

AP Lit Study List

(reformatted from *Houston ISD*)

Terms

allegory	story or poem in which characters, settings, and events stand for other people or events or for abstract ideas or qualities; i.e. Animal Farm, Dante's Inferno, Lord of the Flies
alliteration	repetition of the same or similar consonant sounds in words that are close together; i.e. "When the two youths turned with the flag they saw that much of the regiment had crumbled away, and the dejected remnant was coming slowly back." –Stephen Crane (Note how regiment and remnant are being used; the regiment is gone, a remnant remains...)
allusion	reference to someone or something that is known from history, literature, religion, politics, sports, science, or another branch of culture. An indirect reference to something (usually from literature, etc.)
ambiguity	deliberately suggesting two or more different, and sometimes conflicting, meanings in a work. An event or situation that may be interpreted in more than one way- - this is done on purpose by the author; when it is not done on purpose, it is vagueness, and detracts from the work.
analogy	comparison made between two things to show how they are alike
anaphora	repetition of a word, phrase, or clause at the beginning of two or more sentences in a row. This is a deliberate form of repetition and helps make the writer's point more coherent
anastrophe	inversion of the usual, normal, or logical order of the parts of a sentence. Purpose is rhythm or emphasis or euphony. It is a fancy word for inversion
anecdote	brief story, told to illustrate a point or serve as an example of something, often shows character of an individual
antagonist	opponent who struggles against or blocks the hero, or protagonist, in a story
antimetabole	repetition of words in successive clauses in reverse grammatical order
antithesis	balancing words, phrases, or ideas that are strongly contrasted, often by means of grammatical structure
antihero	central character who lacks all the qualities traditionally associated with heroes. may lack courage, grace, intelligence, or moral scruples
anthropomorphism	attributing human characteristics to an animal or inanimate object (Personification)
aphorism	brief, cleverly worded statement that makes a wise observation about life, or of a principle or accepted general truth. Also called maxim, epigram
apostrophe	calling out to an imaginary, dead, or absent person, or to a place or thing, or a personified abstract idea. If the character is asking a god or goddess for inspiration it is called an invocation

apposition	placing in immediately succeeding order of two or more coordinate elements, the latter of which is an explanation, qualification, or modification of the first (often set off by a colon). Paine: “These are the times that try men’s souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it Now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.”
assonance	the repetition of similar vowel sounds followed by different consonant sounds especially in words that are together
asyndeton	commas used without conjunction to separate a series of words, thus emphasizing the parts equally: instead of X, Y, and Z... the writer uses X,Y,Z.... see polysyndeton.
balance	constructing a sentence so that both halves are about the same length and importance. Sentences can be unbalanced to serve a special effect as well
characterization	the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character
— indirect	the author reveals to the reader what the character is like by describing how the character looks and dresses, by letting the reader hear what the character says, by revealing the character’s private thoughts and feelings, by revealing the characters effect on other people (showing how other characters feel or behave toward the character), or by showing the character in action. Common in modern literature
— direct	the author tells us directly what the character is like: sneaky, generous, mean to pets and so on. Romantic style literature relied more heavily on this form
— static	character who does not change much in the course of a story
— dynamic	one who changes in some important way as a result of the story’s action
— flat	has only one or two personality traits. They are one dimensional, like a piece of cardboard. They can be summed up in one phrase
— round	has more dimensions to their personalities—they are complex, just a real people are
chiasmus	in poetry, a type of rhetorical balance in which the second part is syntactically balanced against the first, but with the parts reversed. Coleridge: “Flowers are lovely, love is flowerlike.” In prose this is called antimetabole
cliche	is a word or phrase, often a figure of speech, that has become lifeless because of overuse. Avoid clichés like the plague. (That cliché is intended.)
colloquialism	a word or phrase in everyday use in conversation and informal writing but is inappropriate for formal situations. Example: “He’s out of his head if he thinks I’m gonna go for such a stupid idea.
comedy	in general, a story that ends with a happy resolution of the conflicts faced by the main character or characters
conceit	an elaborate metaphor that compares two things that are startlingly different. Often an extended metaphor
confessional poetry	a twentieth century term used to describe poetry that uses intimate material from the poet’s life
conflict	the struggle between opposing forces or characters in a story

