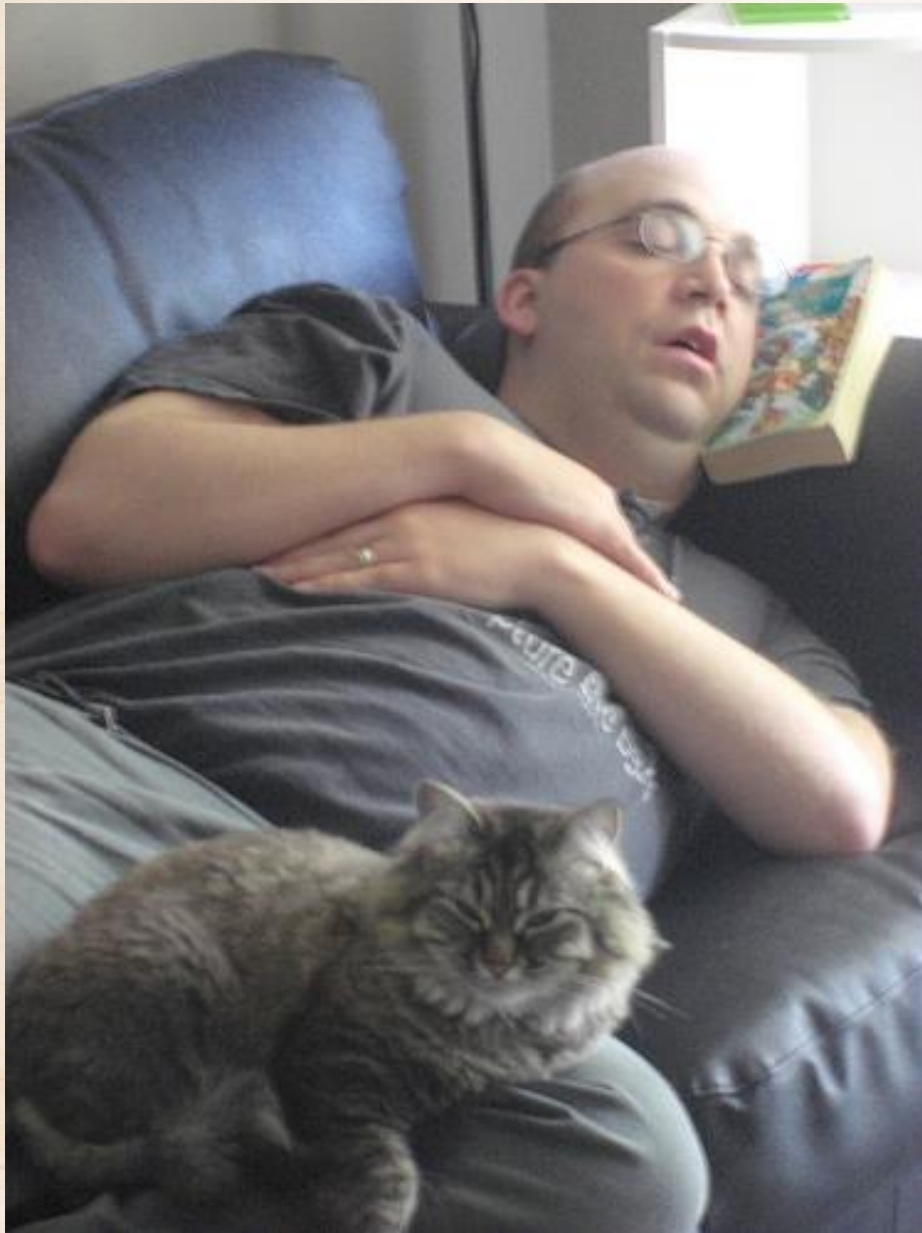
- The author **directly** tells the reader about the character.

# 22. Indirect Characterization

- The author **drops clues** about the character.







Using the picture  
to the left, give  
me some  
examples of  
**Direct**  
**Characterization**  
and **Indirect**  
**Characterization**  
to describe this  
scene.

