

## Setting & Narrative

**Setting:** the **time**, **place** and **atmosphere** of a text's events.

When?

Where?

How does it feel?

What happens?

How are the events told?

**Narrative:** a story, the written account of **events as told by a specific narrator**.

## PETAL Paragraphing

This method of paragraph writing is used to **analyse** the **effects** of poets' word-choices and poetic devices

**P:** Point – What **idea** about the setting / character are you given?

**E:** Evidence – **How** has the writer given you this idea? (**Quote**)

**T:** Technique – What **word-choice, language device or structural device** is used?

**A:** Analysis – What **connotations or implications** has the author's choices created?

**L:** Link – Link back to the reader's emotions: What is the **effect** of the technique used?

## Imagery & Language

## Structure

<b>Adjective</b>	Words which describe nouns (things).	<b>Climax</b>	When the events in a text reach their most tense or extreme point.
<b>Adverb</b>	Words which describe verbs (actions).	<b>Exposition</b>	The beginning of a text in which setting, character, and situation are introduced.
<b>Alliteration</b>	Repeating the same consonant sound multiple times.	<b>Flashback/forward</b>	When an author jumps backward or forward in time.
<b>Contrast</b>	Description which emphasises the difference between two things.	<b>Focus</b>	What the author is drawing readers attention to in a paragraph.
<b>Metaphor</b>	Saying one thing is something that it literally is not; comparison without "like" or "as"	<b>Foreshadowing</b>	When the author hints what will happen in the future.
<b>Noun</b>	Words for people, places or things.	<b>Juxtaposition</b>	Putting two ideas close together to highlight their difference.
<b>Onomatopoeia</b>	Words which imitate sound.	<b>Order of Events</b>	The way in which information is given / told the reader.
<b>Pathetic Fallacy</b>	Giving human emotions to inanimate objects.	<b>Paragraphing</b>	The organisation of ideas, topics and events into structured paragraphs.
<b>Personification</b>	Giving human actions to inanimate objects.	<b>Repetition</b>	Repeating a word, phrase or image multiple times in a text.
<b>Semantic Field</b>	When a group of words share the same connotations.	<b>Rising Action</b>	Events which cause an increase of tension / action within a text.
<b>Sibilance</b>	Repeating s or f sounds multiple times.	<b>Tense</b>	The time in which narrative takes place (past, present or future).

<b>Simile</b>	Comparing one thing to another using “like” or “as”	<b>Theme / Motif</b>	A repeated idea or subject within a story.
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