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POPULAR LITERARY DEVICES

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- Ad Hominem** Personal attack
- Allegory** A character, place or event is used to deliver a broader message about world issues.
- Allusion** Expression called to mind without making it explicitly.
- Anachronism** Belonging to another time.
- Analogy** Comparison between one thing and another.
- Anaphora** Use of anaphora word to avoid repetition e.g. she, he, him, one.
- Antagonist** The person in the story opposite the protagonist.
- Antimetabole** Repeating a word in which a similar line is repeated in reverse order.
- Aphorism** Concise, laconic ~~lines~~ and clear general truth or principle. (General truth)
- Apostrophe** /
- Archetype** Very typical example of a certain person or thing.
- Assonance** Resemblance in the sound of words, syllables between their vowels or between their consonants.
- Cacophony** Harsh discordant mixture of sounds.
- Caricature** Exaggerated drawn characters to create comic or grotesque effect.
- Characterization** Representation of persons in narrative and dramatic works of art.
- Climax** Pivotal moment.
- Comparison** contrast.
- Connotation** Feelings invoked by the words.
- Denotation** Literal and primary meaning of the word.
- Dialect** Language particular to a group.
- Diction** Words in speech.
- Discourse** Spoken communication.
- Double Entendre** Words open to two interpretations.
- Adage** Short statement expressing the general truth.
- Alliteration** To repeat
- Ambiguity** To seem understandable or lying two ways.
- Anagram** words formed by rearranging the letters of another.
- Anapest** consisting of two short or unstressed syllables followed by a long and stressed syllable.
- Anecdote** Story of a person.
- Antecedent** Expression that gives its meaning to the perform. Eg: John as the author of "Hills"
- Antithesis** /
- Asiopesis** Figure of speech where the sentence is deliberately broken off. "Get out, or else..."
- Archaism** Very old
- Argument** model
- Biography** /
- Cadence** The modulation of voice.
- Catharsis** Releasing strong and repressed emotion.
- Cliché** A phrase or opinion that is over used.
- Colloquialism** language used in familiar and informal conversation.
- Conflict** /
- Consonance** Recurrence of similar sounding consonants. The furry followed free.
- Deus Ex Machina** Device in which an unsolved problem is suddenly resolved.
- Dialogue** /
- Didacticism** The emphasis of an idea through different forms.
- Doppelgänger** Non-biologically looks-alike of a living person.
- Ellipsis** A set of dots.

Epiphany Sudden realization

Essay

Eulogy A speech that praises someone or something highly, especially to someone who has just died.

Evidence

Fable Fable may with animal characters.

Flash Forward

Foreshadowing

Haiku Japanese poem of seventeen syllables.

Hubris Excessive pride and self-confidence.

Hyperbole Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken seriously.

Imagery

Inference A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.

Internal Rhyme Rhyme in the same line, comes when rhythm in a single line.

Jargon Special words or expressions used by profession that are difficult to understand.

Limerick A humorous five-line poem.

Logos

Memoir A historical account or biography written from personal knowledge.

Meter Stressed and unstressed syllable pattern in a verse.

Motif Repeated literary technique consist of repeating elements.

Nemesis downfall. An inescapable agent of someone's downfall.

Ode An elaborated structured poem praising or glorifying an event or individual.

Oxymoron Contradictory terms.

Parable A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson.

Parallelism e.g.: I like singing, kayaking and dancing.

Parody Imitation with deliberate exaggeration.

Pathos A quality that stirs up emotions of pity, sympathy and sorrow.

Persona Aspect of someone's character that is presented to or perceived by others.

Plot Literary device which where is awarded and villainess is punished.

Poetic Justice

Portmanteau Linguistic blend of words e.g.: smog; smoke and fog.

Prose Written or spoken language in ordinary form of usual.

Pun

Repetition

Rhyme

Sarcasm

Simile

Sonnet A poem that has 14 lines.

Superlative To describe something in the highest degree: best, finest.

Symbolism

Synesthesia To perceive something that stimulate multiple senses.

Tautology The saying of same thing over in different words.

Epitaph A phrase or form of words written in memory of a person who has died.

Ethos Create word meaning character.

Euphemism A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one that is harsh or unpleasant.

Exposition Seeks to explain.

Fallacy Use of invalid or faulty reasoning.

Foil A character to contrast the quality of another to highlight the quality of another.

Genre A style or

Half Rhyme A rhythm in which the stressed syllables of ending components match.

Hyperbaton An inversion of words the normal order. This must see!

Idiom A group of words established to have a meaning not deducible from individual words.

Induction An allusive or oblique remark or hint.

Innuendo An allusive or oblique remark or hint.

Irony An intention or attitude opposite to what which is ostensibly stated.

Juxtaposition Placing two elements together to compare and contrast.

Line Break The termination of the line in the poem, and the beginning of the new line.

Meiosis Minimizes the importance of something through euphemism.

Metaphor

Mood

Narrative

Non Sequitur Includes something that does not follow the fundamental progress of words that mimicking mimicry, the wrong described thing, small.

Onomatopoeia Words that imitate sounds, the wrong described thing, small.

Palindrome A line, verse, reading the same backwards as forward.

Paradox

Parataxis The placing together sentences without a conjunctive words. I love - I leave - I cry.

Pathetic Fallacy Attributing human emotions to things found in nature not human.

Pentameter

Personification

Poem

Point of View Informer in biased or misleading manner to promote a political cause.

Propaganda

Protagonist An irrelevant topic introduced to divert the attention of listeners.

Red Herring

Rhetoric

Rhythm

Satire

Soliloquy A device to reveal the innermost thoughts.

Style

Syllogism A device containing a major premise and a minor premise.

Synecdoche Part for the whole and the whole for the part.

Syntax

Theme

Thesis

Tragedy

Tragic Flaw

Utopia

Tone

Tragicomedy

Transition

Verisimilitude

Euphemism - A mild and indirect word or expression that substitutes for one considered too harsh when referred to something unpleasant.

Hyperbaton: An inverse of normal order of words.

Portmanteau: Linguistic blend of words.

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Pathetic fallacy:
Clouds seem sullen.

Onomatopoeia -

The formation of a word by the imitation of a sound by its referent.

Modality: How certain is the writer or the author towards the matter.

Paralinguistic - Aspects of spoken communication that does not involve words. eg: Body language, gestures, facial expression etc.

Homophone - each of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meaning.

Antinomy - A contradiction between two statements that seem equally reasonable.

Hyperbata: Text having not a code.

Or text expressed in a different form.

Semantic field - lexical set of words grouped together to a general subject.