

Y9 T4: The Modern Novel

Terminology	Metaphorical language
<p>theme: a universal human truth or experience that a writer explores throughout the text.</p> <p>motif: a repeated or recurring image or idea.</p> <p>character arc: the journey a character goes on; their experiences and the impact these have.</p> <p>abstract: when something cannot be experienced through the five senses but does exist. Examples include emotions, ideas or concepts.</p> <p>imagery: a strong mental image created by a writer's language choices.</p> <p>authorial intent: what a writer could be trying to achieve with the text.</p> <p>narrative voice: the voice chosen and crafted by the writer to tell the story.</p>	<p>literal: how something <i>actually</i> is, with no exaggeration or metaphor whatsoever.</p> <p>metaphor: the overall term for a direct comparison which isn't literal.</p> <p>simile: a type of metaphor that uses 'like' or 'as' to make a direct comparison that isn't literal.</p> <p>personification: giving human characteristics to something that isn't human.</p> <p>embodiment: when a writer gives an idea or emotion a physical form.</p> <p>extended metaphor: a metaphor that a writer uses over several sentences, paragraphs or whole parts of a text.</p> <p>microcosm: a small thing that is used as a symbol of something larger.</p>
Essay writing 1	Academic verbs - The writer...
<p>interpretation: what you personally think the meaning or meanings of a text could be.</p> <p>argument: a reason or set of connected reasons for why you think something.</p> <p>supported: when every part an argument is backed up with quotations, references and/or explanations.</p> <p>reference: mentioning a specific part of the text without a quotation to support your argument.</p> <p>tentative language: language that shows that what you are saying isn't definitely true or correct, but could be.</p> <p><i>EXAMPLES</i></p>	<p>celebrates: deliberately drawing attention to the positive aspects of something.</p> <p>explores: thoroughly and in detail presenting many different aspects of an idea or experience, rather than just mentioning it.</p> <p>challenges: presenting an idea or experience in a surprising or unusual way which goes against how we would normally think about it.</p> <p>criticises: drawing attention to the negative aspects of something, perhaps to suggest why or how it should change.</p> <p>exposes: revealing something, often shocking, surprising or thought-provoking, to the reader.</p> <p>questions: presenting an issue in a balanced or open way to encourage the reader to make their own judgement about it.</p>
Structure	Essay writing 2
<p>prologue: a separate section of a literary work that introduces the main text.</p> <p>non-linear narrative: when a story isn't told in the order in which it happened.</p> <p>flashback: a section of a text that takes place before the main action.</p> <p>foreshadowing: when a writer hints at what will happen later in the story.</p> <p>omniscient narrator: when the character telling the story knows everything that is happening, has happened and is about to happen.</p> <p>aside: when the narrator pauses the main action of the text to speak directly to the reader.</p> <p>Bildungsroman: a type of narrative in which the protagonist grows up and reaches maturity.</p>	<p>introduction: the beginning of an essay, in which you briefly explain what your argument is.</p> <p>conclusion: the end of an essay, in which you sum up what you have written and evaluate the points you have made.</p> <p>discourse marker: words or phrases used in essay writing to show how your points relate to one another.</p> <p>alternative interpretation: what somebody else thinks or could think about what the text could mean.</p> <p>evaluate: when you consider the value or importance of something.</p>