

Literary Terms and Skills Your Students Will Learn in

Illuminating Literature: Characters in Crisis

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| Alliteration | Major dramatic question |
| Allusion | Memoir |
| Analogy | Metaphor |
| Anthropomorphism and Personification | Metonymy and Synecdoche |
| Apostrophe | Mood and Tone |
| Archetype | Narrator |
| Aside | Onomatopoeia |
| Assonance | Oxymoron |
| Atmosphere | Paraphrase |
| Bard | Patterns of three |
| Chiasmus | Plot and Subplot |
| Classical unities | Plot phases |
| Climactic topic sentence | Poetic justice |
| Clues to characters | Point of view: 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , Objective, 1 st person peripheral, unreliable narrator |
| Comedy: Low and High | Prolepsis |
| Dialect | Protagonist and antagonist |
| Direct and Indirect dialog | Sense of foreboding |
| Doppelgänger | Simile |
| Ellipsis and Elliptical construction | Soliloquy |
| Empathetic characters and how they are created | Story value |
| Epigraph | Subtext |
| Epiphany | Suspension of disbelief |
| Eponymous | Text and Context |
| Flashback | Theme and 6 keys to identifying it |
| Foil | Viewpoint character |
| Foreshadowing | Villain |
| Frame story | Voice |
| Front matter and Back matter | |
| Genre | |
| Hero's journey | |
| How to use and cite quotations in a literary analysis essay | |
| Hubris | |
| Implicit and Explicit | |
| Indirect answer | |
| Internal and External forces of antagonism | |
| Ironic ending | |
| Irony and Dramatic irony | |
| kennings | |
| Loose and Periodic sentence structures | |