**Review Literary Terms**

**Figurative Language**: Language that has meaning beyond the literal meaning; also known as “figures of speech.”

* **Simile**: comparison of two things using the words “like” or “as,” e.g. “Her smile was as cold as ice.”
* **Metaphor:** comparison of two things essentially different but with some commonalities; does not use “like” or “as,” e.g. “Her smile was ice.”
* **Personification:** human qualities attributed to an animal, object, or idea, e.g. “The wind exhaled.”
* **Hyperbole:** a purposeful exaggeration for emphasis or humor.

**Imagery:** Also called sensory language, describes words or phrases that appeal to the reader’s senses.

**Power Sentence:** Writers often use **syntax, or grammatical sentence structure**, to make their message stick. Power sentences stand out as special because they are consciously crafted.

* **Parallel Structure:**  Julius Ceasar said, “Veni, Vidi, Vici.” Translation, I came, I saw, I conquered. An example from a seventh grade student two years ago: “Comrades were dropped like flies to the ground but we kept running, praying as we ran, dying as we prayed, and screaming as we died.”
* **Rule of three**: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
* **Repetition**: Martin Luther King, Jr.'s speech repeats the phrase "I have a dream" multiple times for effect.
* **Opposites:** Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.

**Alliteration:** The repetition of initial consonant sounds used especially in poetry to emphasize and link words as well as to create pleasing, musical sounds. Example—the fair breeze blew, the white foam flew.

**Allusion:** A reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or work of art to enrich the reading experience by adding meaning

**Flashback:** Interruption of the chronological (time) order to present something that occurred before the beginning of the story.

**Onomatopoeia:** The use of words that imitate sounds. Examples would be hiss, buzz, swish, and crunch.

**Point of View:** Perspective from which the story is told

* **First-person**: narrator is a character in the story; uses “I,” “we,” etc.
* **Third-person**: narrator outside the story; uses “he,” “she,” “they”
* **Third-person limited**: narrator tells only what one character perceives
* **Third-person omniscient**: narrator can see into the minds of all characters.

**Suspense:** A feeling of excitement, curiosity, or expectation about what will happen.

**Symbol:** Person, place, or thing that represents something beyond itself, most often something concrete or tangible that represents an abstract idea.