

POETRY

Vocabulary:

interdependence	Whatever follows depends on what it is preceded by.
personification	A figure of speech in which inanimate objects or abstractions are endowed with human qualities or are represented as possessing human form.
denotation	The most specific or direct meaning of a word, in contrast to its figurative or associated meanings.
connotation	An idea or meaning suggested by or associated with a word or thing.
stock/dead metaphor	A metaphor that has been used so often it has ceased to be figurative and is taken literally.
truism	A statement that is clearly true, so that there is no need to say it.
to juxtapose	To place side by side, especially for comparison or contrast.
diction	The choice and use of words and phrases to express meaning, especially in literature or poetry.
coherence	A reasonable connection or relation between ideas, arguments, statements.
cohesion	A close relationship, based on grammar or meaning, between two parts of a sentence or a larger piece of writing.
bathos	A sudden change from a beautiful, moral, or serious subject to one that is ordinary, silly, or not important.
allusion	A brief reference to a person, place, phrase, or event drawn from the history of literature, effective not because of the meaning of the words but because of associations, connotations. It can be implicit or explicit.
intertextuality	Relation to or deriving meaning from the interdependent ways in which texts stand in relation to each other.
objective correlative	A situation or a sequence of events or objects that evokes a particular emotion in a reader or audience.
parallel	Something that is very similar to something else.
simile	A figure of speech in which two essentially unlike things are compared, often in a phrase introduced by <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> .
metonymy	A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated, as in the use of <i>Washington</i> for <i>the United States government</i> or of <i>the sword</i> for <i>military power</i> .
synecdoche	A figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole (as <i>hand</i> for <i>sailor</i>), the whole for a part (as <i>the law</i> for <i>police officer</i>), the specific for the general (as <i>cutthroat</i> for <i>assassin</i>), the general for the specific (as <i>thief</i> for <i>pickpocket</i>), or the material for the thing made from it (as <i>steel</i> for <i>sword</i>).
irony	The use of words that are the opposite of what you really mean, in order to be amusing or to show that you are annoyed.
overstatement	To state in exaggerated terms.
understatement	A statement that is restrained in ironic contrast to what might have been said.

paradox	Statement that seems impossible because it contains two opposing ideas that are both true. An assertion that is essentially self-contradictory though based on a valid deduction from acceptable premises.
ambiguity	Having more than one meaning, so that it is not clear which is intended.
prosody	The rules for arranging the patterns of sounds and beats in poetry, or the study of these rules – versification.
metrics	The use or study of metrical structures in verse; prosody.
metric foot	A part of a line of poetry in which there is one strong/weak beat and one or two weaker ones.
acatalectic	Having a metrically complete pattern, especially having the full number of syllables in the final foot.
catalectic	Lacking one or more syllables, especially in the final foot.
hypercatalectic	Having an extra syllable or syllables at the end of a metrically complete line of verse or in a metrical foot.
intonation	A manner of producing or uttering tones, especially with regard to accuracy of pitch.
allegory	The representation of abstract ideas or principles by characters, figures, or events in narrative, dramatic, or pictorial form.

FICTION & DRAMA

Vocabulary:

novel	<p>A fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters. Types of novels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modern novel - picaresque novel (tells the adventures and travels of a character whose behaviour is not always moral but who is still likeable – conflict with society) - bildungsroman (A novel whose principal subject is the moral, psychological, and intellectual development of a usually youthful main character.) - epistolary novel (written in the form of a series of letters) - historical novel (A novel that re-creates a period or event in history and often uses historical figures as some of its characters.) - new journalism (rework of incidents based on real events – fiction & faction) - satirical novel (<u>Gulliver's Travels</u>) - utopian novel - science fiction novel - gothic novel (<u>Dracula</u>) - detective novel
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short story	A short piece of prose fiction, having few characters and aiming at unity of effect.
in medias res	In or into the middle of a sequence of events, as in a literary narrative.
flashback	A literary or cinematic device in which an earlier event is inserted into the normal chronological order of a narrative.
narratee	A target at whom a narrative is directed.
protagonist	The main character in a drama or other literary work with positive and negative qualities.
antagonist	The principal character in opposition to the protagonist or hero of a narrative or drama.
hero	The principal male character in a novel, poem, or dramatic presentation, who has admirable qualities, which are mostly positive.
external conflict	Person vs. nature / person vs. society.
internal conflict	Psychological struggle within the character.
epiphany	A comprehension or perception of reality by means of a sudden intuitive realization. The protagonist suddenly begins perceiving the world in an entirely new way.
homodiegetic	1st person text
heterodiegetic	3rd person text
flat character	Representing a single characteristic or a very limited number of qualities. Usually playing a minor role.
round character	Intellectually and emotionally developed, constantly changing, are complex and interesting.
dynamic character	Exhibits the ability to change.
static character	Subjugated to stagnation. They do not change throughout the novel.
showing	Characterization through dialogue and action.
telling	Characterization through names, appearance. Comments of the author.
verisimilitude	The quality of appearing to be true or real.
setting	The physical and temporal background in which actions take place.
real time	How much time it takes for a performance to come to an end.
fictional time	How much time it takes for a story to unfold.

Elements of fiction:

- plot
- character
- narrative perspective (point of view)
- setting

5 different stages of plot:

- exposition
- complication
- crisis (climax)
- falling action

resolution

2 types of narrators:

homodiegetic
heterodiegetic

narrative perspective

subjective
objective

methods of characterization

showing
telling

narrative perspective / point of view

omniscient
1st person
figurative (through characters)

report of the speech act

indirect speech IS
free indirect speech FIS (no introductory clause)
direct speech DS
free direct speech FDS (no introductory clause)

cline of thought presentation

DT
IT
FDT
FIT

cline of discourse presentation

NRDA narrative discourse of act
DD direct discourse
FDD free direct discourse
ID indirect discourse
FID free indirect discourse

focalisation

narrator
character

elements of drama

story/ plot
dialogue
action
character