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LANGUAGE

AND

GRAMMAR

definitions

LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS Pg. 1

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

TYPES OF SENTENCES

SIMPLE SENTENCE	Definition: a sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate
	Example: I cannot drink hot coffee.
COMPOUND SENTENCE	Definition: a sentence with more than one subject or predicate.
	Example: I am counting my calories, yet I really want dessert.
COMPLEX SENTENCE	Definition: a sentence containing a subordinate clause or clauses
	Example: Though he was very rich, he was still very unhappy
COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE	Definition: a sentence having two or more coordinate independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.
	Example: I will get to watch television, but first, I have to clean up the dishes after we finish eating.
DECLARATIVE SENTENCE	Definition: The most common type of sentence, makes a statement, and always ends with a period.
	Example: Mrs. Cahill is my English teacher.
IMPERATIVE SENTENCE	Definition: A request or command; always ends with a period.
	Example: Go wash the dishes.
EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE	Definition: A more forceful version of a declarative sentence; ends with an exclamation point.
	Example: You were supposed to be home 4 hours ago!
INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE	Definition: A sentence that asks a question; always ends with a question mark.
	Example: When are you going to Starbucks?

PARTS OF SPEECH DEFINITIONS

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DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PARTS OF SPEECH	
NOUN	Definition: Identifies a person, place, thing, or idea.
	Example: <u>Elaina</u> was late for class again.
PRONOUN	Definition: A word that takes the place of a noun.
	Example: <u>She</u> couldn't wait to go shopping at Target.
VERB	Definition: A words that shows an action.
	Example: Emma was <u>running</u> after the bus yesterday.
ADVERB	Definition: Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. (Modify means to change the meaning of a word). Often end in -ly
	Example: He ran home very <u>quickly</u> .
ADJECTIVE	Definition: a word that describes, identifies or further defines a noun or a pronoun.
	Example: My grandmother is a very <u>wise</u> , <u>kind</u> , and <u>funny</u> woman.
SUBJECT	Definition: Tells what the sentence is about; a noun or pronoun.
	Example: <u>The boys</u> went to the zoo.
PREDICATE	Definition: What the subject does; Contains the verb or verb phrase
	Example: The boys <u>went to the zoo</u> .
PREPOSITION	Definition: A word that connects a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun to another word, especially to a verb
	Example: We jumped <u>in</u> the lake.
CONJUNCTION	Definition: A word that joins words or groups of words.
	Example: The treasure was hidden in the cave <u>or</u> in the museum.
INTERJECTION	Definition: An abrupt remark, made especially as an aside or interruption
	Example: <u>Oh dear!</u> I don't know what to do about this mess.
ARTICLE	Definition: A word used to modify a noun, which is a person, place, object, or idea
	Example: It was <u>an</u> important event in history.

PUNCTUATION DEFINITIONS

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DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PUNCTUATION

PERIOD	Definition: Punctuation at the end of a declaration or imperative sentence; also used at the end of abbreviations.
	Example: Mr., Mrs., misc., etc.
COMMA	Definition: Punctuation used for indicating a division in a sentence, especially when such a division is accompanied by a slight pause.
	Example: Although she was late, she was an excellent addition.
EXCLAMATION POINT	Definition: Punctuation used especially after an interjection or exclamation to indicate forceful utterance or strong feeling
	Example: Hurry up or we're going to be late!
QUESTION MARK	Definition: Punctuation used to ask a question
	Example: Where are you going?
PARENTHESES	Definition: Information in parentheses is not essential to the meaning of the original sentence. It is given as additional, or extra, information.
	Example: The president (and his assistant) traveled by private jet. Incorrect: The president (and his assistant) were arriving at 10:00 a.m.
QUOTATION MARKS	Definition: Punctuation marks used to begin or end a quotation. Titles of things go in quotations if it is a small piece of something larger.
	Example: Mrs. Cahill repeatedly says, "Joseph and Chris sit down." Example 2: My favorite episode of <i>The Big Bang Theory</i> is "The Cognition Regeneration."

