LITERARY DEVICES INTERACTIVE DICTIONARY/NOTEBOOK: directions and formatting

Created by: The SuperHERO Teacher
**Alliteration**

The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

**Example:**

Gary's giraffe gobbled gooseberries greedily, getting good at grabbing goodies!

- Name of classmate: Britany
- Name of classmate: Sierra
- Name of classmate: Jesse
- Name of classmate: Zachary
- Name of classmate: Nick

**Allusion**

An indirect reference of another person or work in literature.

- TOM (mocking)
- Hey!
- Look who the new Newton of our class is!
- JERRY (sarcastically)
- Good one, Einstein!

**Tomas:** Who is this a picture of and what were 3 of his discoveries?

Sir Isaac Newton is the man in the picture above. He is one of the most influential scientists in history. He is best known for his laws of motion & his universal law of gravity.
**Example of Alliteration**

Alliteration: The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

**Example:**
- Gary's giraffe gobbled gooseberries greedily.

Name of classmate: Brittany

Name of classmate: Sierra

Name of classmate: Jesse

Name of classmate: Zachary

**Example of Allusion**

Allusion: An indirect of passing reference of another person or work in literature.

**Example:**
- Who is this a picture of and what were 3 of his discoveries?
- Sir Isaac Newton...
LITERARY DEVICE

ANALOGY

Develop THREE of your own analogies by walking around the classroom and finding similarities in numerous items. All three analogies must be identified in the classroom. Draw a picture of the item on the front flap and write the analogy under the flap. Then, partner with a peer to see if they can guess your analogy based on the picture you drew.

EXAMPLES:
- Green is to go like red is to stop.
- Zebra is to stripes as giraffe is to spots.
- Wealthy is to rich as poor is to broke.

Characterization

10 Emotional Characteristics

PANTHERS

Characterization: The process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character.

Read the following description of the character to the left. Develop the mental, physical, intellectual and emotional characteristics of the character.

DESCRIPTION:
- Name: Brianna
- Hobbies: Soccer, chilling with friends, texting, and cooking
- Friend group: eats lunch with the soccer team and also participates in the band
- Relationship Status: Single
- Birthday: 5-19-1999
**Literal**

**Characterization**

Characterization: The process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character.

Read the following description of the character to the left. Develop the mental, physical, intellectual, and emotional characteristics of the character.

**Description**

Name: Price
Hobbies: Soccer, chilling with friends, texting, and cooking
Friend Group: Eats lunch with the soccer team and also participates in the band.
Relationship Status: Single
Birthday: 8-19-1999

**Analogy**

Analogy: A similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based.

**Examples**

- Green is to red as go is to stop.
- Zebra is to stripes as giraffe is to spots.
- Wealthy is to rich as poor is to broke.

Pencil is to paper as keyboard is to computer!
LITERARY DEVICE

CONFLICT

- Cheating on a test
- Breaking up with someone
- Playing on a team that is currently losing
- Meeting a friend for the first time

Literary devices are techniques used by authors to create meaning and interest in their work. One common literary device is conflict.

EXTERNAL CONFLICT

Struggle between a literary or dramatic character and an outside force such as nature or another character, which drives the dramatic action of the plot.

- Man vs. Man
- Person vs. Nature
- Person vs. Society
- Person vs. Machine

Find an example of each form of external conflict as well as explain what kind of internal conflict may occur due to the scenarios listed above.

INTERNAL CONFLICT

Psychological struggle within the mind of a literary or dramatic character, the resolution of which creates the plot's suspense.

- John wants to go to the university of Alabama, but his parents are against it. He feels torn. This is an example of internal conflict.

LITERARY DEVICE CONNOTATION VS. DENOTATION

The Road Not Taken
By Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
to where it bent in the undergrowth.

