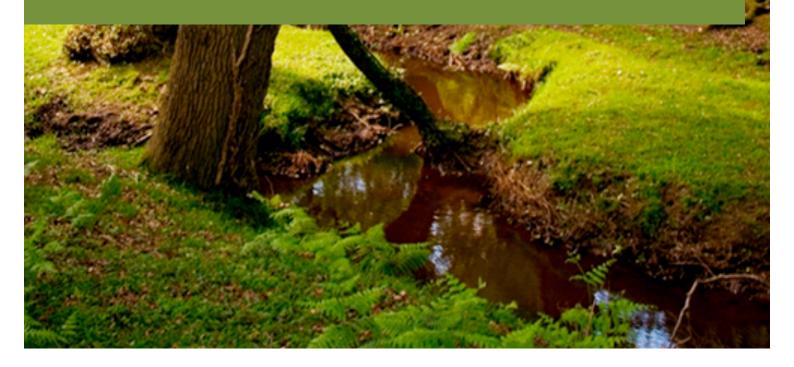
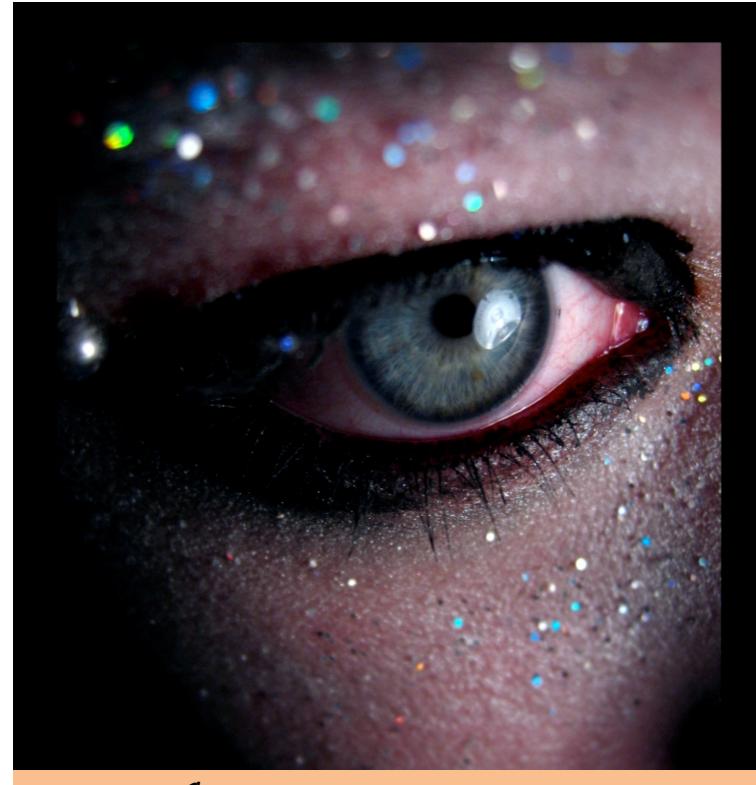
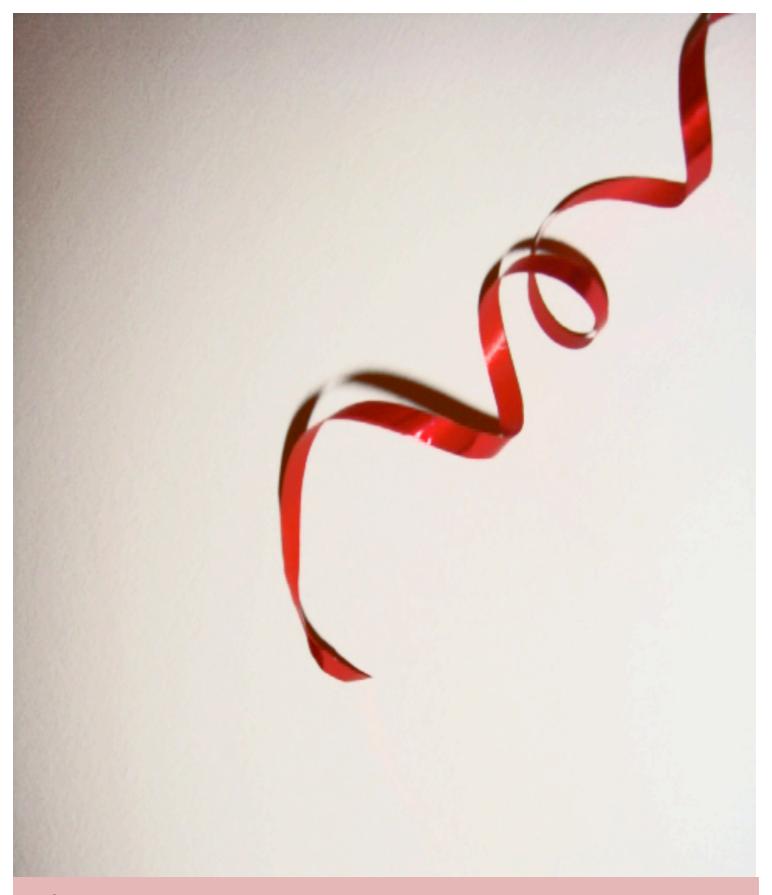


