



BRAVE NEW WORLD

Name:

IMAGERY IN WRITING

Authors want to engage readers with an interesting premise, compelling characters, plot twists, etc., but they also rely on imagery. Imagery draws in readers by using word choice that kick starts the imagination. The descriptions help you see, hear, smell, taste, or touch.

Key words: Words of special importance in creating the image.

Figurative language: The meaning exceeds or deviates from literal explanation. (Metaphors, similes, personification, idioms, hyperbole, and the rest)

Sensory language: Descriptions that help imaginations see, hear, smell, taste, or touch.

IMAGERY IN BRAVE NEW WORLD:

“THE MESA was like a ship becalmed in a strait of lion-coloured dust. The channel wound between precipitous banks, and slanting from one wall to the other across the valley ran a streak of green - the river and its fields. On the prow of that stone ship in the centre of the strait, and seemingly a part of it, a shaped and geometrical outcrop of the naked rock, stood the pueblo of Malpais. Block above block, each story smaller than the one below, the tall houses rose like stepped and amputated pyramids into the blue sky. At their feet lay a straggle of low buildings, a criss-cross of walls; and on three sides the precipices fell sheer into the plain. A few columns of smoke mounted perpendicularly into the windless air and were lost.” (Huxley 107)

KEY WORDS:

- Geometrical, streak, block, stepped, pyramids, amputated, criss-cross, perpendicularly

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE:

- A ship becalmed, stood the pueblo, amputated pyramids, naked rock, smoke mounted

SENSORY LANGUAGE:

- Windless air, lion-coloured dust, criss-cross of walls, columns of smoke, geometrical outcrop

ANALYSIS:

The description of the landscape allows the reader to feel and see the environment. We feel the still air on our skin and see the straight columns of smoke. We visualize the ship-shaped plateau with the town resting on the prow. Huxley uses geometry terms to create the angular jumbles of the landscape and structures. Figures of speech like “stood the pueblo,” “amputated pyramids,” “naked rock,” and “smoke mounted” personify and give life to the inanimate features.

YOUR TURN: Analyze this description from Chapter 1:

“The enormous room on the ground floor faced towards the north. Cold for all the summer beyond the panes, for all the tropical heat of the room itself, a harsh thin light glared through the windows, hungrily seeking some draped lay figure, some pallid shape of academic goose-flesh, but finding only the glass and nickel and bleakly shining porcelain of a laboratory. Wintriness responded to wintriness. The overalls of the workers were white, their hands gloved with a pale corpse-coloured rubber. The light was frozen, dead, a ghost. Only from the yellow barrels of the microscopes did it borrow a certain rich and living substance, lying along the polished tubes like butter, streak after luscious streak in long recession down the work tables.” (Huxley 3)

KEY WORDS:	
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE:	
SENSORY LANGUAGE:	

ANALYSIS: _____

CREATIVE WRITING:

Demonstrate imagery through creative writing. Describe a person, place, or event (real or imagined) in vivid detail. Focus on imagery and complete the table below as you write.

KEY WORDS:	
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE:	
SENSORY LANGUAGE:	