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## Literary Devices & Terms

FEAR  
Forget Everything and  
Face E.thing And Rise

It refers to the typical structures used by writers in their works to convey his/her messages in a simple manner to the readers.

\* The different literary devices help readers to appreciate, interpret and analyze a literary work.

### ① Imagery

Represent objects, actions and ideas in such a way appeals to our physical senses. However, this idea is partially correct.

\* It was dark and dim in the forest.  
dark & dim = visual images.

② The children were screaming & shouting in the fields.  
- sense of hearing

③ He whiffed the aroma of brewed coffee.  
whiff & aroma evoke our sense of smell.

④ The fresh and juicy orange is very cold & sweet.  
Juicy & sweet - effect on our sense of taste

\* Romeo & Juliet - Shakespeare

Imagery of light & darkness is repeated many times in Shakespeare - Act I, scene V

To Autumn - John Keats (animal sounds - sense of hearing)

(lamb bleats)

(2)

## Simile

That makes a comparison, showing similarities between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words like or as. ∴ it is a direct comparison.

\* It is used in our daily speech.

John ~~was~~ is as slow as a snail.

\* Our soldiers are as brave as lions

\* Her cheeks are red like a rose

\* He is as funny as a monkey

\* He is as cunning as a fox

\* The water well was as dry as a bone.

## Metaphor

It makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which are some common characteristics. <sup>not directly expressed</sup>

\* resemblance of two contradictory or different objects (we do not use like/as)

\* when you portray a person, place, thing or an action as being something else, even though it is not actually something else. you are speaking metaphorically.

\* my brother is the black sheep of the family

\* my bro was boiling mad.

\* The assignment was a breeze

(daily use)  
night owl  
early bird  
life is a journey

\* Her voice is music to his ears.

\* War is the mother of all battles

\* Her dance is a great poem.

## Personification

The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. "The sky weeps" we are giving the sky the ability to cry, which is a human quality.

\* ~~Look at my~~

\* The wind whispered through dry grass.

\* Time and tide wait for none.

\* The flowers danced in the gentle breeze.

\* The fire swallowed the entire forest.

\* The shadow of the moon danced on the lake.

\*

⑤ Onomatopoeia - which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect

\* The buzzing bee flew away.

\* The sack fell into the river with a splash <sup>bang</sup>

\* He looked at the roaring

\* The sack fell into the river with a splash

The Tempest - shoves

Hark; hark!

Bow-wow.

The watch-dogs bark!

Bow-wow.

Hark, hark! I hear

The strain of strutting chanticleer.

Cry, cock-a-diddle-dow!

~~cock-a-diddle-dow~~

⑥ Alliteration - It is a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series.

\* But a better butter makes a batter better.

\* A big bully beats a baby boy.

## Apostrophe:

(4)

Commonly known as a Punctuation mark,  
It also refer to an exclamatory figure of  
Speech.

\* The definition of apostrophe as a  
literary device is when a speaker breaks off  
from addressing one party and instead  
addresses a third party. This third party  
may be an individual, either present or absent in  
the scene.

\* It can also be an inanimate object, like a  
dagger, or an abstract concept, such as death  
or the sun. Because there is a clear speaker  
and change of addressee, it is most commonly  
found in plays. Sometimes occur in poetry & prose,  
turning away (or)

\* It comes from the Greek "turning back"

\* It was used in Greek drama and works like  
Homer's odyssey.

\* It is usually occurs when the impersonal  
narrator intrudes in the storyline, information or  
commentary. / occurs in works with an omniscient 3<sup>rd</sup> person  
point of view.

\* Popular in 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

\* Punctuation mark it is elision, letters are omitted and sounds are elided.

"I am" I'm "we have" We've, "do not" don't - - -

\* But in literary device evolved to the turning from one addressee to another.

\* It is also found in popular songs & other media.

① "ugh, cell phone, why won't you load my messages?"

② "o holy night! The stars are brightly shining!"

③ "Hold on, my kid's going crazy - Jim, come back here, stop running with scissors."

④ "o"

## ⑧ Hyperbole

It is the use of obvious, deliberate exaggeration. It creates a strong impression and add emphasis. We use hyperbole frequently in everyday language, saying things like

"I'm so hungry I could eat a cow," or  
"we had to wait forever for the bus."

It makes sometimes use simile or metaphors to create the effect of exaggeration, such as  
"He's as strong as an ox."

\* Greek definition "to throw beyond" or exaggeration?

1. "The suitcase weighed a ton".
2. "I'm so angry, I could kill him!"
3. "I've asked you not to do that a thousand times."

### ⑨ Oxymoron / paradox.

An oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two seemingly opposing and contradictory elements are juxtaposed. put close together for contrasting effect often reveal a Paradox.

Greek word oxymoron, oxus → sharp/keen

moros → dull/stupid.

\* Pair of words such as the adjs-noun combinations of a "new classic" or a "big sip" or a noun-verb combination such as "the silence whistles".

1. old news
2. original copy
3. kill with kindness
4. even odds
5. elevated subway

⑩ "I am a deeply superficial person."

⑪ Nothing was stolen. I had an honest thief. - Donald Trump.

## (10) Allegory

An allegory is a work of art, such as a story or painting, in which the characters, images,

⇒ deeper meaning.

⇒ illustrate a moral or spiritual truth or political or historical situation.

The Tortoise & the Hare from Aesop's fables:

From this story, we learn that the strong and steady win the race.

(11) Allusion <sup>an expression designed to call something to mind without mentioning</sup> (to play with or to jest from Latin) used to reference another object outside of the work of lit. The object can be a real or fictional person, event, quote or other work of artistic expression.

⇒ It can be shorthand for adding emotion or significance to a passage by drawing on the reader's prior associations with the object.

⇒ does not play with humour, jokes do ~~do~~ indeed allude to recent events or famous people.

⇒ The original source material in the sense that they use the reference for new purposes.



## ⑫ Irony: (Greek Eiron)

It is a contrast or incongruity between expectation for a situation and what is reality.

→ It can also be a difference between what might be expected to happen and what actually occurs.

⇒ Definition of irony can further be divided into three main types;

① Verbal, dramatic and situational.

(eg) She cites "rain on your wedding day"  
"a traffic jam when you're already late"

Verbal irony - takes place when the speaker says something in sharp contrast to his or her actual meaning. "as soft as sandpaper" or "as warm as ice".

Dramatic irony when the audience has more information than one or more characters in a work of lit.  
(for eg) in Shakespeare's Othello, the audience is aware that Othello's best friend.

## ⑬ Metonymy

Something is called by a new name that is related in meaning to the original thing or concept. For eg) It's common practice to refer to celebrity life and culture in the United States as "Hollywood". - can act as a metonymy.

for celebrity culture.

- \* The big house - refers to prison.
- \* The pen - can refer to prison or to the act of writing.

✧ The clown - a loyal person

"There are hungry mouths to feed"

The mouth stand in for the hungry people.

old Eng. epic poem Beowulf - ocean-keel,

wave swimmer, sea-cloth, flood-timbers.