# 23. Point of View

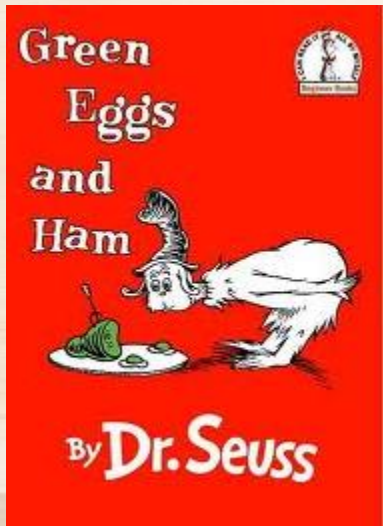
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- The perspective, or vantage point, from which a story is told.



# 23a. First Person

- **First Person** – The narrator is a character in the story who can reveal only personal thoughts and feelings and what he or she sees and is told by other characters.



- He cannot tell us the thoughts of other characters.

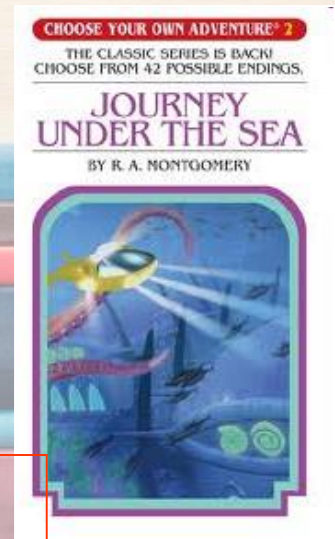
“I do not like them in a house.  
I do not like them with a  
mouse.  
I do not like them here or  
there.  
I do not like them anywhere.  
I do not like green eggs and  
ham.  
I do not like them, Sam-I-am.”



# 23b. Second Person

- **Second Person** – The narrator is you. The story is told from the reader’s point of view.
- Choose-Your-Own Adventure books are a good example of this style of writing.

“You can't stand it. With no other options though, you cram your earbuds back into your ears and turn your own music up as loud as it can go, hoping to drown out his music. It works, for now. You wonder just how long you can stand this though.”



# 23c. Third Person Objective

- **Third Person Objective** – The narrator is an outsider who can report only what he or she sees and hears. A “fly on the wall” perspective.
- This narrator can tell us what is happening outside the main character, but he ***cannot tell us the thoughts of other characters.*** (A news reporter or article)



# Third Person Objective Example

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Breaking news: Two people were injured Monday as a tornado outbreak hammered the Plains and Midwest. According to the National Weather Service, more than 30 tornadoes were reported in northeastern Colorado, southwestern Nebraska and Wyoming, with reports of damage caused by hail and strong winds. A reported tornado in Goshen County, Wyoming, caused damage to a home and injured one person. Another person was injured when a reported tornado damaged two homes, turned over tractors and damaged a shed in Sioux County, Nebraska.



# 23d. Third Person Limited

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- **Third Person Limited** – The narrator is an outsider who sees into the mind of one of the characters.

“Harry had taken up his place at wizard school, where he and his scar were famous ... but now the school year was over, and he was back with the Dursleys for the summer, back to being treated like a dog that had rolled in something smelly. The Dursleys hadn't even remembered that today happened to be Harry's twelfth birthday. Of course, his hopes hadn't been high...”

# 23e. Third Person Omniscient

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□ **Third Person Omniscient** – The narrator is an all-knowing outsider who can enter the minds of more than one of the characters.

□ Omniscient means all knowing or God-like.

“She was furious with him, but he didn’t care.”



# 24. Foreshadowing

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- An author's use of hints or clues as to what might happen later in the story.
- It builds *suspense* and prepares the reader for what is to come.





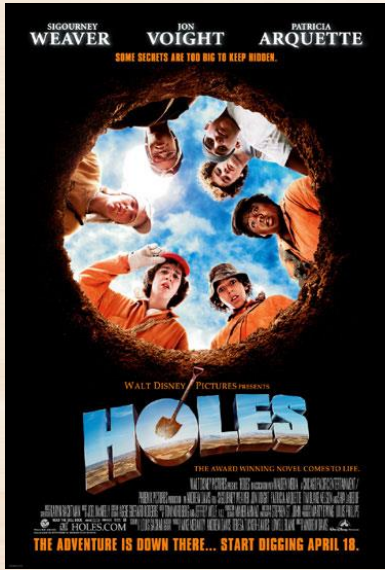
# 25. Flashback

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- Occurs when the author narrates an event that took place before the current time of the story.
- The movie *Titanic* is almost entirely a flashback.



