

## List of Literary Techniques

Technique	Description
<b>Allusion</b>	A reference to a recognized literary work, person, historic event, artistic achievement, etc. that enhances the meaning of a detail in a literary work.
<b>Climax</b>	The crisis or high point of tension that becomes the story's turning point—the point at which the outcome of the conflict is determined.
<b>Conflict</b>	The struggle that shapes the plot in a story.
<b>Dramatic irony</b>	When the reader or audience knows more about the action than the character involved.
<b>Epiphany</b>	A profound and sudden personal discovery.
<b>Exposition</b>	Setting and essential background information presented at the beginning of a story or play.
<b>Falling action</b>	A reduction in intensity following the climax in a story or play, allowing the various complications to be worked out.
<b>Fate</b>	An outside source that determines human events.
<b>Figurative language</b>	Language used in a non-literal way to convey images and ideas.
<b>Figures of speech</b>	The main tools of figurative language; include similes and metaphors..
<b>First-person point of view</b>	Occurs when the narrator is a character in the story and tells the story from his or her perspective.
<b>Flashback</b>	The description of an event that occurred prior to the action in the story.
<b>Foreshadowing</b>	A technique a writer uses to hint or suggest what the outcome of an important conflict or situation in a narrative

	will be.
<b>Imagery</b>	A distinct representation of something that can be experienced and understood through the senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste), or the representation of an idea.
<b>Irony</b>	A contradiction in words or actions. There are three types of irony: verbal, situational, and dramatic.
<b>Limited omniscient point of view</b>	Occurs when a narrator has access to the thoughts and feelings of only one character in a story.
<b>Metaphor</b>	A figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between one object and another that is different from it.
<b>Objective point of view</b>	A detached point of view, evident when an external narrator does not enter into the mind of any character in a story but takes an objective stance, often to create a dramatic effect.
<b>Omniscient point of view</b>	An all-knowing point of view, evident when an external narrator has access to the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in a story.
<b>Persona</b>	Literally, in Latin, "a mask."
<b>Plot</b>	A connecting element in fiction; a sequence of interrelated, conflicting actions and events that typically build to a climax and bring about a resolution
<b>Point of view</b>	The perspective of the narrator who will present the action to the reader.
<b>Resolution</b>	The outcome of the action in a story or play.
<b>Rising action</b>	Conflicts and circumstances that build to a high point of tension in a story or play.

<b>Situational irony</b>	When the outcome in a situation is the opposite of what is expected.
<b>Simile</b>	A figure of speech that compares two objects or ideas that are not ordinarily considered to be similar, linked by using <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> .
<b>Song</b>	A lyrical musical expression, a source of emotional outlet common in ancient communities and still influential in contemporary culture.
<b>Symbol</b>	An object, person, or action that conveys two meanings: its literal meaning and something it stands for.
<b>Third-person point of view</b>	Occurs when the narrator tells the story using third-person pronouns (he, she, they) to refer to the characters.
<b>Tone</b>	In a literary work, the speaker's attitude toward the reader or the subject.
<b>Verbal irony</b>	When words are used to convey a meaning that is opposite of their literal meaning.