**English 1201 Listening Notes**

**Review all poetry, short story, and essay notes for terms.**

**ALL Literary Devices**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| allegory alliteration allusion analogy anecdote antagonist apostrophe assonance atmosphere cacophony character/characterization climax complication conflict connotationconsonance  | denotation diction dominant impression epiphanyeulogy euphony extended metaphor fable figurative language flash fiction flashback foil foreshadowing genre hyperboleimagery irony – dramatic  | irony – situational irony – verbaljuxtaposition literal meaning lyrics memoir metaphor monologue moodmotif myth narrator onomatopoeiaoxymoron parable paradox parody  | personification protagonist proverb pun purpose refrain sarcasm satire setting simile speaker stanza stereotype suspense symbolism thematic statement thematic topic |

**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

**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 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:** (See emphatic devices notes)

**Volume:** the sound level of one’s voice