



COMPOSITION WRITING IN ENGLISH



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Composition Writing in English

INTRODUCTION

This is a guide to composition writing in English to help me get better at writing short stories in English language.

I'll be pulling texts and advices from different sources such as Grammarly, ChatGPT, dictionary.com, YouTube among others

I will mainly focus on the main parts of a composition or short story (components of a composition) and their usage to write an engaging story with good English.

These components include :

1. Introduction
2. Characters
3. Scene
4. Plot
5. Tension
6. Ending

Also, I will include a list of adjectives to describe each of the above components such as scene and character, behavior, appearance, weather etc.

The list will also include idioms, metaphors, clichés, similes, and other phrases used in English comprehension.

PREPARING TO WRITE

The first step in writing a story is *coming up with an idea*.

Once you have an idea for a story, brainstorm. Jot down all the ideas you have, including a rough outline of how the plot will progress. Let yourself play with ideas for characters, settings, plot points, and how the characters will resolve the main conflict (or not!).

With the basic points down, *decide on the point of view you'll use*. This is where the idea of narrative comes into play—who is telling the story, and how does that character's experience and perspective direct the narrative?

- First person point of view. This is the “I.”
- Third person limited point of view. This is the “he” or “she.”
- Third person omniscient point of view, in which a narrator who is not a character and who knows more than the characters relays the events to the reader.
- Second person point of view, which is structured around the “you” pronoun, and is less common in novel-length work but can work well for short stories.

Determine Your Setting, location is an enormously useful tool. You should treat it as you would treat a character, allowing it to convey mood and letting it reveal more of itself over time.

The Plot

Every story is made up of both events and characters. A story happens because a pattern is interrupted. If you are writing about a day that is like any other day, it is most likely a routine, not a story. In order to be a story, something has to happen. We call what happens in a story the plot.

A strong plot is centered on one moment—an interruption of a pattern, a turning point, or an action—that raises a dramatic question, which must be answered throughout the course of the story.

How to plot

The opening of your short story is crucial for grabbing the reader's attention. Start with something intriguing, surprising, or thought-provoking to pique their curiosity and make them eager to continue reading.

Brainstorm. You don't need to have multiple short story ideas ready to go at a moment's notice. All you need is one solid concept. When an idea comes to you, sit down and flesh it out.

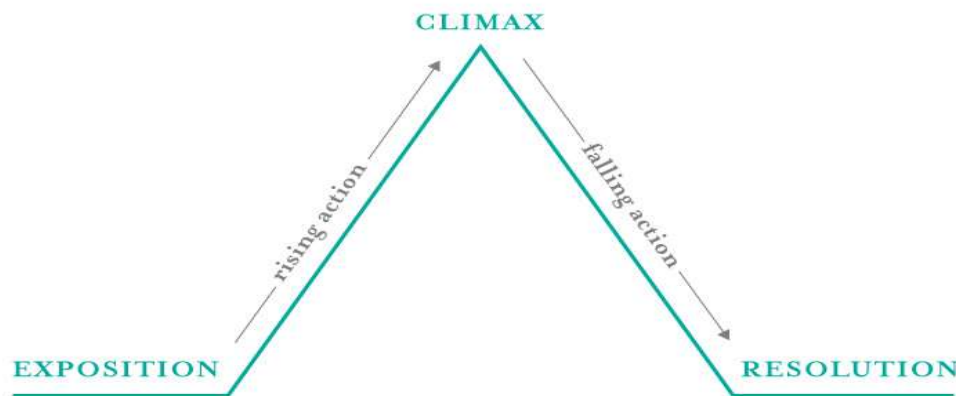
Write out the central conflict. The foundations of your main conflict or theme often form a short story's rising action. To create tension and movement, you must know exactly what your character wants and what would prevent them from getting it.

There are two types of conflict:

1. Internal conflict (a threat from within)
2. External conflict (a threat from outside)

Both types of conflict create tension in a narrative and help move the story forward. Conflict drives character development as well as plot. Conflict also adds layers to your story.

German novelist **Gustav Freytag** expanded on Aristotle's concept of plot by adding two additional components to the beginning, middle, and end: rising action and falling action. Freytag's dramatic arc, also known as Freytag's Pyramid, includes the following:



1. **Exposition.** This is the beginning of the story.
2. **Rising action.** Once the story has begun, it is important to create tension by raising the stakes. You must raise the stakes along the way and create obstacles of ever-increasing intensity while keeping your eye firmly fixed on your conclusion.
3. **Climax (middle).** The pinnacle of your plot.
4. **Falling action.** The falling action occurs after the climax but before the end. Falling action frequently depicts the protagonist dealing with the consequences or fallout of the climax. The falling action is when the protagonist ties up loose ends and heads toward the conclusion. It is also referred to as the denouement.
5. **Resolution.** This is the end of the story.

How to make a story interesting.

Start with a Strong Hook:

Begin your story with a captivating opening that grabs the reader's attention. It could be a question, a surprising statement, or a scene that raises curiosity.

Introduce Conflict Early On:

Establish conflict from the beginning to keep readers engaged. This could be internal or external conflict that the characters must overcome.

Build Suspense:

Create suspense by withholding information, posing unanswered questions, or introducing mysterious elements. Make readers eager to discover what happens next.

Include Plot Twists:

Surprise your readers with unexpected twists and turns. This keeps the story unpredictable and prevents it from becoming too formulaic.

Show, Don't Tell:

Paint a vivid picture with your words. Engage the reader's senses by describing sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and textures. This helps immerse readers in the world of your story.

Instead of explicitly stating information, show it through actions, dialogue, and sensory details.

Create Emotional Resonance:

Connect with readers on an emotional level. Make them feel joy, sadness, excitement, or empathy for the characters. Emotional engagement keeps readers invested.

End with Impact:

Conclude your story in a way that leaves a lasting impression. It could be a satisfying resolution, a thought-provoking ending, or a hint at future possibilities.

Use cliffhangers

A cliffhanger is a literary device that ends a section of a story in a stunning event or a big dramatic question. In a cliffhanger the protagonist is left in a precarious situation, or is confronted with shocking new information, and the reader is compelled to keep reading more to find out what happens next.

SETTING THE SCENE

Engage the Senses:

Appeal to the senses by describing sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and textures. This helps readers visualize the scene and feel more connected to the environment. E.g.

“The air was thick with the scent of pine, and the distant murmur of a bubbling stream provided a gentle soundtrack to the rustling leaves overhead.”

Start with a Strong Image:

Begin with a compelling image that captures the essence of the setting. This could be a striking landscape, an interesting object, or a unique detail that sets the tone. E.g.

“Towering over the landscape, the ancient oak tree stretched its branches like outstretched arms, casting a long shadow that danced across the dew-kissed grass.”

Use Descriptive Language:

Choose descriptive and evocative language to paint a detailed picture. Instead of saying "it was a sunny day," you might say "the sun bathed the landscape in a warm, golden glow." E.g.

“The market square buzzed with activity as vendors peddled their wares, their colorful stalls forming a kaleidoscope of hues that caught the eye.”

Show, Don't Tell:

Rather than stating facts, show them through actions, reactions, and observations. Let readers discover the setting through the characters' experiences.

“Maria's fingers trailed along the rough, weathered surface of the stone wall, each groove telling a silent story of the centuries that had passed.”

Highlight Significant Details:

Focus on details that are relevant to the story or contribute to the atmosphere. Highlighting key details helps readers visualize without overwhelming them with unnecessary information.

