

6th hour 2009-2010

Lit Terms

Allegory

Hebrew Bible, Psalm 80

For the Leader; upon Shoshannim. A testimony. A Psalm of Asaph. Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel, Thou that leadest Joseph like a flock; Thou that art enthroned upon the cherubim, shine forth. Before Ephraim and Benjamin and Manasseh, stir up Thy might, and come to save us. O God, restore us; and cause Thy face to shine, and we shall be saved. O LORD God of hosts, how long wilt Thou be angry against the prayer of Thy people? Thou hast fed them with the bread of tears, and given them tears to drink in large measure. Thou makest us a strife unto our neighbours; and our enemies mock as they please. O God of hosts, restore us; and cause Thy face to shine, and we shall be saved. Thou didst pluck up a vine out of Egypt; Thou didst drive out the nations, and didst plant it. Thou didst clear a place before it, and it took deep root, and filled the land. The mountains were covered with the shadow of it, and the mighty cedars with the boughs thereof. She sent out her branches unto the sea, and her shoots unto the River. Why hast Thou broken down her fences, so that all they that pass by the way do pluck her? The boar out of the wood doth ravage it, that which moveth in the field feedeth on it. O God of hosts, return, we beseech Thee; look from heaven, and behold, and be mindful of this vine, And of the stock which Thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that Thou madest strong for Thyself. It is burned with fire, it is cut down; they perish at the rebuke of Thy countenance. Let Thy hand be upon the man of Thy right hand, upon the son of man whom Thou madest strong for Thyself. So shall we not turn back from Thee; quicken Thou us, and we will call upon Thy name. O LORD God of hosts, restore us; cause Thy face to shine, and we shall be saved.

The presentation of an abstract idea
through more concrete means, typically
through narration

ăl'ə-gōr'ē

Consonance

“The Raven” Edgar Allen Poe

"And the silken sad uncertain rustling of each
purple curtain"

The repetition of a final consonant sound or
sounds following different vowel sounds in
proximate words

kɒn'sə-nəns



Hyperbole

Romeo and Juliet William Shakespeare
“bounty is as boundless as the sea.”

A figure of speech in which statements are
exaggerated

hī-pûr'bə-lē



Persona

In Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel, *Notes from Underground*, the narrator is the Persona and should not be confused with Dostoevsky himself, despite the fact that Dostoevsky and his narrator may or may not have much in common, this phenomenon of the persona in a novel and the author being much alike is seen repeatedly in literature

Social role or a character played by an actor;
narrator

pər-sō-nä

Syntax

Frankenstein Mary Shelley

What may not be expected in a country of eternal light?
(follows normal sentence structure for object order)

Study of the principles and rules for sentence structure; also used to refer directly to the rules and principles that govern the sentence structure of any language

sɪn'tæks'

Ambiguity

Example: In many American pieces, authors tend to say things like “I’ll give her a ring” which usually means calling someone on the telephone but it can also mean giving someone a piece of jewelry.

Definition: The expression cannot be determined by the context in which it is given.

(Am-bi-guee-it-ee)

Dramatic Irony

Example: In Romeo and Juliet when Capulet agrees to let Juliet marry Paris in Act Three Scene Four when the audience already knows that she is married to Romeo and cannot be married to both at the same time.

Definition: Dramatic irony is when the words and actions of the characters of a work of literature have a different meaning for the reader than they do for the characters

(Dra-mat-ic I-ron-ee)

Irony

Example: During the trial in *To Kill a Mockingbird* when Bob Ewell is called to the stand by his full name Robert E. Lee Ewell. He was named after the confederate army General Robert E. Lee. The irony is that they were both violent and racist and ended up failing because of it.

Definition: The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning; a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea.

(I-ron-ee)

Point of View

Example: The point of view could be the type of narration (first person, second person, third person, etc.). For example, in the novel *The Great Gatsby*, the character Nick Carraway tells the story but has hardly anything to do with the action in the story.

Definition: a mental position from which things are viewed

(Poin-t of vi-eew)

Tragedy

Example: In the book, Anna Karenina, Anna is torn between the man she loves and her son whom she loves dearly. She is stuck in a loveless marriage that eventually leads to denouement which is the tragedy in the end.

