**Question 2**

**P**oint

**E**vidence

**A**nalysis

This question will always focus on language. You will need to think about how the writer uses language to achieve effects and influence the reader.

The extract will be given to you here – use it!

Use a highlighter to identify parts you can write about.

Annotate it with some of your ideas.

Make sure you only look at this section.

They will give you the extract on this page so there is no need to go back to the main extract.

*Part of the extract you need to focus on*

Go to the next page to see how your answer will be marked.

The focus changes depending on the extract

Look in detail at lines…………of the source.

How does the writer use language to……….

You could include the writer’s choice of:

* Words and phrases
* Language features and techniques
* Sentence forms

**[8 marks]**

This question asks you ‘how’ the writer does something so you will need to think about the methods they use and the effect they have.

These bullet points are there to help focus your answer. You need to ensure you use technical terms to describe the language

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level 4**  **7-8 marks** | *Perceptive, detailed analysis* | In depth and insightful analysis of language. Specific and carefully chosen textual detail. Accurate use of subject terminology and detailed analysis of the effect of the language chosen. |
| **Level 3**  **5-6 marks** | *Clear, relevant explanation* | A selection of relevant language is clearly explained. Clear explanations of the writer’s choice and the effect of the language. Clear and accurate use of subject terminology. |
| **Level 2**  **3-4 marks** | *Some understanding and comment* | Some attempt to comment on the effect of the language and identification of features. Some appropriate textual references with mainly appropriate subject terminology. |
| **Level 1**  **1-2 marks** | *Simple, limited comment* | Selection of simple references with simple comment on why the language is used. Limited understanding of the text with occasional use of subject terminology. |

**How do you analyse language?**

The question will you give you some bullet points which you **could** use to guide your answer:

* Words and phrases
* Language features and techniques
* Sentence forms

If you are unsure of the technical term for a word or feature, do not just guess. You can say ‘the words/phrase…’

Even though you need to show an understanding of subject terminology, there is no point in just pointing out and naming a word type.

You need to analyse the effect of the word/phrase and think about why it has been used and the impression it creates.

**So you need to include…**

**Connotations** – the impression that a word gives or what you associate with a certain word or phrase. Some examples…

Cleanliness

Hearts

New

Wedding

Blood

Love

Emptiness

Anger

Purity

Heaven

Stop

Danger

Both words mean laughed but ‘sniggered’ has nastier connotations, like the writer is making fun of the girl.

*I chuckled when she fell over.*

*I sniggered when she fell over.*

Untamed, animalistic, natural, out of control, angry, wildlife, energetic.

Never-ending circle, trapped, surrounded on each side, wedding ring, boxing ring, auction ring, shrill noise.

*Perhaps it was the wild look in my eye as I circled the ring.*

Never-ending, an animal circling its prey, making a mark, going round and round because they don't know what else to do.

As a whole sentence, the underlined words give a sense of entrapment because of their connotations. Each word has negative connotations attached that follow the theme of this protagonist not being able or allowed to leave.

**Let’s have a look…**

***In this extract, the narrator is part of a crowd surrounding the unknown cylinders, which have just arrived on Earth.***

A sudden chill came over me. There was a loud shriek from a woman behind. I half turned, keeping my eyes fixed upon the cylinder still, from which other tentacles were now projecting, and began pushing my way back from the edge of the pit. I saw astonishment giving place to horror on the faces of the people about me. I heard inarticulate exclamations on all sides. There was a general movement backwards. I found myself alone, and saw the people on the other side of the pit running off, Stent among them. I looked again at the cylinder, and uncontrollable terror gripped me. I stood petrified and staring.

**How does the writer use language to describe how the narrator feels?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

• language features and techniques

• sentence forms.

[8 marks]

**Step by step guide:**

1. Read the extract through.
2. Read the question and highlight the key words:

**How does the writer use language to describe how the narrator feels?**

1. Read back through the extract, highlighting words, phrases and features which link to the question.
2. Choose 3 quotes which you can write a lot about – remember to write a lot about a little.

Think about:

* What is actually written
* What it actually means
* What can be implied
* The connotations of the word/phrase
* The effect of the word/phrase/technique

1. Remember to PEA (Point, Evidence, Analysis - single word analysis, reader response, writer’s intention and link to question)

**Don’t just technique spot – you must explain the technique, why the writer chose to use it and the effect it has on the audience.**

**If you aren’t sure of the correct terminology, use ‘the word’ or ‘the phrase.’**

**Let’s look at an example annotation of this extract.**

Pushing – physical action, trying to get away from something/someone. He isn’t comfortable with the situation so pushing away from it.