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I-
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.
Pages 5 and 6 EXAMPLES

**LITERARY DEVICE**

**CONFLICT**

- Man vs. Man
  - John wants to go to the University of Alabama, but his parents want him to go to Auburn.
- Man vs. Nature
  - Ashton's dad was so excited to get married in the fall but the rain kept them from the ceremony.
- Person vs. Society
  - Your town has a sudden water crisis. You have a brilliant idea to fix the issue, but the rest of the town thinks it's impossible.
- Man vs. Machine
  - You just finished a huge project on the computer, and a screen pops up that says "Files Deleted!"

**EXTERNAL CONFLICT**

Struggle between a literary or dramatic character and an outside force such as nature or another character, which drives the dramatic action of the plot.

- Man vs. Man
- Person vs. Nature
- Person vs. Society
- Person vs. Machine

**INTERNAL CONFLICT**

Psychological struggle within the mind of a literary or dramatic character, the resolution of which creates the plot's suspense.

- Find an example of each form of external conflict as well as explain what kind of internal conflict may occur due to the scenarios listed above.

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**LITERARY DEVICE**

**CONNOTATION vs. DENOTATION**

- Denotation: The explicit or direct meaning of a word or expression.
- Connotation: The suggesting of additional meanings by a word or expression, apart from its literal meaning (the deeper meaning).

*The Road Not Taken*

By Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear,
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Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.
LITERARY DEVICE: Euphemism

1. My dog died.
2. "You're lucky!"
3. "I'm currently going through a lot..."
4. Snowman is really sick.

Directions: Create 4 euphemisms. Write the polite expression in on the thumbs up and the impolite expression on the thumbs down. Then, lift the flap and explain the purpose of the euphemism.

EXAMPLE: "You're becoming a little thin on the top" INSTEAD OF: "You're balding."

LITERARY DEVICE: Flashback

Flashbacks:
A scene in a story set in a time earlier than the main story.

Directions: Think about your own life and what memories trigger flashbacks for you. What scene do you envision for each of the prompts? Color them and write a paragraph describing the flashback beneath the thought bubble.

When was an exciting time in your life?

When was a difficult time in your life?

When was a thrilling or scary time in your life?
LITERARY DEVICE
Euphemism

1. My dog died.
2. “You’re fixed!”
3.
4.

These euphemisms allow the speaker to express their thought honestly, but in a politically correct way.

Euphemism: A saying that masks a rude or impolite expression but still conveys the concept clearly and politely.

Directions: Create 4 euphemisms. Write the polite expression in on the thumbs up and the impolite expression on the thumbs down. Then, lift the flap and explain the purpose of the euphemism.

EXAMPLE: “You’re becoming a little thin on the top” INSTEAD OF: “You’re balding.”

LITERARY DEVICE
Flashback

The most exciting flashback that came to mind was my graduation from Bowling Green State University!

Flashback: A scene in a story set in a time earlier than the main story.

Directions: Think about your own life and what memories trigger flashbacks for you. What scene do you envision for each of the prompts? Color them and write a paragraph describing the flashback beneath the thought bubble.

When was a difficult time in your life?

When was a thrilling or scary time in your life?
LITERARY DEVICE
Hyperbole

Hyperbole: exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.

Example: It's raining cats and dogs. What does this hyperbole really mean?
The hyperbole is used to explain the heavy downpour of rain—not literally meaning cats and dogs falling out of the sky.

Directions
Create a hyperbole describing how much the backpack weighs. Write the hyperbole on the front of the bag. Then, draw the contents of the bag under the flap.

My backpack is so heavy it could break my back!

The hyperbole is used to explain how heavy the backpack is:

Obviously, the backpack won't really break my back!
**LITERARY DEVICE**

**Irony**

There are 2 types of IRONY: Dramatic & Situational.

**Dramatic Irony** occurs when the audience knows something that the characters don’t.

**Situational Irony** occurs when the outcome is incompatible with what was expected, but it is also more generally understood as a situation that includes contradictions or irony.

**EXAMPLE**
Laughing at a person who cries. What could make this situation ironic? Write an example of both dramatic & situational irony beneath the banana.

**BONUS**

What would be an ironic name for the largest dog at a dog show?

