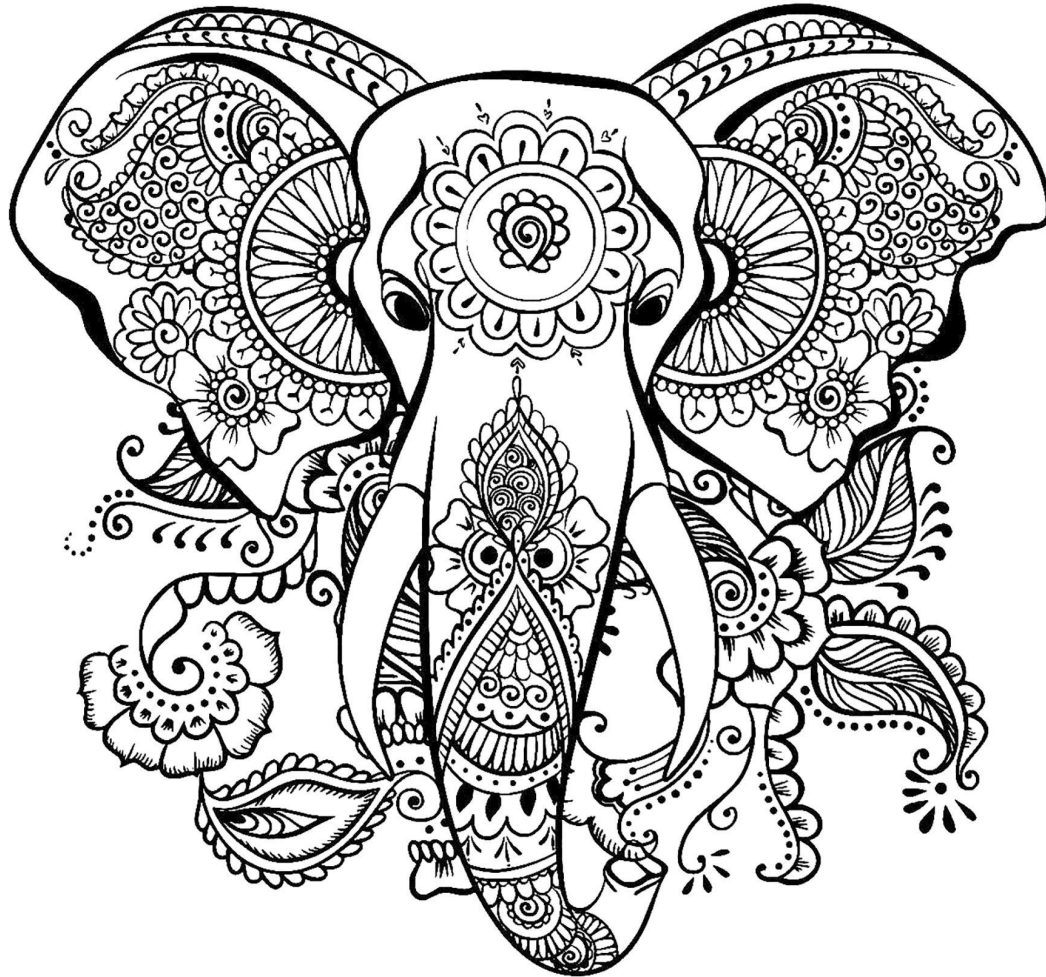


Literary Terms

Part 1





Directions

Step 1: Define all the literary terms. You can visit a site like <https://literaryterms.net/> or perform a Google search.

Step 2: Fill in the examples either as we read the stories or on your own when you choose.

Alliteration

Some are done for you!

a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series

Example: Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Allusion

Definition:

Example:

Round vs. Flat Character

Round characters in a story, play or novel are the most like real people because they have depth; they are complex and have emotion.

Flat characters seem two-dimensional and are relatively uncomplicated.

Example:

Andy in “On the Sidewalk, Bleeding” is a round character while the drunk who finds him on the ground is considered a flat character. Andy feels like a real person, while the drunk seems like a stage prop.

Static vs. Dynamic Character

Definition:

Example:

Direct vs. Indirect Characterization

Example:

(External) Conflict

External conflict is marked by a characteristic involvement of an action wherein a character finds himself in struggle with those outside forces that hamper his progress.

Types:

Man vs. Man

Man vs. Nature

Man vs. Society

(Internal) Conflict

An internal or psychological conflict arises as soon as a character experiences two opposite emotions or desires; usually virtue or vice, or good and evil inside him. This disagreement causes a character to suffer mental agony.

Example:

Foil

Definition:

Example:

Foreshadowing

Definition:

Example:

Dramatic Irony

Definition:

Example:

Situational Irony

Definition:

Example:

Verbal Irony

Definition:

Example:

Parallelism

the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning or meter

Example: “Nobody was smarter than anybody else. Nobody was better looking than anybody else. Nobody was stronger or quicker than anybody else.”
 (“Harrison Bergeron”)

Plot

describes the events that make up a story or the main part of a story

Terms: Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Conclusion

Point of View

the mode of narration that an author employs to let the readers “hear” and “see” (1st, 2nd, 3rd)

Example:

Protagonist / Antagonist

A **protagonist** is the main character.
The **antagonist** is the main character's chief opponent.

Example: The protagonist in “The Most Dangerous Game” is Rainsford; the antagonist is Zaroff.

Satire

Definition:

Example:

Setting

the time, place, and conditions in which the action of a book takes place

Example: “The Most Dangerous Game” takes place in the Caribbean in the early 1900s.

Symbolism

the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense

Example: The jacket in “On the Sidewalk, Bleeding” is a symbol of Andy’s identity.

Theme

a main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work

Example:

Unreliable Narrator

Definition:

Example:

Short Story Unit

TERMS

Alliteration
Allusion
Conflict (internal vs. external)
Direct vs. Indirect Characterization
Irony (dramatic, verbal, situational)
Foil
Foreshadowing
Parallelism
Plot (exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution)
Point of View
Protagonist / Antagonist
Round / Flat Character
Satire
Setting
Static vs. Dynamic Character
Symbolism
Theme
Unreliable Narrator

STORIES

“When Robot and Crow
Saved East St. Louis”

“On the Sidewalk, Bleeding”

“Powder”

“Intimations”

“The Most Dangerous Game”

“Cask of Amontillado”