

## Spelling list: Figurative language terminology

English GCSE

alliteration	<b>Alliteration</b> involves words that begin with the same sound.
allusion	<b>Allusion</b> is an indirect reference to another time person or place, e.g. His love of chocolate was his Achilles' heel.
assonance	<b>Assonance</b> involves words that have the same vowel sound.
metaphor	<b>Metaphor</b> is an implied comparison of two unlike things, e.g. He was a lion in battle.
simile	<b>Simile</b> involves describing something by comparing it with something else.
onomatopoeia	<b>Onomatopoeia</b> is when the sound of a word is the same as its meaning.
personification	<b>Personification</b> describes something non-human as if it is human.
foreshadowing	<b>Foreshadowing</b> is to hint at what might happen later in the play.
aside	The actor said an <b>aside</b> to the audience that the other characters wouldn't hear.
anachronism	The town is a throwback to medieval times, an <b>anachronism</b> that has survived the passing years.
irony	<b>Irony</b> is the use of words where the real meaning is the opposite of what is actually said.
pun	A <b>pun</b> involves the clever use of words that has two meanings.
soliloquy	Shakespeare uses Macbeth's <b>soliloquy</b> to show that he is unsure about what to do.
symbol	An object can be a <b>symbol</b> , if it also stands for something larger than itself, a clock might mean time passing.  A writer's <b>style</b> is their characteristic way of writing e.g. choice of words,

style	structure and imagery.
tone	<b>Tone</b> is the feel of the text, indicated by choice of words, rhythm of sentence and such like.
protagonist	The <b>protagonist</b> is the main character in the play.
antagonist	<b>Antagonist</b> is the person or force within a story that opposes the protagonist or hero.