antagonist- opposes the main character
antihero- a central character in a story, movie, or drama who lacks conventional heroic attributes
exposition-rising action-climax-falling action-resolution
conflict-the struggle between opposing forces
types of conflict:
A. man vs. man
B. man vs. self
C. man vs. nature
D. man vs. society
connotation- an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning
ex. Osama Bin Laden… associate him with terrorism
denotation- literal meaning
crisis- “crisis mode” when things go badly
falling action- usually when things fall back into place
resolution- when the crisis is resolved
exposition- introduction to characters
fiction- made up
non-fiction- true
figurative language- ex. simile, metaphor, etc…
flashback- looking back into past
flash forward- looking towards the future
foreshadowing- “clues” in a story
genre- specific type of music, film, or writing
gothic fiction- type of fiction; scary situation; haunted houses…. can change the characters, usually in a negative way
imagery- five senses “paint a picture” for the reader
initiation story- short story when (usually a young child) learns a life lesson
in media res- “in the middle of things” uses flashbacks to understand how the character got where they are in the story currently ie. ‘The Hangover’
irony- what is expected to happen does not happen ie. the pizza maker hates pizza
literary criticism- when people write a/b literature, studies it; gives their opinion
metaphor- figure of speech where two things are being compared
narrative poem- person who tells a story
1st person- I, me, we, us
2nd person- you, your
3rd person- he, she, they, it
onomatopoeia- word that sounds like what it does
pastorical literature- set in the past and sometimes borrows true characteristics of the time period in which it is set
personification- when something non-human is given human traits ie. death took her
plot- main events
plot summary- tells what happened
point of view- perspective