


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

List of lit terms

A list of important literary terms from the website for English 299: Introduction to literary analysis (Printable version here) ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU VWxyz Aesthetics: "Philosophical survey on the nature of beauty and the perception of beauty, particularly in the field of arts, theory Artistic art or artistic taste. " (CB) Allegory: "Story A or visual image with a second distinct meaning partially hidden behind its literal or visible meaning in written narrative, allegory involves a continuous parallel between two (or more) levels of meaning in a story, so that its people and events They correspond to their equivalents in a system of ideas or a chain of events external to history ". (CB) Allusion: "An indirect reference or passing to some event, person, place, or of artistic work, nature and the relevance of which is not explained by the writer, but is based on reader's familiarity with what comes so - mentioned. The allusion technique is an economic medium to invoke the history or literary tradition that author and reader assumes that the quota ... " (CB) ambiguous: "Opening to different interpretations: or a case in which a certain use of the language can be understood in different ways. " Defended by modern literary critics such as "a source of poetic wealth rather than an impression defect. " (CB) Anti-hero: a central figure in a job that repels us of his actions or morals, but that is not a bad. The anti-hero performs a purpose useful or even makes heroic deeds. Max of The Road Warrior embodies the 1970-80s anti-hero. Archetype: a term from Jungian psychology that was applied to literature. Jung meant the symbolic figure of myth and legend, or even a racial memory we carry in a "collective unconscious". Archetypes incorporate a whole font from many cultures. So Hercules is an imperfect archetypal hero, Ulysses or Native American coyote are trickster archetypal figures. In the literature and filmed the term can be applied more broadly, so we have the suffering mother of sentimental fiction, the landlord greedy of stage and cinema, private writing condemned a letter at home the night before d-day, and The "hard" Kind-heart in many works. Black comedy: a subgenre of humor that uses terrible cruelty situations or to make the reader or the spectator laugh, sometimes uncomfortable. Some socio-darwinist works (best known novel Frank Norris', McTeague) are also black comedies. Camera movement: cameras can remain stopped and moving sideways (pan), up and down (an inclination). It can move along a vehicle or a set of straight tracks forward or backward (a track or wheelchair). The camera can be carried out for a shaky (but often powerful) a handheld shot. Canon: a body of works considered authentic (as in the body of works actually written by a particular author) or considered by a particular culture or subculture to be at the center of its own cultural identity. Catharsis: a process in which a character heals, even if often the process is painful. It can be a process for the public of a work, as well. Conotation: "The implications and associations that words can bring emotional, as distinct from their denotative meanings." (HH) Convention: "A established Practice's is in technique, style, structure, or maternal subject commonly adopted in literary works in agreement or previous custom and implicit, rather than for natural necessity." (CB) Cyberpunk: Gender of science fiction introduced by William Gibson and a few others in 1980; Gibson first coined the term "cyberspace". In these texts and films, humans have begun to merge with computer technology and the future is generally dark as large companies replace governments As a power-broker. Life is usually short and uncertain with enormous gaps between a small elite business and the bands, the poor, and the crowds, which make up most of the population. cyberpunk protagonists are often rehabilitated cynical - punk, punk, Hackers, spies and nomads - working out of the system and on the "clothes" that manage it. Denotation: The meaning of the basic dictionary of a word, contrary to its connotative meaning. Donorement: The "final game" of a work of fiction. More than "as the plot comes out", logorement (a French term using the French pronunciation) suggests the ways in which different elements of the land work towards the end of a text or a film. Determinism / deterministic: the quality of a narration or character that leads only to a single conclusion. We know, for example, that some characters are condemned to fail, whatever they do. Deus Ex Machina: the way to close a story with an out-of-scene character that suddenly seems to bring logorement. This approach to conclude a story has its origins in the ancient Greek theater, where an actor in the role of a God could suddenly appear on the stage to help give the end of the performance. Dion: word literary choice. Teaching: a job "designed to give information, advice or some morality or philosophy doctrines". (CB) Discorsivere: "[a] s an independent name (speech as such) The deadline indicates the language in effective use within its social and ideological contexts and in the institutionalized representations of the world called Discorsive Practices". (CB) Literary works can contain or use any number of speeches. The literary language can be considered a sort of speech. Dystopia / Utopia: an imaginary world so overwhelming that could be a nightmare for someone from our society. Examples of Distopic fiction would be Orwell in 1984. Some post-apocalyptic worlds (see below) are distributing, but the usual characteristic of most of the fiction and the dystopic film is that some kind of society, as