**Latin key terms**

**Grammar terms:**

Nominative – subject of the sentence

Accusative – object of the sentence

Dative – to / for used for indirect objects

Genitive – possessive case e.g. the cat of Miss Legg

Ablative – case used to indicate by/with/from

Noun - a word (other than a pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things

Pronoun - a word that can function as a noun phrase used by itself and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you ) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g. she, it, this ).

Adjective – describing word

Adverb – word that describes a verb

Superlative – the most e.g. the biggest, very big

Comparative – adjectives of comparison (with -ior at the end) e.g. bigger, smaller, easier

Verb – doing word e.g. swim, climb, eat

Perfect - tense that is used to refer to an action or state that is completed

Imperfect - tense that is used to refer to an action or state that is in the past and continuous (e.g. he was walking, he used to walk)

Pluperfect - a past 'past' action. For example: 'I had given the message to the girl’

**Literature terms:**

Alliteration - Alliteration is a figure of speech in which the same sound repeats in a group of words, such as the “b” sound in: “Bob brought the box of bricks to the basement.”

Anaphora - Anaphora is a figure of speech in which words repeat at the beginning of successive clauses, phrases, or sentences.

Anthropomorphism - Anthropomorphism is the attribution of human characteristics, emotions, and behaviors to animals or other non-human things (including objects, plants, and supernatural beings)

Asyndeton - An asyndeton is a figure of speech in which coordinating conjunctions—words such as "and", "or", and "but" that join other words or clauses in a sentence into relationships of equal importance—are omitted

Caesura - A caesura is a pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a period, comma, ellipsis, or dash

Foreshadowing - Foreshadowing is a literary device in which authors hint at plot developments that don't actually occur until later in the story

Consonance - Consonance is a figure of speech in which the same consonant sound repeats within a group of words.

Hyperbole - Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which a writer or speaker exaggerates for the sake of emphasis.

Juxtaposition - Juxtaposition occurs when an author places two things side by side as a way of highlighting their differences.

Metaphor - A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two different things by saying that one thing is the other

Motif - A motif is an element or idea that recurs throughout a work of literature.

Onomatopoeia - Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words evoke the actual sound of the thing they refer to or describe.

Personification - Personification is a type of figurative language in which non-human things are described as having human attributes

Polysyndeton - Polysyndeton is a figure of speech in which coordinating conjunctions—words such as "and," "or," and "but" that join other words or clauses in a sentence into relationships of equal importance—are used several times in close...

Repetition - Repetition is a literary device in which a word or phrase is repeated two or more times. Repetition occurs in so many different forms that it is usually not thought of as a single figure... (read full repetition explanation with examples)

Rhetorical Question - A rhetorical question is a figure of speech in which a question is asked for a reason other than to get an answer

Sibilance - Sibilance is a figure of speech in which a hissing sound is created within a group of words through the repetition of "s" sounds.

Simile -A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two unlike things

Symbolism - Symbolism is a literary device in which a writer uses one thing—usually a physical object or phenomenon—to represent something more abstract.