Tiny

**LITERARY DEVICE**

**Metaphor/Simile**

**METAPHOR**
A comparison of two unlike things without using “like” or “as.”

**EXAMPLE**
The assignment was a breeze.

**SIMILE**
A comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as.”

**EXAMPLE**
She is as cute as a button.
LITERARY DEVICE

METAPHOR/SIMILE

METAPHOR: A comparison of two unlike things without using “like” or “as.”
EXAMPLE: The assignment was a breeze.

SIMILE: A comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as.”
EXAMPLE: She is as cute as a button.
LITERARY DEVICE: OXIMORON

- **Funny**
- **Someone Beautiful**
- **Something Delicious**

**Example:** The living dead. Explain what makes this an oxymoron.

**Directions:** Collaborate with your group to develop 8 different paradoxes.

LITERARY DEVICE: PARADOX

- **Paradox:** Contrary to expectations, existing belief or perceived opinion.

**Examples:** Love is blind, everything I say is a lie.

**Deep down, you're really talented.**

Wise fool.

**Directions:** Collaborate with your group to develop 8 different paradoxes.
Pages 13 and 14 EXAMPLES

**LITERARY DEVICE**

**OXYMORON**

- The "living dead" is an OXYMORON because "living" and "dead" are two opposite ideas, however, together they create an effect that means "zombie-like".

**SOMETHING FUNNY**

**SOMETHING DELICIOUS**

- What's the deeper meaning of "big baby"?
- What's the deeper meaning of "awfully lucky"?

- Jumbo shrimp
- Crazy-larding
- Kill them with kindness

**PARADOX**

- Paradox: contrary to expectations, existing belief or perceived opinion.
- Example: Love is blind

**DIRECTIONS**

- Collaborate with your group to develop 8 different paradoxes.
Pages 15 and 16: Examples

**Literary Device: Personification**

*Definition:* The attribution of a personal something non-human, or the representation of a non-human as having human qualities.

*Example:* The flower danced around the room joyfully. The bee danced around the flower, joyful that it was there.

**Literary Device: Plot Structure**

*Diagram:*

- **Exposition**
- **Rising Action**
- **Climax**
- **Falling Action**
- **Resolution**

*Diagram Details:*
- **Exposition:** Introduction of main characters and setting.
- **Rising Action:** One or more of the characters are in a crisis. The situation is explained.
- **Climax:** The point of highest tension takes place (the turning point).
- **Falling Action:** Resolution of the character's crisis occurs.
- **Resolution:** Loose ends are tied up. Some stories do not have a resolution.
**Literary Device:**

**Point of View**

- **First Person Point of View**
  - Create 3 sentences using first person POV.

- **Second Person POV**
  - Create 3 sentences using second person POV.

- **Third Person POV**
  - Create 3 sentences using third person POV.

**Puns**

- **Definition:** A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word. The use of play on words.

**Directions:** Identify the meaning of the following puns.

1. I'm reading a book about anti-gravity. It's impossible to put it down.
2. I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger. Then it hit me.
3. I couldn't quite remember how to throw a boomerang, but it eventually came back to me.
4. I tried talking about our future, but she kept bringing up my past. It was a tense conversation.
5. I did a theatrical performance about puns. Really, it was just a play on words.
Pages 17 and 18 EXAMPLES

LITERARY DEVICES

First Person POV
Using "speaker voice": I, me, my, mine, myself.

Second Person POV: You, yours, yourself, yourselves

Third Person Omniscient POV: he, she, it, her, him, his, hers, himself, herself, itself, they, them, theirs, etc.

 Literary Device: PUN

Directions: Identify the meaning of the following puns.

1. I'm reading a book about anti-gravity. It's impossible to put it down.
2. I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger. Then it hit me.
3. I couldn't quite remember how to throw a boomerang, but it eventually came back to me.
4. I tried talking about our future, but she kept bringing up my past. It was a tense conversation.
5. I did a theatrical performance about puns. Really, it was just a play on words.
LITERARY DEVICE
Onomatopoeia

BOING!
CLICK-CLACK
BUZZ!
SIZZLE!

