

## Spelling list: Theatrical devices

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