

Literature Terms 2



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Literature Terms



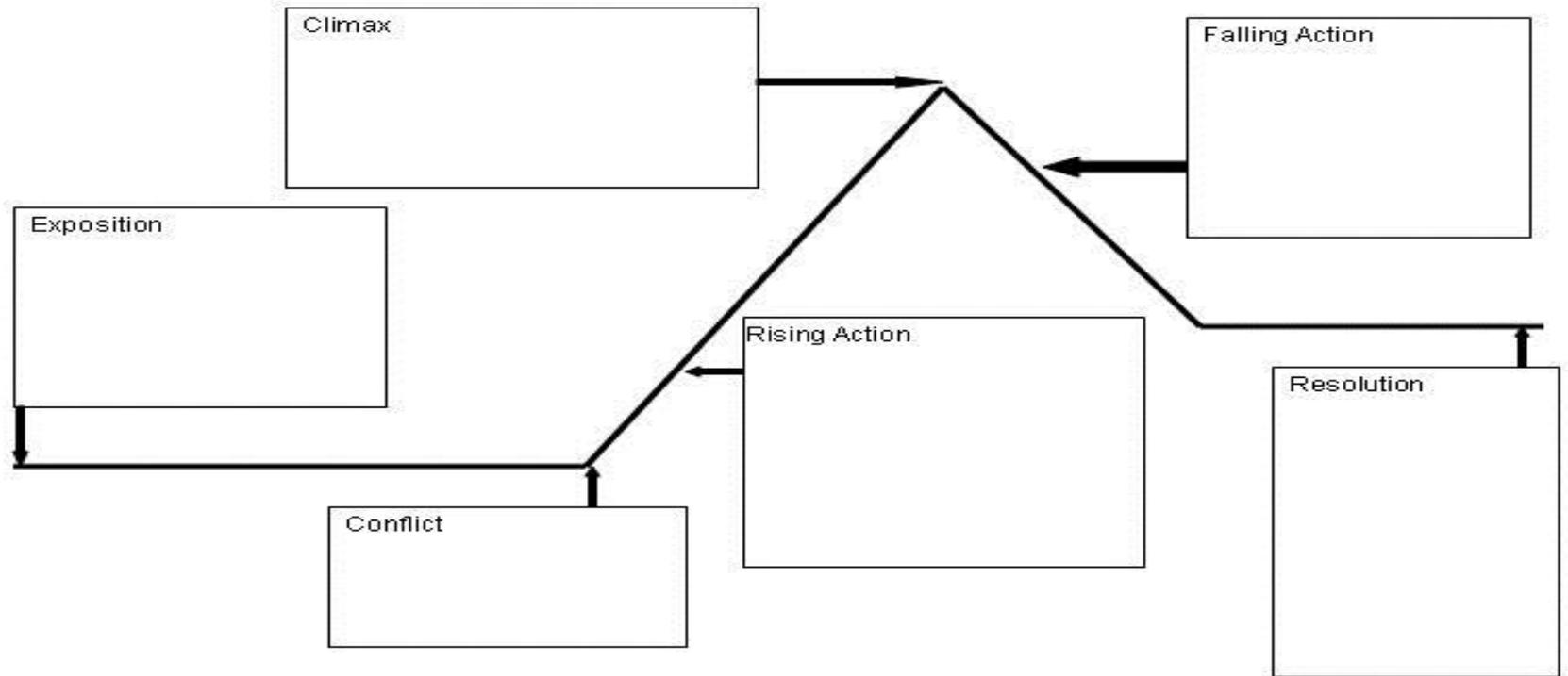
- Plot – the sequence of events in a story. Revolves around a conflict.
 - Exposition – sets the tone, establishes setting, introduces characters, and gives important background information.
 - Rising Action – Action prior to the climax. Adding complications or expand the conflict.
 - Falling Action – The events after the climax. Ties up loose ends.
 - Climax – Emotional intensity hits its peak. Highest point of action.
 - Hint: One way to identify the climax is when the main character has to make a decision that changes the outcome of the story.
 - Resolution – The conclusion or ending of the story. What happened?

Freytag's Pyramid



Title: _____

Freytag's Pyramid



Literature Terms



- Setting – Time and place of the story
- Conflict – Struggle between opposing forces
 - External – Character vs. outside force
 - Internal – Character battles within himself
 - Four types of conflicts:
 - Man vs. Man
 - Man vs. Nature
 - Man vs. Society
 - Man vs. Himself
- Theme – The main idea in fiction, not always stated directly.
 - The lesson to be learned from the novel
 - Theme in **NOT** plot!!!

Literature Terms



- Character Development – How a character changes from the beginning to the end of a story.
- Mood – The feeling or atmosphere of a story.
- Tone – The attitude a writer takes
 - Funny/Serious
- Author's Purpose – Why the author wrote the story.
 - Express
 - Inform
 - Persuade
 - Entertain
- Point of View – The point of view of the narrator.
 - 1st person – Narrator is in the story
 - Can only see, hear, feel, what they perceive
 - Cannot read/hear thoughts
 - 3rd person – Narrator is not in the story and tells the story as it is perceived.
 - 3rd person omniscient – Narrator is “God like” – Knows all, sees all

Literature Terms



- **Antagonist**- The character whom **opposes** the main character.
- **Protagonist**- The main character in a drama or other literary work; usually seen as the hero.
- **Fiction**- Novels and stories that describe imaginary people and events.
- **Nonfiction**- Story told with factual information.
(Real)

Literature Terms



- **Personification**- A figure of speech in which inanimate objects or abstractions are endowed with human qualities or are represented as possessing human form
- **Symbolism**- when certain special figures, characters, objects or marks are used to suggest something else. Usually an idea, thought, or abstract thing. (*Example- The American flag symbolizes liberty, freedom, and strength.*)

Literature Terms



- **Alliteration-** The repetition of the same sounds or of the same kinds of sounds at the beginning of words; as in “*on scrolls of sliver snowy sentences*”
- **Characterization-** Representation of a character or characters on the stage or in writing, especially by imitating or describing actions, gestures, or speeches.
- **Foreshadowing-** Used to present a hidden warning, sign or hint of something to come.

Literature Terms



- **Genre-** Type or classification of literary, musical, or artistic composition using form, style, or subject matter.
- **Irony-** a technique of indicating, as through character or plot development, an intention or attitude opposite to that which is actually or ostensibly expected.
- **Metaphor** - A figure of speech in which a word or phrase that ordinarily designates one thing is used to designate another (comparison).

Literature Terms



- **Simile**- figures of speech in which unlike things are compared, often using like or as.
- **Allusion**- a passing or casual reference; an incidental mention of something, either directly or by implication.
 - Think of alluding to something.
 - History, religion and literature.
- **Onomatopoeia**- the use of words to imitate the sounds they describe. (Buzz, Hiss, Bang, Pow, etc.)
- **Hyperbole** - exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.

Literature Terms



- **Imagery** - visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
- **Flashback** - an interruption of the chronological sequence (as of a film or literary work) of an event of earlier occurrence.
- **Paradox** – A seemingly contradictory statement that may nonetheless be true.
 - Your enemy’s friend is your enemy
 - “What a pity that youth must be wasted on the young.” – George Bernard Shaw
- **Oxymoron** - A rhetorical figure in which contradictory terms are combined.
 - *Example: a deafening silence and a mournful optimist*

Literature Terms



- **Satire** - Irony, sarcasm, or caustic wit used to attack or expose folly, vice, or Stupidity.
 - Saturday Night Live
- **Synopsis** – A brief summary of the plot of a story.
 - Freytag's Pyramid

