

Spelling list: Theatrical devices

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| irony | Irony is the use of words where the real meaning is the opposite of what is actually said. |
| exposition | The exposition is the part of a play that sets the stage for the drama to follow. It introduces the theme, setting, characters, and circumstances at the plays beginnings. |
| resolution | The part of the play that ties up loose ends is the resolution . |
| climax | The play finished with a dramatic climax . |
| foreshadowing | Foreshadowing is to hint at what might happen later in the play. |
| personification | Personification describes something non-human as if it is human. |
| repetition | When words or phrases are repeated for effect we call it repetition . |
| emotive | Emotive language provokes an emotional reaction from the audience. |
| hyperbole | Hyperbole is an exaggeration used for effect. |
| litotes | Litotes means understatement. |
| theme | A theme is a big idea that is examined and discussed through the characters and action in a play. |
| declarative | A declarative sentence is a simple statement. |