

## 1. Creative Writing: Language Subject Terminology

### Word Classes

1. <b>Noun</b>	Identifies a person (girl), thing (wall), idea (luckiness) or state (anger).
2. <b>Verb</b>	Describes an action (jump), event (happen), situation (be) or change (evolve).
3. <b>Adjective</b>	Describes a noun (happy girl, grey wall).
4. <b>Adverb</b>	Gives information about a verb (jump quickly), adjective (very pretty) or adverb (very quickly).

### Punctuation

5. <b>Full stop</b> .	A simple and straightforward way to end a formal and regular sentence
6. <b>Comma</b> ,	Used when writing lists to create a sense of plenty and to mark the boundary between main and subordinate clause
7. <b>Semi-colon</b> ;	Used in between two sentences which have a linked theme or meaning. It links them together instead of a full stop
8. <b>Ellipsis</b> ...	Used to create tension or suspense, to keep the reader waiting and guessing. Good for creating a cliffhanger

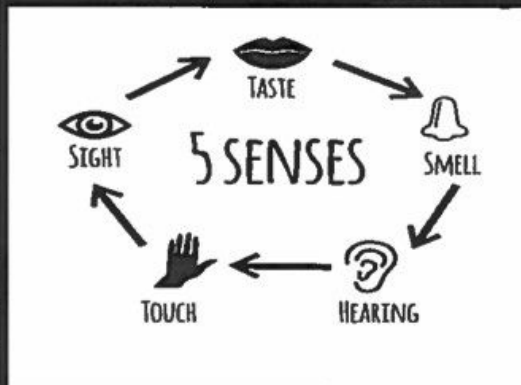
### Language Techniques

9. <b>Diction</b>	The writer's choice of words.
10. <b>Hyperbole</b>	The use of extreme exaggeration.
11. <b>Imagery</b>	When the writer provides mental "pictures".
12. <b>Irony</b>	Like sarcasm, where the opposite is implied.
13. <b>Juxtaposition</b>	Two ideas together which contrast each other.
14. <b>List (of three)</b>	A number of connected items (three= effect).
15. <b>Metaphor</b>	Something is presented as something else.
16. <b>Oxymoron</b>	Contradictory terms together "bittersweet".
17. <b>Personification</b>	Giving human traits to something non-human.
18. <b>Repetition</b>	When a word, phrase or idea is repeated.
19. <b>Semantic Field</b>	A set of words from a text related in meaning.
20. <b>Simile</b>	Something is presented as like something else.
21. <b>Symbolism</b>	An idea is reflected by an object/character etc.

## 2. Checklist

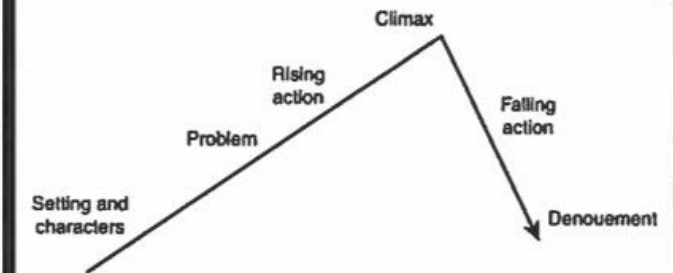
1. <b>Audience</b>	Audience relates to the spectators, listeners and <b>intended readers</b> of a writing, performance or speech.
2. <b>Purpose</b>	The <b>reasons</b> an author has for their writing
3. <b>Genre</b>	Genre refers to any works that share <b>certain characteristics</b> eg romance
4. <b>Narrative voice</b>	<b>Who</b> is telling the story

### 3. Remember to consider...



## 4. Structural Subject Terminology

### Freytag's Pyramid



### 5. Structural Techniques

1. <b>Atmosphere</b>	The mode or <b>tone</b> set by the writer.
2. <b>Climax</b>	The <b>most intense</b> or decisive point.
3. <b>Dialogue</b>	The lines <b>spoken</b> by characters.
4. <b>Exposition</b>	<b>The start</b> where ideas are initiated.
5. <b>Flashback</b>	(Analepsis) Presents <b>past</b> events.
6. <b>Flash-forward</b>	(Prolepsis) Presents <b>future</b> events.
7. <b>Foreshadowing</b>	<b>Hints</b> what is to come (can mislead).
8. <b>Motif</b>	A <b>recurring</b> element in a story.
9. <b>Resolution</b>	The answer or <b>solution</b> to conflict.
10. <b>Setting</b>	A <b>geographical/historical</b> moment.
11. <b>Spotlight</b>	<b>Emphasis</b> is placed on something.

### 6. Forms of Creative Writing

1. <b>Letter</b>	Formal and appropriate language, paragraphs, facts and figures to support
2. <b>Leaflet</b>	Bullet points, persuasive language, diagrams or images
3. <b>Speech</b>	Vivid imagery, formal English, repetition and rhetorical questions
4. <b>Diary</b>	Rhetorical question, emotive language, chronological order, opinion
5. <b>Newspaper article</b>	Tabloid; sensationalist headline, puns, slang word Broadsheet; serious formal tone, wide vocabulary, facts and statistics
6. <b>Descriptive writing</b>	Language techniques
7. <b>Narrative writing</b>	Setting, Characterisation, plot development