



To: Teachers and Parents

Topic: **Dialogue**

Message Objective(s): **Learners should be able to:**

- ✓ Identify the key features of dialogue writing
- ✓ Use a setting to create their own dialogues
- ✓ Create a dialogue that has diction that is exciting, emotional, and dramatic
- ✓ Use punctuation appropriately. Punctuation should include full stops, commas, exclamation marks and question marks.

Message:

Learners need to be able to construct texts that are of varying genres. It is therefore important for learners to be able to identify the major features of a dialogue.

Learners should read different dialogues so that they are exposed to as many texts as possible. Learners must be made aware that the tone and theme of the dialogue must be driven by the characters.

Punctuation is important when writing a dialogue. Furthermore, a bracket in a dialogue is normally used to show the actions that the characters are doing.

Features of a dialogue:

- Dialogue is a conversation between two or more people
- Dialogues have action words that indicate what the character is doing or feeling
- Reveals character and plot in every line
- Distinguishes each character
- Reveals tone, setting and time period
- Reveals character. What people say and how they say it, and how they respond to each other tells us a lot about them.

Types of Dialogue

- ❖ **Dialogue** – outer dialogue is when a character talks to another character in the story or play
- ❖ **Monologue**- an inner dialogue where a character talks or thinks something to themselves

When producing a text learners should know that a dialogue comprises of characters, plot, and setting. Learners should follow the writing process.

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Reference: EFAL SP Grade 7,8 And 9 Revised ATP Trackers <https://nect.org.za/materials/recovery-atps-trackers>