

Now you need to refer to Source 3, 'Stranded on Vanuatu', and either Source 1 or Source 2.

You are going to compare the use of language in two texts, one of which you have chosen.

- 4 Compare the ways in which language is used for effect in the two texts.
Give some examples and analyse what the effects are.

[16 marks]

Source 2	Source 3
Report	Personal
Humour	Depression - word choices
making the most	'nothing' - repetition
'stranded'	anecdote
emotive lang.	amteration

Source 2 and Source 3 both have very different tones, due to their different purposes. Whereas Source 2 is an article, which tells a story in order to create humour and perhaps also pity, Source 3 is a more personal account which focuses more on the author's thoughts and feelings in order to entertain the reader.

Both texts suggest that people have been left in uncomfortable situations from which they can't escape, but the method of description used in both sources is very different. In source 2, it is mentioned that people were 'stranded for up to ten hours'. The word 'stranded' shows how trapped people were, and how they didn't really have any way out, however the article is very light

clear effect

Turn over ▶



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Language Device

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hearted and uses humour to suggest that people were coping. One example of this is the tweet from Enter Shikari which said 'Oh dear... The tent we're playing tonight at the Isle of Wight Festival is full of water haha'. This quote adds comedy to the article, and emphasises how despite the discomfort people were in, they were still happy and having a good time. Their discomfort is clearly shown when it says that they were in a 'mud bath' and that the weather was 'harrenclous', however people were clearly still willing to have a laugh and enjoy themselves. In contrast, ~~Source 3~~ Source 3 shows how Cash Peters is coping rather negatively with his uncomfortable experience. This is shown through the repeated use of pessimistic language and a 'cup half empty' attitude. For example, the description of what may have been a beautiful sunset is shadowed by a much more elaborate description of the 'hostile darkness' which followed. Peters says how the lamps weren't enough 'to make the slightest dent on the monolithic emptiness of the world beyond this one'. The language used ~~has~~ here is very descriptive, but Peters' word choices such as 'emptiness' suggest his negative mood. Whereas both texts seem to be describing similar situations as being uncomfortable and stuck, Source 2 uses humour

clear effect

clear comparison



more developed ¹³ explanations.

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to suggest the overall mood, whereas source 3 uses much more negative language choices to imply ~~is~~ the overall mood. This difference may be down to Peters' sense of being alone, whereas the people mentioned in source 2 seem to have a close community spirit.

Both texts use alliteration ^{✓ and repetition ✓} to emphasise points. In source 2, alliteration is used to emphasise the difficulties people faced, for example 'painstaking process'. The use of alliteration draws attention to this point, and emphasises how difficult things had been at the festival. Burgess also used repetition of words such as 'mud', 'wind' and 'rain', or similar words, perhaps to reinforce the fact that the weather was awful, and that it was the main cause of all the difficulties.

clear effects

In source 3, lots of alliteration is used, for example when 'darkness descends' ~~and~~ The depressing 'd's used here emphasise ~~how~~ Peters' feelings at this point, ~~is~~ and the harsh 'd' sound is often repeated, for example with words such as 'dread' and 'distress'. The hard sound perhaps represents his difficulty in coping, and also his fear. Peters also uses repetition, for example of the word 'nothing', which emphasises his feeling of abandonment, and perhaps also emptiness. Both

clear explanations.

Turn over >



articles use repetition and alliteration for emphasis,
but they are used very differently.

The two texts both also use imagery such as
similes and metaphors. In source 2, the mud is
described as having 'flowed like gray'. This simile
creates a visual representation of the situation, and
so makes it easier for the reader to understand
what the situation was like. It also adds
comedy and humour to the article. In source 3,
lots of imagery is used, for example in the detailed
descriptions Peters gives of the sunset and the
darkness that follows. He also uses a simile
when describing the chill that accompanies the
darkness, saying it was 'like the icy touch of
winter'. The contrast between this and the heat of
the day emphasises the sense of foreboding that he
has. Both sources aim to make the situations
more visual to the reader, so that they may
understand the situations more clearly.

- consistently clear effects
- clear comparisons in relation to language
- lots of relevant quotations
- range of language considered and explained.

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16

