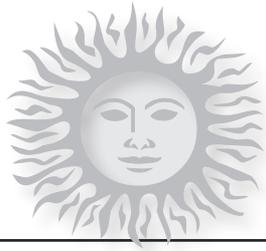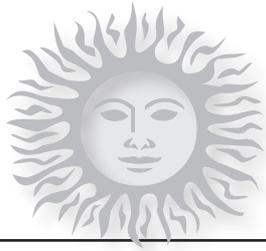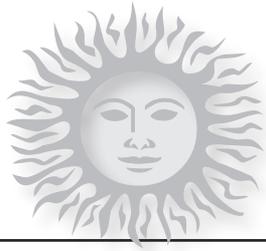|	
abbreviation *n.* ə - 'BREE - vee - 'AY - shən **abbreviate** *v.* ə - 'BREE - vee - ɑte	In LANGUAGE: A short way of writing something. Eg: • *vocab* for *vocabulary* • *eg*. for *example* • *ie* for *that is* (from the Latin language) • *etc* for *et cetera* (from Latin) COMPARE: **acronym**
ability *n.* ə - 'BIL - ə - tee **able** *adj.* 'AY - bəl	Competence, skill, talent, cleverness, capability. Power and knowledge to do or act. What you know, what you can do.
abstract *adj.* 'ABS - tract **abstraction** *n.* əbs - 'TRAC - shən	Ideas rather than things. Thoughts, feelings, qualities, concepts, theories - rather than concrete, physical, material things, eg. abstract painting. In GRAMMAR: **Abstract nouns** are ones such as *happiness, time, education.* COMPARE: **theoretical, mental, cognitive, technical** ANTONYM: **concrete**
abstract language *n.g.* 'ABS - tract 'LANG - gwij	Language for thinking and for expressing ideas, often figurative or metaphoric. It might also be general and impersonal. Many words have a **concrete**, primary meaning, and also an abstract, secondary meaning. EXAMPLES: • A *pathway* or a *viewpoint* can refer to physical space or to an abstract idea. • We can *explore* a physical place or a topic of learning. • We can talk about *clear sky* (physical) and *clear thinking* (cognitive). • A *framework* or a *pattern* can be material or mental. • You can *focus* your eyes or a camera, or focus your mind. • We can talk about the *keys to success.* • A mirror can *reflect an image,* or we can *reflect on learning.* COMPARE: **technical language, nominalisation, lexical density**
academic *adj.* 'AC - ə - 'DEM - ic	About thinking, learning; good at study; abstract. COMPARE: **intellectual, intelligence, knowledge, wisdom**

legend *n.* 'LEJ - end **legendary** *adj.* 'LEJ - ən - dree	A TEXT: A *larger-than-life* story from history, tradition or religion, with a larger-than-life hero and amazing events. It might be partly true, and might demonstrate the values of courage, justice, strength, etc. COMPARE: **myth**
lexical chain *n.g.* 'LEKS - ic - əl 'CHAIN	In TEXTS: Related words referring to a topic or area, which can 'run' through a text to create *lexical cohesion.* These include keywords, repeated words, synonyms, pronoun reference, and collocation.
lexical cohesion *n.g.* 'LEKS - ic - əl coe - 'HEE - ʒən	In TEXTS: The way words make connections and associations in texts, through *lexical chains.* (In other words, lexical chains create lexical cohesion.)
lexical density *n.g.* 'LEKS - ic - əl 'DEN - sə - tee	In TEXTS: The way meanings can be compressed into fewer words by using abstract nouns, nominalisation, generalisations, pronoun reference, etc. • *People dump plastic bags. The bags end up in the ocean. Birds eat the plastic. The birds die. (lexically sparse)* - or: • *This pollution has caused the death of birds. (lexically dense)*
lexis *n.* 'LEKS - əs **lexical** *adj.* 'LEKS - ic - əl	In LANGUAGE: A technical name for words or vocabulary. COMPARE: **terminology**
like (1) *v.* 'LIKE	To feel good about something or someone. To enjoy, wish or want to do something. • *What do you like?/ What do you like doing? – I like music and playing the guitar.* • *Do you like this weather? – I don't like it, it's too cold.* • *Who do you like? – I like my friends.* • *I'd like to talk about the camera-work.*
like (2) *adj.* 'LIKE	<u>Describing</u> what something or someone looks like or is like; their *characteristics, features, attributes, traits, identity.* • *What is the weather like? – It's cold and wet.* • *What is he like? – He's clever and friendly.* • *What does she look like? – She is quite short with black hair, and she has brown eyes.* COMPARE: **describe**

