

Keep All Year in your ELA Notebook.

**\*STUDY AND APPLICATION TIPS\***

Read and highlight the key words in each definition.

Make flash cards on index cards or electronically and quiz yourself daily! Make a game out of it!

Begin studying as soon as you get this list and every night leading up to your test and beyond. We will be using these terms **all year** so you need to **KNOW** them.

Identify the examples of the terms in your independent reading time and discuss them with friends, parents, and even your teachers!

Use the terms when you have writing assignments. Specifically in literary response about what you have read.

**LITERARY LINGO LIST 1**

* **Setting**- The time and place of the action in a story
* **Plot-** The sequence of events in a story
  + **Exposition-**The introductory material which gives the setting, creates the tone, presents the characters, and other facts necessary for understanding the story.
  + **Rising Action**-Events that occur leading up to the climax
  + **Climax-**The highest point of interest or suspense in the story;

The point at which the events can go one way or the other

* + **Falling Action**-Events that occur after the climax
  + **Resolution(Denouement)-**The way the story turns out; The final outcome
* **Conflict-**The struggle between opposing forces; the problem in the story.
* **Internal Conflict**-Takes place within the mind of the character; the character struggles to make a decision, take an action or overcome a feeling. (Man versus Self)
* **External Conflict**-The character struggles against some outside force such as another person or nature. (Man versus Man, Man versus Nature, Man versus Society)
* **Character**-A person or animal that takes part in the action of a story
* **Major Character (Protagonist)**-The most important character in the story.
* **Minor Character**-One who takes part in the action but is not the focus of attention.
* **Antagonist**-The character or force that opposes the protagonist.
* **Characterization-**The way the author develops and creates the character
  + **Direct Characterization-**the author states the character’s traits or characteristics directly
  + **Indirect characterization-**the author depends on the reader to draw conclusions about the character’s traits.
* **Theme**-The central message, concern, or purpose in a story.
* **Mood**-The feeling created in the reader by a literary work or passage.

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**LITERARY LINGO LIST 2**

* **Tone-**The author’s attitude toward the subject and the audience.
* **Foreshadowing**- The author’s use of hints or clues to suggest events that will occur later in the story.
* **Irony-**When the outcome of the situation is the opposite of what you expect.
* **Symbolism-**A person, place, or object which suggests a meaning beyond the obvious.
* **Imagery-**Language that appeals to the senses.
* **Flashback-** When the author interrupts the plot of the story to recreate an incident of an earlier time.
* **Analogy-** The comparison of two pairs which have the same relationships.
* **Dialect-**A form of language spoken by people from a particular region.
* **Dialogue-**The conversation between characters that may reveal their traits and advance the action of a narrative.
* **Figurative Language-** Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else you are using figurative language
* **Simile-** A direct comparison between two unlike things using the words like or as.
* **Metaphor**-A comparison between two unlike things without using like or as.
* **Idiom-** An expression that means something other than the meaning of its individual words.
* **Personification-**Giving human characteristics to an animal, object, or idea.
* **Hyperbole**-An exaggerated statement used to emphasize a point.

**Sound Devices**

* **Alliteration-**Repeated consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
* **Onomatopoeia**-Use of words that imitate sounds that brings a description to life.

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**LITERARY LINGO: POINT OF VIEW**

* **Point of View**-The perspective from which the story is told. It is either a narrator outside of the story or a character in the story.
  + **First Person-** Told by a character who is in the story and uses the first person pronouns, I me, my, we. Can tell the reader everything he/she feels, sees, and does in the story.
  + **Second Person**-Told by a narrator who uses the pronoun you; Not Very Common
  + **Third Person-**Told by a narrator using the third person pronouns he, she, they; Relates the inner thoughts and feelings of only one character. The narrator is a character in the story.
  + **Third Person Omniscient**-Told by a narrator using the pronouns he, she, they; however the narrator is outside of the story and knows and tells what each character thinks and feels. Omniscient means all knowing.