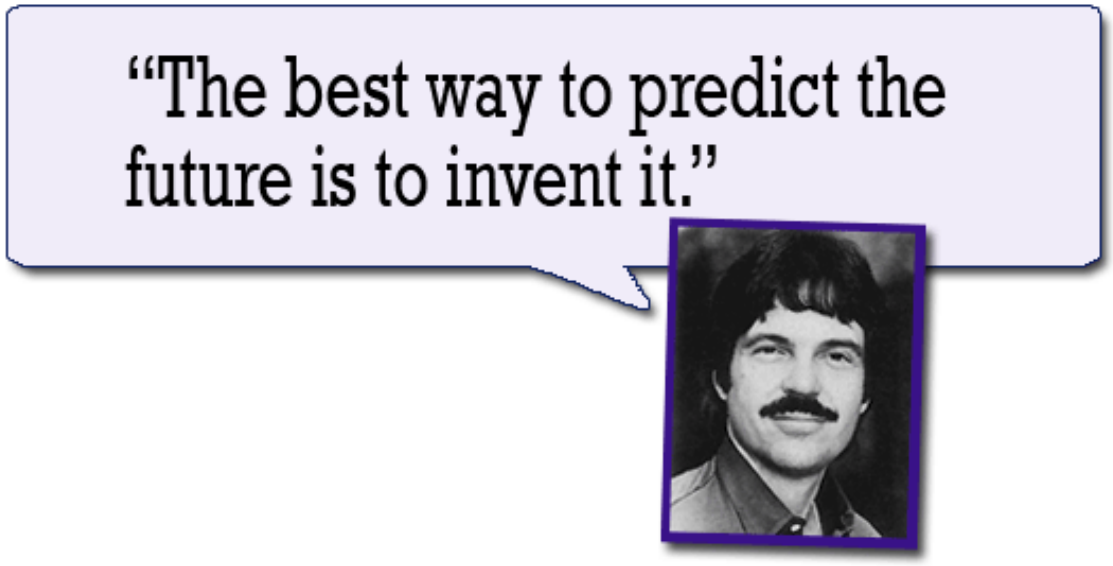
LITERARY TERMS CONTINUED

Mr. H

Epigram

- An epigram is a short, pithy saying, usually in verse, often with a quick, satirical twist at the end. The subject is usually a single thought or event



Motif

- A **motif** is a recurring symbol which takes on a figurative meaning. A motif can be almost anything: an idea, an object, a concept, a character archetype, the weather, a color or even a statement.

Metonymy

- It is a figure of speech that replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated. We can come across examples of metonymy both from literature and in everyday life.

Metonymy

- England decides to keep check on immigration. (England refers to the government.)
- The suits were at meeting. (The suits stand for business people.)
- The pen is mightier than the sword. (Pen refers to written words and sword to military force.)
- The Oval Office was busy in work. ("The Oval Office" is a metonymy as it stands for people at work in the office.)
- Let me give you a hand. (Hand means help.)

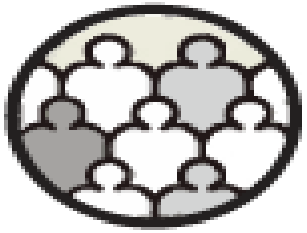
Archetype

- The term "archetype" has its origins in ancient Greek. The root words are *archein*, which means "original or old"; and *typos*, which means "pattern, model or type“
- These are common character types that are very common in books and movies