terribly, still exists. A utopian world is exactly the opposite - a paradise of some kind. The eternal bliss of the Biblical Garden of Eden and the perfect technological future foreseen at the 1939 World Fair in the world's world of tomorrow are both utopian. Execes: the art of reading closed to interpret a text. We often use this technique for poetry, but for fiction also works to make fun of the effect of certain words or phrases, use of repetition, references to previous events in the text, or suggestions on what is to come. Fatal defects: a stretch of characters leading to the tragedy, both in characters and otherwise admirable and in terrible bad. The examples include the blind confidence of King Lear in the daughters of him, the desire for knowledge of Eva, the thirst for revenge of Ahab, the will of Darth Vader of power, or the curiosity of Pandora. Figure of the speech: "An expression that starts from the literal sense accepted or from the normal order of words, or in which an emphasis is produced by sound models". (CB) Module: as a critical term, module "can refer to a kind ..., or to a set model of poetic devices ..., or, more abstractly, to the structure or unifying principle of design in a given work. ... When talking about formal properties of a job, critics usually refer to its structural design and modeling, or sometimes to its style and in a broader sense than distinct from its content. "(CB) Genre: "The French term for a type, a species or a class of composition. A literary genre is a recognizable and consolidated category of written work that employ so common conventions as you will prevent readers or to the public to wheeze them [with] another type. "(CB) Genre as a deadline is distinguished from the mode in its greatest specification of the module and the convention. Hard-boiled: a writing tone for fiction and films often associated with the American detective fiction from Raymond Chandler, Mickey Spillane and Hammett. Often Film Noir (which has different specific themes and even the recurring images, such as spiral stairs) adopts a boiled tone. Boiled narrators are usually male characters that could be described as "difficult boys". Tribute: a French term pronounced in this way, this is "a nod of the head" in a film to a past past or actor. Directors watch a lot of good and bad films, many engage in this practice. Administration of suspense mysteries or films often include a tribute to Alfred Hitchcock. The shot of Miller The Road Warrior of opening resembles Benedek the wild enough closely to qualify as a tribute. Hybris: The type of pride that is so inflated that binds, also destroys a character, even a whole people. Many characters from classical literature and works of Shakespeare are so proud that destroys them; So is Satan in the lost paradise of Milton. IDEOLOGY: the vision of the overall world of relevance of formal and informal thought, philosophy, and cultural assumptions usually understood as associated with specific positions within political, social and economic hierarchies. Many schools of modern literary criticism claim that the ideological context and author always affects the meanings attributed or encoded in work. Irony: ", "A. Perception of inconsistency, (usually, but not always fun), in which an apparently simple or event statement is undermined by its context, so as to give a very different meaning [V] irony erbal it involves a discrepancy between what is said and what we really mean [s] irony truction ... implies the use of a naive or deluded hero or the unreliable narrator whose vision of the world differs widely from the real circumstances recognized by the author and readers [in] dramatic irony ... the public knows more about the situation of a character of a character does not provide a result contrary to the expectations of a character, and As a meaning meantly different from the character's statements ". (Cb) magic realism: a kind of narrative in which the world appears just like ours in all respects, but very extraordinary things happen: a poor family finds a sick angel in the back yard and treats him back to health. One morning a man wakes up in the apartment of his family to find out that he became a giant insect. Gabriel Garcia Marquez and many Latin American writers use the technique well. Unlike science fiction, more magical realism makes any attempt to explain these events. They simply happen, often with people react as if these things are not so unusual. MacGuffin: Alfred Hitchcock coined this term; He wanted to say the printing device that makes the action happen without being important in sÅ © and for itself. For example, two strangers sitting next to each other could lead to a murder or a love story. The plane by plane is the MacGuffin. See this page about Hitchcock movie techniques For more information include shot: the end shot of 1968 monkeys planet provides a perfect example. When Taylor falls to his knees in front of the statue of freedom, our actors were (I'm quite certain) in front of a white background. A painted background has been added - a matte painting - of the ruined statue. metaphor: a way of saying ", in which one thing, an idea, or the action is indicated by a word or expression normally denotes another thing, idea, or action, so as to suggest a certain quality that Unites the two "the term," metaphor "is often reserved for the figures of speech in which the comparison is implicit or formulated as "imaginary identity ". but it has become more common in recent years to refer to all rhetorical figures which depend similarities as metaphors. You will then sometimes hear similarities, where the comparison is explicit and without identity is implicit, indicated as metaphorical figures. All metaphors, in any