

Y11 Language Paper 2

Why? Through the study of various forms of non-fiction we can become confident and articulate in expressing our viewpoints in a sophisticated and appropriate manner.

Rhetorical Devices:

D Direct Address – you, we, us, our.

A Anecdote – a story that gives your viewpoint credibility also
Alliteration – repetition of sounds for emphasis.

F Facts – statements that can be proved.

O Opinions – strong views that can be presented as facts.

R Rhetorical Q in which the only appropriate answer is implied by the viewpoint.

E Emotive language – to provoke feelings in the reader ‘devastating’ ‘hopeless’ ‘mindless’.

S Statistics – facts containing numerical data.

T Triples – the rule of three. Repetition for strong emphasis ‘Students are stressed, anxious and nearing breaking point’.

Figurative Language – use of metaphor, personification and simile.

I Imperatives – for confident, commanding language. ‘Act today, Don’t give in.’

I Insecure, tentative language ‘arguably,’ ‘possibly’ ‘suggests’ ‘could’.

Key Concepts:

Text Type/Form: Non-fiction texts are produced in a variety of different forms. Each form has a set of stylistic conventions and it's our job as creators of linguistic content to adhere to the conventions of each!

Audience: You must consider WHO the text you are writing is aimed at. This will influence the core ideas you organise your piece around as well as linguistic choices you make throughout.

Purpose: A clear knowledge of WHY you are writing your piece is essential. This may include: to argue; to persuade; to empower; to criticise; to praise; to inform or to entertain.

Attitudes: The attitude of a text refers to how it thinks or feels towards the subject matter. Your attitude will influence your linguistic choices.

Perspectives: The perspective of a writer refers to their point of view regarding the subject matter. This can be influenced by external factors such as the period in history the piece is produced or the writer's personal experience.

Text Type Must-haves:

Letter – Greeting and sign off; a range of rhetorical devices; a clear line of argument; consider the opposition and counter it, anecdotes and expert opinions.

Article – A headline; a range of rhetorical devices; a clear line of argument; consider the opposition and counter it; tagline/subheading; expert opinions and solutions – what could readers do?

Speech – An introduction; a range of rhetorical devices; a clear line of argument; a range of engaging ideas; consider the opposition argument and counter it; an emotive and passionate conclusion.

Vocabulary

Ethos – an element of argument and persuasion through which a speaker establishes their credibility and knowledge, as well as their good moral character.

Logos – rhetoric that's supported by credible evidence.

Pathos – appealing to an audience's sense of duty or purpose in order to influence listeners' emotions.

Rhetoric – the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the exploitation of figures of speech and other compositional techniques.

Articulation – the formation of clear and distinct sounds in speech.

Cynical – not trusting or respecting the goodness of other people and their actions, instead believing they are interested only in themselves.

Accusatory – indicating or suggesting that one believes a person has done something wrong.

Plethora – a large or excessive amount of something

Prevalent – widespread in a particular area or at a particular time.