CAREGIVER

RULER

CREATOR



EVERYPERSON

INNOCENT

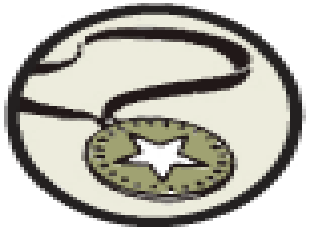
JESTER

SAGE

LOVER

EXPLORER

HERO



MAGICIAN

REVOLUTIONARY

HERO

CHARACTERISTICS

Strength, courage, stamina, faith, competing against great odds

CHALLENGES

Arrogance, delusions of grandeur

SOVEREIGN

CHARACTERISTICS

Order, stability, control, tradition

CHALLENGES

Entitlement, greed, irrelevance

SAGE

CHARACTERISTICS

Wisdom, intelligence, clarity of thought, rational decision making

CHALLENGES

Feeling disconnected, passiveness, arrogance

MAGICIAN

CHARACTERISTICS

Surprise, powers of perception, intuition, cleverness

CHALLENGES

Trickery, hubris, manipulation

INNOCENT

CHARACTERISTICS

Openness to experience, trust, honesty

CHALLENGES

Naiveté, denial that problems exist

CREATOR

CHARACTERISTICS

Nonconformity, imagination, sense of aesthetics

CHALLENGES

Over-dramatization, perfectionism

LOVER

CHARACTERISTICS

Belonging to a group, willingness to sacrifice for others

CHALLENGES

Lack of own identity, obsession, jealousy

EXPLORER

CHARACTERISTICS

Independence, testing limits, bravery, non-conformity

CHALLENGES

Aimlessness, alienation, self-indulgence

CAREGIVER

CHARACTERISTICS

Compassion, steadiness, loyalty, empathy

CHALLENGES

Arrogance, delusions of grandeur

JESTER

CHARACTERISTICS

Humor, originality, irreverence

CHALLENGES

Cruelty, being misunderstood, inefficiency

CITIZEN

CHARACTERISTICS

Fairness, stewardship, accountability

CHALLENGES

Righteousness, recklessness

REBEL

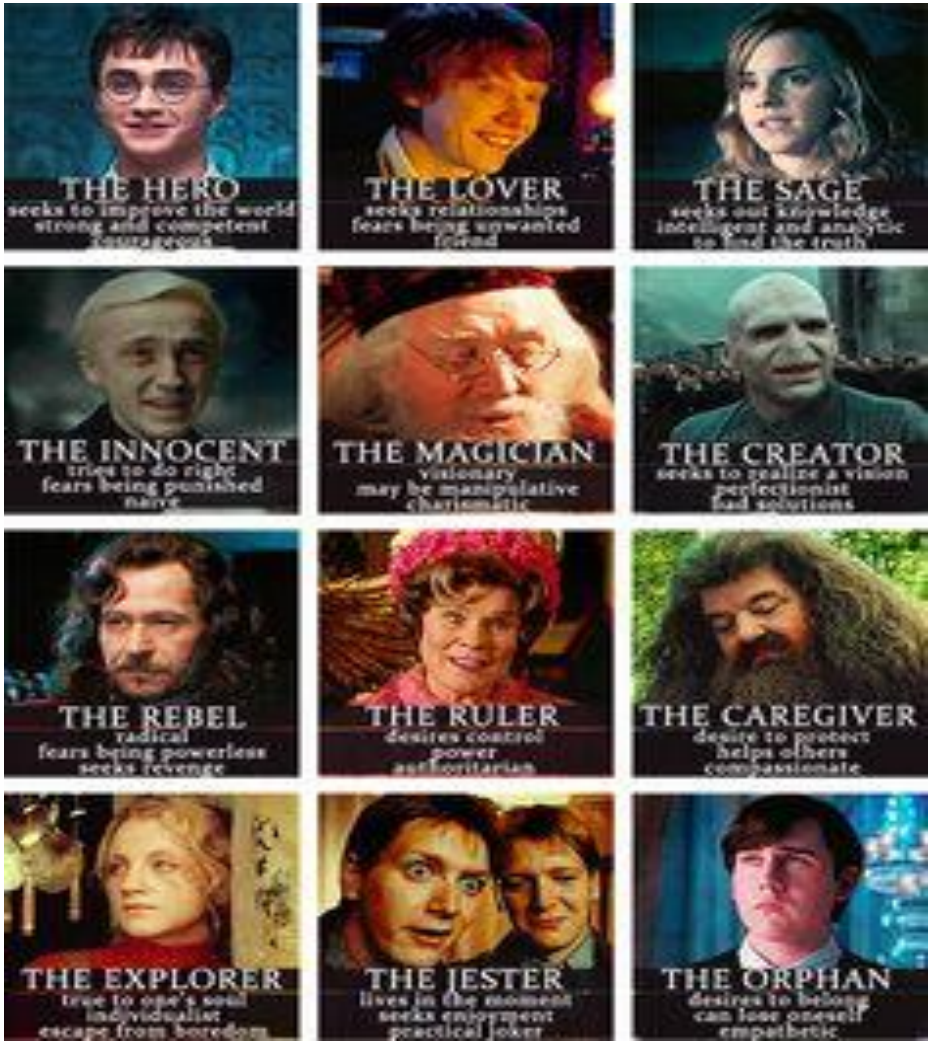
CHARACTERISTICS

Leadership, risk taking, individuality, bravery, honesty

CHALLENGES

Negativity, lawlessness, fanaticism

Harry Potter – Archetypes



The Hero

- Motto: Where there's a will, there's a way
