|  |
| --- |
| **Vocabulary List 1** |
| **JUXTAPOSITION** | Placing two things together to highlight their differences. |
| **STOIC** | Emotionless; not showing any emotion. |
| **OMNISCIENT** | All seeing.  |
| **PEDESTRIAN** | Mundane; dull; common place; boring. |
| **PAROCHIAL** | Small or narrow minded; limited. |
| **NARCISSISM** | Self admiration; conceit; vanity. |
| **INJUDICIOUS** | Unwise; foolish. |
| **INCREDULOUS** | Showing disbelief. |
| **EUPHEMISM** | Mild words substituted for blunt words Eg passed away = died |
| **ANALOGY** | A comparison showing the similarities between two things, people or situations. |
| **HYPERBOLE** | A form of exaggeration. |
| **INCESSANT** | Not stopping/ceasing; constant. |
| **INCONSEQUENTIAL** | Unimportant; without consequence. |
| **PHLEGMATIC** | Not easily excited; calm; indifferent. |
| **RAPTURE** | Intense delight. |
| **TENDENTIOUS** | Biased. |
| **ACRONYM** | Using the first letter of each word in a long name to represent the name. Eg NSW  |
| **ALLEGORY** | A narrative in which you can see another story or ideas other than the one being explicitly told. |
| **AMBIGUITY** | When there is more than one possible meaning. |
| **AMBIENCE** | Refers to the mood or atmosphere of a place. |
| **ANTHROPOMORPHISM** | When animals or gods/goddesses are given human characteristics. |
| **ANTITHESIS** | The opposite to (contrast). |
| **Words to use instead of ‘shows’:** | Depicts, conveys, demonstrates, illustrates, explores, highlights, outlines, displays, presents. |
| **BILDUNGSROMAN** | A narrative, which traces a character’s development from childhood through to maturity. |
| **CADENCE** | The rhythmic flow of spoken words and the modulation in the voice. |
| **CIRCUMLOCUTION** | Waffle. When someone talks around a subject without getting to the point. |
| **CONNOTATION** | The feelings suggested by a word or phrase. Eg ‘home’. |
| **CONTEXT** | The circumstances (historical, social, cultural) or facts that surround a particular situation, event or text. |
| **DIDACTIC** | Designed to teach you something. |
| **INTERTEXTUALITY**  | The relationship between texts. |
| **MNEMONICS** | Using tricks and poems to help the memory. Eg SPECS/SLIMS |
| **IRONY** | Saying one thing but meaning another. |
| **SATIRE** | A text that ridicules human beings with the intention of creating awareness and bringing about change. Eg The Simpsons |
| **SOLILOQUY** | A short speech in a drama where the character relates their thoughts. |
| **SPOONERISM** | Switching the first letter of two words. Eg Pimming Swool |
| **SUBJECTIVE** | When an individual’s personal attitudes or emotions are involved. |
| **OBJECTIVE** | Looking at both sides of a situation without emotional involvement. |
| **SYMBOLISM** | The use of symbols to represent a particular meaning. Eg hearts symbolise love. |
| **TAUTOLOGY** | Saying the same thing twice but using different words. |
| **UNIVERSAL** | Something that applies to all people from all walks of life. |
| **VERBOSE** | To be too wordy. |
| **MODALITY** | Quality of the mood. Refers to the degree of that mood (strong or weak = high modality or low modality). Eg tone/mood of statements, commands and questions. |
| **ANACHRONISM** | Against time. Inclusion of a person, place or thing which does not exist in the time in which a story is set. |
| **ANTHROPOMORPHISM** | (a figure of speech similar to personification) When animals (or Gods/Goddesses) are given human qualities. |
| **APPROPRIATION** | Taking over or possessing something for personal use. (Lifting material from a source. Transformation is when we ‘fiddle’ with that material.) |
| **ARCHAISM** | Use of archaic (old) word or phrase that suits a particular time |
| **MALAPROPISM** | Using a word that sounds similar but is incorrect in the context. Eg violets instead of violence |
| **MICROCOSM** | Mini world. A text that focuses on a small setting. |
| **ARCHETYPES** | A character that represents/symbolises a quality or idea. Eg courage, goodness, evil. |
| **MOTIF** | A recurring symbol or theme in a work of art, music or literature. |