“In the corner of the room, a faded photograph captured a moment frozen in time — a family picnic beneath the sprawling branches of an ancient oak tree, the same one that now loomed outside the window.”

Utilize Metaphors and Similes:

Use comparisons to enhance your descriptions. Metaphors and similes can create vivid images and convey complex emotions.

“The storm clouds gathered on the horizon *like an army preparing for battle*, each lightning strike a *flash of silver against the charcoal sky*.”

Use Dialogue to Reveal Setting:

Let characters interact with the setting in their dialogue. Their observations and reactions

"This old town square has seen better days," muttered Jake, his gaze sweeping over the weathered buildings that stood as silent witnesses to the passage of time. can naturally convey details about the environment.

Maintain Consistency:

Ensure consistency in your descriptions to create a cohesive and believable world. Avoid contradictions that may confuse readers.

“The quaint village remained frozen in a bygone era, its cobblestone streets and thatched-roof cottages offering a glimpse into a world untouched by modernity.”

Raising Tension and Suspense

We now know that conflict (*that thing stopping your character getting what they want*) leads to tension (*that thing that makes us care about the character resolving the conflict*) which in turn leads to suspense (*as we keep that resolution of the conflict from them*).

Tension is also about tapping into the emotion of your character and creating a presumed emotional impact if they don't get what they truly desire. You are creating an emotional connection between your protagonist and your reader, encouraging emotional investment.

Consider Your Language

Think about the words you use and when. Use panic heavy conjunctions to emphasize pace and speed. Panic conjunctions such as 'suddenly' are often overused, but you could try 'abruptly', or 'unexpectedly' or even 'without warning'.

If you want the reader to see, feel and hear your character, make sure the language matches the action.

Use Your Surroundings

The weather can be, and is often, used to help create tension, suspense, and emotion on the page. Pathetic fallacy is where we attribute emotions or feelings to weather patterns.

For example, 'the flowers danced in the breeze' – now we know that flowers don't dance, but this description allows the reader to know that this scene is a serene one.

Whereas, with 'the wind whispered its secrets through the trees' – we know that wind doesn't whisper, but this sense of foreboding creates tension on the page.

Use All Your Senses

Your characters should be fully formed, well rounded people, so don't forget that they have more than one sense. Don't just *see*; touch, taste, hear, and smell your surroundings. Immerse your character and you will immerse the reader. Have them feel 'that icy breath' on their neck, or the 'quickenings of my heart, a stampede through the African plains of my chest'. Don't just tell them how to feel, make them feel it.

TIPS FOR DESCRIBING CHARACTERS

Don't Make Everyone a Supermodel:

You should never objectively describe your characters as flawless. Humans aren't perfect, so if you describe your characters like perfect little supermodels, they just won't feel authentic.

Don't Dump Everything Out at Once:

Describing your characters is important, but you need to be able to keep it concise. No one wants to read a 7-page summary of every detail of a character's appearance. To some extent, it can be good to leave some parts of the character's appearance up to the reader's imagination.

Use the Point of View

If the character in question is being described from the first-person perspective of another character, then the protagonist's opinions should sneak into the description. Your protagonist probably isn't going to objectively evaluate the other person—they're likely to rely on stereotypes, biases, and things they have heard from others about the character they're looking at. Rely on that to make the description fit into the story more organically.

Here are some examples:

- She had no right to have such a disarming smile.
- His expression was empty—just like his head.
- His dark, tangled hair reminded me of a swamp.
- She didn't even wear any makeup! But even more frustratingly, she didn't really need it.
- They looked divine... like I wasn't even worthy to look upon them.
- He looked like the type of person to stare at his own reflection before getting in the shower.
- They were short and stocky, but they could still probably beat me in a fight.

"...he was greeted by the barista—a young teen who had not yet matured enough to be handsome. Once his soft cheeks hollowed and his jaw squared, and the childish optimism fled his eyes, then he would have the chance to smolder. That crooked smile would win over many hearts in the blink of an eye, but not just yet."

Keep the Description Balanced

A good rule of thumb when describing characters (or anything else really) is to create a balance of concrete details and flowery imagery. You should alternate between those two, as well as general and more specific details, to make the description flow more naturally, and to make it more interesting to read.

Imagine reading a description like:

"His hair was red and curly. His eyes were large and green. He had freckles, but they weren't that noticeable. He was tall but very thin."

That's so dry, and it's not fun to read. Compare that to a description that varies how the information is provided:

"His hair was like a massive red bush surrounding two wide, green eyes. Freckles faintly dotted his cheeks, but they were only really visible in the sunshine. His long, lanky body and large hair made him look a bit like a big red lollipop—which was only heightened by his tendency to blush often."

Give them Something Special

One helpful thing that you should do is that you should give your main character some distinctive feature that sets them apart from the other characters around them.

How to Describe a Character's Face

When describing a character's face, the easiest way to do that is to first break the face down into its essential parts: the eyes, the mouth, the nose, and the facial structure.

Stay away from the descriptions you've heard a million times, like *"piercing"* or *"doe-eyed."* The eyes are the window to the soul, and they can tell a reader a lot about a character. Instead of *"piercing,"* try *"icy"* or *"sharp,"* and instead of *"doe-eyed,"* try *"wide,"* *"innocent,"* or *"full of wonder/awe."* The goal is to describe the character in a unique way to make it more interesting to read, while still creating a vivid image of that character.

You can describe the shape, color, and depth of a character's eyes, but you should be careful not to rely on insensitive generalizations. For example, instead of *"Asian"* eyes, use *"almond-shaped"* or *"mono-lid."* Not all Asian people have mono-lids, so simply using the word *"Asian"* to describe the character's eyes doesn't actually narrow down what they look like.

With that said, don't get too caught up in describing every detail of a character's face. Give the most important information, such as the eyes, face shape, scars, and other notable details or imperfections, then move on. If a character has an exaggerated feature, such as a large nose or bushy eyebrows, then that's important to mention too.

How to Describe a Character's Hair

There are lots of different types of hair colors, textures, thicknesses, and shines, so try not to make all your characters have the same kind of hair—unless they're related or part of a small, isolated community, of course. Hair can be curly and blond, sleek and black, coily and auburn, and even dyed wild colors. Making your characters' hair more distinct will make them easier for readers to visualize, especially if you introduce many characters at one time.

How to Describe a Character's Clothes

Clothing is an important element of self-expression, and what your character decides to wear can reflect a lot about them. However, unlike with the character's face, you should not spend a lot of time describing their outfit.

If you want to describe what your character is wearing, make sure to keep it short. If it's just a simple way of helping the reader visualize the character's style, present the information objectively and in only a paragraph or two, such as:

"She wore short-shorts and a denim jacket, and pink thigh-high socks that she had to keep pulling up because they always slipped down to her knees. Her tennis-shoes were white and bulky, as was the belt bag she wore off to one side. This free, laidback style was completed by the two messy buns her faded purple hair was pulled up into."

How to Describe a Character's Body

I'll start out with a word of caution. Too many times, people write unrealistic descriptions of characters' bodies. Whether it's a waist that's impossibly thin or muscles like a bodybuilder on a teenager, people tend to push the boundaries of what the human body is even capable of. You need to keep your characters within the limits of what's actually possible, unless you have a good reason for doing otherwise.

Now, as with some other aspects of the character's appearance, you can get away with a simple, objective description, like "tall and muscular" or "short and curvy." Honestly, that's usually all you'll need to do. However, bodies are commonly associated with physical attractiveness, and if attraction is the point of your description, you need to take a different approach.