  Core desire: to prove one's worth through courageous acts
  Goal: expert mastery in a way that improves the world
  Greatest fear: weakness, vulnerability, being a "chicken"
  Strategy: to be as strong and competent as possible
  Weakness: arrogance, always needing another battle to fight
  Talent: competence and courage
  The Hero is also known as: The warrior, crusader, rescuer, superhero, the soldier, dragon slayer, the winner and the team player.

The Innocent

- Motto: Free to be you and me
  Core desire: to get to paradise
  Goal: to be happy
  Greatest fear: to be punished for doing something bad or wrong
  Strategy: to do things right
  Weakness: boring for all their naive innocence
  Talent: faith and optimism
  The Innocent is also known as: Utopian, traditionalist, naive, mystic, saint, romantic, dreamer.

The Explorer

- Motto: Don't fence me in
  Core desire: the freedom to find out who you are through exploring the world
  Goal: to experience a better, more authentic, more fulfilling life
  Biggest fear: getting trapped, conformity, and inner emptiness
  Strategy: journey, seeking out and experiencing new things, escape from boredom
  Weakness: aimless wandering, becoming a misfit
  Talent: autonomy, ambition, being true to one's soul
  The explorer is also known as: The seeker, iconoclast, wanderer, individualist, pilgrim.

The Jester

- Motto: You only live once
  Core desire: to live in the moment with full enjoyment
  Goal: to have a great time and lighten up the world
  Greatest fear: being bored or boring others
  Strategy: play, make jokes, be funny
  Weakness: frivolity, wasting time
  Talent: joy
  The Jester is also known as: The fool, trickster, joker, practical joker or comedian.

