

Literary Elements		Definition	Example
 Literary Device		Narrative techniques that add texture, energy, and excitement to the narrative, grip the reader's imagination, and convey information.	Such as a flashback or foreshadowing; the terms listed below are only a few examples of literary devices.
1.	Irony	Figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words.	Verbal irony is a tombstone with the words "nothing is written in stone"
2.	Oxymoron	Figure of speech in which opposite or contradictory ideas or terms are combined	Thunderous silence Sweet sorrow Definite maybe
3.	Paradox	true a statement that is seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense and yet is perhaps still true	This statement is false. Deep down, you're really shallow. I can resist anything but temptation.
4.	Allusion	reference to a subject matter such as a place, event, or literary work	Don't be a Scrooge. Chocolate is my Kryptonite.
5.	Repetition	a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable.	"The woods are lovely, dark, and deep, / But I have promises to keep, / And miles to go before I sleep, / And miles to go before I sleep."
 Style		the literary element that describes the ways that the author uses words — the author's word choice, sentence structure, figurative language, and sentence arrangement all work together to establish mood, images, and meaning in the text.	Types: Descriptive, Conversational, Expository, Persuasive, Narrative, etc.
1.	Diction	style of speaking or writing, determined by the choice of words by a speaker or a writer.	Types: Formal, Informal, Slang
2.	Syntax	*Syntax determines how the chosen words are used to form a sentence *Unique syntax in poetry helps differentiate it from prose *Speed and quickness are added to a text by using short phrases, clauses, and sentences. *Long, convoluted sentences are used to slow down the pace of a prose text.	"I heard a car pull up. I went to the window. It was him. My heart raced. My breath stopped." "Neither a borrower nor a lender be." (inverted syntax)
3.	Mood	evokes certain feelings or vibes in readers through words and descriptions, the atmosphere created or emotional setting	The reader's perspective of the topic: My mother's <i>tone</i> affected my <i>mood</i> .
4.	Tone	is an attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience	The writer's perspective of the topic

		Figurative Language/ Imagery	Making writing more descriptive, imaginative, and interesting to read by adding special touches; creating a picture in the reader's mind	Types: Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Symbolism, etc. (The ones listed are only a few examples)
1.	Simile	Comparison using like or as		I am as blind as a bat Trevon is as tall as a giraffe
2.	Metaphor	A comparison of two different things (usually using a "be" verb)		The paintbrush was a magic wand with which he created a miracle.
3.	Hyperbole	Big exaggeration that emphasizes a point; can be ridiculous or funny		Mile-high ice cream cones I've told you a million times...
4.	Personification	Giving something human-like characteristics		The toast jumped out of the toaster; Opportunity Knocked
5.	Idiom	An expression of two or more words that means something other than the literal meaning of the words		Hold your horses Raining cats and dogs We'll cross that bridge when we come to it
6.	Symbolism	Occurs when a word has meaning in and of itself, but is used to represent something else as well		Apples represent education Flags represent patriotism and pride Snakes can be symbolic of evil or slyness
7.	Euphemism	A polite, indirect term that replaces harsh or impolite words		"he Kicked the bucket" replaces "he died"
8.	Sensory Language	Writing that appeals to the five senses, like describing the scent of the ocean or the sound of the birds		"The puppy's nails clicked on the hardwood floor"
		Sound Devices	Sound devices are resources used by poets to convey and reinforce the meaning or experience of poetry through the skillful use of sound. After all, poets are trying to use a concentrated blend of sound and imagery to create an emotional response.	Types of sound devices include the terms listed below, as well as other terms.
1.	Assonance	The repetition of vowel sounds in adjacent words or syllables		Fleet feet sweep by sleeping geese
2.	Consonance	The repetition of the same ending consonant sounds at the ends of lines or in adjacent words		Boat/ night Cool/ soul Blank/ think "He stood on the road and cried"
3.	Onomatopoeia	Naming a thing or an action by imitating the sound associated with it		Buzz, Hiss, Creak, Slam
4.	Alliteration	The repetition of beginning consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables		The wild wooly walrus waits and wonders when we'll walk by