## LANGUAGE AND POETIC TECHNIQUES:

* Accumulation – A gradual build-up of words, emotion, and general anything
* Allegory – another version of an extended metaphor
* Alliteration - Repetition of a consonant sound
* Allusion - Reference to another work of literature, to the bible, or to well-known events.
* Anthropomorphism – when an inanimate object or human being is given animalistic qualities
* Anticlimax - Arrangement of words in order of decreasing importance.
* Antithesis - Juxtaposition of opposing or contrasting ideas
* Assonance - Repetition of vowel sounds
* Asyndeton – conjunctions like ‘and’ and ‘but’ are deliberately omitted from its usual place
* Atmosphere/tone - How something sounds or general mood feels
* Characterisation
* Climax - the highest point of intensity. The arranging of ideas in ascending order of importance so that the most important or striking idea comes last.
* Colloquial language – informal language
* Ellipsis – essentially just “…” to show a pause in a sentence
* Enjambment - A run on line which continues onto the next line without grammatical pause.
* Ethos – characteristics of a spirit or culture or community in its beliefs and aspirations
* Euphemism - Acceptable/mild expression for something not very nice
* High modality language – emphatic words
* Imagery
  + Colour
  + Sensory
    - Tactile (Touch)
    - Visual (Sight)
    - Olfactory (Smell)
    - Gustatory (Taste)
    - Aural/Audio (Hearing)
  + General tones of imagery, e.g. grotesque, natural, morbid
* Internal rhyme - Rhymes within a single line of verse.
* Jargon - Technical terms specific to a particular subject.
* Juxtaposition - To show difference when comparing.
* Lexical chain – scattered use of words similar in meaning and purpose
* Low modal language - uncertainty created through words like 'maybe', 'something like', 'i think'
* Metaphor - Something is said to be something else
* Microcosm – A small world representing larger society (e.g. the alley in RW)
* Motif – a constantly recurring symbol
* Onomatopoeia - Sounds like what it refers to
* Oxymoron - two words placed next to each other to show contrast
* Pathos – provokes pity or sadness
* Personification - Giving human qualities to something lifeless
* Polysyndeton – over use of conjunctions, (e.g. in a list - … red and green and yellow and blue and brown and black…)
* Repetition
  + Anadiplosis – Immediate repetition of the last word in the previous sentence
  + Anaphora - Repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of successive clauses
  + Epistrophe – repetition of the same words or group of words at the end of successive clauses
* Rhetorical question - A question which does not require a response for it is implied.
* Rhyming couplets - a rhyming pair of successive lines
* Satire
  + Bathos - contrast used to make someone/something look stupid
  + Caricatures – exaggerated humorous drawings
  + Hyperbole – an over-exaggeration
  + Irony – an inconsistency or contradiction that produces humour
  + Parody – humorous imitations
  + Pun - a humorous use of words which have the same sound, but different meanings, or the playful use of one word that has several meanings.
* Simile - Show how something is similar using ‘like’, ‘as’, or ‘than’
* Staccato sentences – use of short sentences
* Symbolism - Image used to represent an idea.

## VISUAL TECHNIQUES:

* **Angle**
* **Background –** what is placed at the back of the image
* **Body Language**
* Caricature – a drawing that exaggerates the features of its subject, often to parody
* **Chiaroscuro –** the dramatic use of light and dark
* **Close Up Shot**
* **Clothing/costume –** what is worn by the characters
* **Composition –** the way things are arranged and placed in the visual text
* **Contrast**
* **Colour –** this can be symbolic, create contrast, draw attention etc.
* **Crane Shot -** a camera shot taken from above, similar to bird’s eye view
* **Cropping**
* **Depth –** the distance between the foreground and background
* Diegetic and non-diegetic music – music/noise you can see being made in the film (e.g. piano music you can see being played) and music played you cannot see be made (it’s much like a voice over, generally orchestral pieces)
* Establishing shots – the opening shot or wide frame shot encompassing the major setting of the movie
* **Facial Expression -** expression on a character’s face to convey emotion
* **Focal Point –** where our eyes are drawn to
* **Focus –** the clarity of the image (eg. sharp, blurry etc)
* **Font –** the size and style of the text; bold, italics, underlining
* **Foreground –** what is placed at the front of the image
* **Gestures -** posturing or movement of the body to express and idea/emotion
* **High Angle Shot**
* **Lighting –** soft, harsh, backlighting
* **Logo** - symbol of an organisation, company, group, government etc
* **Long Shot**
* **Low Angle Shot**
* **Medium Shot**
* **Montage**
* **Palette –** the range of colours used by the composer
* Panoramic shots – a moving establishing shot
* **Point of view shot**
* Shadowing – dark light implements shifty/evil intentions
* **Shapes**
* **Size –** how small/big something is
* **Symbolism**
* **Vector –** an object that directs our eyes towards the focal point. E.g. the subject in the visual text is pointing or looking towards a certain direction. Our eyes will follow the direction that they are pointing or looking in.
* Voice over/narration voice
* Zooming