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English Notes

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Figures of Speech

COMPARISONS

Simile- direct comparison using like or as

Conceit - deliberately unrelated comparison which adds meaning (ogres to onions) - elaborate, unrealistic, far fetched ~extended metaphor

Analogy- explanation by comparing it something to something similar

Personification- inanimate object or animal given human characteristics

Metaphor- implied comparison (say one thing is another thing)

Extended metaphor- multiple comparisons/metaphors all related to one image/idea

{Not extended metaphors}

Symbolism- physical object/ character/event represent abstract idea/ concept

Repeated metaphors- single metaphor used repeatedly

Allegory- story whose characters and plot have symbolic/hidden meaning

CONTRASTS

Paradox (*idea/concept*)- seemingly contradictory statement which is actually true

Juxtaposition- place two ideas side by side to highlight differences (foil, antithesis, oxymoron)

Oxymoron (*literary device*)- contradictory words/ideas placed together (to show deeper meaning)

Antithesis- strong and clear opposites with parallel sentence structure (small step, giant leap)

EXTREMES

Hyperbole- deliberate exaggeration to emphasize a point

Litotes- negative used to emphasise positive statement (no cap, no laughing matter) {understatement- say that the extreme contrary is untrue}

CONNECTIONS

Metonymy- something referred to by the name of a closely related thing (the royalty= the crown)

Synecdoche- part represents the whole

Transferred epithet- adjective transferred to another word (he drank a cheerful glass- man is cheerful not the glass)

SOUND DEVICES

Alliteration- repetition of sound at beginning of a word

Assonance- repetition of vowel sounds

Onomatopoeia - sounds like the actual sound it is representing

Consonance- repetition of consonant sounds

Sibilance- repetition of s sound/ hissing sound

Homonyms- same spelling/pronunciation but different meanings

Homophones- sounds the same but spelt differently and different meanings

WORD PLAY

Pun- play on words, sound similar but different meaning

Innuendo- implied/hinted not said outright

Euphemism- soften truth/ avoid saying unpleasant things

Rhetorical Question- for emphasis, not meant to be answered

Malapropism- mistaken use of similar sounding words (humorous and often unintentional)

IRONY/HUMOUR

Irony- say opposite of what is meant

Dramatic irony- audience knows more than the characters

Situational irony- opposite to what is expected happens

Sarcasm- often used for insult, verbal irony

Parody- mimics another work/person/situation with exaggeration to

create humour or mock

Satire- criticism of a situation or person with the aim of criticism/awareness/creating change (use humour,irony,sarcasm,parody) - entertaining social commentary

Pastiche - art which imitates another movement, piece or artist (celebrate rather than make fun of)

Lampoon- harsh satirical attack on person/institution/activity through imitation

Caricature- exaggeration of a characteristic for humour

SAYINGS

Epigraph-short quote summarising the whole work/main themes to set the tone

Epigram- short witty statement showing a single observation or thought

Cliche- overused phrases which now lacks originality/substance

Idiom- a saying/set phrase/metaphor specific to a group {needs explaining} [Figurative]

Colloquialisms- informal words or phrases specific to a group (slang)[can be non-figurative/can change number of words] {informal}

Jargon- phrase/words specific to a profession/activity/hobby {informal}

Maxim- simple and memorable quote/line/rule for living a good life

Portmanteau- join words to make a new word (spork)

REFERENCES

Apostrophe- directly address absent person/inanimate object/abstract idea

Allusion- unexplained reference to thing/person outside of the text (direct or indirect)

Intertextuality- allusions and parallels with other stories/texts

Foreshadowing- hint at future plot developments - anticipation/mystery/tension/cohesion

Red Herrings- deliberately misleading foreshadowing (false clues)

Prolepsis- flash-forward interrupts present day narrative

REPETITION

Anaphora- repeating a word at beginning of sentences/phrases

Epistrophe- repeat word at end of sentences/phrases

Enumeration- listing, counting

Poetry Analysis

TYPES OF POEMS

Ballad- poem traditionally set to music which tells a story

Elegy- serious reflective poem {often mourning a death}

Eulogy- speech given to honour someone who has died

Obituary- published biography of recently deceased individual

Ode- lyrical poem to praise person/idea/view (generally short, formal and elevated)

SONNETS- 14 lines, end rhyme schemes

Iambic pentameter - stressed and unstressed with five feet (pairs)

iamb= *unstressed*+**stressed** (*de-fine*)

{opposite is "trochee"= **stressed**+*unstressed* (**po-et**)}

SHAKESPEAREAN - Elizabethan/English

(Establish theme or problem)

ABAB - first quatrain

CD CD - second quatrain

EF EF - third quatrain

(Solution/Resolve it)

GG- rhyming couplet

PETRARCHAN - Italian

ABABABAB- Octave (*proposition*)

CD CD CD or CE DE CE- Sestet (*turn/plot twist and resolve problem*)

STRUCTURE

Rhythm- syllables and pace

Meter- regular deliberate pattern of stressed and unstressed

syllables defining poems rhythm

Blank verse- lacks rhyme but follows a specific meter (normally iambic pentameter)

End-stopped line- idea end at the end of the line

Enjambment- run-on-lines { anticipation, rhyming, rhythm, emphasis, ambiguity, vary lengths}

Form- lines in stanza, line length, number of stanzas

Shape- way it looks, spaces etc.

