

1. **allegory** - Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract ideas and principles are described in terms of characters, figures and events.
2. **alliteration** - a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series.
3. **anadiplosis** - refers to the repetition of a word or words in successive clauses in such a way that the second clause starts with the same word which marks the end of the previous clause.
4. **anagnorisis** - a moment in a plot or story, specifically a tragedy where the main character recognizes or identifies his/her true nature, or that of the other character's true identity, or discovers true nature of his situation, or that of the others, leading to the resolution of the story
5. **anapestic** - poetic device defined as a metrical foot in a line of a poem that contains three syllables wherein the first two syllables are short and unstressed followed by a third syllable that is long and stressed as given in this line "I must **finish my journey alone.**" Here the anapestic foot is marked in bold. Opposite of dactylic
6. **anaphora** - the deliberate repetition of the first part of the sentence in order to achieve an artistic effect
7. **anastrophe** – the writer inverts the words in a sentence, saying or idea. Words are out of order
8. **anthropomorphism** - a technique in which a writer ascribes human traits, ambitions, emotions or entire behavior to animals, non-human beings, natural phenomena or objects.
9. **apostrophe** - sometimes represented by exclamation "O". A writer or a speaker detaches himself from the reality and addresses an imaginary character in his speech.
10. **archetype** - a typical character, an action or a situation that seems to represent such universal patterns of human nature
11. **aside** - a short comment or speech that a character delivers directly to the audience or to himself, while other actors on the stage cannot listen
12. **assonance** – repetition of vowel sounds in words close to one another
13. **bildungsroman** - kind of novel that focuses on the psychological and moral growth of its main character from his or her youth to adulthood
14. **cacophony** - the use of words with sharp, harsh, hissing and unmelodious sounds primarily those of consonants to achieve desired results
15. **caesura** - a rhythmical pause in a poetic line or a sentence. It often occurs in the middle of a line, or sometimes at the beginning and the end, denoted by | |
16. **catastrophe** - the final action that completes the unraveling of the plot in a play
17. **chiasmus** - two or more clauses are balanced against each other by the reversal of their structures in order to produce an artistic effect
18. **conceit** - two vastly different objects are likened together with the help of similes or metaphors
19. **comedy** - a literary genre and a type of dramatic work that is amusing and satirical in its tone, mostly having cheerful ending
20. **consonance** – repetition of consonant sounds in words close to one another
21. **couplet** - having two successive rhyming lines in a verse and has the same meter to form a complete thought
22. **dactylic** - metrical foot or a beat in a line, containing three syllables in which first one is accented followed by second and third unaccented syllables. Opposite of anapestic

23. **deus ex machina** - the circumstance where an implausible concept or a divine character is introduced into a storyline for the purpose of resolving its conflict and procuring an outcome
24. **end rhyme** - when last syllables or words in two or more lines rhyme with each other
25. **enjambment** - In poetry, means moving over from one line to another without a terminating punctuation mark
26. **epilogue** - a chapter at the end of a work of literature which concludes the work
27. **epithet** - descriptive literary device that describes a place, a thing or a person in such a way that it helps in making the characteristics of a person, thing or place more prominent than they actually are. Also, it is known as a by-name or descriptive title
28. **eponym** - name of a legend or real person that writers associate with some other person, object, institution or thing. Such as *The Odyssey* -> Odysseus or Harry Potter
29. **euphemism** - polite, indirect expressions which replace words and phrases considered harsh and impolite or which suggest something unpleasant
30. **euphony** - the use of words and phrases that are distinguished as having a wide range of noteworthy melody or loveliness in the sounds they create
31. **exemplum** - a short tale, narrative, or anecdote used in literary pieces and speeches to explain a doctrine or emphasize a moral point. Generally in the forms of legends, folktales, fables
32. **exode** – concluding part of a Greek drama or an afterpiece comic description in roman drama
33. **fable** - a concise and brief story intended to provide a moral lesson at the end.
34. **foil** - a character that shows qualities that are in contrast with the qualities of another character
35. **forced rhyme** – when a writer sacrifices the flow, length, or logical progression of lines to “force” rhyming words into it
36. **hyperbole** – exaggeration for the sake of emphasis
37. **iambic** – containing iambs, which are a foot containing unaccented and short syllables followed by a long and accented syllable in a single line of a poem
38. **internal rhyme** - lines in which its middle words and its end words rhymes with each other
39. **irony** - words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated
40. **juxtaposition** - two or more ideas, places, characters and their actions are placed side by side in a narrative or a poem for the purpose of developing comparisons and contrasts
41. **litotes** - a figure of speech which employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite expressions
42. **metonymy** - replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated. “England decides to keep check on immigration (England refers to the govt.)”
43. **motif** - an object or idea that repeats itself throughout a literary work
44. **parody** - an imitation of a particular writer, artist or a genre, exaggerating it deliberately to produce a comic effect
45. **peripety** - a sudden change in the course of events, especially in dramatic works
46. **persona** - a voice or an assumed role of a character that represents the thoughts of a writer or a specific person the writer wants to present as his mouthpiece
47. **personification** - a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes

48. **portmanteau** - two or more words are joined together to coin a new word
49. **prologue** - an opening of a story that establishes the setting and gives background details
50. **pun** - a play on words in which a humorous effect is produced by using a word that suggests two or more meanings or by exploiting similar sounding words having different meanings
51. **satire** - a technique employed by writers to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society by using humor, irony, exaggeration or ridicule
52. **spondaic** - A metrical foot, spondee is a beat in a poetic line which consists of two accented syllables (stressed/stressed) or DUM-DUM stress pattern
53. **stream of consciousness** - a method of narration that describes in words the flow of thoughts in the minds of the characters
54. **oxymoron** - a figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect
55. **paradox** - a statement that appears to be self-contradictory or silly but may include latent truth
56. **pathetic fallacy** - attributes human qualities and emotions to inanimate objects of nature
57. **rhetorical shift** - rhetorical shift is a change in linguistic tone that can be signaled by a transition word like "but," "however," or "then."
58. **soliloquy** - expressing a character's thoughts about a certain character or past, present or upcoming event while talking to himself without acknowledging the presence of any other person
59. **stichomythia** - dialogue in which two characters speak alternate lines of verse
60. **symbol** - an object, action, or event representing another to give it an entirely different meaning that is much deeper and more significant
61. **synecdoche** - a part of something represents the whole or it may use a whole to represent a part, ex. The word "sails" refers to a whole ship
62. **tragedy** - kind of drama that presents a serious subject matter about human suffering and corresponding terrible events in a dignified manner
63. **trochaic** – containing trochees, a foot consisting of one long or stressed syllable followed by one short or unstressed syllable.
64. **zeugma** - a figure of speech in which a word, usually a verb or an adjective, applies to more than one noun, blending together grammatically and logically different ideas. Ex. "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears."