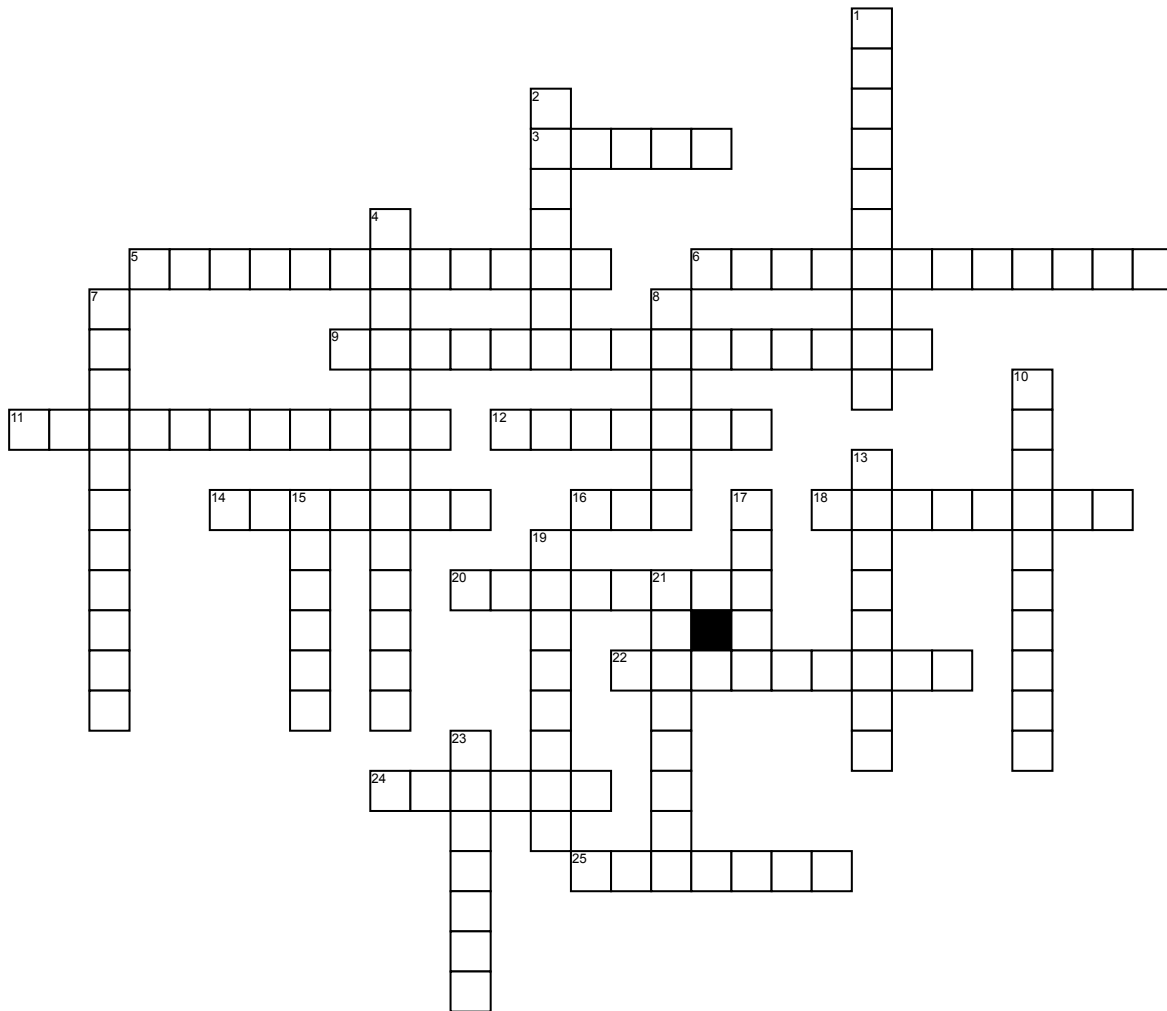


# Terms for Literary Stylistics



## Across

- 3.** Involves the perception or awareness of a discrepancy or incongruity between words and their meanings, or between actions and their results, or between appearance and reality.
- 5.** The formation and use of words to imitate sounds. Used for a special effect.
- 6.** A figure of speech in which the consonants, especially at the beginning of words, or stressed syllables, are repeated. Tends to be used for the achievement of the special effect.
- 9.** The impersonation or embodiment of some quality of abstraction; the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects.
- 11.** A figure of speech in which the part stands for the whole, and thus something else is understood within the thing mentioned.
- 12.** Denotes the vocabulary used by a writer. Poetic diction usually refers to that rather particular kind of language and artificial arrangement employed by many poets
- 14.** An apparently self-contradictory (even absurd) statement which, on closer inspection is found to contain a truth reconciling the conflicting opposites.
- 16.** A lyric poem, usually of some length. Contains an elaborate stanza structure, a marked formality and stateliness in tone and style, and lofty sentiments and thoughts.

- 18.** A figurative device where a word (or several words) is left out in order to achieve more compact expression.

**20.** A brief account of or a story about an individual or an incident.

**22.** A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis.

**24.** Is an object, animate or inanimate, which represents or "stands for" something else.

**25.** A word similar in meaning to another.

## Down

**1.** The most literal and limited meaning of a word, regardless of what one may feel about it or the suggestions and ideas it connotes.

**2.** A vague and general term for an imaginative work, usually in prose.

**4.** The technique of arranging events and information in a narrative in such a way that later events are prepared for or shadowed forth beforehand.

**7.** The suggestion or implication evoked by a word or phrase, over and above what it means or actually denotes. May be personal and individual, or general and universal.

**8.** A figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image.

**10.** The close repetition of identical consonant sounds before and after different vowels.

**13.** A story in verse or prose with a double meaning: a primary or surface meaning; and a secondary or under-the-surface meaning. Closely related to the fable and parable. Can be read on two or more levels.

**15.** In verse or prose, the movement or sense of movement communicated by the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables and by the duration of the syllables.

**17.** The \_\_\_\_\_ of a work is not its subject but rather its central idea, which may be stated directly or indirectly.

**19.** A figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another. A comparison is usually implicit.

**21.** A figure of speech which combines incongruous and apparently contradictory words and meanings for a special effect.

**23.** Is when we identify ourselves, up to a point, with an animate or inanimate object. The experience might even be an involuntary projection of ourselves into an object.