You'll want to highlight the positives of the character's body—the elements of them that have caught your protagonist's attention. Whether it's biceps, legs, or a large chest, you'll want to describe it in detail, as well as highlight what it is about them that has the protagonist so interested. Here's an example:

"He was tall and sturdy, and even in this relaxed environment, his pose held power. The way his shirt stretched taut around his shoulders when he shifted snagged and held my attention—I couldn't help but stare. Did he pick that shirt on purpose? He had to know the thin fabric clung close to his body, showing off every rippling muscle underneath..."

How to Describe an Attractive Character

Describing an attractive character isn't all that different from describing any other character. You still shouldn't make them flawless, but you can put off mentioning their more negative qualities until later—especially if another character is looking at them through rose-colored glasses.

One recommendation for describing a character who is supposed to be extremely attractive is to keep their description vague. Beauty is subjective, so each reader is going to have a different idea of what "attractive" means. By all means, describe the basics of their appearance, such as hair color, eye color, skin tone, and whatnot, but don't dive deep into the shape of their features. This will leave a little bit up to the reader's imagination, and they will fill in the gaps in the character's description with the traits that they find most attractive.

Another helpful tip is to utilize the reactions of background characters to establish that the character is, in fact, attractive. Other people staring at the character or nudging and whispering to each other about them would help your reader understand that the character is good-looking, and alter their mental image of them accordingly.

ADJECTIVES FOR DESCRIBING APPEARANCE

General Appearance:

Attractive: Pleasing to look at in a conventional way. (Her radiant smile and sparkling eyes made her very attractive.)

Beautiful: Possessing qualities that delight the senses and the mind. (The dancer moved with a breathtaking grace, a beautiful expression of emotion.)

Handsome: Strikingly attractive (usually used for men). (He turned heads with his chiseled features and piercing blue eyes.)

Pretty: Pleasing in a delicate or dainty way. (The girl wore a floral dress that made her look pretty as a summer bloom.)

Cute: Delightful and appealing, often in a small or charming way. (The puppy's playful antics were simply adorable.)

Charming: Engaging and delightful in a way that attracts attention. (Her witty banter and infectious laughter made her incredibly charming.)

Elegant: Graceful and sophisticated in style or manner. (He wore a tailored suit with effortless elegance.)

Glamorous: Exuding glitz and luxury. (The starlet glided down the red carpet in a glamorous gown.)

Striking: Instantly noticeable and impressive. (Her vibrant red hair and emerald eyes made her a striking figure.)

Alluring: Enticingly mysterious and attractive. (There was an air of allure about him, a hint of something hidden beneath the surface.)

Plain: Not remarkable in appearance. (She preferred a plain style, comfortable and unpretentious.)

Unassuming: Not attracting attention, modest. (The unassuming scientist made groundbreaking discoveries despite being quiet and reserved.)

Average: Within the normal range of appearance. (He had an average build and features, blending easily into the crowd.)

Unattractive: Not pleasing to look at, often due to personal preference. (Some found the art piece jarring and unattractive, while others saw its raw beauty.)

Radiant: Glowing with bright warmth and health. (Her skin glowed radiant after a day at the beach.)

Luminous: Emitting or reflecting light, often with a magical or ethereal quality. (The moonlight cast a luminous glow across the landscape.)

Youthful: Appearing young and fresh-faced. (Despite her years, she maintained a youthful spirit and vibrant energy.)

Mature: Looking and behaving older than one's age, often with confidence and authority. (The seasoned actress brought a depth of experience to her portrayal.)

Sophisticated: Having a refined and worldly air. (The art collector spoke of French Impressionism with sophisticated knowledge.)

Polished: Refined and perfect in every detail. (He delivered his speech with polished poise and effortless charm.)

Refined: Elegant and subtle, free from any harshness or roughness. (The minimalist apartment had a refined aesthetic, uncluttered yet inviting.)

Distinctive: Noticeably different from others, unique. (Her bold fashion choices made her a distinctive figure in the crowd.)

Unique: Possessing qualities unlike any other. (The painting's use of abstract shapes created a unique visual experience.)

Mesmerizing: Holding one's gaze and attention in a compelling way. (The flames danced in the fireplace, a mesmerizing spectacle of light and heat.)

Captivating: Capturing interest and attention completely. (The storyteller's narrative was captivating, transporting the audience to another world.)

Ethereal: Light and delicate, as if belonging to another world. (The ballet dancer moved with an ethereal grace, seeming to float above the stage.)

Otherworldly: Not seeming to belong to this world, almost magical. (The ancient ruins held an otherworldly mystique, whispering secrets of a forgotten past.)

Body Build:

Tall: Exceeding the average height for one's age or group. (The basketball player towered over his teammates with his impressive height.)

Short: Less than the average height for one's age or group. (The gymnast may have been petite, but her skill and agility were unmatched.)

Thin: Having a slender or lean build. (He adopted a healthy diet and exercise routine to achieve a more athletic physique.)

Slim: Graceful and delicate in build, but not necessarily thin. (The ballerina possessed a lithe and agile figure, perfectly suited for dance.)

Slender: Long and thin, especially the waist or limbs. (He wore a tailored suit that accentuated his slender frame.)

Curvy: Having rounded and graceful curves, especially in the hips and breasts. (She embraced her curves and exuded confidence in her body.)

Muscular: Having well-developed muscles, often through exercise.

Head and Face

Simple:

Hair: Dark brown, light brown, dark blonde, light blonde, black, red, auburn, chestnut, silver, gray, white, curly, wavy, straight

Eyes: Blue, green, hazel, brown, gray, black, piercing, sparkling, dreamy, wide, narrow, almond-shaped

Eyebrows: Thick, thin, arched, straight, bushy, neat, furrowed, expressive, raised, lowered

Nose: Straight, pointed, hooked, aquiline, button, turned up, freckled, prominent, small, large

Mouth: Wide, small, full lips, thin lips, curved, downturned, expressive, smiling, frowning, pouting

Cheeks: Rosy, pale, high, hollow, round, dimpled, smooth, wrinkled

Jawline: Strong, weak, chiseled, rounded, square, defined, shadowed, sharp, rounded

Skin: Smooth, rough, clear, blemished, freckled, tanned, pale, glowing, dull, oily, dry

Advanced:

Hair: Coarse, fine, silky, matted, tangled, unruly, tousled, disheveled, neatly combed, flowing, cascading

Eyes: Ocean blue, sky blue, emerald green, jade green, hazelnut brown, espresso brown, obsidian black, starry night blue, honey gold, amber yellow

Eyebrows: Feathery, bushy, arched like an archer's bow, straight as an arrow, thick like caterpillars, thin like wisps of smoke, expressive like a roadmap, furrowed with worry, raised in surprise

Nose: Romanesque, delicate, pointed like a needle, snubbed, upturned like a rabbit's, broad and flat, flaring like a hawk's, freckled like a Dalmatian, prominent like a wart, small and delicate, big and bold

Mouth: Plump and kissable, thin and delicate, pouty like a child, curved like a crescent moon, downturned like a frown, expressive like a thousand words, smiling with joy, frowning with worry, pouting with sadness, smirking with mischief

Cheeks: Rosy and flushed, pale and translucent, high and sculpted, hollow and gaunt, round and rosy, dimpled like a golf ball, smooth and flawless, wrinkled and weathered, scarred and battle-worn

Jawline: Strong and masculine, delicate and feminine, chiseled like a Greek statue, rounded and soft, square and angular, defined and prominent, shadowed and mysterious, sharp and angular, rounded and gentle

Skin: Radiant and supple, rough and weathered, clear and blemish-free, freckled like a strawberry, tanned and sun-kissed, pale and translucent, glowing with health, dull and lifeless, oily and shiny, dry and flaky

With definition

Hair:

Dark brown - Hair with a deep brown color.

