

UTE » Sharing English Literature: Reading and Discussion Practice

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## **Lesson 5 - November 19th, 2024 - Getting familiar with Written on the Body PART II**

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# ORDINARY LANGUAGE VERSUS LITERARY LANGUAGE

## ORDINARY LANGUAGE

Most common language form used among the public

Used on a daily basis among public

Uses standard syntax

Language enhancers are not much used

## LITERARY LANGUAGE

Elegant and figurative form of language often used in literature

Used only in a literary context

Syntax may vary according to the writer's style and the literary techniques used to enhance the figurative quality

Always uses language enhancers like alliteration, rhythm, hyperbole, onomatopoeia etc.

### Going back to the second part of the [extract](#)

What is the overall effect? How is it made up? Which of the elements below play the most important role?

- Sounds
- Language: semantics and syntax
- Figures of speech
  
- Narrator
- Quotations
- Other

Who do you think the ideal reader/s is/are?

### STEP 5

What is the idea of language it makes? What language does it refer to?

[Dead metaphors](#)

[Do you want to learn more?](#) [Narrators](#)

### STEP 6

How does the message open up to possible theme/s?

*“Lovers speak, and yet in doing so they are spoken by a language that precedes them, that is not at their disposal, under their control: this language is at the same time dispersed among banalities, poetry, the sacred, tragedy. Language speaks us.”*  
(Catherine Belsey, *Desire: Love stories in Western Culture*, Oxford: Blackwell, p.84)

### ROUND UP ON LITERARY DEVICES

### Difference between ordinary and literary language

[Literary Glossary](#)

### HOMEWORK

Make a list of all that you have not understood in the first 5 lessons and bring the list with you during the next lesson.