Definition: calamity: an event resulting in great loss and misfortune

(Tra-ge-dee)

Kaitlyn Ratliff

6th hour

Allusion

Example: The song “Love Story” by Taylor Swift is an allusion to Shakespeare’s “Romeo and Juliet”.

Definition: When one literary work references a character, thought, or title from another literary work. To refer indirectly, or by suggestion.

Pronunciation: (Al-lu-sion)

Didactic

Example: The bible could be an example of didactic literature because it provides religious information.

Definition: A type of literature, which the goal is to teach some sort of religious or moral lesson. Didactic literature can also be instructional and informative.

Pronunciation: (Di-dak-tik)

Imagery

Example: At the fair, the child could smell the scent of elephant ears and popcorn. They could hear the rush of the multi-colored balloons as they floated up in the sky.

Definition: The use of words or phrases that appeal to any of the five senses. Products of imagination.

Pronunciation: (Im-ij-re)

Plot

Example: A basic plot of “Romeo and Juliet” is two kids fall in love that are from feuding families.

Definition: What happens in a story.

Pronunciation: (Plot)

Tone

Example: The dog quickly wagged his tail back and forth as he was waiting for his owner to throw the Frisbee (this displays a tone of happiness or excitement).

Definition: The type of feeling or emotion that a certain work displays. Style or manner of expression.

Pronunciation: (Tone)

assonance

[*as-uh-nuh* ns]

- .Shy I, with earth, share mirth
- .Muse over goodwill's dearth
- .Meaning sinning find in few
- .Due to high IQ, I find you in long queue
- .Bird herd shepherd owl eerie
- .make night dreary
- .Lone lamppost
- .Tree big bloom bird host
- .Hello shallow call wall view
- .On frond shine morn dew
- .Haunt horizon for hauteur hue
- .Choir quiet note solace seek
- .Lambs cute sit mute meek
- .Lungs rear in lion den loud

- Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds but not consonant sounds

farce
[fahrs]



- Farce is literature that combines exaggeration with an improbable plot and stereotyped characters to achieve humor.

motif

[moh-**teef**]

- The approach of Jaws is always signaled by the strumming of bass strings slowly and then with increasing speed.
- A motif is an idea, a theme that is repeated or carried through an individual work; an idea which is so powerful and recognizable that it will be used by many authors and artists in many

sarcasm

[**sahr**-kaz-uh m]

- Two men sit down at a restaurant and order coffee. One spoons fifteen scoops of sugar into his coffee while his friend comments, “would you like a little coffee to go with that sugar?”
- Sarcasm is the act of ostensibly saying one thing but meaning another. Aka verbal irony.

Catharsis (Kuh-thahr-sis)

Definition: A purifying or figurative cleansing of the emotions, especially pity and fear. An effect of tragic drama on its audience. A release of emotional tension.

An example of catharsis can be found in “Oedipus Rex” when Oedipus blinds himself after he discovers that his wife is his mother and that he killed his father.

This is a good example of catharsis because Oedipus is releasing his emotions and it has an effect of tragic drama on the audience.

Figurative Language

(fig-yer-uh-tiv lang-gwij)

An example of figurative language can be seen in *Red Badge of Courage* when the cannons are described as having human features.

This is a good example because this is not applied literally and it achieves a special effect on the writing.

Definition: speech or writing that departs from literal meaning in order to achieve a special effect or meaning, speech or writing employing figures of speech.

Onomatopoeia

(on-uh-mat-uh-pee-uh)

Examples of onomatopoeias include: buzz, beep, click, moo, meow and boom.

These are all good examples of onomatopoeias because the word is also the sound that the word makes.

Definition: The formation or use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.

Simile

(Sim-uh-lee)

Definition: A figure of speech in which two essentially unlike things are compared.

An example of a simile from the odyssey is: “all the sea was like a cauldron/ seething over intense fire, when the mixture/ suddenly heaves and rises.”

This is a good example because two unlike things are being compared.

Parody [par-uh-dee]

“Hamlet” by William Shakespeare contains parodies of contemporaries of contemporaries, such as Lyly and Nashe.



Definition: a humorous or satirical imitation of a serious piece of literature or writing

Symbol [sim-buhl]

In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, by Mark Twain, the river symbolizes God. The Mississippi River is both merciful and antagonizing in the story.