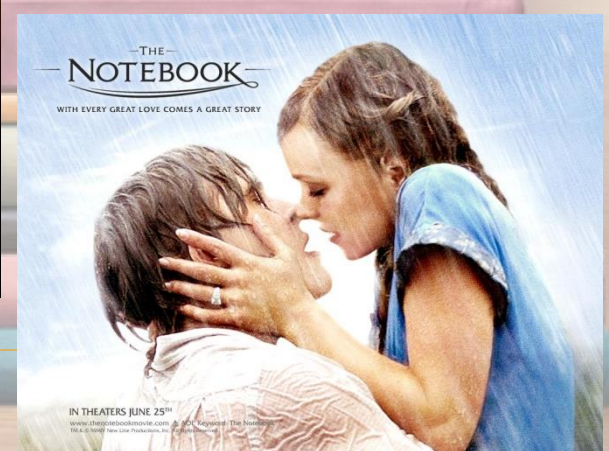
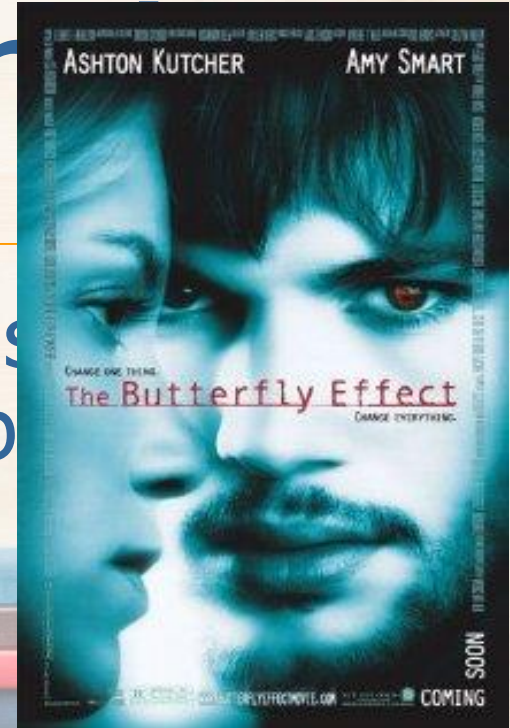
# Flashback com



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ain  
y?



ms  
elp





# 26. Verbal Irony

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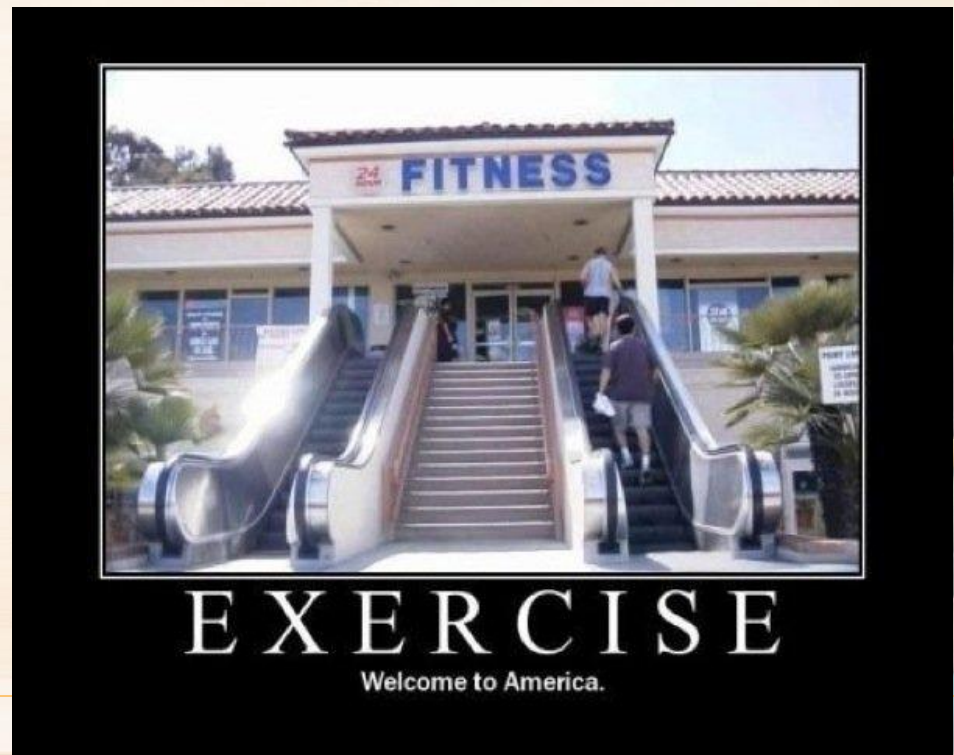
- **Verbal:** The contrast between what is *said* and what is meant or expected.
- Sarcasm is a great example of verbal irony.
- When mother finds Madelyn on Snapchat yet again instead of doing her vocabulary, she says, “Looks like you’re doing some serious studying there kiddo. How about we take a little time out from working so hard and do some English, mmkay?”