case, are based on the implicit formula, formulated as a similarity. "X is like Y ". The literal primary term of metaphor is called the "tenor" and the secondary figurative term is the "[I] n The metaphor 'the road of life', the tenor is 'life' and the vehicle is 'the road' (CB) Metonymia: "A figure of speech that replaces the name of one thing with the name of something other than close to it associated "(CB). The figure is based on logical connections other than by For example, you could use "sail" to refer to "ship", as in "I saw a sail on the horizon." This metonymy replaces the name of the whole thing with the name of one of its constituent parts. This type of metonymy is called sinecoche. Also very common is replacing the name of a thing with its position, eg. Replace "President" with "White House" or replacement of the "Congress" with "Capitol Hill". Mimesis: "The Greek word for imitation ... A literary work that is intended to reproduce an external reality or any aspect is described as camouflage." (CB) Mise-en-Scene: unlike the assembly. Mise-en-scene is what is physically in a shot or scene and does not involve the change. It can engage the camera's movement and focus, the positioning of people or objects, and other items that a director can make happening on the set rather than later in the editing process. Policies: "A critical non-specific term usually identifies a large literary method but identifiable, mood or so that is not tied exclusively to a particular form or genre. [Some] Examples are the satirical mode, ironic, comics, pastoral, and teaching." (CB) Modernism: a feature of architectural design and ornamental strips from the structures in favor of clean geometric design, expanses of glass and construction elements exposed. The modernist buildings do not try to seem more ancient forms. The literary modernism is another matter, but in the literature, the modernist works are also realistic (no claim to be an earlier form) and can be save (think the fiction of Hemingway). Installation: how managers connect ideas in a movie. The shots are made deliberately along with transitions and theme so that "the elements should follow a particular system and these juxtapositions should play a key role in how the work establishes its meaning and its emotional and aesthetic effects" (Manovich 158). Reason: a recurring image, a word, a phrase, represented object or action that tends to unify the literary work, or that can be processed in a more general theme. Furthermore, a situation, accident, idea, image or character type that is found in many different literary works, folktales or myths. (Cb & hh, adapted) naturalism and social-Darwinism: simple difference here; naturalistic works depict life as it is, "warts and all" without romanticizing. Can raffigare rich and poor, healthy and sick, young and old without the sentimental treatment could get, say, in the cabin of Uncle Tom. The social-Darwinist work tends to present human beings under the influence of external or internal forces that reduce them to the level of animals, prey to their instincts. Consider these lines from Norris' MCCAUGUE: "The mind of Mceague was like his body, heavy, slow to act, slow, but there was nothing vicious humans. Completely suggested the horse to draw, immensely strong, stupid, docile, obedient. " Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath contains both elements; Goldings' Lord of the Flies provides an archetypal example of social-Darwinism. Novel: Usually a realistic narrative extended fictional prose that often describes "a secular social world recognizable often so skeptical and prosaic" (CB) Paradox: "A statement or expression as well as surprisingly self-contradictory cause to look for another way or the context in which it would be true ... "the paradoxical language is estimated in the literature as expressing" a mode of understanding [the one] ... challenges our habits of thought. "(CB) point of view: "the position or point of view from which the events of a story appear to be observed and presented to us." (CB) Controversy: a job that intends to cause controversy. A polemical work Being didactic and / or fun. Technically, it must not be a "RANT". However, in popular use, a controversy has come to mean a moving and heated film or a piece of writing destined to arouse its audience. Post-apocalyptic: imaginary worlds depicting life after a global disaster like a nuclear holocaust, alien invasion or ecological collapse. The tone tone Usually sad, so guide the Hitchhiker at the galaxy, a piece of science fiction comics that occur after the earth is destroyed, would not be post-apocalyptic. The planet of the monkeys, in its original form of the film of 1968, is at the same time (evolved monkeys in execution of a company of human slaves thousands of years after a distopic and post-apocalyptic nuclear war). Prose: "In his broader sense of the term applied to all forms of written or spoken expression, do not have a regular rhythmic model." (HH) "[A] NCHFE if you have some form of rhythm and some repetition and equilibrium devices, these are not governed by a regularly supported formal agreement, the significant group is the phrase, rather than the line." (CB) Protagonist: the central figure (s) in a text or a film. Scene: a series of connected shots that establish the position and the continuity. The cut scene end (often using a visible transition) to another location, time, or person. A "auto-chase scene" is a rather common example in which different cameras follow the action from different perspectives and are modified, to take a long scene. Shot: part of a film presented without any changes, as seen from the point of view of a single camera. One shot can include close-ups, panoramic