Setting
The time and place where the story occurs.





Point of view Any of several vantage points from which the story is told.



Theme
The central and dominating idea
in a literary work.



Plot The sequence of events in the story

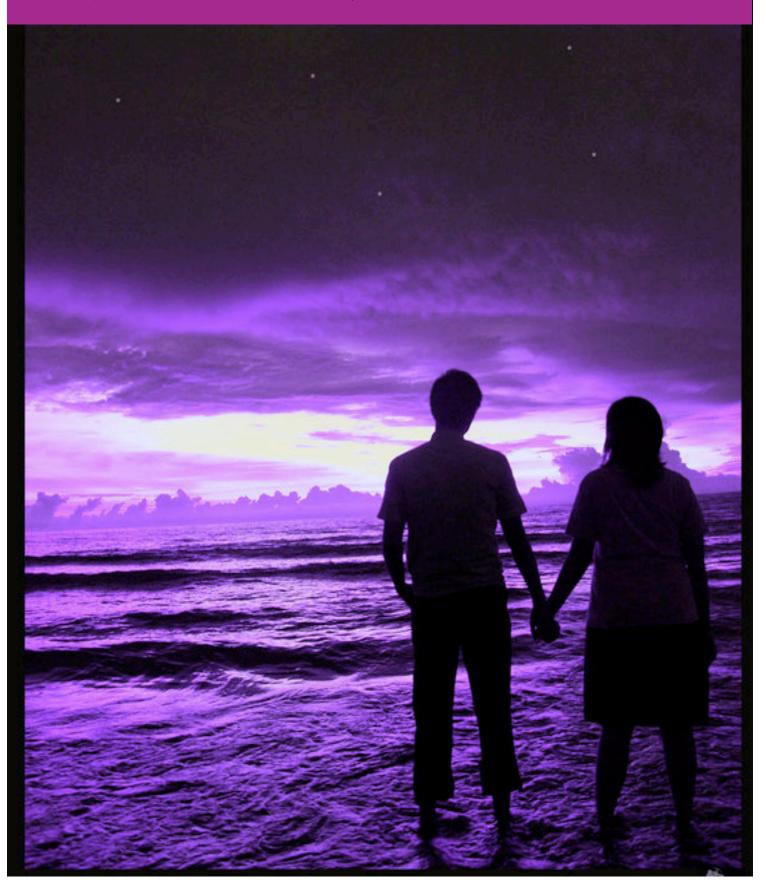


Motif A recurrent image, word, phrase, theme, character or situation.



Antagonist-Counterpart to the main character and source of the story's main conflict.

Tone The apparent attitude of the narrative voice.