Light brown - Hair with a light or medium brown color.

Dark blonde - Hair with a deep blonde color.

Light blonde - Hair with a light or pale blonde color.

Black - Hair with a black color.

Red - Hair with a vibrant red color.

Auburn - Hair with a reddish-brown color.

Chestnut - Hair with a rich, reddish-brown color.

Silver - Hair with a shiny silver hue.

Gray - Hair with a gray color.

White - Hair with a white color.

Curly - Hair with natural curls.

Wavy - Hair with gentle waves.

Straight - Hair with a straight texture.

Eyes:

Blue - Eyes with a blue color.

Green - Eyes with a green color.

Hazel - Eyes with a mixture of colors.

Brown - Eyes with a brown color.

Gray - Eyes with a gray color.

Black - Eyes with a deep black color.

Piercing - Eyes with an intense and penetrating gaze.

Sparkling - Eyes that shine or twinkle.

Dreamy - Eyes with a dreamlike or reflective quality.

Wide - Eyes with a broad and open appearance.

Narrow - Eyes with a slender or focused appearance.

Almond-shaped - Eyes with a shape resembling almonds.

Eyebrows:

Thick - Eyebrows with a dense and full appearance.

Thin - Eyebrows with a slim and delicate appearance.

Arched - Eyebrows with a curved shape.

Straight - Eyebrows with a straight, horizontal shape.

Bushy - Eyebrows with a thick and untamed appearance.

Neat - Well-groomed and orderly eyebrows.

Furrowed - Eyebrows brought together in a creased or wrinkled manner.

Expressive - Eyebrows that convey emotions prominently.

Raised - Eyebrows lifted or elevated.

Lowered - Eyebrows brought down or positioned lower.

Nose:

Straight - A nose with a straight and even profile.

Pointed - A nose with a narrow and pointed tip.

Hooked - A nose with a curved or hooked shape.

Aquiline - A nose with a prominent and curved bridge.

Button - A small and rounded nose.

Turned up - A nose with an upward tilt.
Freckled - A nose with small, scattered freckles.
Prominent - A nose that stands out or is noticeable.
Small - A nose with a petite or compact size.
Large - A nose with a considerable or expansive size.

Mouth:

Wide - A mouth with a broad and open appearance.
Small - A mouth with a petite or compact size.
Full lips - Lips with a plump and well-defined shape.
Thin lips - Lips with a slim and delicate shape.

Cheeks:

Rosy - Cheeks with a pink or reddish color.
Pale - Cheeks with a light or translucent appearance.
High - Cheeks positioned above the jawline.
Hollow - Cheeks with a concave or sunken appearance.
Round - Cheeks with a circular or plump shape.
Dimpled - Cheeks with small dimples or indentations.
Smooth - Cheeks with a soft and even texture.
Wrinkled - Cheeks with fine lines or creases.

Jawline:

Strong - A jawline with a robust and well-defined structure.
Weak - A jawline with a less pronounced or softer structure.
Chiseled - A jawline with sharp and well-defined angles.
Rounded - A jawline with a smooth and curved shape.
Square - A jawline with a distinct square shape.
Defined - A jawline with clear and prominent features.
Shadowed - A jawline with areas of shading or darkness.
Sharp - A jawline with pointed and defined edges.
Rounded - A jawline with a gentle and curved shape.

Skin:

Smooth - Skin with a soft and even texture.
Rough - Skin with a coarse or uneven texture.
Clear - Skin that is free of blemishes or imperfections.
Blemished - Skin with visible imperfections or marks.
Freckled - Skin with small, scattered freckles.
Tanned - Skin with a sun-kissed or bronzed appearance.
Pale - Skin with a light or translucent complexion.
Glowing - Skin with a radiant and healthy appearance.
Dull - Skin with a lackluster or muted appearance.
Oily - Skin with excess oil or a shiny texture.

Dry - Skin with a parched or flaky texture.

Advanced:

Hair:

Coarse - Hair with a thick and rough texture.

Fine - Hair with a thin and delicate texture.

Silky - Hair with a smooth and lustrous feel.

Matted - Hair with tangled and clumped sections.

Tangled - Hair with knots or twisted strands.

Unruly - Hair that is difficult to manage or control.

Tousled - Hair with a casually tousled or disheveled look.

Disheveled - Hair that appears messy or unkempt.

Neatly combed - Hair that is well-groomed and orderly.

Flowing - Hair that falls gracefully with movement.

Cascading - Hair that flows in a waterfall-like manner.

Eyes:

Ocean blue - Eyes with a deep and vibrant blue color.

Sky blue - Eyes with a light and bright blue color.

Emerald green - Eyes with a rich and intense green color.

Jade green - Eyes with a green color resembling jade gemstones.

Hazelnut brown - Eyes with a warm and medium brown color.

Espresso brown - Eyes with a dark and rich brown color.

Obsidian black - Eyes with a deep and glossy black color.

Starry night blue - Eyes with a dark blue color resembling a starlit night.

Honey gold - Eyes with a warm and golden amber color.

Amber yellow - Eyes with a bright and yellowish-amber color.

Eyebrows:

Feathery - Eyebrows with soft and delicate strokes.

Bushy - Eyebrows with thick and untamed growth.

Arched like an archer's bow - Eyebrows with a curved shape resembling a bow.

Straight as an arrow - Eyebrows with a straight and horizontal shape.

Thick like caterpillars - Eyebrows with dense and caterpillar-like thickness.

Thin like wisps of smoke - Eyebrows with slender and wispy appearance.

Expressive like a roadmap - Eyebrows with prominent and communicative features.

Furrowed with worry - Eyebrows brought together in a wrinkled or furrowed manner.

Raised in surprise - Eyebrows lifted or elevated to convey surprise.

Nose:

Romanesque - A nose with a classic and Roman-like profile.

Delicate - A nose with a refined and delicate structure.

Pointed like a needle - A nose with a narrow and pointed tip.

Snubbed - A nose with a short and turned-up appearance.

Upturned like a rabbit's - A nose with an upward tilt resembling a rabbit's.

Broad and flat - A nose with a wide and flat shape.

Flaring like a hawk's - A nose with nostrils that flare outward.

Freckled like a Dalmatian - A nose with small freckles resembling a Dalmatian's spots.

Prominent like a wart - A nose that stands out or is noticeable like a wart.

Small and delicate - A petite and dainty nose.

Big and bold - A nose with a considerable or pronounced size.

Mouth:

Plump and kissable - Lips with a full and inviting shape.

Thin and delicate - Lips with a slender and refined appearance.

Pouty like a child - Lips with a protruding and youthful pout.

Curved like a crescent moon - Lips with a curved shape resembling a crescent moon.

Downturned like a frown - Lips with a downward curve resembling a frown.

Expressive like a thousand words - Lips that convey a multitude of emotions.

Smiling with joy - Lips with an upturned and joyful expression.

Frowning with worry - Lips with a downturned and concerned expression.

Pouting with sadness - Lips with a protruding and saddened appearance.

Smirking with mischief - Lips with a sly and mischievous expression.

Cheeks:

Rosy and flushed - Cheeks with a vibrant and flushed appearance.

