

## LITERARY TERMS



1. <b>Purpose</b>	The author's reason for writing Example: to inform, persuade, entertain, etc.
2. <b>Audience</b>	The people for whom the work is directed Example: age, gender, etc.
3. <b>Style</b>	The specific way an author writes
4. <b>Mood</b>	The atmosphere of the story, the feeling that is created in the reader. Example: gloomy, amused, optimistic
5. <b>Tone</b>	Expresses the writer's attitude toward his/her subject Example: angry, sad, humorous
6. <b>Literal</b>	The actual dictionary meaning

## LITERARY DEVICES

7. <b>Dialogue</b>	Conversation between characters
8. <b>Flashback</b>	An episode from the past that interrupts the story
9. <b>Foreshadowing</b>	Hints, clues to what will happen later in the story
10. <b>Symbolism</b>	Person, place, or thing that suggests meaning beyond its literal sense
11. <b>Allusion</b>	A reference to something famous in literature, history, etc. Example: "Don't be such a Scrooge."
12. <b>Imagery</b>	Very descriptive language using words and phrases that appeal to the five senses. Helps to create a picture in the reader's mind.
13. <b>Irony</b>	Opposite happens from what is expected. Three types: <b>a. Verbal Irony:</b> Contrast between what someone says and what they really mean (sarcasm is verbal irony with attitude) <b>b. Situational Irony:</b> Contrast between what character/reader expects and what actually happens <b>c. Dramatic Irony:</b> Contrast between what a character knows and what the reader/audience knows