A red wheel with wings represents the Detroit Red Wings.

An American Flag is a symbol of America.



The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom.

Definition: something used for or regarded as representing something else; a material object representing something, often something immaterial; emblem, token, or sign

Genre [zhahn-rUh]

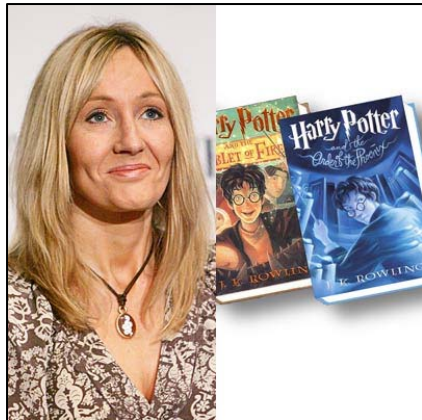
The genre of Homer's "Iliad" is an Epic. The genre of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein could be considered science fiction.

Definition: a class or category of artistic endeavor having a particular form, content, technique, or the like

Comedy →



Country ↗



← Action/
Adventure

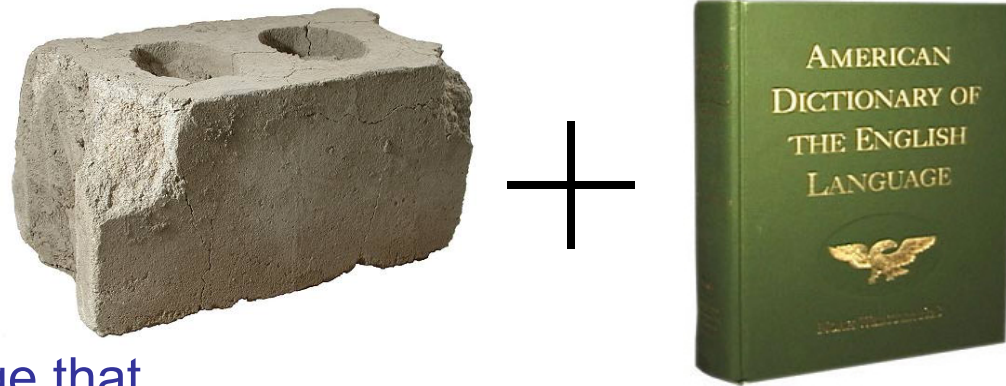
The genre of this is horror/thriller →



Concrete Language

[kon-kreet lang-gwij]

A great example of concrete language can be found in *The Scarlet Letter*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The protagonist Hester wears a letter A for adultery. You could describe the letter A she wears in concrete language as a red letter A she has to wear because she committed the crime. Contrast to concrete lang. you could describe it in abstract language as a symbol of humility or alienation.



Definition: language that describes specific, generally observable, persons, places, or things; in contrast to abstract language

objects or events that are available to the senses

Pun

Pronunciation: puhn

Definition: an occasionally humorous act of word play; a substitution of a word with another that sounds the same, but has a differing meaning; sometimes associated with cheap comedy

Example: *Julia says "Ice cream is so cool."*

(Associating the slang term *cool* with the word summarizing a generalization of a colder temperature.)

Understatement

Pronunciation: uhn-der-steyt-ment

Definition: A statement that gives a lesser, tone-downed, impression of an actual reality.

Example: *Julia says “World War II was a small conflict between some nations.”*

Antithesis

Pronunciation: an-tith-*uh*-sis

Definition: an opposing statement that is the complete and contrasting opposite to an original statement.

Example: *Rocks sink, boats float.*

or

Armies destruct, friends construct.

Epiphany

Pronunciation: i-pif-*uh*-nee

Definition: an occurrence of realization; a climax in comprehension or understanding.

Example: Archimedes' discovery of buoyancy and the observation of how liquid becomes displaced when a foreign object is submerged in the liquid. He made this discovery as he got into a bathtub. The famous usage of the phrase "*Eureka*" is rumored to have said by him at the occurrence of his discovery.

Metaphor

Pronunciation: met-*uh*-fawr

Definition: A instance of comparison between two things, one of which is symbolic.