# 27. Situational Irony

- **Situational:** The contrast between what *happens* and what is expected to happen.

You wouldn't expect an escalator on the way up to a fitness place.



# 28. Dramatic Irony

□ **Dramatic:** Occurs when the audience knows more than the characters do.



□ An example of dramatic irony is when Romeo finds Juliet in a drugged sleep, he assumes her to be dead and kills himself. Upon awakening to find her dead lover beside her, Juliet then kills herself.

# 29. Tone

- The author's attitude toward a subject.



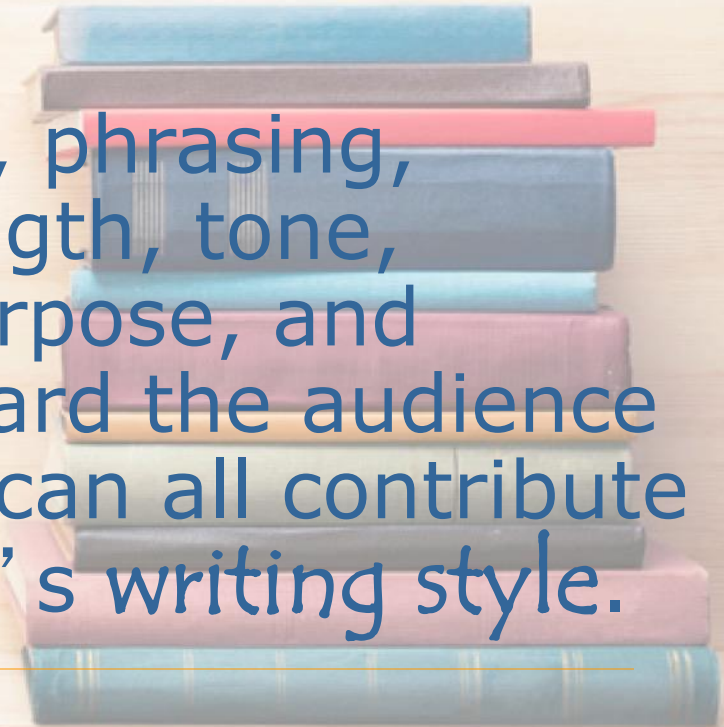


# 30.Style

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- Style is the distinctive way in which an author uses language.
- Word choice, phrasing, sentence length, tone, dialogue, purpose, and attitude toward the audience and subject can all contribute to an author's writing style.



# Style

J.K. Rowling's writing style consisted of pen and paper and lots of organization!

