

Y7 T6: Monologues

Metaphor

metaphor: a direct comparison to something that isn't literal

tenor: the thing that is being described

vehicle: the thing that the tenor is being related to

symbolism: the use of people or things to represent powerful ideas

personification: giving human emotions to something that is not human

conceit: a metaphor where the vehicle is surprising, complex or unusual

Micro-structure

noun – naming word for a person, place, or thing, e.g. Sarah, Monday, cheese, love, France

verb – a word which describes an action, state or process

adjective – words which modify/describe nouns, e.g. beautiful, cold, green, noisy

adverb – words which modify **verbs** – they often tell us how, where or when something happened, e.g. quickly, easily, afterwards

the active voice: A sentence which focuses on the person or object which is performing the action, e.g. *The dog ate the bone.*

the passive voice: A sentence which focuses on the person or object which *experiences* the action, e.g. *The bone was eaten by the dog*

fragmentation: when a sentence is not complete because it is missing a subject or verb or both

expansion: adding phrases or clauses to sentences to make them more complicated

modification: changing the quality of the nouns or verbs using additional information

Devices

protagonist: the leading character in a story – usually someone who is pursuing a goal

antagonist: the main opponent or foil of the protagonist

universal human truth: an idea or feeling which everyone in the world understands

alienation: a technique that describes an object without telling the reader what it is

tricolon: a list of three things in a sentence

Genre

tragedy: a play where there is great suffering, destruction and distress

epiphany: a sudden realisation or important discovery

monologue: a long speech by one actor in a play, film or theatrical broadcast. Usually containing strong emotions and reflections.

gesture: physical movements and actions that accompany the spoken words

Vocabulary

connotation: an idea or feeling which a reader associates with any given word

agency: a person's power and/or freedom to act and make their own decisions.

introspection: reflective self-examination and exploration of thoughts and emotions

Form & Macro-structure

juxtaposition: two things being placed close together with contrasting effect

contrast: using images or ideas which are very different to each other to create an effect

repetition: when words, phrases or ideas are used again for effect to create meaning

narrative voice: the perspective the story is told from/who is telling the story