— external	conflicts can exist between two people, between a person and nature or a machine or between a person a whole society
— internal	a conflict can be internal, involving opposing forces within a person's mind
connotation	the associations and emotional overtones that have become attached to a word or phrase, in addition to its strict dictionary definition
couplet	two consecutive rhyming lines of poetry
dialect	a way of speaking that is characteristic of a certain social group or of the inhabitants of a certain geographical area
diction	a speaker or writer's choice of words
didactic	form of fiction or nonfiction that teaches a specific lesson or moral or provides a model of correct behavior or thinking
elegy	a poem of mourning, usually about someone who has died. A Eulogy is great praise or commendation, a laudatory speech, often about someone who has died
epanalepsis	device of repetition in which the same expression (single word or phrase) is repeated both at the beginning and at the end of the line, clause, or sentence. Voltaire: "Common sense is not so common."
epic	a long narrative poem, written in heightened language , which recounts the deeds of a heroic character who embodies the values of a particular society
epigraph	a quotation or aphorism at the beginning of a literary work suggest of the theme
epistrophe	device of repetition in which the same expression (single word or phrase) is repeated at the end of two or more lines, clauses, or sentences (it is the opposite of anaphora)
epithet	an adjective or adjective phrase applied to a person or thing that is frequently used to emphasize a characteristic quality. "Father of our country" and "the great Emancipator" are examples. A Homeric epithet is a compound adjective used with a person or thing: "swift-footed Achilles"; "rosy-fingered dawn."
essay	a short piece of nonfiction prose in which the writer discusses some aspect of a subject
— argumentation	one of the four forms of discourse which uses logic, ethics, and emotional appeals (logos, ethos, pathos) to develop an effective means to convince the reader to think or act in a certain way
—— persuasion	relies more on emotional appeals than on facts
—— argument	form of persuasion that appeals to reason instead of emotion to convince an audience to think or act in a certain way
—— casual relationship	form of argumentation in which the writer claims that one thing results from another, often used as part of a logical argument.
— description	a form of discourse that uses language to create a mood or emotion
— exposition	one of the four major forms of discourse, in which something is explained or "set forth."
— narrative	the form of discourse that tells about a series of events

explication	act of interpreting or discovering the meaning of a text, usually involves close reading and special attention to figurative language
fable	a very short story told in prose or poetry that teaches a practical lesson about how to succeed in life
farce	a type of comedy in which ridiculous and often stereotyped characters are involved in silly, far-fetched situations
figurative language	words which are inaccurate if interpreted literally, but are used to describe. Similes and metaphors are common forms
flashback	a scene that interrupts the normal chronological sequence of events in a story to depict something that happened at an earlier time
foil	a character who acts as contrast to another character. Often a funny side kick to the dashing hero, or a villain contrasting the hero
foreshadowing	the use of hints and clues to suggest what will happen later in a plot
free verse	poetry that does not conform to a regular meter or rhyme scheme
hyperbole	a figure of speech that uses an incredible exaggeration or overstatement, for effect. "If I told you once, I've told you a million times...."
hypotactic	sentence marked by the use of connecting words between clauses or sentences, explicitly showing the logical or other relationships between them. (Use of such syntactic subordination of just one clause to another is known as hypotaxis). I am tired because it is hot
imagery	the use of language to evoke a picture or a concrete sensation of a person , a thing, a place, or an experience.
inversion	the reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or phrase
irony	a discrepancy between appearances and reality
— verbal	occurs when someone says one thing but really means something else
— situational	takes place when there is a discrepancy between what is expected to happen, or what would be appropriate to happen, and what really does happen
— dramatic	is so called because it is often used on stage. A character in the play or story thinks one thing is true, but the audience or reader knows better
juxtaposition	poetic and rhetorical device in which normally unassociated ideas, words, or phrases are placed next to one another, creating an effect of surprise and wit. Ezra Pound: "The apparition of these faces in the crowd;/ Petals on a wet, black bough." Juxtaposition is also a form of contrast by which writers call attention to dissimilar ideas or images or metaphors. Martin Luther King: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."
litotes	is a form of understatement in which the positive form is emphasized through the negation of a negative form: Hawthorne--- "...the wearers of petticoat and farthingale...stepping forth into the public ways, and wedging their not unsubstantial persons, if occasion were, into the throng..."

