

LIT Terms Review (Part II)

- An exaggerated statement that's not meant to be taken literally by the reader. It is often used for comedic effect and/or emphasis.



- When a related word or phrase is substituted for the actual thing to which it's referring. This device is usually used for poetic or rhetorical effect.

a figure of speech in which the name of one object is substituted for something closely associated with it

Examples:

The *White House* declared that we are at war with Mars.



The *White House* is a [redacted] for the President of the United States.



After leading a rebellion, he seized the *throne*.

The *throne* is a [redacted] for absolute power or kingship.

- An interruption in a narrative that depicts events that have already occurred, either before the present time or before the time at which the narration takes place. This device is often used to give the reader more background information and details about specific characters, events, plot points, and so on.



- A series of words or phrases that all (or almost all) start with the same sound. These sounds are typically consonants to give more stress to that syllable.



- Occurs when there is an (intentional) error in the chronology or timeline of a text. This could be a character who appears in a different time period than when he actually lived, or a technology that appears before it was invented. These are often used for comedic effect.



- When an author makes an indirect reference to a figure, place, event, or idea originating from *outside* the text; many will make reference to previous works of literature or art.



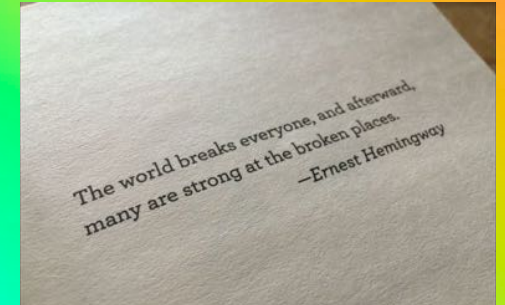
- Happens when an incorrect word is used in place of a word that has a similar sound. This misuse of the word typically results in a statement that is both nonsensical and humorous; as a result, this device is commonly used in comedic writing.



- When an author indirectly hints at—through things such as dialogue, description, or characters' actions—what's to come later on in the story. This device is often used to introduce tension to a narrative.



- When an author inserts a famous quotation, poem, song, or other short passage or text at the beginning of a larger text (e.g., a book, chapter, etc.). This is typically written by a different writer (with credit given) and used as a way to introduce overarching themes or messages in the work.



- A type of monologue that's often used in dramas; it is when a character speaks aloud to himself (and to the audience), thereby revealing his inner thoughts and feelings.



- While *mood* is what the audience is supposed to feel, this is the *writer or narrator's attitude towards a subject*. A good writer will always want the audience to feel the mood they're trying to evoke, but the audience may not always agree with the narrator's attitude towards the subject, especially if the narrator is an unsympathetic character or has viewpoints that differ from those of the reader.



- When ideas, actions, or objects are described in non-literal terms. In short, it's when an author compares one thing to another. The two things being described usually share something in common but are unlike in all other respects.



- An object, idea, character, action, etc., is compared to another thing using the words "as" or "like."



- The plot circles around this person or object, and they are central to solving the conflict of the story. They are often heroic, but they don't have to be.



- Characters that oppose or resist the hero or focus of the story in some way.