Pale and translucent - Cheeks with a light and see-through quality.

High and sculpted - Cheeks positioned above the jawline with defined contours.

Hollow and gaunt - Cheeks with a concave or sunken appearance.

Round and rosy - Cheeks with a plump and circular shape.

Dimpled like a golf ball - Cheeks with small dimples resembling a golf ball's texture.

Smooth and flawless - Cheeks with a soft and even complexion.

Wrinkled and weathered - Cheeks with fine lines and a weathered appearance.

Scarred and battle-worn - Cheeks with visible scars, indicating a history of battles.

Jawline:

Strong and masculine - A jawline with a robust and powerful appearance.

Delicate and feminine - A jawline with a soft and refined appearance.
Chiseled like a Greek statue - A jawline with sharp and sculpted angles.
Rounded and soft - A jawline with a smooth and gently curved shape.
Square and angular - A jawline with a distinct square shape and prominent angles.
Defined and prominent - A jawline with clear and noticeable features.
Shadowed and mysterious - A jawline with areas of shading or darkness, creating a mysterious look.
Sharp and angular - A jawline with pointed and well-defined edges.
Rounded and gentle - A jawline with a soft and rounded appearance.

Skin:

Radiant and supple - Skin with a glowing and flexible texture.
Rough and weathered - Skin with a coarse and worn appearance.
Clear and blemish-free - Skin that is free of imperfections and marks.
Freckled like a strawberry - Skin with small, scattered freckles resembling strawberry seeds.
Tanned and sun-kissed - Skin with a sun-kissed or bronzed appearance.
Pale and translucent - Skin with a light and see-through complexion.
Glowing with health - Skin with a radiant and healthy appearance.
Dull and lifeless - Skin with a lackluster or muted quality.

Body

Simple:

Height: Tall, short, average, slender, muscular, curvy, thin, athletic, built, petite
Shoulders: Broad, narrow, hunched, straight, slouched, sloping
Arms: Long, short, muscular, thin, toned, veined, scarred, graceful
Hands: Large, small, calloused, soft, slender, strong, delicate, nimble
Legs: Long, short, muscular, thin, shapely, bowed, knobbly, agile
Feet: Large, small, slender, broad, arched, flat, calloused, nimble
Posture: Straight, slouched, hunched, confident, timid, elegant, awkward
Gait: Stride, shuffle, limp, saunter, prance, waddle, graceful, clumsy

Advanced:

Height: Towering like a skyscraper, petite like a doll, statuesque like a Greek goddess, burly like a rugby player, sylphlike like a ballerina
Shoulders: Atlasian, like the titan who held up the world, hunched like a gargoyle perched on a cathedral, sloping like a willow tree swaying in the breeze, kyphosis (rounded humpback), lordosis (swayback)
Arms: Herculean, like the strongman lifting weights, scrawny, like a marathon runner, sinewy, like a gymnast, brachydactyly (short fingers), arachnodactyly (long, spider-like fingers)

Hands: Calloused like a farmer's hands, slender like a pianist's fingers, knobby like an old tree's bark, nimble like a pickpocket,

Behavior adjectives

General(Simple): Active, aggressive, anxious, assertive, calm, cheerful, confident, cooperative, cowardly, curious, decisive, depressed, energetic, enthusiastic, friendly, generous, gentle, helpful, humorous, impatient, insecure, introverted, joyful, kind, lazy, motivated, nervous, optimistic, playful, proud, quiet, reckless, selfish, shy, silly, stubborn, thoughtful, timid, trustworthy, withdrawn, zealous

General (Advanced): Aberrant, ambivalent, apathetic, audacious, benevolent, callous, capricious, circumspect, conniving, craven, enigmatic, effusive, gregarious, hedonistic, imperious, inscrutable, laconic, mercurial, nonchalant, obsequious, phlegmatic, recalcitrant, taciturn, timorous, truculent, uxorious, vacillating, volatile

Physical (Simple): Blinking, fidgeting, gesturing, pacing, tapping, trembling, yawning, smiling, frowning, glaring, sighing, humming, whistling, singing, dancing, walking, running, jumping, skipping, sitting, lying down, sleeping, eating, drinking

Physical (Advanced): Twitching, contorting, preening, slouching, swaggering, strutting, mincing, lumbering, tiptoeing, grimacing, winking, pouting, sobbing, convulsing, writhing, fawning, preening, preening, posturing, preening, prostrating, preening

Social (Simple): Arguing, agreeing, cooperating, competing, comforting, encouraging, criticizing, interrupting, praising, sharing, apologizing, flirting, teasing, gossiping, lying, cheating, stealing, helping, hurting, loving, hating

Social (Advanced): Cajoling, wheedling, haranguing, placating, seducing, manipulating, ingratiating, ostracizing, patronizing, venerating, proselytizing, denigrating, ostracizing, scapegoating, ostracizing, ostracizing, ostracizing

Mental (Simple): Analyzing, calculating, daydreaming, imagining, memorizing, observing, planning, problem-solving, reasoning, remembering, thinking, worrying

Mental (Advanced): Ruminating, obsessing, fantasizing, hallucinating, deluding, rationalizing, intuiting, synthesizing, strategizing, ruminating, obsessing, fantasizing, hallucinating, deluding, rationalizing, intuiting, synthesizing, strategizing

More behavior adjectives

Positive Behavior:

Magnanimous - Displaying generosity and forgiving others gracefully.
Resplendent - Behaving with splendid dignity and excellence.
Munificent - Acting with great generosity and open-handedness.
Exquisite - Conducting oneself with rare beauty and refinement.
Ineffable - Exhibiting behavior that is beyond expression in words.
Serendipitous - Behaving in a way that leads to pleasant surprises.
Quixotic - Displaying behavior marked by idealism and romanticism.
Ephemeral - Behaving with a fleeting and transient quality.
Ebullient - Radiating enthusiasm and high spirits in behavior.
Mellifluous - Exhibiting behavior that is sweet and harmonious.

Negative Behavior:

Inimical - Displaying behavior that is hostile or unfriendly.
Sardonic - Behaving with scornful or mocking derision.
Machiavellian - Exhibiting cunning and deceitful behavior for personal gain.
Reprehensible - Acting in a way that deserves strong disapproval.
Obfuscating - Displaying behavior that deliberately obscures or confuses.
Languorous - Behaving with a lack of energy and listlessness.
Perspicacious - Exhibiting behavior marked by keen insight and understanding.
Inscrutable - Behaving in a mysterious and enigmatic manner.
Inefficacious - Displaying behavior that is ineffective and lacking in effectiveness.
Disparate - Exhibiting behavior marked by incongruity and disparity.

Neutral Behavior:

Sagacious - Displaying wise and discerning behavior.
Perspicuous - Behaving in a clear and easily understandable manner.
Unassailable - Conducting oneself in a way that is beyond criticism or doubt.
Enigmatic - Exhibiting behavior that is mysterious and perplexing.
Circumspect - Behaving with caution and careful consideration.
Equanimous - Displaying behavior marked by composure and calmness.
Redolent - Acting in a way that is reminiscent or suggestive of something.
Unperturbed - Behaving with unruffled and undisturbed composure.
Impeccable - Exhibiting behavior that is faultless and without flaws.

Unfathomable - Displaying behavior that is beyond understanding or comprehension.

Ambiguous Behavior:

Enervating - Behaving with a draining or weakening effect.

Pernicious - Exhibiting behavior that is harmful or destructive.

Obsequious - Displaying behavior marked by excessive servility or compliance.