Edge of the pit – sense of danger, if he doesn’t push back he could fall in.

Won’t let the cylinder leave his sight – too fascinated? Too scared?

It is an unpredictable object.

Sudden – no prior warning, an immediate action

Chill – cold, scared, eerie, someone walking over your grave – death.

Only mentions the narrator – is he separated, the only one feeling it?

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Personification – terror is not a human so cannot grip.

Uncontrollable- involuntary, narrator doesn’t want this to happen but has no choice.

Terror – violence, something terrible

Gripped – physical, hurting someone, trying to protect them?

Terror could be trying to protect the narrator from the cylinder by ‘gripping’ him and making him stand still.

Unable to move – scared stiff.

Petrified – extremely scared, nothing else you can do.

Staring – out of shock, confusion or amazement?

No-one left to help him.

Leaves him vulnerable and open to attack.

He is the sole target for the cylinder.

Short sentences – mimics how quickly the narrator is breathing because they are scared. Emphasises the lack of time they have before something bad is going to happen. Speeds up the action – short, sharp blasts which focus on movement.

**How does the writer use language to describe how the narrator feels?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

*Strong verbs which convey fear – ‘petrified and staring.’*

*‘Sudden chill.’*

*‘pushing my way back from the edge of the pit.’*

*‘I found myself alone.’*

• language features and techniques

*Personification – ‘uncontrollable terror gripped me.’*

• sentence forms.

*Short sentences – ‘ I stood petrified and staring.’*

In the extract, the narrator is shown as being extremely scared. The narrator’s terror is shown in the final, short sentence: ‘I stood petrified and staring.’ This provides the reader with the idea that he is scared because he is frozen to the spot, unable to move, staring solely at the creature. The use of the single pronoun ‘I’ implies that the narrator is alone; there is no-one else around him to save or help him. The effect of this is that it gives the impression the narrator is isolated from the rest of the group so therefore vulnerable and open to attack. His vulnerability is also highlighted in the verb ‘stood’ because he is unmoving and literally ‘scared stiff.’ The connotations of the adjective ‘petrified’ are that someone has seen or experienced something so horrific that they are scared and unable to carry on. It gives the impression that what this person has witnessed is unbelievably terrible. This idea is confirmed with the use of the final verb, ‘staring.’ There are mixed connotations of the verb as it poses more questions for the reader; is the narrator staring out of shock, confusion or amazement?

Remember to write a lot about a little.

This paragraph only has one quotation but it picks apart every section of the quote.

**Now it’s your turn to have a go at practising this question using the example extracts**

Mr. Hyde appeared to hesitate, and then, as if upon some sudden reflection, fronted about with an air of defiance; and the pair stared at each other pretty fixedly for a few seconds. “Now I shall know you again,” said Mr. Utterson.” It may be useful.”

  “Yes,” returned Mr. Hyde, “it is as well we have, met; and a propos, you should have my address.” And he gave a number of a street in Soho.

  “Good God!” thought Mr. Utterson,” can he, too, have been thinking of the will?” But he kept his feelings to himself and only grunted in acknowledgment of the address.

  “And now,” said the other, “how did you know me?”

 “By description,” was the reply.

  “Whose description?”

  “We have common friends, said Mr. Utterson.

  “Common friends?” echoed Mr. Hyde, a little hoarsely.” Who are they?”

  “Jekyll, for instance,” said the lawyer.

  “He never told you,” cried Mr. Hyde, with a flush of anger.” I did not think you would have lied.”

  “Come,” said Mr. Utterson, “that is not fitting language.”

The other snarled aloud into a savage laugh; and the next moment, with extraordinary quickness, he had unlocked the door and disappeared into the house.

**How does the writer use language to describe Mr Hyde?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

• language features and techniques

• sentence forms.

There he lay, a vast red-golden dragon, fast asleep; thrumming came from his jaws and nostrils, and wisps of smoke, but his fires were low in slumber. Beneath him, under all his limbs and his huge coiled tail, and about him on all sides stretching away across the unseen floors, lay countless piles of precious things, gold wrought and unwrought, gems and jewels, and silver red-stained in the ruddy light. Smaug lay, with wings folded like an immeasurable bat, turned partly on one side, so that the hobbit could see his underparts and his long pale belly crusted with gems and fragments of gold from his long lying on his costly bed. Behind him where the walls were nearest could dimly be seen coats of mail, helms and axes, swords and spears hanging; and there in rows stood great jars and vessels filled with a wealth that could not be guessed. To say that Bilbo’s breath was taken away is no description at all. There are no words left to express his astonishment, since Men changed the language that they learned of elves in the days when all the world was wonderful.

