

## War Literature

Foreshadowing	an advance sign or warning of <i>what is</i> to come in the future.	Direct address	Writing in which a speaker or writer communicates a message directly to another individual or group of individuals
End-stopping	A line of poetry ending with punctuation	Monologue	a long speech by one character in a play or film
Structure	the structural framework that underlies the order and manner in which a narrative is presented to a reader, listener, or viewer. The narrative text structures are the plot and the setting.	Dramatic irony	the full significance of a character's words or actions is clear to the audience or reader although unknown to the character.
Realism	Literary movement that represents reality by portraying mundane, everyday experiences as they are in real life, and seeks to tell a story as truthfully as possible instead of romanticising it	Figurative language	words or expressions to convey a <i>meaning</i> that is <i>different</i> from the literal interpretation.
Dialect	a particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.	Form	A text's physical structure. Elements like the poem's type, stanza structure, line lengths, rhyme scheme, and rhythm express its form.
Modernism	20 <sup>th</sup> century literary movement which made a self-conscious break with traditional ways of writing, in both poetry and prose fiction writing, and experimented with literary form and expression.	Absurdity	A style of writing in which authors focus on the meaninglessness of the universe and human life. Illogical events happen, and the characters make senseless choices.

Formalism	A school of literary criticism and theory. It's concerned more with the structure of the text than it is with any outside influence on the author.	Individualism	Literary movement that regards the beliefs, needs, well-being, and accomplishments of a single person over those of other individuals and of society.
Sibilance	A figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.	Personification	A figure of speech which gives human characteristics, such as emotions and behaviours, to non-human things, animals, and ideas.
Tragedy	Text dealing with tragic events and having a structure moving from order to disorder, especially one concerning the downfall of the main protagonist.	Rhyming couplet	a rhyming pair of successive lines of verse, typically of the same length.
Denouement	the final part of a play, film, or narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together, and matters are explained or resolved.	Juxtaposition	the fact of two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect. "the juxtaposition of these two images"
Allusions	calling something to mind without mentioning it explicitly.	Climax	the most intense, exciting, or important point of something; the culmination.
Blank verse	verse without rhyme, especially that which uses iambic pentameters.	Sonnet	a poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line.
Caesura	A break in a line of poetry, usually signalled by a punctuation mark	Protagonist	the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc.
Enjambment	the continuation of a sentence without a pause beyond the end of a line	Characterisation	the creation or construction of a fictional character.

Exposition	The opening of a story, introducing characters, setting and plot.	Verbal irony	When a writer or character uses a statement with an underlying meaning that contrasts with its literal meaning
Metre	the rhythm of a piece of poetry, from the number and length of feet in a line.	Dialogue	a conversation between two or more people