

Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses. Usually it is thought that **imagery** makes use of particular words that create visual representation of ideas in our minds. The word "**imagery**" is associated with mental pictures.

Imagery as a general term covers the use of language to represent objects, actions, feelings, thoughts, ideas, states of mind and any sensory experience. It is a figurative language used to appeal to the senses through vivid descriptive language.

Imagery creates mental pictures in the reader as they read the text.

Because we experience life through our senses, a strong composition should appeal to them through the use of imagery. Descriptive imagery launches the reader into the experience of a warm spring day, scorching hot summer, crisp fall, or harsh winter. It allows readers to directly sympathize with [characters](#) and [narrators](#) as they imagine having the same sense experiences. Imagery commonly helps build compelling poetry, convincing [narratives](#), vivid plays, well-designed film sets, and descriptive songs.

There are seven distinct **types of imagery**: visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile, kinesthetic and organic. Many of these deal with the five senses, which all work together to help us create mental images of whatever we are reading.

What Is Sensory Imagery?

Sensory Imagery includes the utilization of elucidating language to make mental pictures. In abstract terms, it is a sort of symbolism; the thing that matters is that tangible symbolism works by drawing in a reader's five senses. It is an artistic gadget author utilizes to draw in a reader's brain on numerous levels. This investigates the five human detects: sight, sound, taste, contact, and smell.

VISUAL IMAGERY

It engages the sense of sight. Descriptions can be associated to Visual Imagery. Physical attributes including color, size, shape, lightness and darkness, shadows, and shade are all part of visual imagery. The texts in italics are some examples of lines using visual imagery.

Her phone signalled, immediately setting her teeth on edge. She looked at the broken screen, saw his name, and slapped the phone back down on her desk.

Armani stretched across her couch, legs twitching excitedly, and he knew he must be dreaming of the kittens he tries to capture every morning when he is at the dirty kitchen.

GUSTATORY IMAGERY

It engages the sense of taste. Flavours are the considerations in gustatory imagery which includes the five basic taste such as sweet, salty, bitter, sour, and umami—as well as the textures and sensations tied to the act of eating.

The food tasted **good**.

The sweet pondant icing **melted** on my tongue. The word **delightful** came to mind.

Summer has always **tasted like hot chocolate** to me.

AUDITORY IMAGERY

It engages the sense of hearing. Sound devices such as onomatopoeia and alliteration can help create sounds in writing.

Erick sat alone at the bench nearest the main door so he wouldn't miss Via. The room was **noisy**. The **clang** of heavy dishes **glided** from the kitchen. Ice **tinkled** as it settled in his water glass. His watch read 9:30. She wasn't coming.

OLFACTORY IMAGERY

It engages the sense of smell. Simile is common in using olfactory imagery, because it lets writers to compare a particular scent to common smells like dirt, grass, manure, or roses. The use of scents and stinks are common ways to use olfactory imagery.

The scent of “latik” when my mother cooks rice cake is really nostalgic to me.

The street going to their house stinks of manure and the courtyard of urine, the stairwells stank of moldering wood and rat droppings.

TACTILE IMAGERY

It engages the sense of touch. The feel, textures and many sensations a human being experiences when touching something are associated in tactile imagery. Differences in temperature are also a part of tactile imagery.

When we quickly plunge into the **cool** water, it took our breath away and raised goose bumps to our arms. We had had been swimming in this pond since we were kids.

In other references, there is a sixth sense which called **Kinesthetic imagery** engages the **feeling of movement**. This can be similar to tactile imagery but deals more with full-body sensations, such as those experienced during exercise.

Rushing water, flapping wings, and pounding hearts are all examples of kinesthetic imagery.

Questions to Ponder: Among the sensory imagery, which was is easy to use in writing? Which one is hard for you to use? What could be the barrier in using sensory imageries well in writing?

What is Diction in Writing?

Diction is the careful selection of words to communicate a message or establish a particular voice or writing style. For example, flowy, figurative language creates colorful prose, while a more formal vocabulary with concise and direct language can help drive home a point.

What is the purpose of diction in writing?

Writers pick explicit words and expressions relying upon the result they're attempting to accomplish. The motivation behind a bit of composing decides its expression. In writing and fiction composing, authors regularly utilize casual lingual authority and interesting expressions or words utilized for non-exacting implications, similar to comparisons and analogies. On the off chance that a

researcher is distributing a paper on their exploration, in any case, the language will be specialized, succinct, and formal, composed for a particular crowd.

In composing a fiction, the language a creator utilizes bolsters the fundamental story components, such as setting. Style sets up when and where a story is set by utilizing language local to that time and spots.

Different Types of Diction in Writing

Different styles of diction impact how different ideas are expressed.

1. Formal diction.

Formal diction uses grammatical rules and uses proper syntax or the formation of sentences. It is considered as a professional choice of words which can be found in legal documents like business correspondences and academic articles.

2. Informal diction.

Informal diction is more conversational and often used in narrative literature. This casual vernacular is representative of how people communicate in real life, which gives an author freedom to depict more realistic characters. Most of the short stories and novels use informal diction to make it easier to understand by anyone especially if the target audience is anyone.

3. Colloquial diction.

These are expressions which are connected to informal. It is generally representing a particular region or place or era or period. Contractions in American English such as "ain't" instead of isn't is an example of colloquial expressions, the use of colloquialisms make the writing more realistic.

4. Slang diction.

Slang is very informal language or specific words used by a particular group of people. You'll usually hear slang spoken more often than you'll see it put in writing, though emails and texts often contain many conversational slang words.

5. Poetic diction.

Poetic diction is driven by melodious words that identify with a particular subject reflected in a sonnet, and make a musical, or agreeable, sound. It generally includes the utilization of elucidating language, in some cases set to a beat or rhyme. Questions: In what references or reading materials do you see Formal Diction? What about the informal, colloquial and slang? What do you think is the proper diction in creative writing? Will there be an impact to writing

ENRICHMENT

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