Bilbo had heard tell and sing of dragon hoards before, but the splendour, the lust, the glory of such treasure had never yet come home to him. His heart was filled and pierced with enchantment and with the desire of dwarves; and he gazed motionless, almost forgetting the frightful guardian, at the gold beyond price and count.

**How does the writer use language to describe the dragon and the lair?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

• language features and techniques

• sentence forms.

It was on a dreary night of November that I beheld the accomplishment of my toils. With an anxiety that almost amounted to agony, I collected the instruments of life around me, that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet. It was already one in the morning; the rain pattered dismally against the panes, and my candle was nearly burnt out, when, by the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open; it breathed hard, and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs.

**How does the writer use language to create a spooky atmosphere?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

• language features and techniques

• sentence forms.

And then – nothing could have prepared Harry for this – he felt his feet lift from the ground. He and Voldemort were both being raised into the air, their wands still connected by that thread of shimmering golden light. They were gliding away from the tombstone of Voldemort’s father, and then came to rest on a patch of ground that was clear and free of graves… The Death Eaters were shouting, they were asking Voldemort for instructions; they were closing in, re-forming the circle around Harry and Voldemort, the snake slithering at their heels, some of them drawing their wands –

The golden thread connecting Harry and Voldemort splintered: though the wands remained connected, a thousand more offshoots arched high over Harry and Voldemort, criss-crossing all around them, until they were enclosed in a golden, dome-shaped web, a cage of light, beyond which the Death Eater’s circled like Jackals, their cries strangely muffled now…

‘Do nothing!’ Voldemort shrieked to the Death Eaters, and Harry saw his red eyes wide with astonishment at what was happening, saw him fighting to break the thread of light still connecting his wand with Harry’s; Harry held onto his wand more tightly, with both hands, and the golden thread remained unbroken. ‘Do nothing unless I command you!’ Voldemort shouted to the Death Eaters.

**How does the writer use language to create a tense atmosphere?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

• language features and techniques

• sentence forms.

She was dressed in rich materials - satins, and lace, and silks - all of white. Her shoes were white. And she had a long white veil dependent from her hair, and she had bridal flowers in her hair, but her hair was white. Some bright jewels sparkled on her neck and on her hands, and some other jewels lay sparkling on the table. Dresses, less splendid than the dress she wore, and half-packed trunks, were scattered about. She had not quite finished dressing, for she had but one shoe on - the other was on the table near her hand - her veil was but half arranged, her watch and chain were not put on, and some lace for her bosom lay with those trinkets, and with her handkerchief, and gloves, and some flowers, and a prayer-book, all confusedly heaped about the dressing table mirror.

I saw that everything within my view which ought to be white, had been white long ago, and had lost its brightness, and was faded and yellow. I saw that the bride within the bridal dress had withered like the dress she wore, and like the flowers, and had no brightness left but the brightness of her sunken eyes. I saw that the dress had been put upon the rounded figure of a young woman, and that the figure upon which it now hung loose, had shrunk to skin and bone. Once, I had been taken to one of our old marsh churches to see a skeleton in the ashes of a rich dress, that had been dug out of a vault under the church pavement. Now, that skeleton seemed to have dark eyes that moved and looked at me. I should have cried out, if I could.

**How does the writer use language to describe the woman?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

• language features and techniques

• sentence forms.

The hallway smelt of boiled cabbage and old rag mats. At one end of it a coloured poster, too large for indoor display, had been tacked to the wall. It depicted simply an enormous face, more than a metre wide: the face of a man of about forty-five, with a heavy black moustache and ruggedly handsome features. Winston made for the stairs. It was no use trying the lift. Even at the best of times it was seldom working, and at present the electric current was cut off during daylight hours. It was part of the economy drive in preparation for Hate Week. The flat was seven flights up, and Winston, who was thirty-nine and had a varicose ulcer above his right ankle, went slowly, resting several times on the way. On each landing, opposite the lift-shaft, the poster with the enormous face gazed from the wall. It was one of those pictures which are so contrived that the eyes follow you about when you move. BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption beneath it ran.

**How does the writer use language to describe the communal hallway and staircase?**

You could include the writer’s choice of:

• words and phrases

• language features and techniques

• sentence forms.