**Literary Terms**

**Allegory**: is a form of narrative in which people, places and happenings have hidden or symbolic meaning.  
*Example*: *Animal Farm* by George Orwell is a book in which a farm governed by animals stands to represent the communist regime of Stalin in Russia before the Second World War.

**Allusions**: A reference to another literary work or piece of art that the reader should understand in order to make connections.  
*Example*: “I was surprised his nose did not grow like Pinocchio’s after he told that lie.” This refers to the story of Pinocchio where his nose grew whenever he told a lie. It is a reference from *The Adventures of Pinocchio*, written by Carlo Collodi.

**Flashback**: is a literary device that allows writers to show their audience specific events that happened before the current action of the story.

**Genre**: is a category system that literature falls into based on specific conventions that develop to characterize the differences.  
*Example*: Western, Romance, Science Fiction.

**Irony**: can be verbal, situational, sarcastic, or dramatic. This is when the meaning, situation or action is one thing but means something different.  
*Example*: “The name of Britain's biggest dog is Tiny.”

**Satire**: is a type of literary device where an author ridicules specific people, groups, or some aspect of society.

**Setting**: is where the story takes place.  
*Example*: New York City

**Symbol**: is a concrete or physical object that represents an abstract concept.  
*Example*: A flag represents freedom.

**Theme**: is an abstraction that represents the central idea of the story.  
*Example*: Greed, Jealousy, Sadness.

**Narrator**: tells the story either in the first, second, or third person point of view.

**Climax**: is the most exciting part of a story where all the main conflicts come together.

**Foreshadowing**: is when the author hints at actions that will occur in the future.

**Metaphor**: is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things.  
*Example*: Time, you thief!

**Onomatopoeia**: words that describe a sound that an object makes.  
*Example*: The snake hissed.

**Personification**: is when the authors give human traits to animals or a lifeless object.  
*Example*: The water sang ‘splish splash.’

**Imagery**: is a writer’s vivid description that helps readers visualize.