

analysis of not just what a text means but how that meaning comes about

section of plot which details the fallout of the turning point, conflict is resolved

a contemplative poem, usually for someone who has died

section of plot after an inciting incident as conflict/complications begin to build

traditionally love poems; types include Italian, Petrarchan, and Shakespearean

verbal expression of a sensory experience which appeals to any of the senses

simile, metaphor, personification, analogy, hyperbole, paradox, irony

iambic, pentameter, tetrameter, blank verse, feet, rhythm

the feeling the reader experiences as a result of the speaker's attitude

the musical quality of poetry, sometimes created with alliteration or onomatopoeia

simple, complex, cumulative, periodic, inverted, enjambment

a reflection of the speaker's attitude towards the subject of the work

short poem expressing the personal thoughts/feelings of a first-person speaker

the conscious arrangement of words into phrases, clauses, and sentences

word choices that an author carefully makes to convey precise meanings

denotation, connotation, formal, informal, slang, colloquial, abstract, concrete

section of plot in which balance is restored to the world, a final resolution

form of poetry used to meditate on or address a single object or condition

interpretation of text based on its details and the larger ideas suggested by them

a regular pattern of rhythm followed by the lines of structured poems

taking note of what you read and what you think about it, then asking questions

marking on the page words or phrases that strike, confuse, thrill, or engage you

free verse, internal, end, eye, near, quatrain, couplets, scheme

not literal in meaning, explains or expands on an idea through comparison

section of plot which provides background information about characters/setting.

section of plot when the emotional tension reaches its peak, a turning point

speaker is often naive, mentally ill, biased, corrupt, or downright immoral

the way a text raises or a question or explores of an issue while telling a story

a monologue in which a character is alone on stage, revealing thoughts/emotions

exhibit a range of emotions, resemble real people, change throughout the story

represent stereotypes (e.g. absent-minded professor, town drunk), often comic

explicit description a character's background, motivation, temperament, etc.

objects, places, events, even characters that carry more than literal meaning

a contrasting character who allows the protagonist to stand out more directly

the moment when a character suddenly realizes something significant about life

a recurring pattern of images, events, or a literary technique

the manners, mores, customs, rituals, and codes of conduct present in a work

can be questions; always more than one; not a moral; sometimes contradictory

embody only one or two traits, provide background for the protagonist's actions

when used, readers have access to what all characters are thinking/feeling

the effect when information is clear to the audience but not to other characters

a coming-of-age story which chronicles growth from innocence to experience

repeated use of similar grammatical structures for the purpose of emphasis

introducing a story using another story (e.g. from Walton to Victor to creature)

the green light at the end of Daisy's dock; Yorrick's skull; the river in Siddhartha

a work's setting that has its own political, economic, or social upheavals

recounts thoughts, impression, feelings without the filters of causality or logic

use of a character's own actions, language, or thoughts to reveal that character