

Literary Devices

1. **Alliteration:** repetition of sound in the first syllables or nearby words. (sound of the surf, the hanging head, horrible history, pounding on pavement)
 2. **Allusion:** a reference in a literary work to a person, place, or thing in history or another work of literature. Allusions are often indirect or brief references to well-known characters or events. Allusions are often used to summarize broad, complex ideas or emotions in one quick, powerful image. (For example, to communicate the idea of self-sacrifice one may refer to Jesus, as part of Jesus' story portrays him dying on the cross in order to save mankind.)
 3. **Hyperbole:** deliberate (and usually ridiculous) exaggeration to create an effect.
 4. **Irony:** when something is the opposite of what you would expect (having 1000 spoons when you only need 1 fork; sarcasm)
 5. **Juxtaposition:** shows a deliberate contrast between two things to create a deliberate effect (hot/cold, beautiful/ugly)
 6. **Metaphor:** shows a comparison by stating that something is the same as something else (her heart was stone) or by implying a comparison (her stone heart). The comparison is NOT always directly stated.
 7. **Motif:** a recurring object, concept, or structure in a work of literature. A motif may also be two contrasting elements in a work, such as good and evil. A rose's thorns may be symbolic, but if that symbol is repeated throughout the story and helps to indicate a main theme or idea, it becomes a motif.
 8. **Personification:** giving something nonhuman human characteristics (the flowers dance, the sun smiles, memories stand)
 9. **Simile:** shows a comparison usually using like or as (her heart is like stone). Shows similarity without claiming things are exactly the same.
 10. **Symbol:** a symbol is something that stands for or represents another object or idea. (a dove = peace; a heart = love)
 11. **Theme:** a main idea or point that becomes clear after reading an entire literary work (love conquers all, friends will betray you). There may be several within a story.
1. We all ignored the elephant in the room.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 2. Julia's heart sings as she watches her boyfriend step off the airplane.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 3. He was a Judas to his friends.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 4. The lines of the road stretched out forward into infinity.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 5. The panicked crowd rushed forward like a flood of chaos
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 6. The memories stood before her in vivid color.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 7. The sirens sang their vicious song as I stared at the tempting display of chocolate.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 8. His presence at the funeral was an anchor, keeping me steady.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 9. As her breath hung in the icy air, her skin burned at the touch of his hand on hers.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 10. The dropped beaker was bound to smash beautifully.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:

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12. Thanks a lot for stretching out my favorite shirt.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
11. The dying soldier lay in the mud as he watched the American flag fall.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
12. "All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances; And one man in his time plays many parts"
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
13. Throughout a story there was a candle in a dark room, storm clouds in the sky, a ray of sunshine between the clouds, and a light at the end of a tunnel. This imagery is a _____ throughout the story and helped to identify a main point in the story.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 - Based on this literary device, what is the theme of this story?
14. She unexpectedly died of old age during the zombie apocalypse.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
15. Love survives death.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
16. Harry Potter loses his parents at age one, is abandoned by Sirius when he chases after Peter for revenge, is unloved by the relatives who care for him, and eventually loses Sirius again to the veil. These examples are a _____ within the story.
 - Literary device:
 - Why you think it's that:
 - What it emphasizes:
 - Based on this literary device, what is the theme of this story?