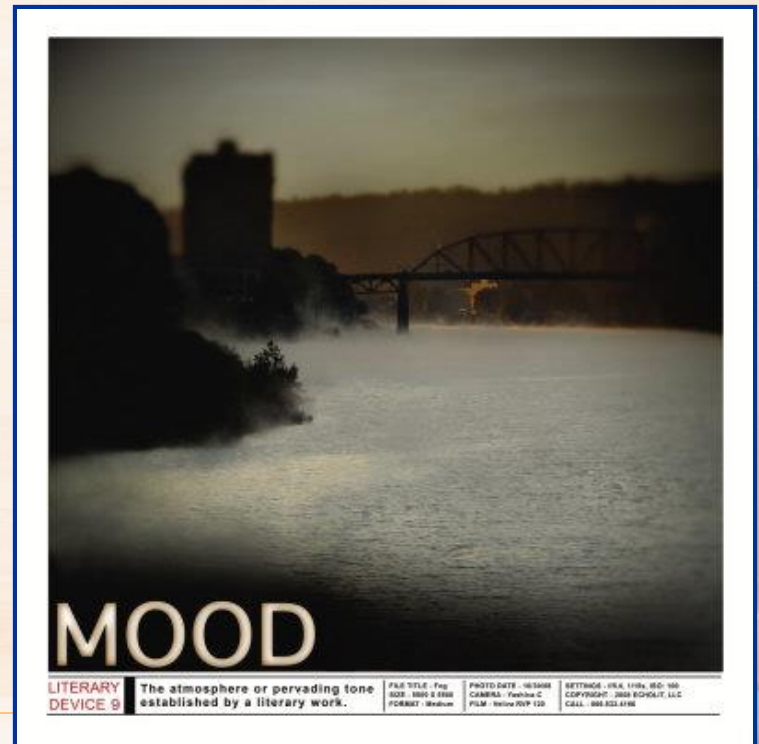
NO	TIME	TITLE	PLT	PROPHECY	Hall of Prophecy	Cho/Ginny	D.A.	O.G.P	Snape/Herm + fabus	Hogwart's Group
13	OCT	Plots and Resistance	Harry + Herm go to Hogshead, meet Lupin and Tonks - talk back, handwriting lesson pass note - they're meeting for O.G.P. * They can use firehead	Vol still formulating his plan - Hermione is the one who sets it in motion	Cho in Hogshead - wants to join O.G.P	Tonks + Lupin	reunite	Harry starts lesson to recruit for O.G.P	Harry + Herm	Harry + Herm still decide to recruit - balanced team - "he's feeding into her's not her's"
14	NOV	The Order of the Phoenix	First meeting of the Order of the Phoenix	Nagini attacks Mr. W.	Cho + Ginny both present	Underage wizard never seen in school	First meeting	Harry still trying to get Hermione		
15	NOV	The Driest Tackle	Quidditch versus Hagrid - Harry's first match - he's not supposed to play - but he does - he's a natural		Cho now meeting in love	Firehead				
16	NOV	Black Marks	Rowl is skipping Snape's lesson - Harry's first Black Mark - Hermione is the one who gets it	Nagini set in, Vol has confirmation of Bode's story - only he + Herm can touch the prophecy	Cho kisses Ginny - almost about to be together	Don't rest - we're called in to see what's going on	reactions - Hermione's reaction? Hermione's reaction?	How about Herm not going	Hogwarts still getting injuries	
17	DEC	Rita Returns	Snape lesson / Xmas shopping, they meet Rita	Rita information / Messy's slipkiss	Harry now understands Cho's bit - Ginny + Cho also?		O.G.P	Another lesson	Hogwarts hospital wing	
18	DEC	St. Mungo's Hospital for Magical Maladies and Injuries	St. Mungo's visit Year five - see Bode (Marauder's Map) see Lockhart see Mr. Weasley <u>Needle</u>	NOW VOL IS ACTUALLY TRYING TO GET HAPPY TO M.O.P - very weird - could see how	Ginny + Dad	around				
19	DEC	(Xmas)		Bode dead - Herm + P again	Herm + Ginny + Herm + Herm + Herm	Christmas here				
20	JAN	Extended Powers of Elvira Umbridge	Harry's mission match v. Hippogriff Order of Phoenix now suspended on Umbridge - why were they @ match?	Harry's feelings about Hermione but not necessarily	Vol's date with Cho is impossible - they could row	Cho + Herm	O.G.P	Snape lesson M can meet on M.O.P	Explosive out of hospital now going into forest - will with spiders etc	
21	FEB	Valentines day	with Cho - Thebanus - Hermione's reaction - Rita returns to Bode's story				O.G.P			
22	FEB	Cousin Granger	Umbridge now really gone - Harry's first lesson - Hermione's reaction - M.O.P. + Hermione's reaction				O.G.P	Snape's first lesson - Hermione's reaction		
2	MARCH	(Treasure)	Harry's first lesson - Hermione's reaction - M.O.P. + Hermione's reaction	Harry's feelings about Hermione but not necessarily	Cho wants Bode with Herm - could row	gym				
2	APRIL	Careers (Guidance)	Careers consultation - Harry's first lesson - Hermione's reaction - M.O.P. + Hermione's reaction	Harry's feelings about Hermione but not necessarily		firehead	See plot meeting - Hermione's reaction - M.O.P. + Hermione's reaction			Hogwarts still getting injuries