Example: *Life is a never-ending road across treacherous land.*

stock character

stock kar-act-er

A flat character who is instantly recognizable by readers who is usually of little importance to story, and not developed in any way (similar to a stereotype)

Examples: The Hero, The Villain, The Mad Scientist, The Sidekick, Jock, The Fop, Femme Fatale, The Revenger, Damsel in Distress, Crabby Old Librarian, The Businessman, The Fool, The Outlaw, The Tart (with a Heart), The Town Drunk

flat character

- A character that has one or two characteristic traits that develop them enough to carry on their purpose.
- Example: A tired and grumpy janitor, whenever spoken to is always tired and grumpy. No further development must be done on the author's part, but the character still manages to serve its purpose.

foil

Foy-el

- Definition: secondary character that contrasts main character
- Examples: The most famous foil characters are in *Hamlet*. Laertes and Fortinbras are foils for Hamlet.

comedy of manners

Com-eddie of man-ners

- Definition: comedy that shows and possibly attacks the customs and mannerisms of a fashionable society
- Examples: *School for Scandal* (about an attack on the superficiality of the upper class); or *The Misanthrope*; *Seinfeld*



- Definition: statement that has parts that contradict themselves but in truth can make sense (this catches reader's attention)
- Examples:
 - “They have ears but hear not” ~Bible
 - “Deep down David's really very shallow.”
 - “Nobody goes there, it's too crowded.”

Situational Irony

Sit-u-a-tion-al I-roan-y

Example

- In *The Wizard of Oz* Dorothy travels to a wizard and does all the tasks he insists to go home, before discovering she had the ability to go back home all the time.

Situational irony is an outcome that turns out to be very different from what was expected, the difference between what is expected to happen and what actually does.

Characterization

kar-ik-ter-uh-zey-shuhn

Examples

- Flat
- Round
- Dynamic
- Static

- 1.**portrayal; description: the actor's characterization of a politician.
- 2.**the act of characterizing.
- 3.**the creation and convincing representation of fictitious characters.

Oxymoron

ok-si-mawr-on

Examples:

- Pretty Ugly
- Minor Crisis
- Even odds
- Freezer burn
- Same difference

An oxymoron is a figure of speech by which a locution produces an incongruous, seemingly self-contradictory effect, as in “cruel kindness” or “to make haste slowly.”

Figure of Speech

Fig-ure of Spee-ch

Example

- I'm so hungry I could eat a cow.
- It is raining cats and dogs.
- I'll give you a piece of my mind.
- Butterflies in your stomach
- Break a leg

A Figure of Speech is where a word or words are used to create an effect, often where they do not have their original or literal meaning.

ASYNDETON

(UH-SIN-DI-TON)

* “But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.”
Lincoln, Gettysburg Address

A writing style that omits conjunction between words, phrases, or clauses.

FICTION

(*FIK-SHUH-N*)

The Robber Bridegroom

A literary work whose content is produced by the imagination and is not necessarily based on fact.

SETTING

(*SET-ING*)

Their Eyes Were Watching God:

setting (time)- The early twentieth century, presumably the 1920s or 1930s

setting (place)- Rural Florida

setting (physical detail)- Fall, warm

Includes time, place, physical details and circumstances in which a situation occurs. Scenerary, properties or background are used to create the location of the situation.

NOVEL

(*NOV-UHL*)

Their Eyes were Watching God

A fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by actions, speech and thoughts of characters.

Personification

- Noun
- "Arise fair sun, and kill the envious moon"
Romeo and Juliet
- Attributing human characteristics to inanimate objects. A character representation in a literary work.
- Per-son-uh-fi-key-shuh-n

Theme

- Noun
- Social Classes and the affect they have on individuals. Catherine from *Wuthering Heights* bases her decision of marrying Edgar or Heathcliff on what other people will think of her.
- A subject of discourse discussion meditation or composition; Topic; Main idea.
- Theem

Alliteration

- Noun
- Pride and Prejudice
- Uh-lit-uh-rey-sh-uhn
- two or more stressed syllables of a word group either with the same consonant sound or with a vowel sound that may differ from syllable to syllable. The start of two or more words of a word group with the same letter, as in apt alliteration's artful aid.

