**Grade 9 Literary Terms**

**Short Stories Terms**

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| **Term** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| Antagonist/ Protagonist | Please tell me you already know these…… |  |
| Climax | In a plot, the climax is usually the highest point of emotional intensity for the protagonist.  |  |
| Conflict | A literary element that involves the struggle between two opposing forces. There are four main types Character vs Character/ Character vs Self/ Character vs. Supernatural/ Character vs. Nature |  |
| Denouement | Denouement is the set of events that occur after the climax of the plot bringing about resolution for the characters.  |  |
| Dynamic character | A dynamic character changes as a result of the events of the story. |  |
| Falling action | After the climax in a plot comes the falling action.  Literally, the action that is of less emotional intensity to the protagonist.  |  |
| First person POV | This narrative style is characterized by the use of the pronoun “I”.  By definition, this perspective is one person’s opinion of events and is not, therefore, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| Flat character | A flat character is one dimensional | Benvolio in Romeo and Juliet |
| Indirect characterizationVs Direct | With this form of characterization the reader forms a conclusion about what a character’s traits are because of his/her behaviour, appearance, or speech.  |  |
| Third Person Limited Omniscient POV | A story told in third person that reveals one character’s thoughts, feelings, and actions: this is a limited omniscient point of view |  |
| Omniscient POV | This narrative voice is all-seeing and all-knowing.  For example, this narrator might review the thoughts and motivations of many characters. |  |
| Round Character | A character that is multidimensional revealing contradiction and complexities within their character.  | The character Four in *Divergent* |
| Static character | This type of character—whether round or flat—does not change throughout the narrative. |  |
| Third person POV | Third person point of view does not use the pronouns “I” or “you”.  In fiction, this is the voice of a character who stands outside the events of the narrative.  |  |
| Symbols | An object, number, color or image that is used to represent something else.  |  |

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| Verbal Irony |  |  |
| Dramatic Irony |  |  |
| Situational Irony |  |  |

Additional terms found in the short stories we studied.

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| Extended metaphor | A metaphor is an imaginative comparison  that does not use like or as.  An extended metaphor is developed, throughout an entire poem or section of prose |  |
| Figurative language | Figurative language is any imaginative comparison, such as a metaphor, simile, or personification |  |
| Imagery | The set of mental pictures formed in the reader’s mind.  Imagery can evoke any one or more of the five senses. |  |

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| Allusion | A reference to a well-known literary work or character |  |