Spelling list: Figurative language terminology

English GCSE

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

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

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