

Language.

Alliteration – repetition of consonants

Analogy – two similar concepts to create relationship/draw comparison

Assonance – repetition of vowels

Connotations – ideals/feelings associated with words

Consonance – repetition of consonants (e.g. m, n, k)

Dramatic Irony – audience knows something a character doesn't

Emotive Language – specific words used to stimulate emotions

Foil – another character specifically contrasts with main character for emphasis

Hyperbole – over-exaggerated to create more intense effect

Irony – disconnect between what is said and what is meant

Metaphor – comparison by saying something 'is' another

Onomatopoeia – word that is a 'sound'

Oxymoron – two contradictory words used together

Personification – giving human characteristics to an object/animal/plant

Sibilance – repetition of 's'

Simile – comparing two objects using 'like/as'

Symbolism – when an object/person represents a concept/theme

Theme – overall message of narrative

Lexical field – group of similar words

Semantic field – group of similar themes/phrases

Fricative – ‘f’ sounds

Plosive – ‘p’ & ‘b’ sounds

Allegory – link outwards to another text/idea

Anthropomorphism – projecting human qualities onto animals & inanimate objects

Zoomorphism – projecting animalistic qualities onto humans

Apostrophe – a text that begins addressing another person directly (e.g. the reader)

Structure.

Antithesis – two contradictory sentences

Fractured Sentences – incomplete/broken off sentences

Modality – strength/force of character’s words/speech

- Low = passive
- High = forceful

Pathetic Fallacy – giving non-human objects human feelings

Syntax – way sentences are constructed

Elliptical Phrase – repeated ‘...’

Anaphora - repetition at beginning of a sentence

Soliloquy – a speech in a play where the character speaks to themselves/audience rather than others on stage

Parataxis – successive short clauses or sentences

Anaphora – repetition of words/phrases at the beginning of successive sentences/clauses

Epistrophe – repetition of words/phrases at the end of successive sentences/clauses

Blank Verse – written in regular metric (usually iambic pentameter) but with no rhyme scheme

Free Verse – written with no regular metric & no rhyme scheme

Caesura – a purposeful pause, usually a poetic device used in the middle of lines or stanzas

Volta – a structural shift either in tone or theme in the middle of a text, usually a poetic device