

English - Term 2 Cheat Sheet

by Autumn (Autumn) via cheatography.com/145676/cs/31466/

Coherence

௺ For better text understanding & clarity௺ FLICC

Coherence Features

Formatting: Headings, subheadings, paragraphs

Inference: Assumed knowledge

Consistency: Consistent lexical set/se-

mantic field

Conventions Of Text Type: Different

structure rules

Cohesion: Contributes to text understandab-

ility

Stylistic Features

Phonological Patterning

Alliteration: Repetition of identical initial consonant sounds

Assonance: Repetition of identical vowel

sounds

Consonance: Repetition of identical consonant sounds anywhere in the word

Onomatopoeia: Words that imitate a sound

Rhythm: Contrasting stressed/unstressed syllables in regular intervals

Rhyme: Repetition of similar sounds in the

final syllables

Syntactic Patterning

Listing: A list of things



Stylistic Features (cont)

Parallelism: Repetition of the same grammatical format in one/more sentences

Antithesis: Two opposite ideas put together in a sentence

Lexical Choice & Semantic Patterning

Simile: Comparison of two things using comparison words

Metaphor: Comparison of two things that aren't like each other, but has something in common

Personification: Object/idea represented as a person

Animation: Metaphor type that gives life/movement to lifeless nouns

Lexical Ambiguity: When it's difficult to interpret without extra info

Pun: A joke that exploits the various possible meanings of a word

Oxymoron: A self-contradicting word/group of words

Irony: Expression of something that's opposite in its literal meaning

Cohesion

Logical idea flow for info clarity

Cohesion Features

Lexical Choice: Synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms

Information Flow: Clefting, end focus & front focus

Referencing: Anaphoric & cataphoric referencing

Deictics: 'Pointing' words under shared context

Repetition: Lexical, phonological, syntactic & semantic patterning

Substitution: Replacing whole phrases with simple nouns

Conjunctions & Adverbials: Directly connects other ideas

Clefting

Moving a phrase to another position within a sentence

♠ For drawing focus to a specific part of a sentence

It-Cleft	Pseudo-Cleft (Wh- Cleft)
	௴ 'Wh-' +
For focus on sentence's front	For focus on sentence's end

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Voice		
Active Voice	Passive Voice	Agentless Passive
Gives info directly	Improves logical connections between sentences	Removes the subject/agent ('who'/'what') in sentence
SVO format		Similar to passive voice, for avoiding blame

Formal Social Purposes

- Preinforce social distance & authority
- Promote social harmony
- Negotiate social taboos
- Clarify, manipulate or confuse

Nominalisation
Replaces 'actions' (verbs) into 'things
(nouns)
Used to remove agencies and blaming
☼ Doesn't always need suffixes
Common Nominalisation Suffixes
🖒 -tion
☆ -ity

Collocation

- Aids with cohesion & coherence for faster processing

Focus	
Front Focus	End Focus
r Important phrasal	
element at front of	phrasal element at
sentence	back of sentence
trasts what's already	and drama
been stated	

Marked Theme

Syntactic choice where subject isn't at start of sentence

3 Ways To Implement A Marked Theme

- Passive voice
- Beginning with a subordinate clause
- Beginning with an adverbial

Marked Theme Effects

- ♠ Reader's perception of rest of sentence is affected

Doublespeak

- Often uses euphemisms

'Good' Double- speak	'Bad Doublespeak
Makes things sound nicer	Conceals/hides/-manipulates
	For the public to accept atrocities



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