local color	a term applied to fiction or poetry which tends to place special emphasis on a particular setting, including its customs, clothing, dialect and landscape
loose sentence	one in which the main clause comes first, followed by further dependent grammatical units. See periodic sentence. Hawthorne: "Hester gazed after him a little while, looking with a half-fantastic curiosity to see whether the tender grass of early spring would not be blighted beneath him, and show the wavering track of this footsteps, sere and brown, across its cheerful verdure."
lyric poem	a poem that does not tell a story but expresses the personal feelings or thoughts of the speaker. A ballad tells a story
metaphor	a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things without the use of such specific words of comparison as like, as, than, or resembles
— implied	does not state explicitly the two terms of the comparison: "I like to see it lap the miles" is an implied metaphor in which the verb lap implies a comparison between "it" and some animal that "laps" up water
— extended	is a metaphor that is extended or developed as far as the writer wants to take it. (conceit if it is quite elaborate)
— dead	is a metaphor that has been used so often that the comparison is no longer vivid: "The head of the house", "the seat of the government", "a knotty problem" are all dead metaphors
— mixed	is a metaphor that has gotten out of control and mixes its terms so that they are visually or imaginatively incompatible. "The President is a lame duck who is running out of gas."
metonymy	a figure of speech in which a person, place, or thing, is referred to by something closely associated with it. "We requested from the crown support for our petition." The crown is used to represent the monarch
mood	an atmosphere created by a writer's diction and the details selected
motif	a recurring image, word, phrase, action, idea, object, or situation used throughout a work (or in several works by one author), unifying the work by tying the current situation to previous ones, or new ideas to the theme. Kurt Vonnegut uses "So it goes" throughout Slaughterhouse-Five to remind the reader of the senselessness of death
motivation	the reasons for a character's behavior
onomatopoeia	the use of words whose sounds echo their sense. "Pop." "Zap."
oxymoron	a figure of speech that combines opposite or contradictory terms in a brief phrase. "Jumbo shrimp." "Pretty ugly." "Bitter-sweet"
parable	a relatively short story that teaches a moral, or lesson about how to lead a good life
paradox	a statement that appears self-contradictory, but that reveals a kind of truth
— koan	is a paradox used in Zen Buddhism to gain intuitive knowledge: "What is the sound of one hand clapping?"
parallel structure	(parallelism) the repetition of words or phrases that have similar grammatical structures

paratactic sentence	simply juxtaposes clauses or sentences. I am tired: it is hot
parody	a work that makes fun of another work by imitating some aspect of the writer's style
periodic	sentence that places the main idea or central complete thought at the end of the sentence, after all introductory elements
personification	a figure of speech in which an object or animal is given human feelings, thoughts, or attitudes
plot	the series of related events in a story or play, sometimes called the storyline
— exposition	introduces characters, situation, and setting
— rising action	complications in conflict and situations (may introduce new ones as well)
— climax	that point in a plot that creates the greatest intensity, suspense, or interest. Also called "turning point"
— resolution	the conclusion of a story, when all or most of the conflicts have been settled; often called the denouement
point of view	the vantage point from which the writer tells the story
— first person	one of the characters tells the story
— third person	an unknown narrator, tells the story, but this narrator zooms in to focus on the thoughts and feelings of only one character
— omniscient	an omniscient or all knowing narrator tells the story, also using the third person pronouns. This narrator, instead of focusing on one character only, often tells us everything about many characters
— objective	a narrator who is totally impersonal and objective tells the story, with no comment on any characters or events
polysyndeton	sentence which uses a conjunction with NO commas to separate the items in a series. Instead of X, Y, and Z... Polysyndeton results in X and Y and Z... Kurt Vonnegut uses this device
protagonist	the central character in a story, the one who initiates or drives the action. Usually the <i>hero</i> or <i>anti-hero</i> ; in a <i>tragic hero</i> , like John Proctor of <i>The Crucible</i> , there is always a <i>hamartia</i> , or <i>tragic flaw</i> in his character which will lead to his downfall
pun	a "play on words" based on the multiple meanings of a single word or on words that sound alike but mean different things
quatrain	a poem consisting of four lines, or four lines of a poem that can be considered as a unit
refrain	a word, phrase, line, or group of lines that is repeated, for effect, several times in a poem
rhythm	a rise and fall of the voice produced by the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables in language
rhetoric	art of effective communication, especially persuasive discourse
rhetorical question	a question asked for an effect, and not actually requiring an answer