Insouciant - Behaving in an unconcerned and indifferent manner.

Quotidian - Exhibiting behavior that is ordinary and commonplace.

Anachronistic - Behaving in a way that is out of chronological order.

Prosaic - Displaying behavior marked by dullness and lack of imagination.

Irascible - Behaving with a tendency to become easily angered.

Unctuous - Exhibiting behavior marked by exaggerated earnestness or insincerity.

Obtuse - Behaving with a lack of sharpness in understanding or perception.

Diplomatic Behavior:

Tactful - Displaying behavior marked by sensitivity and discretion.

Discreet - Behaving in a way that avoids drawing attention or causing offense.

Astute - Exhibiting behavior marked by shrewdness and perceptiveness.

Persuasive - Behaving with the ability to influence others effectively.

Adroit - Displaying behavior marked by skill and resourcefulness.

Ingenuous - Behaving with openness and innocence.

Judicious - Exhibiting behavior marked by sound judgment and discernment.

Incisive - Behaving with the ability to analyze and understand clearly.

Deft - Displaying behavior marked by skill and nimbleness.

Amiable - Behaving with a friendly and pleasant disposition.

Eccentric Behavior:

Idiosyncratic - Exhibiting behavior that is distinctive and peculiar.

Quizzical - Behaving with an expression of mild or amused puzzlement.

Capricious - Displaying behavior marked by sudden and unpredictable changes.

Esoteric - Behaving in a way that is intended for or understood by a select few.

Whimsical - Exhibiting behavior that is quaint and fanciful.

Unorthodox - Behaving in a way that deviates from the usual or conventional.

Zany - Displaying behavior marked by comical and eccentric qualities.
Nebulous - Behaving with an unclear and vague quality.
Unpredictable - Exhibiting behavior that is difficult to foresee or anticipate.
Offbeat - Behaving in a way that is unconventional or eccentric.

Exemplary Behavior:

Exemplary - Displaying behavior that serves as a model of excellence.
Ineffable - Behaving in a way that is too great or extreme to be expressed in words.
Sagacious - Exhibiting behavior marked by wisdom and discernment.
Prolific - Behaving with a high level of productivity and accomplishment.
Impeccable - Displaying behavior that is faultless and without blemish.
Prodigious - Behaving with extraordinary and impressive qualities.
Eloquent - Exhibiting behavior that is fluent and expressive.
Resilient - Behaving with the ability to recover quickly from setbacks.
Infallible - Displaying behavior that is incapable of making mistakes or being wrong.
Unassailable - Behaving in a way that is beyond reproach or criticism.

Imposing Behavior:

Formidable - Displaying behavior that evokes fear or respect due to power and strength.
Imperious - Behaving with an overbearing and domineering manner.
Authoritative - Exhibiting behavior marked by a commanding and confident presence.
Intrepid - Behaving with fearlessness and bravery in the face of challenges.
Stentorian - Displaying behavior with a powerful and booming voice.
Commanding - Behaving in a way that demands attention and obedience.
Aristocratic - Exhibiting behavior that is characteristic of the upper class.
Indomitable - Behaving with unconquerable and unyielding determination.
Grandiose - Displaying behavior that is characterized by grandeur and splendor.
Dignified - Behaving with a sense of nobility and composed gravity.

Intriguing Behavior:

Enigmatic - Exhibiting behavior that is mysterious and puzzling.
Cryptic - Behaving in a way that is mysterious and difficult to understand.
Inscrutable - Displaying behavior that is difficult to interpret or fathom.

Captivating - Behaving in a way that holds the attention and interest of others.
Enthralling - Exhibiting behavior that is captivating and spellbinding.
Alluring - Behaving with a magnetic and irresistible charm.
Cerebral - Displaying behavior that is intellectual and thought-provoking.
Arcane - Behaving in a way that is known or understood by only a few.
Unconventional - Exhibiting behavior that deviates from established norms or traditions.
Unearthly - Behaving in a way that seems otherworldly or supernatural.

Mysterious Behavior:

Cryptic - Displaying behavior that is mysterious and enigmatic.
Inscrutable - Behaving in a way that is impossible to understand or interpret.
Abstruse - Exhibiting behavior that is difficult to comprehend or grasp.
Esoteric - Behaving with knowledge or communication that is understood by a select few.
Recondite - Displaying behavior that is profound and beyond ordinary understanding.
Enigmatic - Behaving in a way that is puzzling and difficult to interpret.
Uncanny - Exhibiting behavior that is mysterious and seemingly supernatural.
Occult - Behaving with knowledge or practices that are beyond the realm of ordinary understanding.
Ineffable - Displaying behavior that is too great or extreme to be expressed in words.
Unfathomable - Behaving in a way that is impossible to understand or comprehend.

Scene & Setting

General Setting (Simple):

Urban - Relating to a city or town.
Rural - Relating to the countryside or farmland.
Suburban - Relating to the outskirts of a city or town.
Coastal - Relating to an area along the coast.
Mountainous - Characterized by mountains or elevated terrain.
Wooded - Covered with trees or woods.
Open - Not enclosed, with a spacious or unobstructed area.

Secluded - Sheltered or private, away from the hustle and bustle.
Crowded - Filled with a large number of people or things.
Peaceful - Calm and serene, without disturbance.

General Setting (Advanced):

Metropolis - A large and densely populated urban area.
Idyllic - Extremely peaceful, happy, and picturesque.
Quaint - Charmingly old-fashioned and picturesque.
Pristine - In a clean and unspoiled condition.
Industrial - Relating to large-scale manufacturing or industry.
Lush - Abundantly green and flourishing with vegetation.
Desolate - Barren and uninhabited, often with a sense of loneliness.
Bustling - Full of energetic and lively activity.
Tranquil - Calm and serene, with a sense of quietude.
Vibrant - Full of life, energy, and color.

Time of Day (Simple):

Dawn - The early light before sunrise.
Morning - The period of the day between sunrise and noon.
Afternoon - The period of the day between noon and evening.
Dusk - The fading light after sunset.
Night - The period of darkness after sunset.
Starlit - Illuminated by the light of stars.
Moonlit - Illuminated by the light of the moon.
Sunny - Bright and filled with sunlight.
Cloudy - Overcast with clouds, blocking sunlight.
Rainy - Characterized by rain or a drizzle.

Time of Day (Advanced):

Nocturnal - Active or occurring during the night.
Crepuscular - Active during the dawn and dusk periods.
Midday - The middle of the day, around noon.
Nightfall - The onset of darkness in the evening.
Twilight - The soft, diffused light occurring before sunrise and after sunset.
Gloaming - The time of day between sunset and dark.

Sunup - The moment the sun appears above the horizon.

Sundown - The moment the sun disappears below the horizon.

Daybreak - The beginning of a new day, synonymous with dawn.

Witching Hour - The late hour of the night when supernatural events are said to occur.

Weather (Simple):

Clear - Free from clouds or obstacles, providing unobstructed views.

Stormy - Characterized by strong winds, rain, or thunderstorms.

Breezy - Marked by a gentle or refreshing wind.

Foggy - Covered or filled with thick fog.

Snowy - Covered with snow.

Chilly - Cold and brisk in temperature.

Warm - Having a comfortable and mild temperature.

Hot - Having a high temperature.

Humid - Marked by high moisture or humidity.

Dry - Lacking moisture or humidity.

Weather (Advanced):

Tempestuous - Characterized by strong and turbulent weather.

Zephyr - A gentle, mild breeze.

Nebulous - Cloudy or hazy, lacking clear definition.

