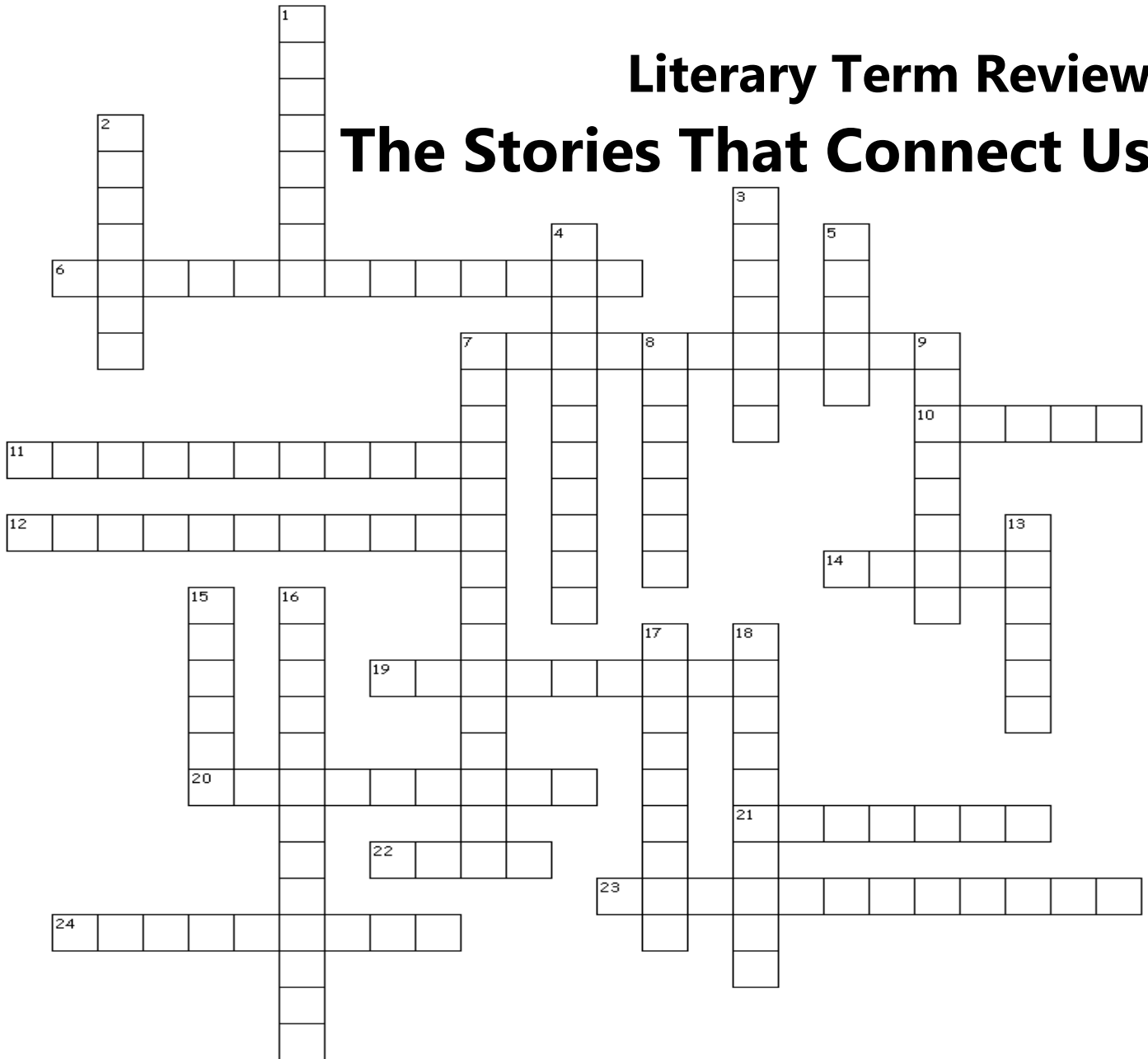


# Literary Term Review

## The Stories That Connect Us



### ACROSS

6. A German term for a genre of literature that concentrates on the metaphysical, moral, psychological, or social development and growth of the protagonist usually from childhood to maturity. Sometimes it is referred to as a "Coming of Age Story."
7. Similarity in the structure in a pair or series of related words, phrases, or sentences. Also called parallel structure.
10. The central underlying truth the author is trying to express about humanity, reality, and perhaps society. They must be written as sentences which do NOT include directives, first or second person pronouns, or clichés about lessons learned.
11. A Latin phrase which means the story begins in the middle of the action (hint: It is three words, all crammed together without spaces)
12. The emotional associations to a word.
14. The meaning implied is different from the literal meaning. Often it is used to suggest a stark contrast between what is written/said and what is meant.
19. A symbol, usually an image, which recurs often enough in literature to be recognizable as an element of one's literary experience as a whole.
20. The substitution of a mild or less negative word or phrase for a harsh or blunt one. The goal is to put something bad or embarrassing in a positive or neutral light.
21. A comparison between two things, typically on the basis of their structure and for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
22. The writer's attitude toward his or her subject matter.
23. The repetition of initial word sounds.
24. Paired or polar opposites.

### DOWN

1. An implied or indirect, brief reference to a famous historical or literary figure or event.
2. The writer's choice of words and ways of arranging the words.
3. The author's use of sensory details to create "mental images" for the reader.
4. A Latin term which means referring to the son by his father's name, something often done in mythology and epic tales.
5. A recurring/dominant element, theme, image, idea, or pattern in a work of art.
7. Assigning human qualities to inanimate, non-human objects.
8. An ironic understatement in which an affirmation is expressed by using a negative expression (e.g. she's not the brightest crayon in the box, meaning she is not smart).
9. One of the most extensively used literary devices, this literary device is a comparison made between two images/ideas in order to show the similarities between them.
13. Using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning, often a tangible object that is used to represent something intangible.
15. Drawing comparisons between two dissimilar images/ideas using words like "as", "like", or "such as".
16. Two or more ideas, places, or characters that are placed side-by-side in a work for the purpose of developing comparisons and contrasts.
17. Exaggeration for effect
18. The literal or dictionary definition of a word.