PUNCTUATION DEFINITIONS

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DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

PUNCTUATION

COLON	<p>Definition: A punctuation mark (:) used to introduce a description, an explanation, or a list.</p> <p>Example: The little boy announced that he wanted the following for his birthday: two sweaters, a new tent, and three toy cars.</p>
SEMI-COLON	<p>Definition: The punctuation mark (;) used to indicate a major division in a sentence where a more distinct separation is felt between clauses or items on a list than is indicated by a comma; between the two clauses of a compound sentence.</p> <p>Example: Dad is going bald; his hair is getting thinner and thinner.</p>
APOSTROPHE	<p>Definition: a punctuation mark (') used to indicate either possession or the omission of letters or numbers (i.e. contractions).</p> <p>Example: Harry's book ; boys' coats; can't</p>
ELLIPSES	<p>Definition: a literary device that is used in narratives to omit some parts of a sentence or event, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps while acting or reading it out</p> <p>Example: So...what happened?</p>
DASH	<p>Definition: is a mark of punctuation used to set off a word or phrase after an independent clause or to set off a parenthetical remark</p> <p>Example: By trying we can easily learn to endure adversity—another man's, I mean.</p>
HYPHEN	<p>Definition: the sign -, used to join words to indicate that they have a combined meaning or that they are linked in the grammar of a sentence</p> <p>Example: She hyphenates her first name, Anne-Marie.</p>

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS Pg. 6

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

SIMILE	Definition: Compares two unlike things using "like" or "as."
	Example: "Myra's head is as empty as a flower pot."
METAPHOR	Definition: Comparing two things that are not alike to suggest they have something in common.
	Example: "It was said that Green Lake was "Heaven on earth" and Miss Katherine's peaches were "food for the angels."
HYPERBOLES	Definition: an exaggeration that can't possibly be true.
	Example: "Mama was crying, and the rain made it seem as if the whole world was crying. "
ALLITERATIONS	Definition: The repetition of beginning consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables.
	Example: Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Pepper.
ONOMATOPOEIA	Definition: Naming a thing or an action by imitating the sound associated with it.
	Example: "Boom" or "buzz."
PERSONIFICATION	Definition: Giving something unhuman, actual human qualities.
	Example: "The plane went into a glide, a very fast glide that ate altitude , and suddenly there weren't any lakes."
IDIOMS	Definition: An expression of two or more words that means something other than the actual or literal meaning.
	Example: "I go, ' You must have ants in your pants, ' and he gets this funny look."
ALLUSION	Definition: An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, person, or event.
	Example: "Don't act like a Romeo in front of her." – "Romeo" is a reference to Shakespeare's Romeo.
ADAGE	Definition: a proverb or short statement expressing a general truth.
	Example: "Slow and steady wins the race."

LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

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DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

LANGUAGE	
HOMOPHONES	Definition: two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.
	Example: <i>new</i> and <i>knew</i> .
HOMONYMS	Definition: two or more words having the same spelling but different meanings and origins.
	Example: "Pen." This can mean both a holding area for animals and a writing instrument
HOMOGRAPHS	Definition: two or more words spelled the same but not necessarily pronounced the same and having different meanings and origins.
	Example: wind: The wind blew the sign over. She bought him a wind up toy.
SYNONYMS	Definition: a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language
	Example: Shut and close
ANTONYMS	Definition: A word opposite in meaning to another.
	Example: Bad and good
DENOTATIONS	Definition: The literal dictionary definition of a word
	Example: Chick-literally means a "baby bird," but is often used as a somewhat derogatory term for a woman.
CONNOTATION	Definition: an idea or feeling that a word invokes
	Example: Mule-literally a mix between a donkey and a horse. Used to refer to a stubborn person.

