1. **alliteration**  the repetition of the same consonant sound, particularly at the beginning of words e.g. “ripe, red raspberry”

2. **allusion**  a reference to a well-known figure or event from literature or history

3. **assonance**  the repetition of the vowel sound in two or more words

4. **caricature**  a drawing or description that exaggerates the features of the subject

5. **cliché**  a stereotyped idea, phrase or expression that has been used so often it has lost its effect e.g. “to turn over a new leaf”

6. **colloquial language**  speech or writing that is informal and may contain conversational, slang or offensive words or phrases

7. **connotation**  an implied or associated meaning that is suggested in addition to the main meaning

8. **contrast**  to place together two things that are very different in nature or meaning

9. **dialogue**  a conversation between two or more characters in a text

10. **dramatic irony**  when the audience knows more than the characters do e.g. when an intruder is hiding from the other characters, in sight of the audience

11. **emotive language**  language that appeals to the emotions, appealing to the feelings of the responder

12. **evaluative language**  positive or negative language that judges the worth of something

13. **figurative language**  language that should not be taken literally and may contain metaphors, similes or personification

14. **foreshadowing**  writing that gives clues about events that are yet to occur

15. **hyperbole**  an excessive overstatement or obvious exaggeration e.g. “I’ve told you that a million times already”

16. **idiom**  a type of common, figurative saying e.g. “I have a frog in my throat.”

17. **imagery**  the use of language to create word pictures in order to stimulate our senses (sight, sound, tough, smell, taste) or imagination e.g. “Glittering white, the blanket of snow covered everything in sight.”

18. **irony**  a difference between what is said and what is meant e.g. sarcasm such as “You really deserve a medal for cleanliness”, after seeing a messy room.

19. **juxtaposition**  the placement of words, images or ideas in close proximity in order to highlight their differences and create a contrast

20. **metaphor**  a direct comparison in which one thing is said to be another e.g. “The moon is a shining pool of gold tonight.”

21. **onomatopoeia**  where the sound of the word itself imitates the sound it describes e.g. “BANG!” or “CRASH!”

22. **oxymoron**  words that are opposites e.g. sweet sorrow or controlled chaos

23. **paradox**  a statement that appears to be contradictory, but may in fact be true e.g. “You have to be cruel to be kind.”

24. **personification**  giving non-human things human-like characteristics e.g. “The guns were angry.”

25. **pun**  a play on words alike in sound, but different in meaning, such as “The horse is a very stable animal!”

26. **rhetorical question**  a type of question which does not require an answer but is instead used for effect e.g. “Who knows when it will stop raining?”

27. **sarcasm**  to say the opposite of what is meant, often intended to offend e.g. “Don’t work too hard!” (to a man relaxing at his desk)

28. **simile**  a comparison of two quite different things using the words “like” or “as” e.g. “That sunset is as pretty as a picture!”

29. **symbol**  an item that is used to represent an abstract concept or idea e.g. the dove used as a symbol of peace