romance	in general, a story in which an idealized hero or heroine undertakes a quest and is successful
satire	a type of writing that ridicules the shortcomings of people or institutions in an attempt to bring about a change
similie	a figure of speech that makes an explicitly comparison between two unlike things, using words such as like, as , than, or resembles
soliloquy	a long speech made by a character in a play while no other characters are on stage
stereotype	a fixed idea or conception of a character or an idea which does not allow for any individuality, often based on religious, social, or racial prejudices
stream of consciousness	a style of writing that portrays the inner (often chaotic) workings of a character's mind
style	the distinctive way in which a writer uses language: a writer's distinctive use of diction, tone, and syntax
suspence	a feeling of uncertainty and curiosity about what will happen next in a story
symbol	a person, place, thing, or event that has meaning in itself and that also stands for something more than itself
synecdoche	a figure of speech in which a part represents the whole. "If you don't drive properly, you will lose your wheels." The wheels represent the entire car
syntactic fluency	Ability to create a variety of sentence structures, appropriately complex and/or simple and varied in length
syntactic permutation	Sentence structures that are extraordinarily complex and involved. Often difficult for a reader to follow
tall tale	an outrageously exaggerated, humorous story that is obviously unbelievable
telegraphic sentence	a sentence shorter than five words in length
theme	the insight about human life that is revealed in a literary work
tone	the attitude a writer takes toward the subject of a work, the characters in it, or the audience, revealed through diction, figurative language, and organization
tragedy	in general, a story in which a heroic character either dies or comes to some other unhappy end
tricolon	sentence of three parts of equal importance and length, usually three independent clauses
understatement	a statement that says less than what is meant. Example: During the second war with Iraq, American troops complained of a fierce sand storm that made even the night-vision equipment useless. A British commando commented about the storm: "It's a bit breezy."
unity	unified parts of the writing are related to one central idea or organizing principle. Unity is dependent upon coherence
vernacular	the language spoken by the people who live in a particular locality

Movements & Styles

impressionism	a nineteenth-century movement in literature and art which advocated a recording of the artist's personal impressions of the world, rather than a strict representation of reality
modernism	a term for the bold new experimental styles and forms that swept the arts during the first third of the twentieth century
naturalism	a nineteenth century literary movement that was an extension of realism and that claimed to portray life exactly as it was
puritanism	writing style of America's early English-speaking colonists. emphasizes obedience to God and consists mainly of journals, sermons, and poems
rationalism	a movement that began in Europe in the seventeenth century, which held that we can arrive at truth by using our reason rather than relying on the authority of the past, on the authority of the Church, or an institution; aka <i>neoclassicism</i> and <i>age of reason</i>
realism	a style of writing, developed in the nineteenth century, that attempts to depict life accurately without idealizing or romanticizing it
regionalism	literature that emphasizes a specific geographic setting and that reproduces the speech, behavior, and attitudes of the people who live in that region
romanticism	a revolt against Rationalism that affected literature and the other arts, beginning in the late eighteenth century and remaining strong throughout most of the nineteenth century
surrealism	in movement in art and literature that started in Europe during the 1920s. Surrealists wanted to replace conventional realism with the full expression of the unconscious mind, which they considered to be more real than the "real" world of appearances
symbolism	a literary movement that originated in late nineteenth century France, in which writers rearranged the world of appearances in order to reveal a more truthful version of reality
transcendentalism	a nineteenth century movement in the Romantic tradition , which held that every individual can reach ultimate truths through spiritual intuition, which transcends reasons and sensory experience
Timeline	Puritanism 1620 - 1770s Neoclassic 1770s - early 1800s Romanticism early 1800s - 1870s Realism 1850s -early 1900s Regionalism 1884 - early 1900s Naturalism late 1800s - mid 1900s Modernism 1920s - 1945 Post-Modernism 1945 -