# 31. MOOD

- The choice of settings, objects, details, images, and words all contribute towards creating a specific mood.

*To set the mood, you wouldn't hear "Lose Yourself" during a church service or "Amazing Grace" at a football game.*





# 32. SYMBOLISM

---

- A person, place, or object that has a meaning other than the obvious.
- The spartan represents being a warrior, fierceness, determination, integrity, strength, etc.



# 33. Theme

---

- The main idea or underlying meaning of a literary work. May be stated ***directly*** or ***indirectly***.



YOU IS KIND  
YOU IS SMART  
YOU IS IMPORTANT

*aribileen clark*



# 34. Imagery

- Language that appeals to the senses.

If you feel tired and hopeless, how can you show someone this instead of just telling them?

“Well I took a walk *around the world* to  
ease my troubled mind  
I left my *body lying* somewhere  
in the *sands of time*  
I watched the world float to the *dark*  
*side of the moon*  
I feel there’s nothing I can do”

-- "Kryptonite" by Three Doors Down





# Figurative Language

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Denotation

Simile

Alliteration

Onomatopoeia

Personification

Oxymoron

Allusion

Genre

Connotation

Metaphor

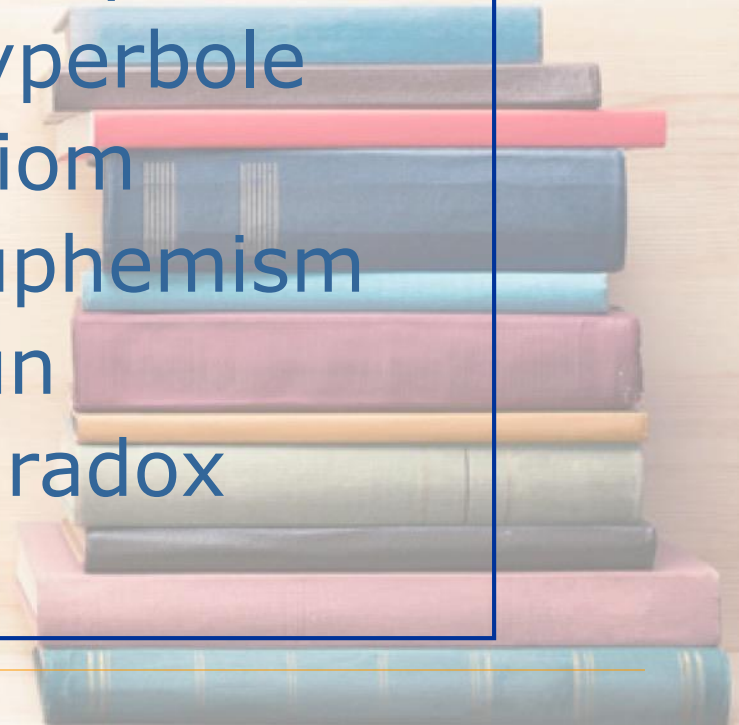
Hyperbole

Idiom

Euphemism

Pun

Paradox



# 35. Figures of Speech

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- An expression that uses language in a *non-literal* way.



# 36. Simile

A Simile is a figure of speech that compares seemingly unlike things using the words *like* or *as*.

Maroon 5:

“I got the moves *like*  
Jagger”





# 37. Metaphor

---

A Metaphor is a type of speech that compares or equates two things that have something in common. A metaphor can be used with *like* or *as*.

Gym Class Heroes:  
"My heart (is) a stereo."