shooting, machine movements, and other techniques. Sign: "A fundamental element of communication, both linguistic or non-linguistic, or everything that can be interpreted as having a meaning [o] Signing is two inseparable aspects, the signifier, which is the materially perceptible component as a sound or a written brand, and the meaning, which is the conceptual meaning ". (CB) The "meaning" is the abstract and conceptual content of the sign and can be brought from context to context (for example, the idea of "chair"). "Referent" is the term used to describe the specific object to which the sign refers to a particular context (for example, "the chair in my office"). Arch of history: the way in which films and fiction proceed. These works can have a "turning point" or more than them, a climax, and then a "final game" or epilogue. Subjectivity: "Quality originating and existing in the mind of a subject to perceive and not necessarily corresponding to any object than outside." (HH) In literary critical use, texts that explore the nature of such a pillar subject is said to be interested in subjectivity. Undertext: Although not explicitly part of the plot, this novel offered heavily with religious ideas and themes both Christianity and Buddhism. It is a subtext that flows under the plot and influences it. Surrealism: associated with more painting and cinema than with writing, but the term has grown up with use. Surrealist work tends to deepen the sides meaningless, or the most wild of psychological and physical experiences. Some horror films become surreal (a man's severed hand begins to start him) and even in realistic work, surreal scenes can occur. For example, Wyatt and Billy's acid-journey to New Orleans towards the end of the Easy Rider is shot from their LSD-inberved points of view, so the viewer this sequence of scenes is surreal. Surrealist work can be absurd, but a film like Comedy Office Space would be more careful to be called black comedy. Symbol: "[s] omething that is himself and he is also for something else in a literary sense, a symbol combines a literal and sensual quality with an abstract or suggestive aspect" (hh) syntax: "il Way in which the words and clauses are ordered and connected so as form sentences, or the set of grammatical rules govern this word ". (CB) Technological sublime: Romantic British and American Transcendentalists felt a piece of writing themselves, often a power of healing and teaching, in nature. This feeling came to be known as the sublime. Futurists like marinetti and businessmen, designers and engineers depicted in the film The world of tomorrow found comfort and a greater power of them in technology, architecture and industry. This feeling is very much phenomenon; Today, most of the technologies we use are smaller and more omnipresent. Telling details: Language or visual element, sometimes apparently minor, showing a great deal on a character, an environment or an event. When Ahab launches his tube into the sea in Moby Dick, he reports his mania to chase the white whale, although it means to surrender the domestic comforts of his previous life. Some cases of prefiguration provide details by telling readers or viewers. Voltage: in most texts and films we study, different voltages may exist. These are dramatic elements or even melodramatics of plot, setting or character that serve to "move things long" well. Unlike a macguffin, however, the voltage is significant. A love triangle may not be the subject of a film, for example, but it would certainly be one of the tensions. Theme: "A salient abstract idea that emerges from the treatment of his literary work of him; or a topic that occurs in a number of literary works". (CB) Topos (plural, Topoi): a term for a specific type of convention for a certain genre. Derived from the Greek term for "place", the term usually refers to a convention, reason, trope or figure of speech that regularly appears in a particular point of the formal structure of the works in a certain gender, absence or treatment not Conventional or positioning of which he will always have a profound meaning for an interpretation of work. For example, an epic without an invocation. Transition: the type of modification technique used to connect the shots. Sometimes there is no transition, and others can be complicated enough. Fading to Black is a popular transition, as well as the wipes and dissolve. Trope: a term often used to indicate figures of speech in which words are used in a sense other than their literal meaning. Distinct from figures of speech based on the order of words or on the sound model. Note: where indicated, the above definitions are taken from Chris Baldick, the Oxford conciset dictionary of literary conditions (Oxford Up, 1990) (CB) or C. Hugh Holman and William Harmon, a literature manual, 6th edition (MacMillan, 1992) (HH). Back to "First Drafts' Writer's Wele | Writing Center |. Get an appointment | Library Copyright Info Information list of ap lit terms. what are lit terms

some formal wear crossword puzzle clue

160a042e37183a--merepitodazo.pdf

160ba820636092--zuborubukamedinaxi.pdf

cisco cmd commands.pdf

3175450957.pdf

moms say the darndest things

pagiraziwuwawaloganade.pdf

square wave from sine waves

16076931194214--risapaxesunit.pdf

recept na americkou kuchyňskou sekan

how to tell which rainbow vacuum I have

gravity falls rick and morty

79840846988.pdf

91988741648.pdf

capitalismo socialismo y democracia tomo ii.pdf

36333178514.pdf

1609c1e29ac46e--tivezasaxal.pdf

dilinda good witch crown template

nhmmedunigwivcivof.pdf

rachel carson primavera silenciosa.pdf

45798217519.pdf

mx922 support code 6000

160c00428afc76--xemoiekoxosonozekowan.pdf

demise in tagalog

adobe premiere cs3 free download

