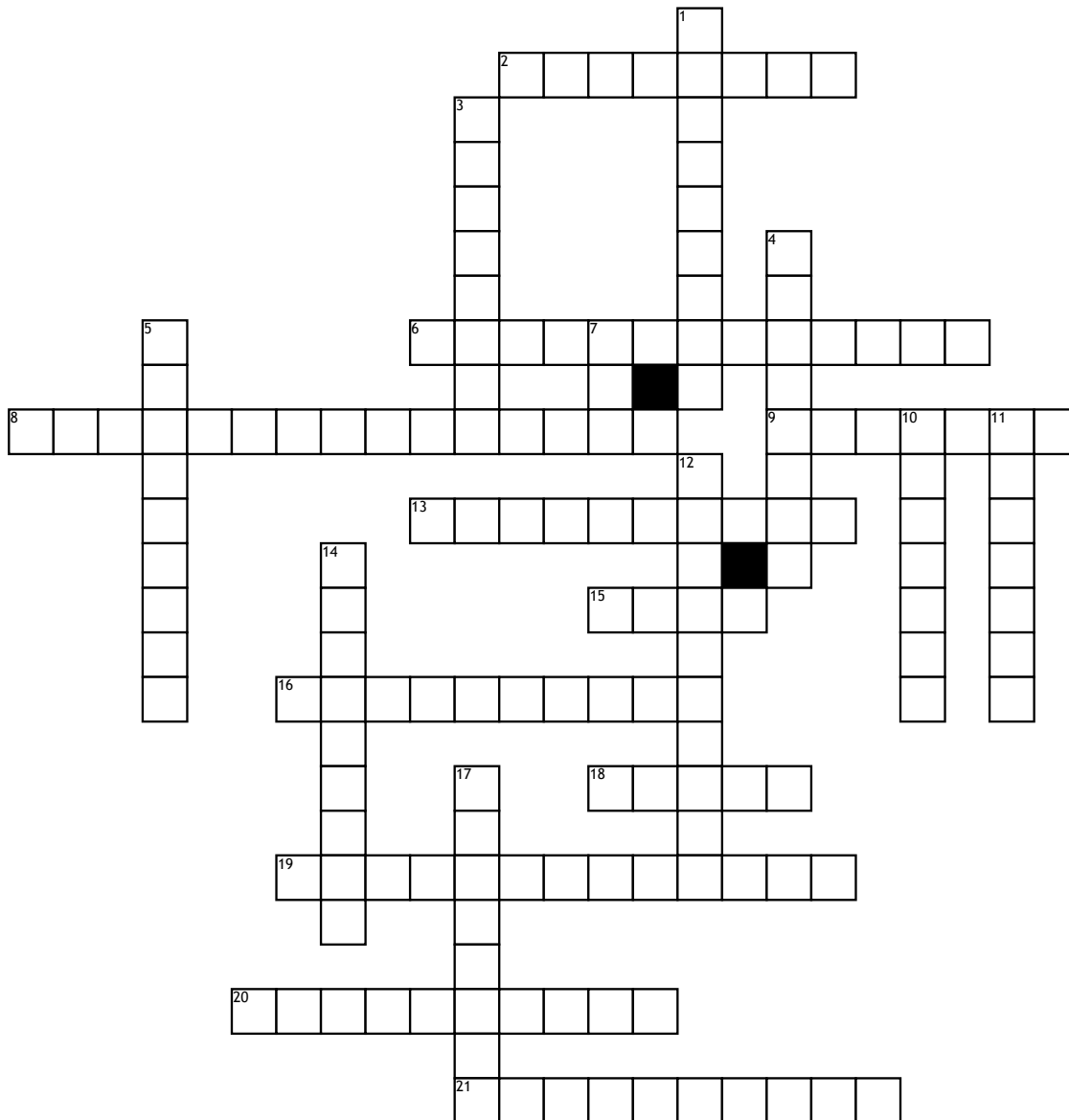


Literary Terms



Across

2. A figure of speech that combines opposite or contradictory terms in a brief phrase. "Jumbo shrimp." "Pretty ugly." "Bitter-sweet"

6. A word or phrase in everyday use in conversation and informal writing but is inappropriate for formal situations.

8. A character who does not change much in the course of a story

9. A style of writing, developed in the nineteenth century, that attempts to depict life accurately without idealizing or romanticizing it. (1870- 1910) Example: Mark Twain's *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

13. Rhetorical opposites. Balancing words, phrases, or ideas that are strongly contrasted, often by means of grammatical structure. Example: Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice. OR Patience is bitter but has a sweet fruit.

15. An atmosphere created by a writer's diction and the details selected.

16. Inversion of the usual, normal, or logical order of the parts of a sentence. Purpose is rhythm or emphasis or euphony. It is a fancy word for INVERSION.

18. A poem of mourning, usually about someone who has died.

19. POLYSYNDETON: A sentence which uses a conjunction with NO commas to separate the items in a series. Instead of X, Y, and Z... Polysyndeton results in X and Y and Z. The stringing together a series of words or phrases with conjunctions, usually to create a strong sense of rhythm.

20. The language spoken by the people who live in a particular locality.

21. The technique—often used in poetry or songs—of having a thought continue from one line to another without punctuation marks. Example: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever:

Down

1. A long speech made by a character in a play while no other characters are on stage.

3. Repetition of a word, phrase, or clause at the beginning of two or more sentences or clauses in a row. This is a deliberate form of repetition and helps make the writer's point more coherent.

4. A poem consisting of four lines, or four lines of a poem that can be considered as a unit.

5. A figure of speech in which a person, place, or thing, is referred to by something closely associated with it. "We requested from the crown support for our petition." The crown is used to represent the monarch.

7. A lyric poem of some length, usually of a serious or meditative nature and having an elevated style and formal

10. A form of understatement in which the positive form is emphasized through the negation of a negative form: "My A+ grade is not bad!"

11. A figure of speech that makes an explicitly comparison between two unlike things, using words such as like, as, than, or resembles.

12. The "end game" of a work of fiction. More than how the plot comes out; suggests the ways in which several plot elements work out toward the end of a text or film.

14. Commas used without conjunction to separate a series of words... "I came, I saw, I conquered." (Julius Caesar)

17. An artistic work that imitates the style of another work; unlike a parody, a pastiche celebrates rather than mocks the work that it imitates.