VERBS DEFINITIONS Pg. 8

DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES OF GRAMMAR TERMS, LANGUAGE TERMS, & PARTS OF SPEECH

VERBS

INDICATIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: used to make factual statements, ask questions, or express opinions as if they were facts
	Example: Colin <u>sings</u> us a song.
IMPERATIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: forms commands or requests, including the giving of prohibition or permission
	Example: <u>Sing</u> us a song.
INTERROGATIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: Asks a question
	Example: <u>Do</u> you <u>think</u> Colin will sing us a song?
CONDITIONAL MOOD VERB	Definition: shows under what conditions something might happen
	Example: I <u>might be able</u> to reach him if I call his cell phone
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD VERB	Definition: expresses a condition which is doubtful or not factual.
	Example: If I <u>were</u> President, I wouldn't put up with it.
GERUND VERBAL	Definition: A gerund is a type of verbal that ends in -ing and is used like a noun
	Example: <u>Jumping</u> is fun.
PARTICIPLE VERBAL	Defintion: a verb that ends in -ing (present participle) or -ed, -d, -t, -en, -n (past participle). Participles may function as adjectives, describing or modifying nouns.
	Example: The <u>dancing</u> parrots entertained the crowd.
INFINITIVE VERBAL	Definition: the base form of a verb with <i>to</i> . Usually it functions as a noun, although it can also function as an adjective or adverb
	Example: To <u>jump</u> is fun.

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LITERATURE TERMS

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DEFINITIONS OF LITERATURE TERMS

LITERATURE TERMS

CITING	Definition: To quote (a passage, book, or author) as evidence or justification for an argument or statement, especially in a scholarly work.
	Example: According to Leslie Berestein (2003), the Middle Eastern water pipe known as the hookah recently "has been resurrected in youth-oriented coffeehouses, restaurants and bars, supplanting the cigar as the tobacco fad of the moment" (p. 10).
TEXTUAL EVIDENCE	Definition: Evidence from a text (fiction or nonfiction) that you can use to illustrate your ideas and support your arguments
	Example: The novel begins with his mother's death, but Meursault remarks, "that it was one of those things that was bound to happen sooner or later," which conveys the absurd ideology (33).
ANALYSIS	Definition: Detailed examination of the elements or structure of something, typically as a basis for discussion or interpretation.
	Example: In <i>The Maze Runner</i> , James Dashner, the author uses Thomas's Character development to illustrate the theme of how perseverance is more valuable than intelligence and athleticism.
EXPLICITLY STATED	Definition: Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.
	Example: The author explicitly stated the the theme of the novel was, "It is a sin to kill a mockingbird.
INFERENCE	Definition: A conclusion or opinion that is formed because of known facts or evidence.
	Example: John hears a smoke alarm and smells burnt bacon. John can infer that his neighbor burnt her breakfast.
THEME	Definition: The moral or lesson of a story or novel.
	Example: The theme of the novel, <i>The Maze Runner</i> , is perseverance is more important than intelligence when it comes to survival.
CENTRAL IDEA	Definition: The central, unifying element of the story, which ties together all of the other elements of fiction used by the author to tell the story.
	Example: The central idea of <i>The Maze Runner</i> is to never give up, even when other people do.
SUMMARY	Definition: A brief statement or restatement of main points.

LITERATURE TERMS

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DEFINITIONS OF LITERATURE TERMS

LITERATURE TERMS

PLOT	Definition: Term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story.
	Example from Harry Potter: The plot of the story begins when Harry learns that Professor Snape is after the Sorcerer's Stone. The Professor lets loose a troll, who nearly kills Harry and his friends. In addition, Harry finds out that Hagrid let out the secret of the giant dog to a stranger in return for a dragon which means that Snape can now reach the Sorcerer's Stone.
CLIMAX	Definition: the particular point in a story at which the conflict or tension hits the highest point.
	Example: The climax in <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i> is when Voldemort comes back.
CONFLICT	Definition: A literary element that involves a struggle between two opposing forces usually a protagonist and an antagonist.
	Example: In <i>Freak the Mighty</i> , Blade and his gang bring out their knives to cut Freak and Max, after Freak insulted them.
RESOLUTION	Definition: The unfolding or solution of a complicated issue in a story.
	Example: In <i>Freak the Mighty</i> , the solution to Blade and his gang wanting to cut Freak and Max, is that the police come and Max and Freak are taken home.
INTERNAL CONFLICT	Definition: Psychological struggle within the mind of a literary character; mental struggle arising from opposing demands or impulses.
	Example: In <i>The Maze Runner</i> , Thomas had an internal struggle when he had to decide between going into the maze to save Alby and Minho, or following the rules.
EXTERNAL CONFLICT	Definition: Struggle between a literary or dramatic character and an outside force such as nature, society, or another character.
	Example: In <i>The Maze Runner</i> , Thomas had an external conflict with Ben, when Ben physically attacked him, because he had seen him in his memories.
CHARACTER TRAITS	Definition: The aspects of a person's behavior and attitudes that make up that person's personality; what a character is like on the inside.
	Example: Harry Potter's character traits are brave, stubborn, and kind.
CHARACTERIZATION	Definition: The act of portraying or describing the individual quality of a person or thing.
	Example: We did a characterization activity in English, where we looked at Thomas's thoughts, feelings, words, and actions to see if he had the qualities of a runner.

