**Key Literary Terms:**

* Fricative alliteration – f/c/k repeated sounds
* Plosive alliteration – p/b/d repeated sounds
* Sibilance – s/z repeated sounds
* Assonance – repeated vowel sounds
* Alliteration – repetition of a consonant sound
* Metaphor – saying something is something else (he is a pig)
* Simile – saying something is like something else (he is like a pig)
* Onomatopoeia – sound words (bang/crack/pop)
* Juxtaposition/antithesis – opposite/contrast
* Oxymoron – two words directly contrasting each other – cold heat
* Binary opposites – contrasts
* Raison d’être – reason to live
* Unheimlich – supernatural/unhomely
* Bildungsroman – story about growing up
* Erziehungsroman – story about maturing
* 2 line poetry stanza – couplet
* 3 lines stanza – tercet
* 4 lines stanza – quatrain
* 5 lines stanza – cinquain
* 6 lines stanza – sestet
* 7 lines stanza – septet
* 8 lines stanza – octet
* Authorial intrusion – author interrupts own story
* Nemesis – chief enemy
* Synaesthesia – multiple senses
* Visual – see
* Audible – hear
* Tactile – touch
* Olfactory – smell
* Gustatory – taste
* Stream of consciousness – writing without conscious thought
* Phallocentric/patriarchal/androcentric – male dominated
* Latent – hidden
* Allegory – a story that has a hidden second story
* Archetype – perfect example
* Metonymy – substitute a word to mean something – ‘Westminster said…’ – represents government
* Aphorism – element of truth
* Chiasmus – an inverted and parallel phrase – ‘you can take the girl out of…’
* Euphony – melodic and pleasing sounds
* Cacophony – aggressive sounds
* Connotation – hidden or suggested meaning
* Denotation – what it literally means
* Deus ex machina – introduce a character to solve the story
* Intertextuality – references/links between texts
* Hyperbole – exaggeration
* Personal pronouns – you/we/us
* Imperative verb – to give an order
* Dynamic verb – action you can see happening
* Stative verb – action you can’t see happening (dream/love)
* Concrete noun – object you can touch
* Abstract noun – something you can’t touch (dreams/sleep/love)
* Adjective – describing word
* Comparative – greater/more beautiful
* Superlative – greatest/most beautiful
* Rhetorical question – question which isn’t answered
* Emotive language – language which evokes an emotion
* Paratext – added on but separate to main text
* Coda – end/conclusion
* Periphrasis – use too many words for a simple answer
* Bibliomancy – story inspired by the bible
* Ekphrastic – poem talking about another artwork
* Epithet – an adjective that describes a person – ‘Great Gatsby’
* Negative capability – something you shouldn’t try to solve
* Verisimilitude – appears to be true but isn’t
* Portmanteau – two words that are put together (smog – smoke/fog)
* Diction – refers to an author’s choice of words when describing the events of the story
* Antonyms – words that have a contrasting meaning
* Synonyms – words that have a similar meaning
* Sociolect – a language style that is associated with a particular social group
* Eucastrophe – something appears to be a disaster but changes to positive
* Anastrophe – noun and adjective is exchanged in the sentence (Happy, I am)
* Roman a clef – any story which is about real life which pretends to be fiction
* Pathos – to inspire pity
* Bathos – emotions go from high to low
* Hamartia – tragic flaw
* Anagnorisis – critical discovery
* Catharsis – cleansing of soul/emotions
* Peripeteia – reversal of fortune
* Satire – a form of literature which mocks something
* Semantic field – themed group of words
* Syntax – sentence order
* Lexis – vocabulary
* Exclamatory sentence!
* Interrogative sentence?
* Declarative sentence.
* Conditional sentence – begins with If……
* Fragmented sentence – standalone word or phrase which is not a sentence.
* Determiner – a/an, the, this, those, every, many
* Preposition – after, in, to, on, with.
* First person – I
* Second person – you
* Third person – he/she/they/it
* Foreshadowing – hints at what is to come
* Dramatic irony – when the audience/reader knows something the character doesn’t.
* Petrarchan sonnet – octave/sestet with ABBAABBA CDECDE rhyme scheme.
* Shakespearean sonnet – 3 quatrains and a couplet – ABAB/CDCD/EFEF/GG
* Elegy – sad poem about death of a person/thing
* Anaphora – repetition at the start of a sentence.
* Caesura – pause in the middle of a line (marked by punctuation)
* Meter – describes rhythm in a poem.
* Iambic pentameter – ten syllable lines
* Iambic tetrameter – 8 syllable lines
* Blank verse – no rhyme but a definite meter
* Free verse – no rhyme or meter
* Enjambment – no punctuation at the end of a line
* Anthropomorphism – giving human characteristics to an animal or object
* Zoomorphism – giving animal characteristics to humans
* Pathetic fallacy – weather is used to create a mood
* Personification – animal/object/idea given human qualities.