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|----------------------------------|---|
| Internal rhyme                   | Rhyme within a line of poetry   |
| Inversion                        | The reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or phrase   |
| Italian sonnet (Petrarchan)      | Fourteen line poem usually written in iambic pentameter with an octave (first eight lines that usually asks a question or poses a problem) then a sestet (last six lines that respond to the question or problem)                       |
| Lyric poem                       | A poem that does not tell a story but expresses the personal feelings or thoughts of a speaker  |
| Metaphor                         | Figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things, in which one thing becomes another thing without the use of the words like or as, than or resembles; metaphors suggest one thing is, are, was or were another thing |
| Metonymy                         | Substituting a word for another word that is closely associated with it   |
| Narrative poem                   | A poem that tells a story   |
| Onomatopoeia                     | The use of a word whose sound imitates or suggests its meaning (bang, tick-tock)  |
| Parallelism (parallel structure) | Repetition of words or phrases that have similar grammatical structures   |
| Personification                  | A specific kind of metaphor in which a nonhuman thing or quality is talked about as if it were human  |
| Plot                             | A series of related events that comprise a story or drama including exposition, rising action, climax, resolution   |
| Protagonist                      | The central character of a story; the one who initiates, propels or drives the action   |
| Repetition                       | Repeats a jingle, phrase, or slogan to make a message memorable   |
| Resolution                       | When the story's problems are all resolved and the story ends (see also denouement)   |
| Rhetorical question              | A question asked for an effect, not actually requiring an answer  |
| Rhyme scheme                     | The pattern of rhyme in a poem that is indicated using letters of the alphabet; a different letter is assigned to each end rhyme  |
| Rising action                    | All the events in the plot that build up to the climax of a story   |
| Round character                  | A character who is like a real person; has many different character traits which sometimes contradict one another   |
| Setting                          | The time and place of a story or play   |
| Simile                           | Figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things using a word such as like, as, resembles, or than  |
| Situational irony                | A type of irony where there is a contrast between what would seem appropriate and what really happens   |
| Slant rhyme                      | A rhyming sound that is not exact   |
| Sonnet                           | Fourteen line poem usually written in iambic pentameter   |
| Static character                 | A character who undergoes through little or no inner change; does not grow or develop   |
| Symbol                           | A person, place, a thing, or an event that stands for itself and for something beyond itself as well (cross=religion, black cat=bad luck, crown=royalty, etc.)  |
| Synecdoche                       | A part is used to represent a whole or a whole is used to represent a part  |
| Theme                            | The point the author is trying to make or the lesson in the story; the central idea or ideas explored by a literary work; themes must be written in complete sentences  |
| Third person limited             | Point of view wherein a narrator observes all thoughts and feelings of only one character in the story  |
| Third person omniscient          | Point of view wherein the story is told by an all-knowing narrator; uses pronouns "he, she, they"   |
| Tone                             | The overall attitude the writer takes toward the audience, a subject or a character in literature (may be dark, light, happy, sad, nostalgic, etc.  |
| Verbal irony                     | A type of irony where a writer or speaker says one thing but really means something completely different  |