**Language Techniques**

**Parallelism –** the state of being parallel or corresponding in some way. The use of successive verbal constructions in poetry or prose that correspond in grammatical structure, sound, meter, meaning, etc: “When you are right, you cannot be too radical; when you are wrong, you cannot be too conservative”

**Simile –** the comparison of one thing with another usually using ‘like’ or ‘as’: ‘My love is like a red, red rose’

**Metaphor –** an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that have something in common: ‘Hope is a thing with feathers’

**Extended Metaphor –** the extension of a metaphor in text: ‘Hope is the thing with **feathers**, that **perches** in the soul’

**Alliteration –** repetition of consonants: ‘Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper’

**Assonance –** repetition of vowel sounds: ‘Hear the mellow wedding bells’

**Onomatopoeia –** words that sound like their meaning

**Personification –** giving an inanimate object human characteristics: ‘The tree scratched at the window’

**Euphemism –** softening something that is otherwise harsh: ‘The old man died peacefully in his sleep’

**Allusion –** a reference to another work of literature, person, place or event in history: ‘I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio’s’

**Narrative Style –** The style the author adopts in his writing i.e **how** he says something

**Contrast –** to set in opposition in order to show or to emphasise differences

**Narrative Perspective** :–

*First-Person*: The narrator tells “I” or “my” story, could also be “we” or “our” story

*Second- Person*: The narrator tells “you” or “your” story

*Third-Person*: the narrator tells “his” or “her” story, but does not reveal any character’s thoughts or feelings

*Omniscient Point of View*: an unknown narrator who knows everything that needs to be known about the actions and events and has privileged access to the character’s thoughts, feelings and motives

**Tone –** the expression of the literary speaker’s attitude to his listener and the material he is addressing

**Listing –** a list is formed in a piece of writing that helps to build an image, emotion or atmosphere in a text

**Juxtaposition –** contrasting ideas, feelings, attitudes side-by-side: “she’s pretty ugly”