**Assignment #3: Summer Reading Literary Terms**

Directions: Write the word, definition, and an example from one of the summer reading texts.

1. Allusion- a reference to another work, person or period.
2. Antagonist- the character causing the conflict with the protagonist
3. Characterization- the way the character is revealed to the reader: their appearance, thoughts and interactions.
4. Conflict- the problem that keeps the story going that begs for resolution.
5. Dialogue: characters talking to each other.
6. Dialect: language patterns of a culture.
7. Diction– The author’s choice of words. Whether to use *wept* or *cried* is a question of diction.
8. Extended Metaphor– An extended metaphor is a metaphor that is elaborated on throughout the entire passage or poem.
9. Character Foil- when two characters have similar characteristics that the author uses to reveal truths about the characters or life.
10. Foreshadowing – An event or statement in a narrative that suggests, in miniature, a larger event that comes later.
11. Hyperbole – Exaggeration or deliberate overstatement.
12. Irony- an event that seems contrary to what one expects and is often amusing as a result.
13. Metaphor- A *metaphor* is a comparison or analogy that states one thing is another. *His eyes were burning coals*, or *In the morning, the lake is covered in liquid gold*. It’s a simple point, so keep it straight:
14. Motif- a recurring pattern.
15. Omniscient narrator – This is a third-person narrator who sees, like God, into each character’s mind and understands all the action going on.
16. Paradox – A situation or statement that seems to contradict itself, but on closer inspection, does not.
17. Personification – Giving an inanimate object human qualities or form. The darkness of the forest became the figure of a beautiful, pale skinned woman in night-black clothes.
18. Point of view – The perspective from which the action of a novel (or narrative poem) is presented, whether the action is presented by one character or from different vantage points over the course of the novel.
19. Protagonist – The main character of a novel or play.
20. Setting- the way an author shows the reader the physical environment, time period or the atmospheric situation.
21. Simile- a simile is just like a metaphor but softens the full-out equation of things, often, but not always, by using *like* or *as*. *His eyes were like burning coals,* or *In the morning the lake is covered in what seems to be liquid gold*.
22. Stanza – A group of lines in verse, roughly analogous in function to the paragraph in prose.
23. Symbolism – A device in literature where an object represents an idea.
24. Syntax- *Syntax* refers to the ordering and structuring of the words. Whether to say, *The pizza was smothered in cheese and pepperoni; I devoured it greedily, or Greedily, I devoured the cheese-and-pepperoni-smothered pizza*, is a question of syntax.
25. Tone- the speaker’s attitude toward a situation.