Similes

A simile is a phrase or sentence which compares an object or person with something else, to make a description more relatable to the ? reader. Key words to use are like and as

Example:

The corridor was as dark as night.

Metaphors

A metaphor is a phrase or sentence in which the author creates an image in the reader's mind by saying that a person or object is something else. ? Key words to use are was and were.

Example:

The poisoned light dripped off everything it touched

Personification

Personification usually involves an author describing a non-living object with verbs and ? adjectives that make it seem as though it is alive.

Example:

Fresh rain tapped its fingertips on the roof.

Pathetic Fallacy

Pathetic fallacy is everywhere, though you might not notice it often! It happens when a writer makes the weather or setting match the mood of the story. Have you noticed how it is often raining in movies ? during the saddest moments?

Example:

The inside of the cottage glowed with warmth and bright colours.

Oxymoron

Oxymoron is created by putting together two or more words which don't usually belong together but create an interesting mental image for the reader. They are often words with very ? different, even opposite, meanings

Example:

There was a deafening silence

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a common form of figurative language, in which an author creates a sound for the reader by using a word which physically ? makes the required sound when read.

Example:

The wolf threw him into a dank cell and clanged the door shut

Alliteration

Alliteration is a well-known device in which the author puts together two or more words with the same first letter. The words do not have to be right next to one another. This helps to create a pleasant sound when the words are ? read and adds to the atmosphere.

Example:

Marble pillars supported cool, shaded balconies and clear, crystalline pools filled stone basins.

Assonance

Assonance is a useful device in which the author puts together words which have similar vowel sounds. The words do not need to be right next to one another. This helps to create a ?sound when read that supports the atmosphere.

Example:

Marble pillars supported cool, shaded balconies and clear, crystalline pools filled stone basins.

Hyperbole

A hyperbole is a phrase or sentence which uses exaggeration to emphasise a point. It is often used to make something sound much more ? dramatic than it really is

Example:

"I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!"

Idiom

An idiom is a phrase that, when used as an ? expression, has a well-known meaning.

Example:

She got cold feet.

Puns

A pun is a play on words, used in a humorous way. Puns take advantage of the fact that a word or phrase can have different possible meanings or that two words can sound the ? same but mean different things.

Example:

After hours of waiting for the bowling alley to open, we finally got the ball rolling.

Spoonerisms

A spoonerism is when a speaker mixes up the beginning sounds or letters from one word with those from another word in their sentence. Often, this is done accidentally but the results ? can be quite funny!

Example:

belly jeans (jelly beans)

Juxtaposition

Juxtaposition is when two contrasting things are placed together side by side in order to highlight their differences. It is often used as a literary device to create themes, develop characterisation, add suspense ? or invite readers to compare and contrast.

Example:

Making a mountain out of a molehill.

Allusion

An allusion is used by writers to add famous quotes from books, mythology, life events or poetry into their writing. It alludes to these things but does not elaborate on them. It helps the reader to discover new ideas or literature within the body of a text. It creates a visual image for the reader to highlight the ? meaning within the text.

Example:

"Chocolate cake is my achilles heel"