

## Dialect Literary Terms TOG Year 3

Types of Writing
<b>Genre:</b> A classification of literature such as fiction, drama, poetry, etc.
<b>Fiction:</b> writing that tells about <i>imaginary</i> characters and events
<b>Non-fiction:</b> writing that tells about <i>real</i> people, places, objects or events
<b>Short Story:</b> a fictional narrative story usually written in prose; often shorter in length and focuses on one event, character, or incident.
<b>Novel:</b> a longer work of fictional prose
<b>Science fiction:</b> a form of fiction where characters and events are often set in the future where science and technology far surpasses the present.
<b>Tragedy:</b> writing that often involves human suffering, including death, in the story
<b>Parable:</b> a short tale that illustrates truth, a belief that appeals to all people of all civilizations
<b>Comedy:</b> a story that is written for humor or irony
<b>Poetry:</b> a type of literary art form where writers use figurative language and other poetic devices to convey their point to the reader
<b>Drama:</b> a type of fiction characterized by performance of actors
<b>Fable:</b> a brief story, usually with animals or mythical characters that teaches a moral lesson
<b>Biography:</b> a form of non-fiction in which the writer tells the life story of another person
<b>Autobiography:</b> a form of non-fiction in which the writer tells their own life story
Parts of a Story
<b>Setting:</b> the time and location of the events in a story
<b>Point of View:</b> the perspective from which the story is told (first person, second person, or third person).
<b>Plot:</b> these are the sequence of events in the story from the beginning until the end.
<b>Conflict:</b> the part of a story that involves a struggle between two opposing forces — usually a protagonist and an antagonist
<b>Climax:</b> a very exciting section of the story where the main conflict is resolved
<b>Resolution:</b> how the story ends, occurring in the falling action of a story's plot
<b>Theme:</b> the central idea of the story which is sometimes abstract (greed, love, coming of age, etc).
<b>Tone:</b> the attitude of the author toward the subject he/she is writing about. This is shown through the words that are used to express how the author feels about the topic.
<b>Mood:</b> the feeling an author creates within his writing which determines how the reader feels about the text while reading
<b>Narrator:</b> the speaker or character who tells the story

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Literary Devices
<b>Allusion:</b> a reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work, or artwork, often used to help make a comparison
<b>Imagery:</b> words used to evoke pictures in the minds of the readers, often using the 5 sense to create a vivid description
<b>Hyperbole:</b> use of extreme exaggeration
<b>Dialogue:</b> words that the characters speak
<b>Symbol(ism):</b> anything that represents something else
<b>Irony:</b> a 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. It may also be a situation that ends quite differently than what is anticipated.
<b>Pun:</b> a humorous play on words
<b>Flashback:</b> part of the story that interrupts the sequence of events in order to relate an earlier incident or set of events
<b>Foreshadowing:</b> when the author uses hints or clues to allude to future events without directly stating that they will happen
<b>Suspense:</b> a literary device used to give the reader a feeling of anticipation that something risky or dangerous is about to happen
<b>Oxymoron:</b> the close placement of words having opposite or near opposite meanings in order to create a unique description
Regarding Characters Within a Story
<b>Characters:</b> the people who move the story along and the reason many readers stay with a story. Often includes a hero and a villain (protagonist & antagonist).
<b>Protagonist:</b> the central character of the story, often considered the “good guy” or “hero”
<b>Antagonist:</b> a character or a group of characters which stand in opposition to the protagonist
<b>Direct Characterization:</b> the writer directly states the character’s traits or characterization
<b>Indirect Characterization:</b> the writer allows the reader to draw his/her conclusions as to what a character is like base on appearances, words, actions and interactions through the story
<b>Static Character:</b> a character who does not undergo a change over the course of a story
<b>Dynamic Character:</b> a character who changes over the course of the story
<b>External Conflict:</b> a problem or struggle between a character and an outside force. Usually character vs. character, character vs. nature or character vs. society.
<b>Internal Conflict:</b> a problem or struggle within a character (character vs. self)

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