Diction

- "T' maister nobbut just buried and Sabbath nut oe'red..." (*Wuthering Heights*)
- Style of speaking or writing. Accent, enunciation.
- Noun
- Dik-Shuh-n

Image

- “Mr. Darcy soon drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien”
- A description of an object or a person practically painting a picture in your head. Picture, illustration, Representation, Reflection, Symbol, Form, Appearance,
- Im-ij
- Noun

Repetition Repetition

Repetition

DEFINE: The repeating of any word, phrase, or sound in a form of literature.

Pronunciation

re-pə-ti-shən
re-pə-ti-shən
re-pə-ti-shən
re-pə-ti-shən

There is repetition
of the phrase
“Sam-I-am” in this
classic Dr. Seuss
Story



Example

I am Sam
I am Sam
Sam I am

That Sam-I-am!
That Sam-I-am!

I do not like
that Sam-I-am!

Do you like
green eggs and ham?

I do not like them,
Sam-I-am.

I do not like
green eggs and ham.



DEFINITION

Figure of Speech addressing something nonhuman, absent, or dead as if it were alive, present and able to reply

Apostrophe (*uh-pos-truh-fee*)

EXAMPLE

“O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?”



In this quote from *Romeo and Juliet*, Juliet is speaking as if she knows Romeo is listening and would respond.



Epithet

e-pə-thet

A descriptive adjective or phrase used to characterize something.

great-hearted

flowing-haired

god-like

Brilliant

Gigantic

bright-eyed

Wise

swift

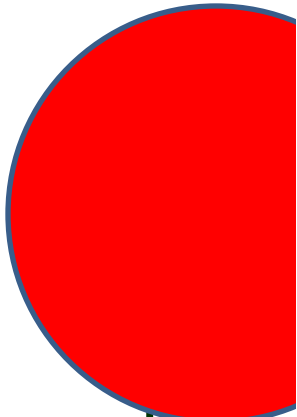
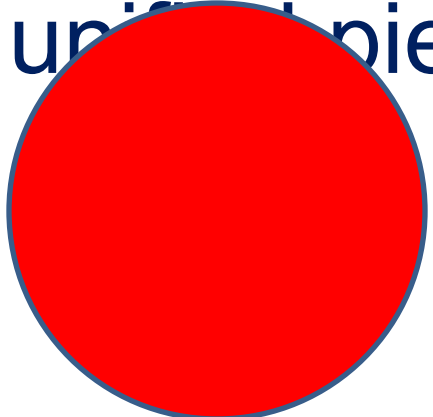


ALL Examples

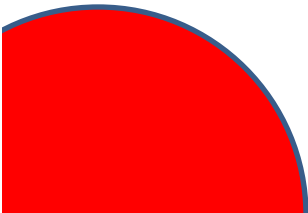


Unity -yü-nə-tē

The bringing together of all elements of the work to form a unified piece.



An example can be any good essay. And essay is the perfect example because every paragraph has to contribute to form the main idea.

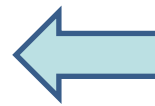


Metonymy (mi-**ton**-uh-mee)

A Figure of speech where a word is put in place of another for a specific reason. It is a play on words to make a statement about an entire situation with a change of a single word

Example: **Robert Frost**

As he swung toward them holding
up the hand
Half in appeal, but half as if to keep
The life from spilling.



The word life is substituted for blood. Not only does the sentence now say that the boy is bleeding, but it is also saying his life is in danger

Round Character (round kar-ik-ter)

An example of a round character is Hester Prynne from *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne because you know what she looks like and her personality

A round character is one who is fully described by the author

Verbal Irony

(vur-buhl ahy-ruh-nee)

An example of verbal irony is in *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare after Mercutio gets stabbed by Tybalt and he says it's "a scratch, a scratch..." but he knows he is going to die from it

Verbal irony is when people say the opposite of what they really mean

Archetype (ahr-ki-tahyp)

An example of following an archetype is *Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain because he embodies the archetype of initiation because he goes through many tasks and eventually becomes a man

An archetype is the precedent that other types of literature follow or copy

Euphemism (yoo-fuh-miz-uhm)

There are many examples of euphemism used in *The Giver* by Lois Lowry, when they use the term “stirrings,” in replacement for when young people begin to have sexual desires

Euphemism is when people switch a word or phrase that is agreeable and non-offensive with something that could be considered offensive

Mood (mood)

In *The Invisible Man* by H.G. Wells “My mood, I say, was one of exaltation,” this is describing the mood of the narrator and of the scene all at the same time

Mood can be how someone is feeling emotionally but it can also mean an emotional tone of the atmosphere

Soliloquy

suh-lil-uh-kwee

Shakespeare has written a number of soliloquies into his plays, such as Hamlet's "to be, or not to be."