poetry *n.* 'POE - ə - tree **poem** *n.* 'POE - əm **poetic** *adj.* poe - 'ET - ic **poet** *n.* 'POE - ət	A TEXT TYPE: Poetry is 'word art,' and therefore complex. Its **PURPOSE** is to give pleasure and insight, by expressing feelings and thoughts about the world and human experience; using language in particular ways, according to the *topic*, *subject* or *theme*. Poetry first developed as a way of oral story-telling, through performance, or from songs or prayers. The **STRUCTURE** of a poem differs from prose. The **phrasing** is likely to be in short *lines* (rather than continuous sentences), and in *verses* (rather than paragraphs). The **LANGUAGE** is imaginative, intensified, vivid, compressed, patterned. It is chosen not just for its literal meaning but for its aesthetic qualities, and to reinforce the *mood* and *tone*. Poems make use of **imagery**, figures of speech and metaphor, *word associations* and *connotations*. The **sound** of the language is emphasised through *metre, rhythm, rhyme, cadence, assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia, repetition.* Sometimes a poem has a regular metre, rhythm and rhymes (eg. a song, nursery rhyme, limerick, rap), or a specific language pattern (eg. haiku, sonnet). Other poems called *free verse* are less regular. Some poems deal with specific subject matter, (eg. epic, ode, ballad, elegy). *Doggerel* is bad poetry. A *poem* is one example of *poetry.* A *poet* is a person who writes poems. Poets themselves describe poetry in a 'poetic' way: • *Emily Dickinson: If ... it makes my body so cold no fire can ever warm me, I know that is poetry.* • *T.S. Eliot: the logic of the imagination.* • *Robert Frost: A poem must ride on its own melting.* COMPARE: **verse, stanza, chorus, refrain, song, lyric, literature**
point of view *n.g.* 'POINT əv 'VYUE	A viewpoint, position, perspective; with places, and also with ideas. COMPARE: **narrative point of view, opinion, bias**

weasel words *n.g.* *(slang)* 'WEE - zəl 'WERDS	LANGUAGE which avoids stating something directly, and which is intentionally ambiguous, misleading or confusing. We also refer to *double-speak, gibberish, hype, 'death sentences',* and *'Manglish'* (mangled, twisted, deformed English). • *Your boss asks you to commit to an involuntary career event (you're fired), and hospitals refer to negative patient outcomes (you're dead). - Don Watson* • *The stakeholders are seeking to leverage their paradigms to achieve best-practice scenarios moving forward.* COMPARE: **jargon, propaganda, spin, trite, ambiguity, euphemism, irony**
will *v.* 'WIL	In GRAMMAR: The part of a verb which indicates the future tense, eg. *I will see.* Also a modal verb to show agreement or intention eg. *I will/ won't see;* or ability to happen, eg. *it will/won't rain.*
will *v, n.* 'WIL **will-power** *n.* 'WIL — 'POW - ə	To intend, wish, desire; to have power, energy, control, determination or purpose, eg. a strong will.
will *n.* 'WIL	A legal document, to say what you want done with your possessions after you die.
wisdom *n.* 'WIS - dəm **wise** *adj.* 'WIZE	Special or great knowledge, thought, understanding, experience, common sense. **Received wisdom** is knowledge or ideas someone takes in from other people but which hasn't been thought through by that person. • *Data can provide information, information can provide knowledge, knowledge can lead to wisdom.* • *Is it more important to look beautiful or to be wise?*
wit *n.* 'WIT **witticism** *n.* 'WIT - ə - siz - əm **witty** *adj.* 'WIT - ee	A good mind, cleverness, quick understanding; often humorous. In LANGUAGE: A *witticism* is a clever or funny remark. A *witty* person is good with words, clever, funny. COMPARE: **humour, pun**

BEAM