Formal Writing Practise

**Highlight:**

* colloquialisms, contractions, metaphors, no first/second person or addressing audience - anything conversational/spoken style
* imprecise, non-specific language - waffle
* non-objective tone – emotion

**Then rewrite the paragraph in a more formal way (step 1), including using nominalisation (step 2):**

In the poems *Ozymandias* and *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night,* the writers use emotive language to make the theme of death stick out. The poem *Ozymandias* uses great emotive language to give a more pessimistic view of death. On the other hand, *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night* uses great emotive language to inspire people to stand up against death and to totally rage against it. An example of emotive language to urge a fully pessimistic view of death in *Ozymandias* is the word “desert”. A desert is an empty, lifeless, kind of scary place. The desert is empty and will kill you if you are there too long. So, the word desert reminds the reader of the vast power of death to turn anyone, including powerful people into dust, empty of life. What the poem *Ozymandias* is trying to say by using emotive language is that there’s no point making yourself great in this life because you’ll just die and be forgotten anyway and no one will even remember you. On the other hand, *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night*, uses words like “grieving” to help describe the theme of death. The author of the poem is trying to say that people grieve when others die and that they could put off the grieving and pain if maybe they would fight against death a little bit more and not die for a bit longer. So, in conclusion, both poems use emotive language to emphasise the theme of death, but they contrast each other by using them to prove death in a different way.