



Methods of Writing for an Author

Dialogue

One-line: A conversation between two or more characters in a text.

Explanation: Writers use dialogue to reveal character, move the plot forward, or create realism in a narrative.

Emphasis

One-line: Special importance or attention given to a word, phrase, or idea.

Explanation: Writers use emphasis to highlight key points, often through repetition, italics, or positioning in the text.

Enjambment

One-line: When a line of poetry carries on without punctuation into the next line.

Explanation: Enjambment creates flow, tension, or surprise by delaying the completion of an idea across multiple lines.

Foreboding

One-line: A strong sense that something bad is going to happen.

Explanation: Writers use foreboding to build suspense, often through mood, imagery, or hints in the narrative.

Foreshadowing

One-line: A hint or clue about what will happen later in the story.

Explanation: Foreshadowing prepares the reader for future events and can create suspense or irony.

Leading lines of poetry

One-line: The opening lines that guide the reader into the poem's meaning or mood.

Explanation: The way a poem begins often sets the tone, theme, or rhythm, shaping how the reader interprets what follows.

Metaphors

One-line: A figure of speech where something is described as if it were something else.

Explanation: Metaphors create vivid comparisons, encouraging readers to see familiar ideas in new and imaginative ways.

Paradox

One-line: A statement that seems contradictory but contains a deeper truth.

Explanation: Writers use paradoxes to provoke thought, highlight complexity, or reveal unexpected insights.

Pathetic fallacy

One-line: Giving human emotions to nature or the weather.

Explanation: Writers use pathetic fallacy to mirror characters' moods (e.g., storms during anger or grief).

Personification

One-line: Giving human qualities to non-human things.

Explanation: Personification makes descriptions more vivid and relatable, often by bringing objects, animals, or ideas to life.

Simile

One-line: A comparison using “like” or “as.”

Explanation: Similes create imagery by linking something unfamiliar to something familiar, making it easier for the reader to picture.

Structure / Starts and ends

One-line: How a text or poem is organised, especially at the beginning and end.

Explanation: Structure shapes meaning — openings may introduce themes, while endings often provide resolution, emphasis, or **contrast**.