**Senior High English Listening Notes**

**ALL Literary Devices**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| allegory  alliteration  allusion  analogy  anecdote  antagonist  apostrophe  assonance  atmosphere  cacophony  character/characterization  climax  complication  conflict  connotation  consonance | denotation  diction  dominant impression  epiphany  eulogy  euphony  extended metaphor  fable  figurative language  flash fiction  flashback  foil  foreshadowing  genre  hyperbole  imagery  irony – dramatic | irony – situational  irony – verbal  juxtaposition  literal meaning  lyrics  memoir  metaphor  monologue  mood  motif  myth  narrator  onomatopoeia  oxymoron  parable  paradox  parody | personification  point of view  protagonist  proverb  pun  purpose  refrain  sarcasm  satire  setting  simile  speaker  stanza  stereotype  suspense  symbolism  thematic statement  tone |

**Language features**

**Alliteration** – is the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of a word, to intensify the beat.

**Hyperbole –** is an exaggeration or overstatement.

An **imperative sentence** gives advice or instructions or expresses a request or command.

**Lists:** can be used as an emphatic device. Can also provide coherency.

**Repetition of a Key Term or Phrase:** This helps to maintain the listeners focus keeping your reader on track. It is also an emphatic devices that emphasises theme and tone.

**Rhetorical Question** is a question intended to provoke thought, but not an expressed answer, in the reader. It is most commonly used in oratory and other persuasive [genre](http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/glossary/glossary_fh.htm#genre)s. - to launch or further discussion.

**Voice:** the personality of the speaker or the author coming through in a work.

**Voice techniques**

Inflection: a rise or fall in the sound of a person’s voice

Intonation: the rise and fall in pitch (highness or lowness) of the voice in speech

Pace: speed with which something is said

Pause: when one stops speaking for a period of time. Usually to create emphasis or for reflection.

Pitch: highness or lowness of voice

Tone: the writer’s attitude towards the subject

Emphasis: stress on words

Volume: the sound level of one’s voice