



Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the same or similar kinds of sounds at the beginning of words or in stressed syllables.

The <u>w</u>icked <u>w</u>itch <u>w</u>as <u>w</u>reaking havoc <u>w</u>herever she <u>w</u>ent.

Characterisation

Characterisation is used to introduce and describe a character. Characterisation can be direct, by explicitly telling the reader about the character, or indirect, by providing the character's thoughts, words and actions to reveal information about them.



Flashback

A flashback recounts stories from the past to provide background information about specific events, places or characters.

The smell wafting from the kitchen reminded Emily of when she was a little girl cooking with her Grandmother.



Foreshadowing

Foreshadowing is the use of hints to set the stage for a story to unfold or to build suspense that something is going to happen, without revealing the story.



Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration to make something sound better or worse than it really is.



Imagery

Imagery is the use of descriptive language and literary devices to create a 'mental image' for the reader.



Juxtaposition

Juxtaposition is used to compare and contrast two or more ideas, places, characters or their actions side by side.



Metaphor

A metaphor is a word or phrase that is used to make a direct comparison between two unlike things.

Ben is such a pig when he eats.





Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.



Oxymoron

An oxymoron combines two contradictory terms.



Personification

Personification is the act of giving non-living things human characteristics.

The car coughed to life.



Simile

A simile uses the words 'like' or 'as' to compare one object or idea with another to suggest they are alike.

Trisha is as snug as a bug in a rug.

