Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

The following is a list of terms that you will need to keep throughout the year. You will be tested on these terms regularly and you will need to refer to them often. We will fill in the blanks together during class discussion.

**Literary Terms For Fiction**

Allusion – a reference in literature to a **Well Known** person, place, thing or event.

Antagonist - the character working **Against** the **Protagonist** or hero.

Author – the person who actually **Wrote** the story.

Direct Characterization – the **Author** tells us about the character, and you can actually **Point To** the descriptions in the text.

Indirect Characterization – the author lets the character **Reveal** himself through what he says, **Does**, or thinks in the story.

Chronological Order – events are told in the order in which they actually happened

Climax - the **High** point of action in a story; the **Turning** point of the story.

Conflict - the **Struggle** of opposing forces, usually in a short story. There are five universally recognized in literature.

* External Conflict – something to be faced **Outside** of the character, like a dragon or an overbearing parent.
* Internal Conflict – Something that stems from an **Internal** issue, such as jealousy, loss of identity, or overconfidence.

Denouement - the **End** of a story, or what happens after the **Climax**.

Dialogue - any written **Conversation** between two or more speakers.

Foreshadowing – **Hints** and **Clues** of things to come.

Mood - The way the reader **Feels** when reading a story.

Motivation – the **Reason** or **Reasons** for doing something

Narrator - The person **Telling** the story. This is not always the same person as the author.

Personification – a special kind of metaphor in which **Human** qualities are given to a **Non Human** subject.

Plot - series of **Events** that make up a story. The plot will include setting, an opening incident, **Rising Action**, a climax and a **Denouement** (falling action).

Point of View - vantage point from which the writer tells the story. There are three points of view:

* **First Person** - when the narrator is a character in the story who can reveal personal thoughts and feelings. Pronouns used: **I**, **Me, My, We.**
* **Third Person** - when the story is told through the eyes of someone other than a character and the narrator reports only what is seen or heard. Pronouns used: **He, She, They, His, Hers, Theirs**.
* **Omniscient** - the author uses the **Third** person however he is also able to tell what is "going on" in the characters' **Mind**.

Protagonist - the **Main Character** or hero in a story.

Setting - the **Time** and **Place** of a story.

Symbol – a person, a place, a thing, or an event that **Stands For** itself and for something beyond itself as well. A visible representation of something invisible. The lion is a *symbol* of courage.

Theme - the **Main Idea**, message, or **Moral** of a story.

Tone – the **Attitude** a writer takes toward the audience, a subject, or a character.