**English 1201: *A Midsummer Night’s Dream***

**Literary Terms:**

1. **Irony –** referring to how a person, situation, statement, or circumstance is not as tt would actually seem. Many times it is the exact opposite of what it appears to be.
2. **Pun –** a play on words, sometimes on different senses of the same word and sometimes on the similar sense or sound of different words; a joke or type or wordplay in which similar senses or sounds of two words or phrases or different senses of the same word, are deliberately confused.
3. **Soliloquy –** an act or instance of talking to oneself; lines in a drama in which a character reveals his or her thoughts to the audience, but not to the other characters, by speaking as if to himself or herself.
4. **Monologue –** the thoughts of a character spoken aloud. The difference between a monologue and a soliloquy is that, in a soliloquy, a character does not address any of the other characters (it is just them relating their thoughts to the audience).
5. **Metaphor –** A metaphor is a figure of speech concisely expressed by comparing two things, saying that one is the other.
6. **Simile –** A simile is a figure of speech comparing two unlike things using the words ‘like’ or ‘as’.
7. **Personification –** When you make a thing, idea, or an animal do something only humans can do.
8. **Allusion –** a reference in a literary work to a person, place, or thing in history or another work of literature. Allusions are often indirect or brief references to well-known characters or events. Ex. Cupid, Apollo, Daphne
9. **Pathetic Fallacy –** a type of personification of the weather. The weather parallels the action/conflict happening in the piece of literature.
10. **Anachronism** – a person, place, event, thing, custom, etc. that is placed outside of it’s historical or chronological timeline
11. **Malapropism** – the use of an incorrect word in the place of a word that is similar in pronunciation; used to make characters sound dim-witted and is also used to create humor