ARCHETYPES IN THE GAME OF THRONES

USING JUNGS 12 MAIN ARCHETYP

HERO

LOVER

MAVERICK

RULER

INNOCENT

CAREGIV

EVERYMAN

HERO

EXPLORER

MAVERICK

JESTER

MAGICIA

LOVER

EXPLORER

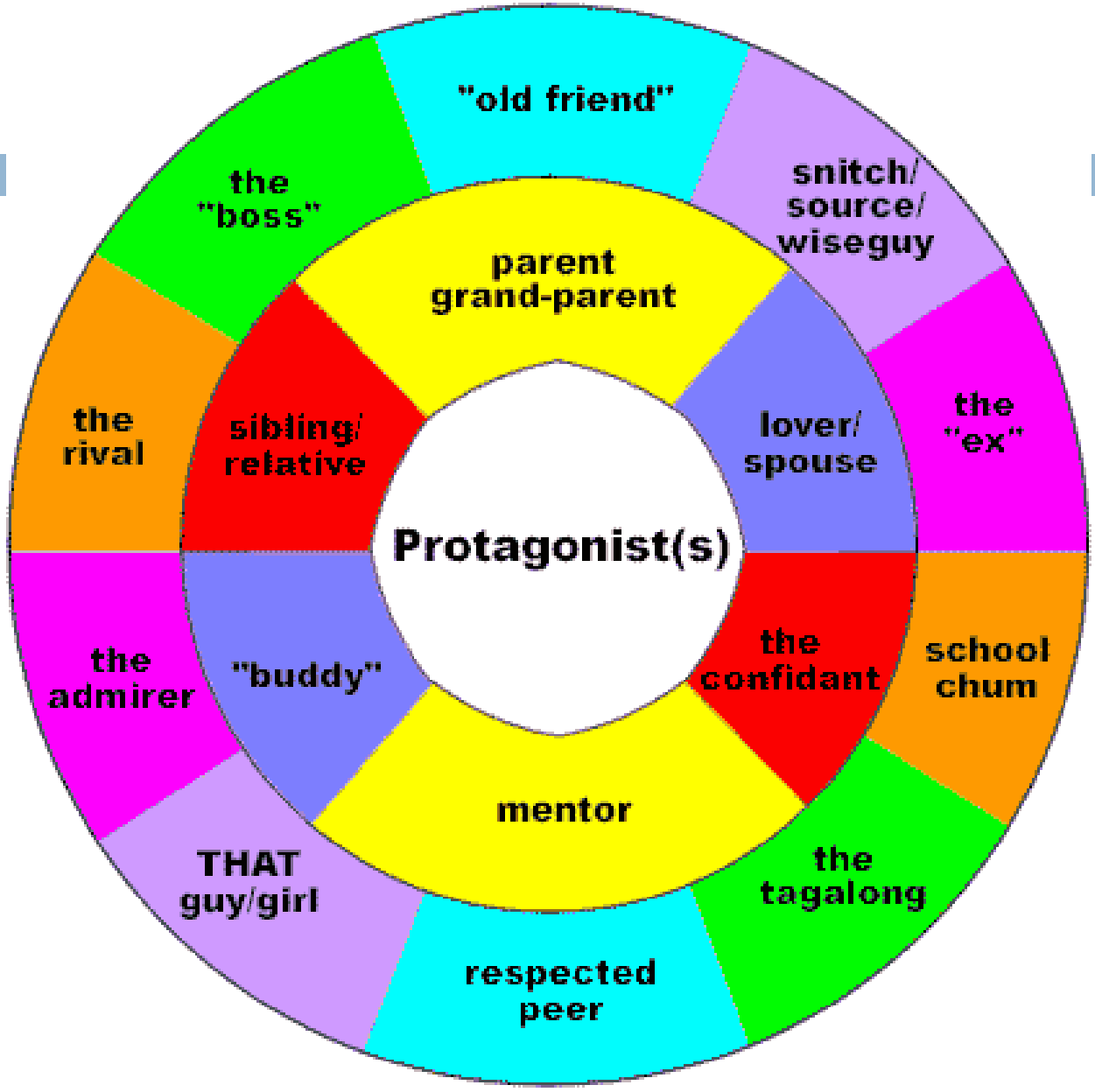
SAGE

CAREGIVER

HERO

INNOCE

Other Archetypes


"old friend"
snitch/
source/
wiseguy
the
"ex"
school
chum
the tagalong
respected
peer
THAT
guy/girl
the
admirer
the
rival
the
"boss"
parent
grand-parent
sibling/
relative
lover/
spouse
Protagonist(s)
"buddy"
the
confidant
mentor

Allusion

- Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. It does not describe in detail the person or thing to which it refers. It is just a passing comment and the writer expects the reader to possess enough knowledge to spot the allusion and grasp its importance in a text.

Allusion

- For instance, you make a literary allusion the moment you say, "I do not approve of this *quixotic* idea,"
- Quixotic means stupid and impractical derived from Cervantes's "Don Quixote", a story of a foolish knight and his misadventures.