Drizzle - Light rain falling in fine drops.

Monsoon - A seasonal wind bringing heavy rain.

Polar - Relating to the extremely cold regions near the North and South Poles.

Sweltering - Oppressively hot and humid.

Arid - Extremely dry and lacking rainfall.

Torrential - Characterized by heavy and continuous rainfall.

Muggy - Warm and humid, often with a sticky feel.

Natural Features (Simple):

Riverbank - The land alongside a river.

Meadow - A field of grass or vegetation.

Forest - A large area covered with trees and undergrowth.

Beach - The shore of a body of water, typically sandy.

Cliff - A steep rock face or escarpment.

Valley - A low area between hills or mountains.

Hill - A raised area of land, smaller than a mountain.

Cave - A hollowed-out space in the earth, often in a rock.

Waterfall - A cascade of water falling from a height.

Canyon - A deep gorge, typically with a river running through it.

Natural Features (Advanced):

Peninsula - A piece of land almost surrounded by water but connected to the mainland.

Oasis - A fertile area in a desert with water and vegetation.

Archipelago - A group or chain of islands.

Tundra - A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region.

Plateau - An elevated and flat-topped area.

Savanna - A grassy plain in a tropical or subtropical region.

Grotto - A small, picturesque cave, especially near water.

Fjord - A long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea between high cliffs.

Promontory - A raised mass of land projecting into a body of water.

Estuary - The tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream.

Metaphors

A ray of sunshine: Symbolizes hope or positivity.

A breath of fresh air: Represents something new and revitalizing.

A tidal wave of emotions: Describes an overwhelming surge of feelings.

Time is money: Suggests that time should be valued like currency.

Love is a battlefield: Compares the challenges of love to a war zone.

The world is a stage: implies that life is like a theatrical performance.

Life is a rollercoaster: Highlights the ups and downs of life's experiences.

A diamond in the rough: Refers to something or someone with hidden potential.

All the world's a canvas: Suggests that life is an opportunity for self-expression.

Laughter is music to the soul: Equates laughter to a harmonious experience.

The calm before the storm: Describes a period of tranquility before a chaotic event.

Time is a thief: implies that time can steal opportunities or

Knowledge is power: Stresses the importance of education and understanding.

Hope is a flame: Equates hope to a flickering source of light.

Eyes are the windows to the soul: Suggests that one's eyes reveal their true emotions.

Life is a journey: Highlights life as a continuous exploration adventure.

A broken heart: Symbolizes emotional pain or heartache.

Dreams are wings: Represents the power of dreams to inspire and uplift.

Silence is golden: Suggests that silence can be more valuable than words.

The world is a puzzle: Compares life to a complex puzzle waiting to be solved.

Time is a healer: Implies that time can help in the process of healing.

Love is a flame: Compares love to a burning fire, representing passion.

The mind is a garden: Symbolizes the need to nurture and cultivate thoughts.

Life is a race: Highlights the competitive nature of life's pursuits.

A river of tears: Describes a constant flow of sorrow or sadness.

The heart is a fragile bird: Equates the vulnerability of the heart to a delicate bird.

A beacon of hope: Represents a source of inspiration and optimism.

The world is a book: Suggests that life offers endless opportunities to learn and grow.

A bolt from the blue: Refers to sudden and unexpected event or revelation.

Love is a drug: Compares the intoxicating effect of love to a powerful substance.

A storm of emotions: Describes a tumultuous surge of feelings.

Words are weapons: Implies that words can be used to inflict harm or bring about change.

Life is a puzzle: Highlights the complexities and mysteries of life.

A mountain of challenges: Describes a significant and daunting task or obstacle.

Darkness is a shroud: Symbolizes the absence of light and a sense of mystery.

Time is a river: Implies that time flows continuously and cannot be reversed.

Love is a flame that never dies: Represents the enduring nature of love.

Life is a dance: Highlights the rhythm and grace of life's experiences.

A stormy relationship: Describes a tumultuous or volatile romantic connection.

Dreams are seeds: Symbolizes the potential for growth and achievement.

The heart is an open book: Suggests that one's emotions are easily read

The world is a melting pot: Represents the diverse mix of culture;

A heart of gold - A person who is exceptionally kind and generous.

A ray of sunshine - Something or someone that brings joy, positivity, and situation.

A breath of fresh air - Something or someone that is refreshing, new, and invigorating.

A diamond in the rough - A person with great potential or talent, but lacking refinement or recognition.

A silver lining - A positive aspect or outcome in a seemingly negative or difficult situation.

A mountain of possibilities - A situation filled with numerous opportunities and potential.

A whirlwind of emotions - Experiencing a range of intense and overwhelming emotions.

A ship sailing in uncharted waters - Embarking on a new and uncertain journey or venture.

A bridge between worlds - Acting as a connection or link between two different groups or perspectives.

A window to the soul - Eyes that reveal a person's true emotions and thoughts.

A beacon of hope - Something or someone that provides guidance, inspiration, and optimism in challenging times.

A thorn in my side - An ongoing annoyance or source of frustration.

A gust of change - A sudden and significant transformation or shift in circumstances.

A tapestry of life - The interconnectedness and complexity of human experience and relationships.

A key to success - Something or someone that is crucial or essential in goals and accomplishments.

A symphony of colors - A vibrant and harmonious display of various hues and shades.

A puzzle piece - An integral part of a larger picture or plan.

A wave of emotions - Overwhelming and intense feelings that come in succession.

A fortress of solitude - A place or state of mind where one can find solace and escape from the outside world.

A feather in one's cap - A notable achievement or accomplishment.

A songbird in the night - A voice of beauty, inspiration, or hope amidst darkness or adversity.

A labyrinth of thoughts - A complex and intricate network of ideas, opinions, and reflections.

A thread of destiny - The invisible force or path that guides and determines one's future.

A storm of controversy - A situation characterized by intense debate, disagreement, or conflict.

A gentle breeze - A soothing and calming presence or influence.

A sword of justice - The symbol of fairness, righteousness, and the pursuit of truth.

A mask of deceit - Concealing true intentions or emotion appearance.

A dance of shadows - The interplay and movement of darkness and light, symbolizing hidden motives or mysteries.

A symphony of words - The artful arrangement and harmony of language and expression.

A trail of breadcrumbs - Clues or hints that lead to a solution or discovery.

A leap of faith - Taking a risk or making a decision without certainty or guarantees.

A phoenix rising from the ashes - Overcoming adversity and emerging stronger or renewed.

A kaleidoscope of ideas - A diverse and ever-changing collection of thoughts and concepts.

A road less traveled - Choosing an unconventional or unique path in life.

A fountain of knowledge - A person or source that provides a wealth of information and wisdom.

A tapestry of dreams - The interconnectedness and interweaving of aspirations, hopes, and desires.

A fortress of determination - Unwavering resolve and perseverance in the face of challenges.

A diamond in the sky - A rare and exceptional occurrence or phenomenon.

A whisper in the wind - A faint and delicate message or piece of information.

A mirror of truth - Reflecting the reality or essence of a situation without distortion or bias.

A key to the unknown - Unlocking mysteries or discovering new realms of knowledge.

A beacon in the fog - A guiding light or source of guidance during times of confusion or uncertainty.

A canvas of possibilities - An open and limitless realm of potential and creativity.

A shipwreck of dreams - The destruction or failure of aspirations and ambitions.

A waterfall of tears - An overwhelming release of sorrow or grief.

A symphony of silence - A profound stillness and tranquility that speaks volumes without words.

