# **Voice Lessons (rhetoric to analyse)**

#### **Diction (word choice)**

- · How specific they want to be
- · Choice of adjectives
- Writer's purpose influences the diction
- Depends on formality
- · When studying diction, understand literal and implied meaning

#### **Detail (facts, observations, incidents)**

- Brings life to places and things
- · Brings focus to certain things
- Shapes the attitude and impression on things
- · Gives impact to the writing
- Presence or lack of presence could mean something

## Imagery (figurative language, literary devices)

- Contributes to voice by evoking vivid experience and suggesting a particular idea
- · Not necessarily figurative or symbolic
- Important to understand the origin of the saying

## Syntax (Grammar, sentence structure)

- · Word length
- Word order
- sentence length
- · sentence order
- · Order of the verb and subject

- Key ideas may be in short sentences
- Presence of syntactic tension
- Punctuation

#### **Tone (Expression, attitude)**

- · Implied feeling
- Important for understanding meaning and purpose

# **SOAPSTone**

## **Speaker**

- Who is the author and what is their stance
- How may their background influence the stance

#### **Occasion**

• What is the context of the piece

#### **Audience**

- Who is the passage directed towards
- What does the specific audience imply about the piece

## **Purpose**

- Why was the passage written
- Persuade / Inform / Entertain

### **Subject**

• What was the passage written about

# **Tone**

- How the author conveys their stance
- Forcefully, gently, pleading, calm, angry...