

Graphic Classics

Worksheet 4

Aladdin

Making direct speech more interesting

Direct Speech means writing exactly what someone says. There are rules about how to do this and some people think it is difficult. But writing direct speech is simple when we use illustrations such as those in *Aladdin* to help us.

DIRECTIONS:

1. Look at the frame where Aladdin first meets the stranger. We know the exact words that the Sorcerer says because they are in a speech bubble.

To write it as direct speech we take the exact words from the speech bubble and put them inside inverted commas like this:

As Aladdin played in the street a stranger appeared and said. "I am your Uncle!"

This tells who is speaking. This tells what he said. The exclamation mark shows emphasis

2. When we use direct speech we should give the reader an idea of HOW the speaker feels. Said doesn't tell us how the speaker feels. We do not know if he is angry, sad, afraid, happy, anxious or puzzled.

There are many words that can tell about the person speaking.

Look at these words that can be used in place of said.

exclaimed	explained	whimpered	mumbled
cried	yelled	ranted	remarked
announced	observed	screamed	demanded
replied	stammered	declared	shouted
ordered	begged	lisp	thundered

3. Use a dictionary to check the meaning of any of these words if you are unsure of what they mean.

4. Now look at the graphic classic story, decide on the speaker's mood and complete these sentences using the best word from those listed above.

"Give me the lamp!" the Sorcerer _____

"Oh, please. Take me home, Aladdin _____

"Bring us food! And clothes! And treasure!" Aladdin _____

"Why did I ever let her marry that rogue?" the King _____

5. Find two examples in the story where the speakers are demonstrating very different moods and write these as direct speech.

i. _____

ii. _____