## DEFINITIONS:

- Archetype - A symbol, usually an image, which recurs often enough in literature to be recognizable as an element of one's literary experience as a whole.
- Alliteration - The repetition of initial word sounds.
- Allusion - An implied or indirect, brief reference to a famous historical or literary figure or event.
- Analogy - A comparison between two things, typically on the basis of their structure and for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
- Bildungsroman - A German term for a genre of literature that concentrates on the metaphysical, moral, psychological, or social development and growth of the protagonist usually from childhood to maturity. Sometimes it is referred to as a "Coming of Age Story."
- Connotation - The emotional associations to a word.
- Denotation - The literal or dictionary definition of a word.
- Dichotomy - Paired or polar opposites.
- Diction - The writer's choice of words and ways of arranging the words.
- Euphemism - The substitution of a mild or less negative word or phrase for a harsh or blunt one. The goal is to put something bad or embarrassing in a positive or neutral light.
- Hyperbole - Exaggeration for effect
- Imagery - The author's use of sensory details to create "mental images" for the reader.
- In Medias Res - A Latin phrase which means the story begins in the middle of the action (hint: It is three words, all crammed together without spaces)
- Irony - The meaning implied is different from the literal meaning. Often it is used to suggest a stark contrast between what is written/said and what is meant.
- Juxtaposition - Two or more ideas, places, or characters that are placed side-by-side in a work for the purpose of developing comparisons and contrasts.
- Litotes - An ironic understatement in which an affirmation is expressed by using a negative expression (e.g. she's not the brightest crayon in the box, meaning she is not smart).
- Metaphor - One of the most extensively used literary devices, this literary device is a comparison made between two images/ideas in order to show the similarities between them.
- Motif - A recurring/dominant element, theme, image, idea, or pattern in a work of art.
- Patronymics - A Latin term which means referring to the son by his father's name, something often done in mythology and epic tales.
- Parallelism - Similarity in the structure in a pair or series of related words, phrases, or sentences. Also called parallel structure.
- Personification - Assigning human qualities to inanimate, non-human objects.
- Symbol - Using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning, often a tangible object that is used to represent something intangible.
- Simile - Drawing comparisons between two dissimilar images/ideas using words like "as", "like", or "such as".
- Theme - The central underlying truth the author is trying to express about humanity, reality, and perhaps society. They must be written as sentences which do NOT include directives, first or second person pronouns, or clichés about lessons learned.
- Tone - The writer's attitude toward his or her subject matter.