LITERATURE TERMS

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DEFINITIONS OF LITERATURE TERMS

LITERATURE TERMS

TONE	Definition: An attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience
	Example: "All morons hate it when you call them a moron." –Catcher in the Rye; the author's tone is sarcastic.
MOOD	Definition: A literary element that evokes certain feelings or vibes in readers through words and descriptions
	Example: The mood in <i>Diary of a Wimpy Kid</i> is pretty light-hearted and comical.
DIALOGUE	Definition: Conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or movie.
	Example: "Hate to tell you this, buddy, but you have to wear clothes to work. There's a law or something." –Steve; <i>The Outsiders</i>
SCENE	Definition: A part of a play or story, etc., in which a particular action or activity occurs; no break in time.
	Example: My favorite scene in <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i> is when the first year students get sorted into their houses, and Harry gets sorted into Gryffindor.
COMPARE	Definition: To note or notice the similarities between things (i.e. characters, settings, themes, novels, etc.)
	Example: When I compared the realistic fiction novels, <i>Holes</i> and <i>Freak the Mighty</i> , I noticed they both had a common theme: friendship can help you get through tough situations.
CONTRAST	Definition: To note or notice the difference(s) between two or more things (i.e. characters, settings, themes, novels, etc.)
	Example: When I contrasted the realistic fiction novels, <i>Holes</i> and <i>Freak the Mighty</i> , they have difference in the theme of family, because Max had to overcome who his father was, while Stanley needed to embrace who his father was.
UNBIASED	Definition: Showing no prejudice for or against something; impartial. 100% fair — you can't have a favorite, or opinions that would color your judgment.
	Example: To make things as <i>unbiased</i> as possible, judges of an art contest didn't see the artists' names.

LITERATURE TERMS

IMAGERY	<p>Definition: visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.</p> <p>Example: It was dark and dim in the forest.</p>
FORESHADOW	<p>Definition: A literary device in which a writer gives an advance hint of what is to come later in the story.</p> <p>Example: In <i>The Empire Strikes Back</i>, Luke sees his own face under Vader's mask when he was on Dagobah. Later, he finds out Vader is his father.</p>
SUSPENSE	<p>Definition: the intense feeling that an audience goes through while waiting for the outcome of certain events. It basically leaves the reader holding their breath and wanting more information</p> <p>Example: You could feel the suspense, in the movie theatre, when the characters went into the basement.</p>
CLIFFHANGER	<p>Definition: When a text or chapter concludes suddenly or with a thrilling plot twist. Cliffhangers usually leave big questions unanswered, resulting in readers who want to know more!</p> <p>Example: I was dying to read <i>The Scorch Trials</i>, after <i>The Maze Runner</i> ended with a cliffhanger.</p>
FLASHBACK	<p>Definition: A scene in a movie, novel, etc., set in a time earlier than the main story.</p> <p>Example: In the novel <i>Holes</i>, the author often flashes back to the stories of Madame Zeroni and Stanley Yelnats (Stanley's greet-great-great grandfather).</p>
IRONY	<p>Definition: A state of affairs or an event that seems deliberately contrary to what one expects and is often amusing as a result.</p> <p>Example: The Titanic was promoted as being 100% unsinkable, but in 1912 the ship sank on its maiden voyage.</p>
SYMBOLISM	<p>Definition: The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.</p> <p>Example: A chain can symbolize the coming together of two things.</p>
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	<p>Definition: Language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.</p> <p>Example: The leaves danced in the wind on the cold October afternoon. (Personification; the leaves were moving, but leaves can't actually dance).</p>