LITERARY DEVICE
Mood/Tone

I hear America singing
The varied rivalries
Have come to me the varied rhythms
I hear America singing

The varied stress of the varied rhythms
America the bleak and distant
America the graphic
America the misty
America the calm
America the warm
America the cool
America the beautiful
America the brave
America the good
America the pure
America the potent
America the strong
America the illustrious
America the resplendent
America the regal
America the majestic
America the exalted
America the sublime
America the grand
America the magnificent
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**Literary Device:**

**Mood/Tone**

In *How America Sang*, by Walt Whitman:

I hear America singing the varied songs I hear.
Those of mechanics, each one singing his as it should be, blithe and strong.
The carpenter singing his as he measures his plank or beam.
The mason singing his as he makes ready for work, or leaves off work.
The lumberjack singing as he sinks his axe into the thick bosom of the wood.
The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench, the hatter singing as he stands.
The woodchopper's song, the ploughboy's on his way to the ploughing,
the ploughboy's on his way to the ploughing, etc.

**Onomatopoeia**

It was the first day of spring when my best friend and I decided to take a trip to Cedar Point. We were enjoying the excitement of each roller coaster, but one thing kept nagging us... the constant sound of the train that surrounded us. We knew it was there.

Directions: Write a paragraph using each of the onomatopoeias.
LITERARY DEVICE

Theme

Examples:
- FROZEN
- The Wizard of OZ
- Titanic
- Forrest Gump
- The Sound of Music

Instructions:
1. The teacher will provide five themes.
2. Identify the theme in the movies your teacher selected. Then, choose 5 of your own favorite movies and identify their themes as well.

Thesis

Thesis Statement:
A short statement that summarizes the main point(s) or claim(s) of an essay or research paper, and is supported, developed, and explained in the text with examples and evidence.

Examples:
- Should schools require students to wear uniforms on a daily basis?
- Schools should require students to wear uniforms on a daily basis.

- Students experience less peer pressure.
- Uniforms cost less overall.
- Promotes reduction of violence in school.

Ask a Question

Make a Declaration

Develop 3 reasons why

Combine all 3!
**LITERARY DEVICE**

**Theme**

- Teacher's choice
- Teacher's choice
- Teacher's choice
- Teacher's choice
- Teacher's choice

**Examples**

- **FROZEN**
- **The Wizard of Oz**
- **Titanic**
- **Forrest Gump**
- **The Sound of Music**

**Instructions**

- Choose any 5 of your favorite movies and identify their themes as well.

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**LITERARY DEVICE**

**Thesis**

- **Thesis Statement**: A short statement that summarizes the main point(s) or claim(s) of an essay or research paper, and is supported, developed, and explained in the text with examples and evidence.

- **Ask a Question**
  - Example: Should schools require students to wear uniforms on a daily basis?

- **Make a Declaration**
  - Example: Schools should require students to wear uniforms on a daily basis.

- **Develop 3 reasons why**

- **Combine all 3!**

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- **Examples**
  - Students experience less peer pressure
  - Uniforms cost less overall
  - Provides reduction of violence in school
LITERARY DEVICE
understatement

Understatement:
The presentations of something being smaller, worse, or less important than it actually is.

Directions: Pretend as though your school's football team just lost a game 56-14. Develop 5 different understatements that could describe the events of the game.

SCORE 56-14
Helpful Tips:

- Introduce a new literary device each Friday. This will establish a routine and help the students remember the information better.
- Allow students to decorate their interactive dictionaries to make it their own. This also gives them the opportunity to begin the "interactive" aspect immediately.
- Instead of composition notebooks or spiral notebooks, use 25 sheets of white computer paper and 2 sheets of colored paper (decorated by students). The white paper leaves plenty of room for students to make organized notes and doodles to make the interactive dictionary their own.
- If you have any questions, please e-mail me at thesuperheroteacher@Hotmail.com