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| **Question 2: Language Subject Terminology** |
| Word Classes |
| Noun | Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).  |
| Verb | Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve). |
| Adjective | Describes a noun (**happy** girl, **grey** wall). |
| Adverb | Gives information about a verb (jump **quickly**), adjective (**very** pretty) or adverb (**very** **quickly**). |
| Sentence Structures |
| Fragment | An incomplete sentence (no subject verb agreement). *“Nothing.” “Silence everywhere.”* |
| Simple | A sentence with one independent clause. *“She went to the shop.”* |
| Compound | A sentence with multiple independent clauses. *“She went to the shop and bought a banana”* |
| Complex | A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. *“Sometimes, when she goes to the shop, she likes to buy a banana.”* |
| Language Techniques |
| Diction | The writer’s choice of words.  |
| Hyperbole | The use of extreme exaggeration.  |
| Imagery | When the writer provides mental “pictures”.  |
| Irony | Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.  |
| Juxtaposition | Two ideas together which contrast each other.  |
| List (of three) | A number of connected items (three= effect). |
| Metaphor | Something is presented as something else. |
| Oxymoron | Contradictory terms together “*bittersweet*”. |
| Pathos | Language used to appeal to the emotions.  |
| Personification | Giving human traits to something non-human. |
| Repetition | When a word, phrase or idea is repeated. |
| Semantic Field | A set of words from a text related in meaning. |
| Simile | Something is presented as like something else.  |
| Symbolism | An idea is reflected by an object/character etc. |
| Syntax | The way words and phrases are arranged. |

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| This Quotation/ Reference… | **Question 3: Structural Subject Terminology** |
| Achieves | Advances | Affects | Types of Narrator |
| Allows | Alludes to | Builds | Limited 3rd person | External narrator with knowledge of one character’s feelings (he).  |
| Concludes | Confirms | Conveys |
| Denotes | Develops | Demonstrates | Omniscient 3rd person | External narrator- knowledge of more than one character’s feelings (he). |
| Displays | Justifies | Exaggerates |
| Encourages | Enhances | Establishes | 1st person | Told from a character’s perspective (I). |
| Exemplifies | Explains | Explores | 2nd person | Directed to the reader (you). |
| Exposes | Forces | Generates | Unreliablenarrator | When the perspective offered makes us question the narrator’s credibility. |
| Highlights | Hints | Identifies |
| Ignites | Illustrates | Impacts | Narrative Styles |
| Implies | Identifies | Indicates | Linear | Events are told chronologically.  |
| Initiates | Introduces | Involves | Non-Linear | Events are not told chronologically. |
| Justifies | Juxtaposes | Kindles | Dual | Told from multiple perspectives. |
| Launches | Leads to | Maintains | Cyclical | Ends the same way it begins.  |
| Manifests | Notifies | Offers | Explaining the Extract.  |
| Portrays | Presents | Produces | Introducing | An idea or character is first shown. |
| Progresses | Promotes | Prompts | Focusing | Our attention is aimed somewhere. |
| Provokes | Questions | Represents | Building | When an idea/tension is increased. |
| Reveals | Shows | Signifies | Developing | An earlier point is extended.  |
| Sparks | Suggests | Supports | Changing | A shift is created for an event/idea. |
| Symbolises | Transforms | Triggers | Concluding | Ideas/ events are drawn to a close.  |
| Typifies | Upholds | Underscores | Structural Techniques |
| Validates | Verifies | Yields | Atmosphere | The mode or tone set by the writer. |
| Effect on the Reader | Climax | The most intense or decisive point. |
| Believe | Consider | Decide | Dialogue | The lines spoken by characters. |
| Discover | Realise | Understand | Exposition  | The start where ideas are initiated. |
| Appreciate | Conclude | Visualise | Flashback | (Analepsis) Presents past events. |
| Sympathise | Empathise | Sense | Flash-forward | (Prolepsis) Presents future events. |
| Wish | Assume | Track | Foreshadowing | Hints what is to come(can mislead). |
| Build | Question | Picture | Motif | A recurring element in a story.  |
| Compare | Focus | Perceive | Resolution | The answer or solution to conflict.  |
| Contrast | Clarify | Know | Setting | A geographical/historical moment. |
| Discover | Think | Feel | Spotlight | Emphasis is placed on something.  |
| Examine | Note | Imagine | Shift | A switch or change of focus. |
| Identify | Pity | Consider | Tension | The feeling of emotional strain.  |