Definition:

An utterance or discourse by a person who is talking while or as if alone, or with a disregard of or oblivious to any hearers present.

Chiasmus

Ki azmess

(Plural Chiasmi) Ki as mi

He went to the country, to the town went she.

Gray was the morn, all things were gray.

Definition:

A reversal in the order of words in two otherwise parallel phrases.

Flat Character

Flat kárrektør

The Character Aarfy Aardvark, from Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*, is a two-dimensional and flat character; he never evolves as an individual and his sole purpose is to upset Yossarian.

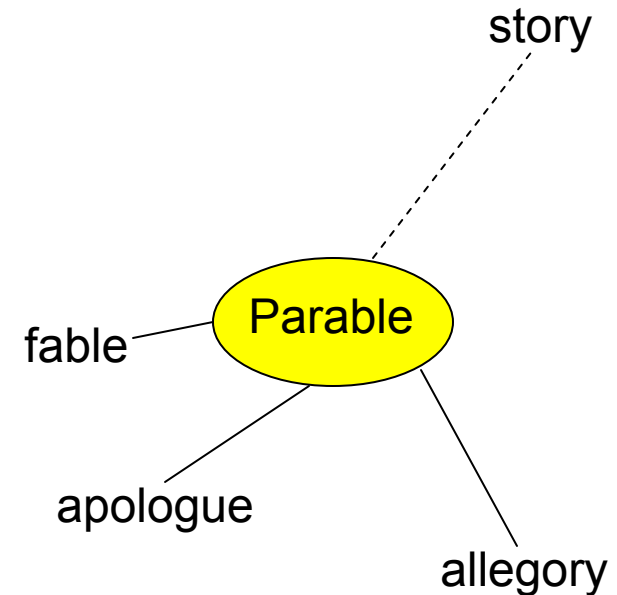
Definition:

An easily recognized character type in fiction whose personality can be defined by one to two traits and does not change in the course of the story. May not be fully delineated but is useful in carrying out some narrative purpose of the author.

Parable

pār'ə-bəl

He told his children the famous parable *The tortoise and the hare* so that they would understand the importance of consistency and reliability.



Definition:

A short allegorical story or statement that illustrates or teaches some truth, religious principle, or moral lesson by the use of comparison, analogy or the like.

Examples:

In Jean Rhys' *Wide Sargasso Sea* Mr. Mason does not realize the danger his family is in from former slaves when Annette says they must leave Jamaica. He laughs when the subject of leaving is brought up. His arrogance eventually leads to the mob of angry former slaves who set fire to their house.

Tom Buchanan shows arrogance in F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* by hiding his own affair, but then is shocked to find his wife doing the same thing. He and his wife's relationship is forever compromised.

Definition: the condition of failing to recognize important insight because of arrogance, excessive self-pride, of too much self-confidence

CONNOTATION

Examples:

The word “home” does not only mean the dwelling where a person lives, it is associated with comfort, love, and warmth.

In Alan Paton's *Cry, The Beloved Country* gold was discovered in areas of South Africa (historically correct). Gold is not just a yellowish, metallic metal, it also connotes wealth.

Definition: words that contain more meaning than what the word simply says; refers to the association connected to the word

(kon- uh- tey- shuhn)

Pathos

Examples:

Throughout Jean Rhys' *Wide Sargasso Sea*, Antoinette's thoughts and the recurrence of Antoinette's inability to escape make it impossible for the reader to not feel her suffering.

In Alan Paton's *Cry, The Beloved Country* the frequent descriptions of Stephen Kumalo grieving his son falling into the hands of crime force the reader to empathize.

