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| Allegory | **Alliteration** | **Allusion** |
| **Anthropomorphism** | **Colloquialism** | **Diction** |
| **Epiphany** | **Foreshadowing** | **Hyperbole** |
| **Idiom** | **Imagery** | **Irony** |
| **Juxtaposition** | **Metaphor** | **Mood** |
| **Onomatopoeia** | **Oxymoron** | **Paradox** |
| **Personification** | **Satire** | **Simile** |
| **Symbolism** | **Synecdoche** | **Tone** |
| Something used to represent a larger concept or idea. | Repetition of the same or similar consonant sounds in succession. | Moment of sudden realization or insight by a character. |
| Informal piece of dialogue or turn of phrase used in everyday conversation. | Work that symbolizes or represents an idea or event; used to convey a political or spiritual meaning. | Hinting at future or subsequent events to come to build tension in a narrative. |
| Interpretation of a non-human animal, event, or object as embodying human qualities or characteristics. | Figure of speech that is indecipherable based on the words alone, but which has metaphorical or symbolic meaning. | Instance of a part representing a whole or vice versa. |
| Indirect reference to a person, place, thing, event, or idea. | Compilation of sensory details which enables the reader to visualize the event. | Pairing of seemingly contradictory terms used to convey emphasis or tension. |
| Statement that is obviously and intentionally exaggerated. | Ideas, people, images, or object placed next to one another to highlight their differences and similarities. | Word that is closely associated or identical to the sound it describes. |
| Exact comparison between two unrelated things; used for dramatic or poetic effect; does not use “like” or “as.” | Attribution of human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form; differs from anthropomorphism in that anthropomorphism involves non-humans displaying literal human traits and being capable of human behavior. | Apparent contradiction that, upon further unraveling, may contain truth; used for effect on the reader. |
| Comparison between objects, events, or people, which uses “like” or “as.” | Speaker or narrator’s attitude toward the subject of the piece; distinct from mood in that it is not used to evoke a particular feeling in the reader. | Phrase or entire work that uses irony to critique behaviors, events, people, or vices. |
| General feeling the narrator evokes in the reader through the atmosphere, descriptions, and other features. | The opposite of what is expected to happen. This can occur in language, in situations, or in the behavior of characters. | Word choice and speaking style of a writer or character. |