A fortress of solitude - A place or state of mind where one can find solace and escape from the outside world.

A ray of moonlight - A soft, gentle glow that lends a touch of magic to the night.

A mosaic of memories - A collection of diverse and interconnected recollections.

A melody of passion - The expression of intense emotion through music or art.

A bridge to understanding - A connection that fosters empathy, comprehension, and harmony between people.

A book of wisdom - A repository of knowledge and profound insights.

A river of time - The constant flow and passage of moments and experiences.

A symphony of ambition - A harmonious pursuit of goals and aspirations.

A fire in the belly - An intense passion or drive for success and achievement.

A painting of serenity - A tranquil and peaceful scene depicted through art or imagination.

A tapestry of existence - The intricate weaving together of individual lives, stories, and experiences.

IDIOMS

Bite the bullet: Face a difficult situation with courage.

Break the ice: Overcome initial social awkwardness.

Hit the nail on the head: Identify the main point accurately.

Cut to the chase: Skip the preliminary details and get to the main point.

Cost an arm and a leg: Very expensive.

Jump on the bandwagon: Join others in doing something popular.

Burn the midnight oil: Work late into the night.

Piece of cake: Something very easy to do.

Spill the beans: Reveal a secret.

Kick the bucket: Pass away or die.

Let the cat out of the bag: Disclose a secret.

Throw in the towel: Give up or surrender.

Burn bridges: Damage relationships or cut off ties.

Cry over spilled milk: Regret something that has already happened.

A piece of the pie: A share of something, usually profits.

Hit the hay: Go to bed or go to sleep.

Under the weather: Not feeling well.

A blessing in disguise: Something good that isn't recognized at first.

Raining cats and dogs: Heavy rain.

The ball is in your court: It's your turn to take action.

A dime a dozen: Very common and easy to find.

The elephant in the room: An obvious problem that people avoid discussing.

Burn the candle at both ends: Exhaust oneself by working too hard.

Don't cry over spilled milk: Don't worry about things that have already happened and cannot be changed.

A picture is worth a thousand words: Visual images convey complex ideas more effectively than words.

Cutting corners: Taking shortcuts, often resulting in a lower-quality outcome.

All ears: Eagerly listening or fully attentive.

Barking up the wrong tree: Pursuing a mistaken or misguided course of action.

Hit the jackpot: Experience a great success or achievement.

In the same boat: Facing the same challenges or circumstances.

Jumping on the bandwagon: Joining others in doing something popular or trendy.

Kick the can down the road: Postpone dealing with a problem or making a decision.

Out of the woods: No longer in danger or difficulty.

A piece of the action: A share in an exciting or profitable activity.

Spill the tea: Share gossip or juicy information.

Take the bull by the horns: Face a problem directly and with confidence.

The whole nine yards: Everything or all of something.

Through thick and thin: Supporting someone in good times and bad.

Burn your bridges: Take actions that make it impossible to go back to a previous state.

Curiosity killed the cat: Being too inquisitive can lead to trouble.

Raining buckets: Pouring rain heavily.

Cost a pretty penny: Quite expensive.

The ball is in your court: It's your turn to take action or make a decision.

Hit the ground running: Start a new activity with a lot of energy and enthusiasm.

In the doghouse: In trouble or disfavored.

Throw caution to the wind: Take a risk without worrying about the consequences.

The apple of someone's eye: A person who is adored and cherished.

Jump ship: Abandon a project or activity.

All in the same boat: In the same difficult situation together.

Bite off more than one can chew: Take on a task that is way too big or beyond one's ability.

Every cloud has a silver lining: There is something positive in every negative situation.

Out of the frying pan and into the fire: Move from a bad situation to a worse one.

Burn the midnight oil: Work late into the night.

Hit the nail on the head: Describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.

Let the cat out of the bag: Reveal a secret or disclose information.

A piece of cake: Something very easy to do.

Spill the beans: Disclose a secret or reveal private information.

Under the weather: Not feeling well or sick.

A blessing in disguise: Something good that isn't recognized at first.

Cost an arm and a leg: Very expensive.

A drop in the bucket: A small and insignificant amount compared to the whole.

Break a leg: A way to wish someone good luck, especially in a performance.

Cry over spilled milk: Worrying about something that has already happened and cannot be changed.

Cut to the chase: Skip the unnecessary details and get to the main point.

Don't count your chickens before they hatch: Don't make plans based on uncertain events.

Hit the hay: Go to bed or go to sleep.

Jump in with both feet: Fully commit to something without hesitation.

Keep an eye on the ball: Stay focused on the main issue.

Out of the blue: Something happening unexpectedly.

Play it by ear: Deal with a situation as it unfolds, without a definite plan.

The early bird catches the worm: Being prompt and early can lead to success.

The whole ball of wax: The entire situation or thing.

Throw in the towel: Give up or surrender.

Break the ice: Overcome initial social awkwardness.

Cost an arm and a leg: Very expensive.

Hold your horses: Be patient and wait.

Burn the candle at both ends: Work excessively or tire oneself out by overworking.

Kick the bucket: Pass away or die.

The ball is in your court: It's your turn to take action or make a decision.

The devil is in the details: Pay attention to the specifics as they can be crucial.

Back to the drawing board: Starting over from the beginning.

Bite the bullet: Face a difficult situation with courage.

Don't put all your eggs in one basket: Don't risk everything on a single venture.

In hot water: In trouble or facing difficulties.

Let sleeping dogs lie: Avoid stirring up old conflicts or problems.

Burn bridges: Damage relationships or cut off ties.

A piece of the pie: A share of something, usually profits.

Spill the tea: Share gossip or inside information.

Take the bull by the horns: Confront a problem directly and assertively.

All that glitters is not gold: Things that appear valuable may not be as good as they seem.

Barking up the wrong tree: Pursuing the wrong course of action or making a wrong assumption.

Hit the jackpot: Experience a great success or achieve something highly desired.

Out of the woods: Free from a difficult or dangerous situation.

A dime a dozen: Very common and easy to find.

The elephant in the room: An obvious problem or issue that everyone is avoiding.

Break the camel's back: The final straw that causes a situation to collapse.

The icing on the cake: An additional benefit that makes a good situation even better.

The straw that broke the camel's back: The final incident that causes a situation to become intolerable.

Through thick and thin: Supporting someone in both good and bad times.

Throw someone under the bus: Betray someone for personal gain.

Stir up a hornet's nest : To cause a lot of trouble or disagreement

Back against the wall : To be feeling very threatened or in danger

Bite off more than you can chew: To take on more than you can handle

Head over heels : Completely and deeply in love

Upset someone's applecart: To spoil someone's plans or cause them trouble

Get your ducks in a row: To get everything organized and ready

Cost an arm and a leg: To be very expensive

Have a lot on your plate: To have a lot of things to do

Pull your own weight: To do your share of the work

Raining cats and dogs: To be raining very hard

A piece of cake: Very easy to do

A dime a dozen: Very common or abundant

A drop in the bucket: A very small amount compared to something larger

A leopard can't change its spots: People cannot change their basic nature

A penny for your thoughts: What are you thinking about?

A taste of your own medicine: To experience something unpleasant that you have caused others to experience

A wolf in sheep's clothing: Someone who pretends to be friendly but is actually dangerous

Add insult to injury: To make a bad situation worse

All bark and no bite: Someone who threatens a lot but doesn't actually do anything

All in the same boat: Everyone is in the same situation

COMPOSITION WRITING IN ENGLISH

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