Refrain-line or group of lines which repeat regularly

STYLE {*descriptive, persuasive, informative, narrative, reflective*}

Diction- choice of words - affects tone and register

Denotation- literal dictionary definition

Connotation- emotions, ideas suggested by word/idea (positive/negative/neutral)

Cadence- changes in rhythm and pitch

Mood- atmosphere/vibe and effect the text has on the audience (how it makes you feel)

Syntax- how the sentence is constructed

Register- degree of formality in the text (Formal=no contractions ~ Neutral ~ Informal=slang)

TONE~Tone - attitude of speaker/writer (how they feel) {diction, connotation, register, mood}

Reverential, admiring, wistful, lofty, soaring, elevated, grandiose, flowery, melodramatic, smug, pompous, preachy, somber, dark, serious, gloomy, sarcastic, satirical, ironic, humorous, witty, goofy, lighthearted, cheerful, optimistic, triumphant, intellectual, analytical, critical, dry, official, scientific, cold, clinical

RHYME

Rhyme- end rhyme, internal rhyme, sight rhyme

Half Rhyme- stresses syllables of ending consonants the same but the vowel sound before is different (bridge, grudge)

Internal (middle) rhyme- in the middle of the line [adds rhythm/lyrical quality]

End rhyme- at the end of the line

Forced rhyme- change syntax, pronunciation or spelling to make it rhyme

Formal verse - rhymed poetry with strict meter

Inversion- change the normal word order to force rhyme/ emphasis

Imperfect rhyme- slant rhyme - similar sounding (made braid) or if **stress** on different syllables **painting ring**

Perfect rhyme- same sound same stressed syllable

Rhyme scheme - pattern of end rhymes

ABAB - alternate rhyme

AABB- coupled rhyme

AAAA- monorhyme

ABBA- enclosed rhyme

STANZAS ~ *group of consistent lines*

Stanzas ~ Stand alone lines- Couplet - Tercet - Quatrain - Cinquain- Sestet- 7?- Octave

Strophe ~ *Group of lines with inconsistent length*

Grammar

Abbreviation- shortened word to represent whole (Dr is read as doctor)

If initial letters are used or it ends in the same letter as the word no full stop is used

Acronyms- Letters of different words combined and said as a new word (SCUBA)

Initialisms- letters of different words into a new word but pronounce each letter (idk)

ERRORS

Ambiguity- unclear what intended meaning is

Sentence fragments- sentences need to have a subject or verb

Mixed metaphors- using multiple metaphors that do not work together

Malapropism- mix one similar word with another

Spoonerism- mix up sounds/letters (lissed the messon)

Tautology (redundancy)- repetition of the same meaning (my own opinion)

Split **infinitive** - **to** happily **play** (DO NOT SPLIT **to + verb**)

Misrelated participles- participles acting as adjectives must link to a noun

"Walking down the road, a brick hit my head" (the brick can't walk)

Error of concord (verb or pronoun used incorrectly)

Dwarfs **is** short (plural subject needs plural verb **are**)

Everyone enjoyed **himself** (should be **themselves**)

Between 2 people {each other} but between 3 or more people {one another}

He=who him=whom

Punctuation

Dash (-) (longer) to create pause or transition

Hyphen (-) create compound word

Semicolon (;) join sentences

Colon (:) explanation or elaboration to follow

Parenthesis () , , - - add extra information

Comma (,) list

Apostrophe (') possession or a removes letter for a contraction

Full stop (.) end sentence or abbreviation

Ellipsis (...) show omission or add emphasis/tension

Parts of Speech

PREPOSITION- position relative to something else (**on** the box)

ADJECTIVE (nouns only)- descriptive, possessive, proper (always before the noun)

ADVERB- modifies verb, adjective, adverb tells you where, when, how, to what extent

NOUN- common, proper, abstract

GERUND- present participle acting as a noun

PRESENT PARTICIPLE- verb+ing

ARTICLES

Definite- the vs. Indefinite- a/an

PRONOUN- reflexive (**myself**), possessive (that hat is **mine**), personal (I/me)

Who, whom, whose - people That, which, what- animals/objects

VERBS- action or being (linking)

Transitive- have an object (who/what)

Intransitive- do not have an object

Auxiliary- (helping) adds tense - I **was** *baking* (present participle)

Finite- has subject, number, tense

Infinite- to study

Being or *linking* verbs join with **complements** - I was **hungry**

SENTENCES - Subject + predicate (*everything else*)

Phrases and clauses can be adverbial (when,how,where,how,why) or adjectival

{Phrases contain no not contain a finite verb while clauses do contain a finite verb}

Simple sentence - single clause

Compound sentence - two independent/main clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) for and nor but or yet so

Complex sentence - Main and subordinate clause joined by subordinate conjunction

Loose- main clause at **beginning** of sentence

Periodic- main clause at **end** of sentence

Mixed- main clause in the **middle** of a sentence

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ETHOS

Emphasises speaker's credibility/authority

Qualifications, expertise, good moral characteristics, trustworthiness

Convince that they have audiences interest at heart

LOGOS

Appeal to logic/reason of the audience

Facts, reasoning, supportive evidence

PATHOS

Appeal to audiences emotions

pity/ persuasion

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