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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Noun** | A word that refers to a person, place or thing. | **Alliteration** | The occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. | **Simile** | Comparison of one thing with another thing using the words 'like' or 'as'. |
| **Verb** | A word used to describe an action, state or occurrence. | **Assonance** | Resemblance of sound between syllables of nearby words, arising particularly from the rhyming of two or more stressed vowels, but not consonants | **Metaphor** | A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. |
| **Adjective** | A word that describes or clarifies a noun. | **Sibilance** | Sibilance is a more specific type of alliteration that relies on the repetition of soft consonant sounds in words to create a hissing sound in the writing. | **Extended Metaphor** | Refers to a comparison between two unlike things that continues throughout a series of sentences in a paragraph, or lines in a poem. |
| **Adverb** | A word or phrase that modifies the meaning of an adjective or verb, expressing manner, space, time or degree. | **Onomatopoeia** | The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named | **Personification** | The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. |
| **Pronoun** | A word that takes the place of a noun. | **Consonance** | The recurrence of similar-sounding consonants in close proximity | **Symbolism** | The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities. |
| | | **Plosives** | Denoting a consonant that is produced by stopping the airflow using the lips, teeth, or palate, followed by a sudden release of air. | **Hyperbole** | Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. |
| **Dynamic Verb** | A verb that shows continued or progressive action on the part of a subject. They occur over a span of time. | **Monosyllabic** | A word or utterance consisting of one syllable. | | |
| **Static Verb** | Verbs that express a state rather than an action. They usually relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses etc. | | | · different types of narration e.g. first person, second person, third person; third person narrative that privileges the perspective of a given character; third person narrative with character as the centre of consciousness; singular or multiple narrators<br>· events seen from different points of view (e.g. physical, ideological, perceptual); points of view which are privileged, those which are marginalized, those which create narrative gaps<br>· categories of speech and thought (e.g. direct, indirect and narrator's representation of speech/thought acts); patterns of or changes in a character's speech/thought across or at certain points of the extract | |
| **Concrete Noun** | Nouns you can physically see and touch. | **Visual imagery** | Imagery pertaining to graphics, visual scenes, pictures, or the sense of sight. | | |
| **Abstract Noun** | Words that name things you cannot physically see or touch. | **Auditory imagery** | Imagery pertaining to sounds, noises, music, or the sense of hearing. | | |
| | | **Olfactory imagery** | Imagery pertaining to odours, scents, or the sense of smell. | | |
| **Exclamative** | A sentence type used to express surprise about something unexpected or extraordinary. | **Gustatory imagery** | Imagery related to the sense of taste. | NARRATIVE STRUCTURE (Q3+4) | |
| **Interrogative** | An interrogative sentence is a sentence whose grammatical form shows that it is a question. | **Tactile imagery** | Imagery pertaining to physical textures or the sense of touch. | Simple chronology, framed narratives, use of flashbacks, cyclical structure, shifts in time and place, use of multiple narrators, foreshadowing, analeptic (flashback)/proleptic (flash forward) narrative, stream of consciousness<br>· episodic novel, epistolary structure, autobiographical or diary form<br>· changing narrators/perspective/tense<br>· how authors privilege certain events by their position in the narrative<br>· the privileged position of beginnings and endings in terms of narrative structure and their importance in introducing and concluding key aspects of setting, character, themes and context<br>· development of an incident, an idea or the story, suspense, tension<br>· contrast, twist, change, shift in tone, climax, anti-climax, using a specific method to introduce an idea/setting/character<br>**Micro structure: sentence structures (short/compound/clauses)/patterns (repetition/listing/dash/anaphora/semantic field)** | |
| **Imperative** | Imperative sentences are used to issue a command or instruction, make a request, or offer advice. | **Synaesthesia** | A technique adopted by writers to present ideas, characters, or places in such a manner that they appeal to more than one sense, like hearing, sight, smell, and touch at a given time. | | |
| **Declarative** | A declarative sentence (also known as a statement) makes a statement and ends with a period. It's named appropriately because it declares or states something. | METHODS: TYPES OF CHARACTER | | | |
| | | **Protagonist/Antagonist** | Leading character or major character/opposing force. Usually brings conflict to main character. | | |
| **Irony** | A rhetorical device, literary technique, or event in which what appears, on the surface, to be the case, differs radically from what is actually the case | **Foil** | A character who contrasts another character. | | |