

Literature in English

This section continues our exploration of Literature in English, focusing on general literary concepts.

SECTION D [GENERAL LITERARY PRINCIPLES]

This section covers broader concepts that apply across all literary genres.

- **Literary Terms:**
  - **Foreshadowing:** Hints of future events.
  - **Suspense:** A feeling of excited or anxious uncertainty about what may happen.
  - **Irony (Verbal, Situational, Dramatic):** Already discussed in Drama and Prose.
  - **Symbolism:** Objects, characters, or ideas representing something else.
  - **Protagonist/Antagonist:** Main character and opposing force.
  - **Allusion:** Indirect reference.
  - **Pun:** Wordplay.
  - **Paradox:** Seemingly contradictory statement with underlying truth.
  - **Oxymoron:** Combination of contradictory terms.
  - **Flashback/Flash-forward:** Interruptions in chronological narrative.
  - **Stream of Consciousness:** Narration mirroring thought process.
  - **Theme:** Central idea.
  - **Setting:** Time and place.
  - **Conflict:** Struggle between opposing forces.
  - **Characterization:** Process of character development.
  - **Point of View:** Narrative perspective.
  - **Diction:** Word choice.
  - **Mood/Atmosphere:** Evoked feeling.
  - **Tone:** Author/speaker's attitude.
  - **Plot:** Sequence of events.
  - **Allegory:** A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. Characters and events often represent abstract ideas or historical figures.
  - **Satire:** As a genre or technique, using humor/ridicule to criticize.

- **Style:** The distinctive way an author uses language, including word choice, sentence structure, figurative language, and literary devices. It reflects the author's voice and personality.