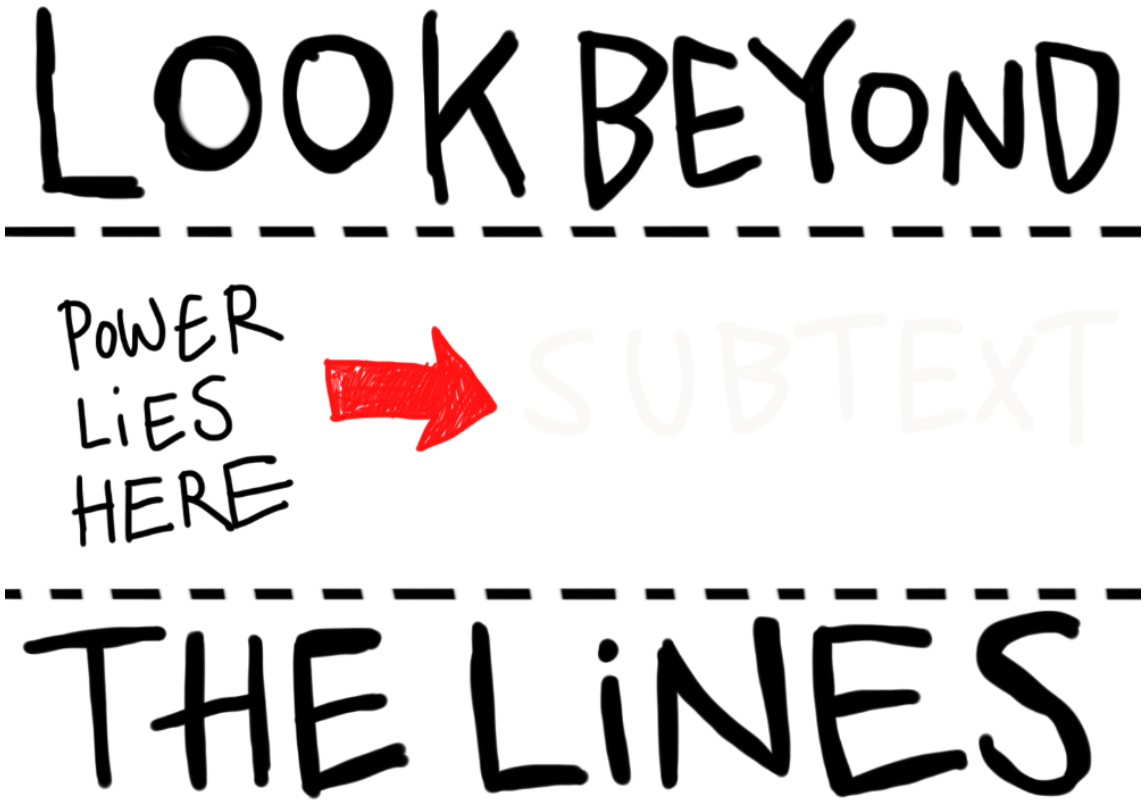
Subtext

- **Subtext** is the unspoken thoughts and motives of characters—what they really think and believe.

"You got my text…but did you get my *subtext*?"

Subtext

- **Subtext** is also a frequently used method of subtly inserting social or political commentary into fiction



Connotation

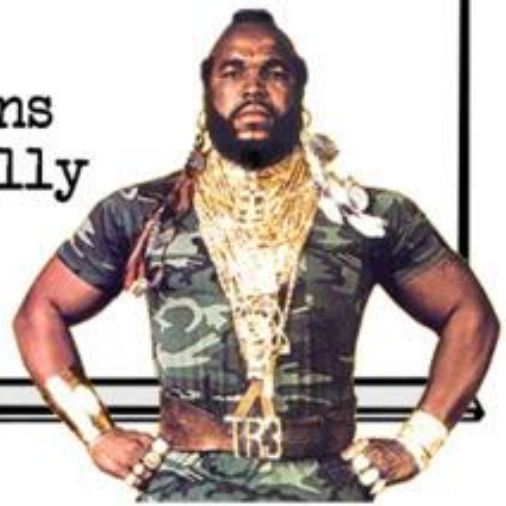
- Connotation refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry cultural and emotional associations or meanings in addition to their literal meanings or denotations.
- For instance, “Wall Street” literally means a street situated in Lower Manhattan but connotatively it refers to “wealth” and “power”.

Denotation

- Denotation is generally defined as literal or dictionary meanings of a word in contrast to its connotative or associated meanings.

DENOTATION IS THE LITERAL MEANING:

"You are a dog" means that you are literally a canine.



Connotation is the implied or suggested meaning:

"You are a dog" suggests that you are ugly or morally detestable.