# 38. Alliteration

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**Alliteration** is the repetition of sounds, most often consonant sounds, at the beginning of words. Alliteration gives emphasis to words.

Example: Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers



# 39. Personification

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**Personification** is a figure of speech in which an animal, object, force of nature, or idea is given human qualities or characteristics.

Example: Tears began to fall from the dark clouds.



# 40. Onomatopoeia

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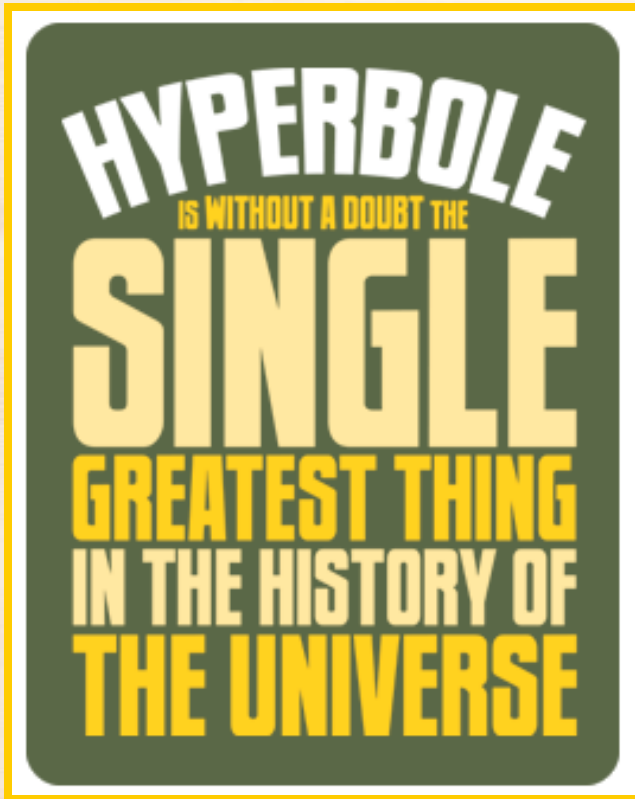


- The use of words that mimic the sounds they make.



# 41. Hyperbole

---



- An exaggerated statement used to heighten effect and emphasize a point.

“I’ve said it a ***million*** times...  
**NO PHONES!**”

# 42. Idiom

---

- An expression that means something different than what it really says.

A chip on your shoulder

Kick the bucket

Get over it

Back seat driver

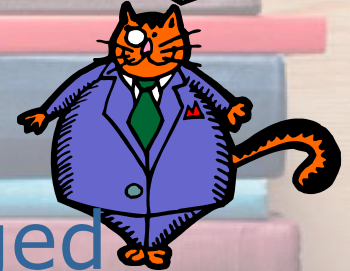
Break a leg





# 43. Euphemism

- A polite way to say something that might be more offensive.
- Saying restroom instead of toilet.
- Saying full-figured instead of fat.
- Saying economically disadvantaged instead of poor.



# 44. Oxymoron

- An **Oxymoron** is a figure of speech that is a combination of seemingly contradictory words.

## **Examples:**

Civil War  
Pretty ugly  
Practice test  
Friendly fire  
Uninvited guests

Jumbo shrimp  
Icy hot  
Least favorite  
Second best  
Mean smile



# 45. Pun



- A deliberate confusion of similar words or phrases.
- A play on words.

“I couldn't quite remember how to throw a boomerang, but eventually it *came back to me.*”

“Police were called to a day care where a three-year-old was *resisting a rest.*”



# 46. Denotation

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- The actual meaning of a word.

## The Dictionary Definition

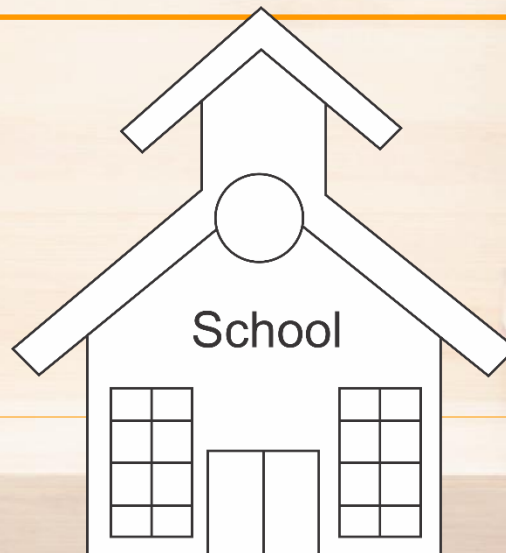


# 47. Connotation

- The thoughts, feelings, and images associated with a word.

