

D Putting it all together

✍ 1. Use these passages to answer the questions that follow.

Our houses stand close together on this, the papakainga, and they *window* the neatened curve of sea. Towards this curve we pitch our eyes constantly, tides of eyes rolling in reverse action to the sea.

The house we live in is the old family home positioned at the centre of the curve. On either side of us are the other Tamihana families and at the far end, near to the hills, is the little **wharenu**i where Hemi's sister Mary goes every day with her brush and polishing cloths to **clean and shine**. While she works she sings, sometimes softly, sometimes loudly, to herself and to the house.

A Patricia Grace, *Potiki* p15

During dinner, Mr Bennet scarcely spoke at all; but when the servants were withdrawn, he thought it time to have some conversation with his guest, and therefore started a subject in which he expected him to shine, by observing that he seemed very fortunate in his patroness. Lady Catherine de Bourgh's attention to his wishes, and consideration for his comfort, appeared very remarkable. Mr Collins was eloquent in her praise. The subject elevated him to more than usual solemnity of manner, and with a most important aspect that he had never in his life witnessed such behaviour in a person of rank – such affability and condescension, as he had himself experienced from Lady Catherine.

B Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice* p 55



I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state *sweltering* with the heat of *injustice*, *sweltering* with the heat of *oppression*, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and *justice*.

C Martin Luther King – “I have a dream” August 28, 1963

a. In passage A, identify the process used in creating the verb *window* and comment on its effectiveness in creating an image.

b. Comment on the use of the word “wharenu” in passage A. Why has it been used rather than the English word “meeting-house”?

c. What has the addition of the word “shine” added to our understanding of Mary and her relationship with the wharenu?

d. Identify four abstract nouns in passage B. _____

e. Comment on the effect of this usage of a number of abstract nouns. _____

f. For passage C discuss the connotations of three of the words in italics and how these connotations support the contrast that King is establishing in this section of his speech.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

Overall Comment _____

g. How would you describe the choice of vocabulary in each of the three passages?

E Glossary of Terms from Window One - Vocabulary

A Terms introduced in *Cn u rd me? Book 1*

Abbreviation The shortened form of a word or phrase e.g. *i.e.*

Abstract noun A noun which designates a quality that cannot be perceived directly by the senses, but which is a concept e.g. *beauty, truth, goodness, evil.*

Acronym A new word created by the initial letters of a phrase e.g. *EFTPOS* (electronic funds transfer at point of sale).

Antonym A word of opposite meaning e.g. *big – small; fast – slow.*

Colloquial Language typical of spoken language rather than written language. Colloquial language is less subject to change than most slang and is used by most of the population. One good test is to see whether there is universal agreement on the spelling of a term. If there is not, and it is used commonly, it is probably colloquial e.g. *hello (hullo); ok (okay, OK).*

Contraction A shortened form of a word or words where one or more letters are left out and where the new word is easier and quicker to say. The missing letter(s) are indicated by an apostrophe e.g. *doesn't.*

Formal Language generally written or spoken from a written original and which is not intended to change very much. Formal language is often seen in religious and legal contexts e.g. *The defendant is alleged to have driven the vehicle in an intoxicated state.*

Homophone A word having the same sound, and sometimes the same spelling, as another but with a different meaning e.g. *there/ their/ they're; port / port.*

Jargon The use of terms in a specialist context. These terms will not normally be understood by outsiders e.g. *The opener hooked the bouncer to deep backward square leg.*

Monosyllabic An adjective referring to words that have only one syllable e.g. *one, that, build.*

Polysyllabic An adjective referring to words that have more than one syllable e.g. *dis-in-te-gra-tion.*

Prefixes Morphemes¹ which are added to the front of the word to change the meaning e.g. *undo.*

Roots Morphemes¹ which provide the basic meaning of the word e.g. *reworking.*

Pun The amusing use of a word with two possible meanings in the context. Can also be called *double entendre*, especially when one of the meanings has a sexual connotation e.g. *The teacher's large posterior was the butt of many jokes.*

Slang Very informal language which often changes in usage and popularity very quickly. For example, terms for good have varied quickly over the last few years e.g. *neat, cool, wicked, rad.*

Suffixes Morphemes which are added to the end of the word to change the meaning or part of speech e.g. *Quickly.*

Synonym A word of similar meaning e.g. *big – large; quick – fast.*

B Terms introduced in *Cn u rd me? Book 2*

Denotation and connotation Denotation refers to the strict dictionary definition of a word whereas connotation refers to the emotional response to the word as well. It is often the connotation that distinguishes synonyms e.g. *abode / dwelling / home.*

Neologisms Common methods of creating new words

- **Affixation** Adding additional prefixes or suffixes to create a new word e.g. *preantidisestablishmentarianism*

- **Clipping** Reducing longer words to one or two syllables e.g. *influenza – flu.*
- **Compounding** Two or more words are joined to make a new word e.g. *woolshed.*
- **Conversion** A noun is changed into a verb, or any change of word class e.g. *can you *twink* this out?*
- **Blending** Joining two words together, but shortening one or both in the process e.g. *motel* (from *motor* and *hotel*).

C Terms introduced in *Cn u rd me? Book 3*

Archaism An old form of language, still preserved and used in special / formal contexts e.g. *with this ring I *thee* wed.*

Malapropism Incorrect use of a word e.g. 'Don't' is a contraction.

¹ Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit possible e.g. *un* doesn't make sense but it influences the meaning of words such as *undo, unseen*, so it has meaning and is a morpheme. The word *cats* consists of two morphemes: *cat*, and *-s*, a plural marker on nouns.