English glossary Year 9

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Term	Meaning
abstract noun	words that name intangible[s] things such as democracy, courage, success, fact and idea. AC 'Intangible' means you cannot touch it; it is not physical in nature. In contrast, **concrete nouns** are physical objects, such as *man, woman, boy, girl, diamond, car* and *window*.
adverb	a word class that may modify a verb (for example, 'beautifully' in 'She sings beautifully'), an adjective (for example 'really' in 'He is really interesting') or another adverb (for example 'very' in 'She walks very slowly'). In English many adverbs have an –ly ending AC
aesthetic value	relates to a sense of beauty or an appreciation of artistic expression. AC Aesthetic value is created in texts through choices of language features and text structures. In spoken texts, the speaker's interaction skills also create the aesthetic value of the text.
allusion	an indirect reference to someone or something that conveys or enhances a particular meaning. Allusions usually refer to literary works, social and historical events or people, for example, 'The footballer's Herculean efforts were appreciated by the fans.'
audience	the intended group of readers, listeners or viewers that the writer, designer, filmmaker or speaker is addressing AC
camera angle	the angle at which the camera is pointed at the subject. Vertical angle can be low, level or high. Horizontal angle can be oblique (side on) or frontal AC a high angle: camera is tilted downwards at the subject. The subject appears powerless or inferior a low angle: camera is tilted upwards at the subject. The subject appears imposing or powerful eye-level point of view: the subject appears to be equal
cohesion	grammatical or lexical relationships that bind different parts of a text together and give it unity. Cohesion is achieved through various devices such as connectives, ellipses and word associations (sometimes called lexical cohesion). These associations include synonyms, antonyms (for example, 'study/laze about', 'ugly/beautiful'), repetition (for example, 'work, work, work – that's all we do!') and collocation (for example, 'friend' and 'pal' in, 'My friend did me a big favour last week. She's been a real pal.') AC
colloquialism	an informal word or phrase that is used more often in conversation than in formal speech or writing
culture	the beliefs, customs, practices and social behaviours of a group, nation or people

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evaluative language	positive or negative language that judges the worth of something. It includes language to express feelings and opinions, to make judgments about aspects of people such as their behaviour, and to assess the quality of objects such as literary works. Evaluations can be made explicit (for example, through the use of adjectives as in: 'She's a lovely girl', 'He's an awful man', or 'How wonderful!'), however, they can be left implicit (for example, 'He dropped the ball when he was tackled', or 'Mary put her arm round the child while she wept.') AC Language that seeks to persuade readers' attitudes either positively or negatively about: • emotions, feelings or opinions (language of Affect) • aspects of people such as their behaviour (language of Judgment) • the quality of objects such as art or literary works (language of Appreciation)
evocative language	words or phrases that are designed to evoke an emotional response from the reader
extended metaphor	a metaphor that goes beyond a single phrase or sentence
framing	the way in which elements in a still or moving image are arranged to create a specific interpretation of the whole. Strong framing creates a sense of enclosure around elements while weak framing creates a sense of openness AC
grammatical theme	the first part of the sentence, including every word up to the first verb. It indicates which message is given prominence in a sentence. While a topic sentence serves as a text structural device to signpost points raised in a paragraph, the text that comes in the grammatical theme position of a sentence works to indicate what is most important and may influence audience response.
icon	an important symbol for a group, people or culture
juxtaposition	the placement of two or more ideas, characters, actions, settings, phrases, or words side-by-side for a particular purpose (for example, to highlight contrast or for rhetorical effect) AC
living language	a language that is constantly evolving and changing due to the way it is used and preserved
metaphor	when one thing is said to be something that it is not. It is not meant to be taken literally. A connection is made from one object, person, place or event to another, which can help the reader apply qualities of one to the other to provide insight or new knowledge. For example: 'her heart of stone'

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metonymy	the use of the name of one thing or attribute of something to represent something larger or related (for example, using the word 'Crown' to represent a monarch of a country; referring to a place for an event, as in 'Chernobyl' when referring to changed attitudes to nuclear power, or a time for an event, as in '9/11' when referring to changed global relations) AC
modal verb	a verb that expresses a degree of probability attached by a speaker to a statement (for example `I might come home') or a degree of obligation (for example 'You must give it to me') AC
myth	a popular belief that has become associated with something else
nominalisation	• a process for forming nouns from verbs (for example, 'reaction' from 'react' or 'departure' from 'depart') or adjectives (for example, 'length' from 'long', 'eagerness' from 'eager') • a process for forming noun groups/phrases from clauses (for example, 'their destruction of the city' from 'they destroyed the city') • nominalisation is a way of making a text more compact and is often a feature of texts that contain abstract ideas and concepts AC
noun group/ phrase	consist of a noun as the major element, alone or accompanied by one or more modifiers. The noun functioning as the major element may be a common noun, proper noun or pronoun. Expressions belonging to a range of classes may function as modifiers: • those that precede the main noun include: ◦ determiners (for example, 'the car', 'a disaster', 'some people', 'many mistakes') ◦ possessive noun groups/phrases and pronouns (for example, 'the old man's house', 'Kim's behaviour', 'my father') ◦ numerals (for example, 'two days', 'thirty casualties', 'a hundred students') ◦ adjectives (for example, 'grave danger', 'a nice day', 'some new ideas', 'poor Tom') ◦ nouns (for example, 'the unemployment rate', 'a tax problem', 'a Qantas pilot') • those that follow the main noun usually belong to one or other of the following classes: ◦ prepositional phrases (for example, 'a pot of tea', 'the way to Adelaide', 'work in progress') ◦ subordinate clauses (for example, 'the woman who wrote it', 'people living near the coast') AC
placement	in a photograph, artwork, film or video shot, meaning is imparted by an object's position, for example: centre, left, right, bottom, top, foreground, mid-ground, background and whether the objects are close together or far apart.

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repetition	words or ideas deliberately repeated for effect. When something is repeated it is easier to remember and makes a deeper impact. Repetition also links ideas in a text and acts as a cohesive device. If the main idea or message is repeated throughout the text, the audience receives one clear, cohesive message. This is a persuasive text structure.
representation	where words, images or symbols serve to express or stand for something else such as a person, thing or idea
rhetorical question	a question that is asked to provoke thought rather than require an answer AC
salience	a strategy of emphasis, highlighting what is important in a text. In images, salience is created through strategies like placement of an item in the foreground, size and contrast in tone or colour. In writing, salience can occur through placing what is important at the beginning or at the end of a sentence or paragraph or through devices such as underlining or italics. AC
shot size	each shot size emphasises certain elements of a scene and can be used to prompt audiences into accepting particular meanings, for example, close-up, medium, long shots
slang	a more informal version of colloquial language
stereotype	when a person or thing is judged to be the same as all others of its type. Stereotypes are usually formulaic and oversimplified. AC
symbol	a word or image that signifies something other than what it literally is, and communicates meaning through the thoughts and feelings associated with them. For example, the dove is seen as a symbol of peace.
symbolism	the use of symbols to give an object a deeper or more abstract meaning than that which is represented at face value. For example, the symbol of a fractured heart may symbolise love gone awry.
visual features	visual components of a text such as placement, salience, framing, representation of action or reaction, shot size, social distance and camera angle AC