**Language and Stylistic Features**

As you are reading ‘Jasper Jones’ consider the following:

How does the following position the audience?

* Tense
* Perspective (whose point of view is it written from)?
* Narrative Structure (chronological/flashback/circular)

Does the author use the following techniques and what is the impact? Include examples and page numbers where you find them:

* **Characterisation** (refers to the step by step process wherein an author introduces and then describes a character. The character can be described directly by the author or indirectly through the actions, thoughts, and speech of the character.
* **Setting** (is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place).
* **Foreshadowing** (is a literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story. Itoften appears at the beginning of a story or a chapter and helps the reader develop expectations about the coming events in a story)
* **Symbolism** (is a technique used in **literature** when some things are not to be taken literally. It can be an object, person, situation, event or actions that have a deeper **meaning** in context).
* **Humour** (is a **literary** tool that makes audience laugh, or that intends to induce amusement or laughter).
* **Satire** (is a literary term and form of rhetoric that uses various devices to expose flaws, critique society, and ridicule politics. Such devices include humor, irony, and exaggeration.
* **Irony** (is a contrast or incongruity between expectations for a situation and what is reality. This can be a difference between the surface **meaning** of something that is said and the underlying **meaning**. It can also be a difference between what might be expected to happen and what actually occurs)
* **Figurative Language (**is using figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive and impactful. Figures of speech such as metaphors, similes, allusions go beyond the literal meanings of the words to give the readers new insights.
* **Simile (**is an explicit comparison between two unlike things through the use of connecting words, usually “like” or “as”)
* **Metaphors** (is a figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristics).
* **Personification** (is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings).
* **Allusion** (is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, **literary** or political significance).
* **Imagery (**used for language and description that appeals to our five senses)
* **Onomatopoeia (**a word, which imitates the natural sounds of a thing. It creates a sound effect that mimics the thing described, making the description more expressive and interesting.
* **Repetition** (consists of repeating a word, phrase, or sentence, and is common in both poetry and [prose](http://www.literarydevices.com/prose/). It is a rhetorical technique to add emphasis, unity, and/or power. Depending on where the repetition occurs, there is a term to define it).
* **Dialogue** (is a **literary** technique in which writers employ two or more characters to be engaged in conversation with each other. In **literature**, it is a conversational passage or a spoken or written exchange of conversation in a group or between two persons directed towards a particular subject.

Any other techniques you can think of…