Definition: the Greek word for *emotion*; a writer's attempt to create an emotional reaction in a reader by the use of language, examples, images, and dictation; common are feelings of suffering, sadness, anger, fear, happiness, and humor

(pay- thas)

Synecdoche

Examples:

In Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner":
"The western wave was all aflame." In this case "wave" accounts for all the sea.

In Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*: "The new emigrants were still tasting it, lost in wonder, when suddenly the car came to a halt, and the door was flung open, and a voice shouted--"Stockyards!" "A voice" refers to a person.

Definition: a figure of speech that uses a part of an object to represent the whole

(*si- neck- doh- kee*)

Aside [uh-sahyd]

- Example- “A little more than kin, and less than kind.” (“Hamlet”) He is telling the audience what he thinks of his father.
- A dramatic convention by which an actor directly addresses the audience but is not supposed to be heard by the other actors on stage. They are assumed to be telling the truth.

Exposition [ek-spuh-zish-uhn]

- Example: In the novel *Frankenstein* every time we gain knowledge of the back round of the characters, for example the creature's explanation of how he spent the two years he was away from Victor and how he came to be a vengeful, hateful creature as opposed as the loving and gentile creature he was at "birth".
- A narrative device, often used at the beginning of a work that provides necessary background information about the characters and their circumstances. Exposition explains what has gone on before, the relationships between characters, the development of a theme, and the introduction of a conflict.

Moral [mawr-uhl]

- Example: The end of Aesop's fable of "The Tortoise and the Hare", "slow and steady wins the race"
- A moral is a message conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. The moral may be left to the hearer, reader or viewer to determine for themselves. Contained in a fable, tale or experience

Satire [sat-ahy^{uh}r]

- Example: “The Colbert Report”
- Modern American political satire: the ridicule of the actions of politicians and other public figures by taking all their statements and alleged beliefs to their furthest logical conclusion, thus revealing their apparent hypocrisy.
- A literary manner that blends a critical attitude with humor and wit for the purpose of improving human institutions or humanity

Persona

(per-soh-nah)

- the mask or façade presented to satisfy the demands of the situation or the environment and not representing the inner personality of the individual; the public personality
- Example: James Bond dresses and speaks Russian for a night, in order to conceal his identity, and fit in with his Russian targets.

Verbal Irony

(ver-bal I-ruhn-ee)

- A figure of speech in which the speaker intends to be understood as meaning something that *contrasts with* the literal or usual meaning of what he says
- Examples of Verbal Irony- Sarcasm, overstatements, understatements
- Sarcasm- saying, “*nice hands*”, when the wide receiver dropped the football.
- Overstatement- “When the teacher caught me, *I literally died*”
- Understatement- “*He’s not the best athlete*” as opposed to saying “He’s a bad athlete”

Anaphora

(uh-naf-er-ah)

- repetition of a word or words at the beginning of two or more successive verses, clauses, or sentences.
- (Ecclesiastes 3:1-2) For everything there is a season, and a time for every matter under heaven: a time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up what is planted; . . .

Figurative Language

(fig-ure-a-tiv lang-gwig)

- Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language. Any language that goes beyond the literal meaning of words in order to furnish new effects or fresh insights into an idea or a subject. The most common figures of speech are simile, metaphor, and alliteration.
- Example- “ That man is an Ox!”- This uses a metaphor to show that the man is very large and strong.

Comic Relief

A brief humorous moment that distracts from the more serious elements of a novel

Jar Jar Binks is used as comic relief in the 1st/4th *Star Wars* movie. He is the only humor in a grave situation

Freight-Train

A sentence made up of three or more short independent clauses joined by conjunctions.

I drove through traffic to get to work and I stopped driving to eat ice cream, but I changed my mind and went home.

Parallelism

When the author
makes a pattern of
similar
phrases/sentences.

“I’ll give my jewels for a set of
beads,
My gorgeous palace for a
hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman’s
gown,
My figured goblets for a dish of
wood...”

Style

The way an author expresses him/herself through word choice and sentence structure.

“Now farming became industry, and the owners followed Rome, although they did not know it. They imported slaves, although they did not call them slaves... They don't need much. They couldn't know what to do with good wages. Why, look how they live. Why, look what they eat. And if they get funny—deport them.
-The Grapes of Wrath