For example, what images come to your mind when you hear the word *school*?

*(This will be different for each person.)*



# 48. Allusion

- A reference in a literary work to a person, place, or thing in history or even another literary work.

## Examples:

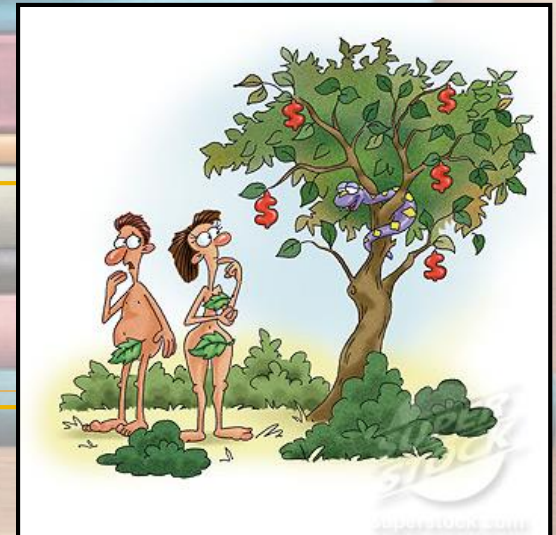
“Love Story” by Taylor Swift

“ ‘Cause you were Romeo, I was a scarlet letter  
And my daddy said stay away from Juliet.”



“Your Love” by Nicki Minaj

“I mean he was Adam, I think I was Eve but my  
vision ends with an apple on the tree.”





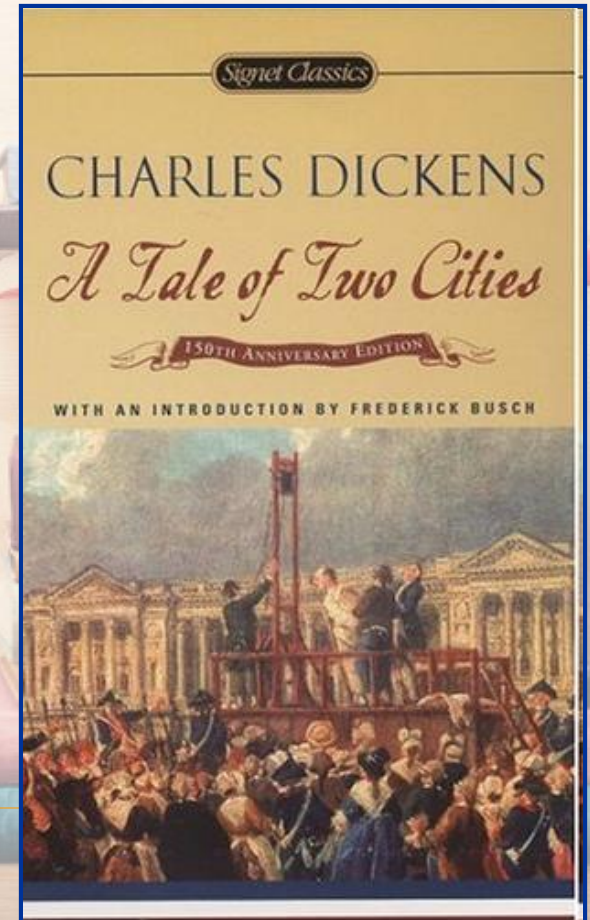
# 49. Paradox

- A statement that seems contradictory and yet is perhaps true.

Example:

“It was the best of times.  
It was the worst of times.”

*A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens



# 50. Genre

- A category of literature or other forms of art or culture

Examples:

Poetry, Fantasy, Science Fiction, Historical Fiction, Mystery, Drama, Horror, Fiction, Biography, Fables, Graphic Novels

