

Stylistic device	Description	Example(s)
	repetition of a sound at the beginning of neighbouring words	<b>f</b> un <b>f</b> act, <b>w</b> eak and <b>w</b> eary, <b>l</b> ive <b>l</b> ove <b>l</b> augh
	direct or indirect reference to sth. that the reader/listener knows	This is my <b>Garden of Eden</b> .
	listing of words, phrases, or ideas	My hair is long, soft, <b>and</b> wavy
hyperbole	strong exaggeration used for serious or comedic effect	
	expression of meaning by using language that typically means the opposite	<b>Well done!</b> Now you broke it.
	comparison using the words <i>as</i> or <i>like</i>	The children fight <b>like</b> cats and dogs
	direct comparison of two different things without using the words <i>as</i> or <i>like</i>	He's a <b>couch potato</b>
onomatopoeia	use of a word that imitates the sound it refers to	
	apparently contradictory terms appearing together	old news, organized chaos
parallelism	repetition of similar or identical words, phrases, sentence structure, etc. in the same or neighbouring sentences	
	form of parallelism which repeats the same word(s) at the beginning of neighbouring sentences	<b>Come in</b> , I say. <b>Come in</b> and eat with us.
	technique of representing animals or objects as if they were (like) human beings	The <b>city</b> never <b>sleeps</b> .
	use of a word or phrase more than once in a sentence or text to emphasize something	We <b>marched</b> and <b>marched</b> .
	a question to which the answer seems obvious and is therefore not necessary	Do birds fly?
synecdoche	a part representing the whole or vice versa	
	statement in which the true magnitude of an idea or event is presented as less valuable or important than it actually is	Global warming is <b>a bit of</b> a problem.
wordplay/pun	use of a word which may be understood in multiple different ways	