**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Night* Literary Devices**

**Directions**: Provide an example for the following themes/motifs/symbols and literary devices. Make sure to provide quotes and page numbers. Example, **Animalization**- “He looked us over as if we were a pack of leprous dogs hanging onto our lives” (page 47).

**Themes/Motifs/Symbols**

|  |
| --- |
| **Dependency**- **Inhumanity**- **Dehumanization**- **Disbelief**- **Loss of Faith**- **Silence-****Father/Son Bond**- **Weeping-****Running**- **Night**- **Brutality**- **Desensitization**- **Character Change-** |

Allusion: A reference in literature to a person, place, event, or another passage of literature, often without explicit identification. Allusions can originate from mythology, religious texts, historical events, legends, geography, or earlier literary works. Authors often use allusion to establish a tone, create an implied association, contrast two objects or people, make an unusual juxtaposition of references, or bring the reader into a world of experience outside the limitations of the story itself. Authors assume that the readers will recognize the original sources and relate their meaning to the new context.

 “The Story of Job” Summary: Job’s plight of undeserved suffering compels the reader to ask the age-old question, “Why do bad things happen to good people?” or “Why do the righteous suffer?” The answer given to Job in the Bible is that God allows pain for good reason, but he may never reveal those reasons. Job challenges and accuses God, who then speaks to Job directly. While he does not answer Job’s question of “Why?”—he overwhelms him with reminders of his creations in all their splendor and beauty. Job comes away with a deeper sense of God’s power and decides to trust him.

“I had heard of thee by the hearing of the ear;
But now my eye sees thee;
Therefore I despise myself,
And I repent in dust and ashes.” (Job 42:5–6)

Parallelism: When the writer establishes similar patterns of grammatical structure and length.

**Literary Devices, cont.** Provide an example for the following themes/motifs/symbols and literary devices. Make sure to provide quotes and page numbers.

|  |
| --- |
| **Irony-**  **Allusion**- **Parallelism**- **Metaphor**- **Simile**- **Contrast**-  |

**Vocabulary—**Choose 6 vocabulary words from Chapters 3-9. Write the word, page number, and definition.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.