

Vocab	Definitions
1. Ad Hominem Argument	Directing a personal attack towards the person making the argument, rather than an attack towards the argument itself
2. Allegory	Using characters and events as symbols to stand for ideas about life
3. Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words
4. Allusion	A reference to a well-known person, place, event, or literary work, such as The Bible or Shakespeare
5. Ambiguity	A piece of writing or words having more than one possible meaning
6. Analogy	A comparison between two things, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification
7. Antecedent	A word or phrase that a pronoun refers to later in the sentence
8. Antithesis	A contradiction of ideas, words, clauses, or sentences within a piece of writing, intended to emphasize ideas
9. Aphorism	An often witty statement that implies some truth about philosophical or moral principles
10. Apostrophe	Speaking to an imaginary or absent person or even a personified abstraction, such as liberty or love
11. Atmosphere	Usually refers to the mood, feeling, or emotion that a piece of writing invokes
12. Caricature	Exaggerating or distorting characteristics to create a humorous or comical effect when giving a description of a person or object
13. Chiasmus	When a clause is repeated but in reverse order
14. Clause	A unit that represents the parts of a sentence
15. Colloquialism	Phrases that are informal uses of language or slang that conform to societal ways
16. Conceit	A figure of speech in which two vastly different objects are likened together with the help of similes or metaphors.
17. Connotation	The feeling or association a word invokes
18. Denotation	The direct, dictionary definition of the word
19. Diction	An author's choice words; the type or characteristics of the words an author chooses
20. Didactic	Intended to teach or improve morals, convey instruction
21. Ethos	The act of appealing to an audience with the identity, reputation, or experience of the author

22. Euphemism	A mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.
23. Extended Metaphor	Unfolds through multiple lines in a text, often adding details to the original metaphor.
24. Figurative Language	Uses words or expressions for meanings other the literal interpretation
25. Figure of Speech	A set of words when combined create figurative language, often comparing dissimilar things
26. Generic conventions	Features typically used by texts that allow them to be put in a specific genre
27. Genre	Refers to categories of art characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject
28. Homily	A sermon; Any serious talk, speech, or lecture involving moral or spiritual advice
29. Hyperbole	Deliberate exaggeration or overstatement
30. Imagery	Sensory details used to describe, arouse emotion, or represent abstractions
31. Inference	A conclusion, or belief that is drawn from known facts, evidence, and/or reasoning
32. Invective	The use of abusive, satirical and rude language
33. Irony	Contrast between what is said and what is meant
34. Juxtaposition	Placing close together or side by side in writing for comparison or contrast
35. Logos	An appeal to the logic or reasoning of the mind of the audience
36. Loose sentence	Begins by stating the main idea of the sentence, and then proceeds to use descriptive phrases to explain and expand upon the main idea
37. Metaphor	Representative or symbolic of something else, especially something abstract.
38. Metonymy	When the name of one object is substituted for that of another closely associated with it
39. Microcosm	a community, place, or situation regarded as encapsulating in miniature the characteristic qualities or features of something much larger.
40. Mood	The atmosphere of a literary piece, as it creates an emotional situation that surrounds the readers
41. Mythos	The beliefs, symbols, or morals that often appear in the form of characters or their beliefs in literature.
42. Narrative	The telling of a story using facts or a series of events
43. Onomatopoeia	A word that mimics the sound it describes

44. Oxymoron	A statement with two opposite ideas to make a contrasting meaning
45. Paradox	A statement that is self-contradictory, but still makes a valid claim
46. Parallelism	The use of components in a sentence that are similar in its meaning, sound or construction
47. Parody	A humorous way of imitating a particular writer, artist, or genre with exaggeration for entertaining purposes.
48. Pathos	The act of appealing to the reader's emotions
49. Pedantic	To be overly concerned about small details that tend to show off knowledge and could be sometimes annoying
50. Periodic Sentence	When the main purpose is placed at the end of the sentence to put more emphasis on what the author is trying to convey to the reader.
51. Personification	When an animal, object, idea, or thing is given human like attributes
52. Point of View	Perspective from which a text is written
53. Predicate Adjective	An adjective that describes the subject or main noun in the sentence and often follows a linking verb
54. Predicate Nominative	Completes a linking verb and describes or adds details to the subject
55. Prose	Written or spoken language in its ordinary form, opposite of poetry
56. Repetition	When a certain word or phrase in a text is repeated multiple times to make an idea clearer or add emphasis
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57. Rhetoric	The art of using language in a persuasive and effective way
58. Rhetorical Appeal	The three elements of rhetoric, ethos, pathos, and logos, used to arouse a response from the audience.
59. Rhetorical Modes	A variety of nonfiction patterns used in an essay
60. Rhetorical Question	What Ansingh hates more than almost anything.
61. Sarcasm	The use of ironic statements to mock or convey contempt
62. Satire	A literary work that uses humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity.
63. Simile	A figure of speech that uses "like" or "as" to compare two unlike things

64. Style	The author's way of presenting their personality or voice through a piece of writing
65. Subject Compliment	Gives you more information about the subject of a sentence. Usually comes after a linking verb.
66. Subordinate Clause	A clause or sentence fragment that supplies the main clause or idea with more information but cannot be a sentence by itself.
67. Syllogism	An argument that uses deductive reasoning from two or more statements that are assumed to be true to arrive at a conclusion.
68. Symbol	An object that represents a concept, idea, or belief
69. Syntax	The order that words and phrases are put into to create a sentence.
70. Theme	Underlying message or big idea in a literary work
71. Thesis	A thesis is a statement that supports or prove what the writer is arguing
72. Tone	Speaker's attitude towards the subject
73. Transition	A word, phrase, sentence, etc., that connects a topic to a preceding one
74. Understatement	When something is presented as less than it actually is, often for satiric or comical effect; The opposite of hyperbole and often ironic
75. Wit	Using words and ideas in a quick and inventive way to create humor