**Literary Terms** in *To Kill A Mockingbird*

1.antagonist--the person or thing that causes conflict for the main character

Who is the antagonist in *TKAM*? Why?

2.allusion- An allusion is a reference to a well-known person, place, event, literary work or work of art. Example: “It has rained so long, it seems as though it has rained forty days and forty nights!” This is a reference to the well-known flood which occurred in the Old Testament when Noah built the ark.

List three different allusions referenced in *TKAM*.  
a.  
b.  
c.

3.climax-- The climax is the point of the highest intensity in a story (where the outcome is decided).

What is the climax in *TKAM*?

4.idiom--In its loosest sense, the word “idiom” is often used as a synonym for “dialect”. In a more scholarly sense, an idiom refers to a construction or expression of one language that cannot be matched or directly translated word-for-word in another language. For example, to say the English phrase, “She is green with envy!” would not make sense if you were to translate it verbatim in French or Spanish etc.

There are a *lot* of idioms used in *TKAM*. List three different idioms and what they mean.  
a.  
b.  
c.

5.imagery-- A common term of variable meaning, imagery includes the “mental pictures” that readers experience with a passage of literature. It signifies all the sensory perceptions referred to in a poem, whether by literal description, allusion, simile,or metaphor. Imagery is not limited to visual imagery; it also includes auditory (sound), tacticle (touch), thermal (heat and cold), olfactory (smell), gustatory (taste) and kinesthetic sensation (movement).   
  
What is some prominent imagery in *TKAM*? What is the purpose of it?

6. metaphor-- A metaphor is when you use two nouns and compare or contrast them to one another. Unlike a simile, you *don’t*  use “like” or “as” in the comparison. Example: “He was drowning in paperwork” is a metaphor in which having to deal with a lot of paperwork is being compared to drowning in an ocean of water.

List three different metaphors referenced in *TKAM*. How do they enhance the language?   
a.  
b.  
c.

7.novel-- a major literary work with many characters, locales, and events.

What are some examples of  novels?

8.plot- (Refer to your additional sheet on plot.)

9. protagonist--The protagonist is the main character in a literary work.

Who is a protagonist in *TKAM* ? How so?

10.setting-- The setting refers to the time and place of the story.

*TKAM* takes place in  the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Alabama.

11.simile-- A simile is a comparison using to unlike things using “like” or “as”.

List three different similes referenced in *TKAM*. How do they enhance the language?   
a.  
b.  
c.

12.style- Style is the manner of expression, or how a speaker/writer says what he says.

How would you describe the style used in *TKAM*?

13. symbol-- A symbol, in general terms, is anything that stands for something else. Obvious examples are flags, which symbolize a nation; the cross is a symbol for Christianity; Uncle Sam a symbol for the United States. However, in literature, a symbol is expected to have significance.

14.theme-- a main idea or important idea in the work

In *TKAM*, examples of themes are: racism, injustice, and maturation (to name a few).   
  
What are some other examples in *TKAM* ?