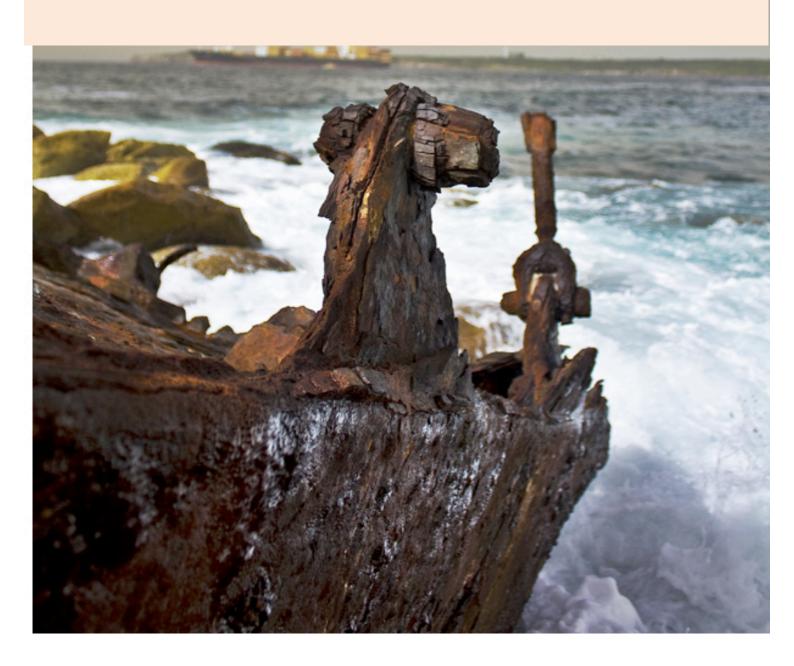


Protagonist

The principle character in a literary work.

Repetition"I Look upon the rotting sea,
And drew my eyes away;
I Looked upon the rotting deck,
And there the dead men lay,"

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner Samuel Taylor Coleridge

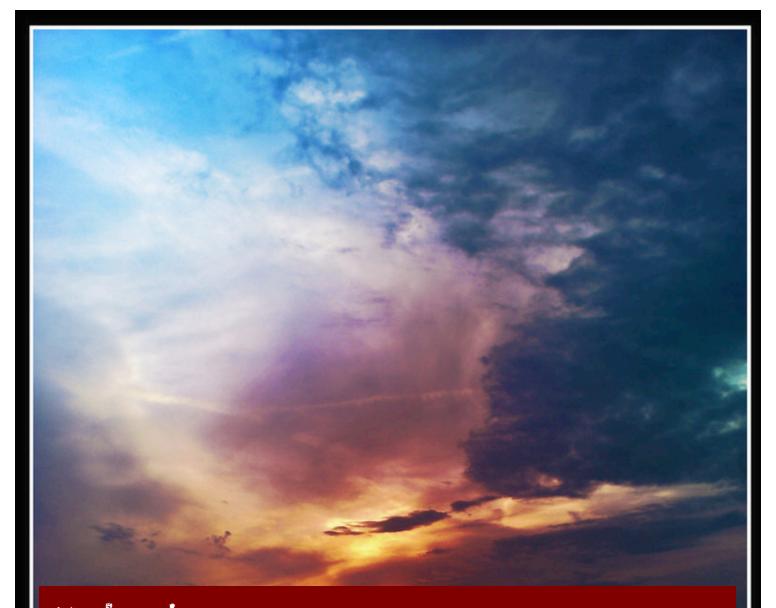




Onomatopoeia

"One two! One, two! And through and through The vorpal blade went snicker- snack He left it dead and with its head He went galumphing back"

The Jabberwocky by Lewis Carrol



Metaphor
"The greater part of the
untested men appeared quiet
and absorbed. They were going
to look at the war, the red
animal—the blood—swollen
god."
The Red Badge of courage
Stephen Crane



Paradox

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times,"

The Tale of Two Cities Charles Dickens



Foreshadowing

"The thousand injuries of Fortunato I had bourne as I best could, but when he ventured upon insult, I vowed revenge,"

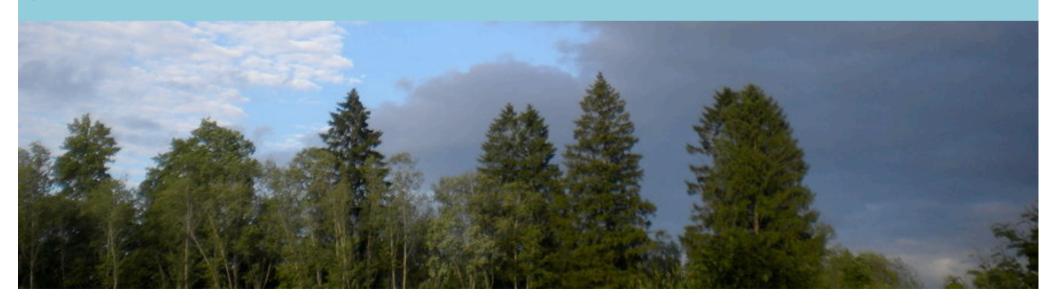
The Cask of Amontillado Edgar Allen Poe



Mood-The atmosphere or pervading tone established by a literary work.



Conflict-The struggle within the plot between opposing forces.





Simile
"Let us go then, you and I
When the evening is spread out
Against the sky,
Like a patient etherized
Upon a table;"

The Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock - T.S. Eliot

