

EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT INFORMATION

Information that is clearly stated and leaves no room for interpretation is called **explicit information**. Here's an example:

ex·pli·cit | /ɪkˈsplɪsət/
(adjective)

• stated clearly and with detail; not vague

*"It was a stormy night in Greenwood.
The strong winds were causing the trees
to sway, and it rained for hours."*

There are multiple pieces of information that are explicitly stated in the example above:

- A storm was underway.
- The storm is happening in Greenwood.
- It was nighttime.
- The winds were strong.
- The winds were causing the trees to sway.
- It rained for hours.

Information that doesn't directly provide information and instead requires the reader to infer what's going on is called **implicit information**. Here's an example:

"Kayla peered out the window before heading to bed. The trees were wildly swaying, and the puddles in her yard were growing larger by the minute."

im·pli·cit | /ɪˈm-|pli-sət/
(adjective)

• implied without being directly expressed

The reader can infer a handful of things that are **implied** in this example:

- It was nighttime.
- The wind was blowing forcefully.
- It was raining heavily.
- A storm was occurring.