LITERATURE TERMS

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DEFINITIONS OF LITERATURE TERMS

LITERATURE TERMS: TYPES OF CHARACTERS

PROTAGONIST	Definition: The leading character, or one of the major characters, in a drama, movie, novel, or other fictional text.
	Example: The protagonist in <i>The Maze Runner</i> is Thomas.
ANTAGONIST	Definition: A character or a group of characters, which stand in opposition to the protagonist or the main character.
	Example: The antagonists in <i>The Maze Runner</i> are The Creators and/or The Grievors.
FLAT CHARACTER	Definition: A relatively uncomplicated character .
	Example: In <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , Miss Maudie is a flat character, because she maintains the same characteristics and outlook throughout the narrative.
ROUND CHARACTER	Definition: A complex character that can get even more complex as the novel goes on.
	Example: In <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , the character Jem is a complex character, in that he changes his characteristics and outlook throughout the novel.
SYMPATHETIC CHARACTER	Definition: A character in a story whom the writer expects the reader to identify with, care about, and sympathize with.
	Example: In <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , we sympathize with the character of Tom Robinson as he is on trial.
MINOR CHARACTER	Definition: A character mentioned only briefly in the story (Even less than a flat character).
	Example: In <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , Boo Radley's parents are minor characters.
DYNAMIC CHARACTER	Definition: a literary or dramatic character who undergoes an important inner change, such as a change in personality or attitude.
	Example: In <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> , Scout is a dynamic character in that she changes her attitude and outlook about race and her father.
STATIC CHARACTER	Definition: A character who doesn't undergo any significant change in character, personality or perspective over the course of a story
	Example: In <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i> , Draco Malfoy is a static character because his perspective on "purebloods" being better than non-magic people doesn't change.

LITERATURE TERMS: POINT OF VIEW

POINT OF VIEW	Definition: The narrator's position in relation to the story being told
	Example: first person, second person, third person, narrative
NARRATOR	Definition: A person who narrates (tells something), especially a character who recounts the events of a novel.
	Example: In <i>Freak the Mighty</i> , Max is the narrator.
FIRST-PERSON POINT OF VIEW	Definition: First person narrative is a point of view where the story is narrated by one character at a time.
	Example: <i>Freak the Mighty</i> is told from a first-person point of view, because the character Max is narrating the novel.
THIRD-PERSON POINT OF VIEW	Definition: In third-person point of view, the narrator tells us about what's happening in the story.
	Example: <i>The Maze Runner</i> is told from a third-person point of view.
THIRD-PERSON LIMITED	Definition: The narrator only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character. All characters are described using pronouns, such as 'they', 'he', and 'she.'
	Example: <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i>
THIRD-PERSON OMNISCIENT	Definition: A point of view that uses a method of storytelling in which the narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters in the story.
	Example: <i>Little Woman</i>
SECOND PERSON POINT OF VIEW	Definition: The narrator tells the story to another character using the word 'you.' The author could be talking to the audience, which we could tell by the use of 'you,' 'you're,' and 'your'
	Example: <i>A Series of Unfortunate Events</i>

LITERATURE TERMS

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DEFINITIONS OF LITERATURE TERMS

LITERATURE TERMS: READING GENRES

GENRE	Definition: The categories of literature based on the content of the books.
	Example: The book <i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i> , is in the fantasy genre because it has characters like dragons, wizards, witches, and goblins.
FICTION	Definition: Literary genre, especially short stories and novels, that describes imaginary events and people.
	Example: <i>Holes, Freak the Mighty, Harry Potter, The Maze Runner.</i>
NON-FICTION	Definition: Prose writing that is based on facts, real events, and real people, such as biography or history
	Example: <i>Anne Frank, I am Malala, The Finest Hours.</i>
REALISTIC FICTION	Definition: A literary genre consisting of stories that could have actually occurred to people or animals in a believable setting.
	Example: <i>Wonder, Freak the Mighty, Stargirl</i>
HISTORICAL FICTION	Definition: Novels in which a story is made up but is set in the past and sometimes borrows true characteristics of the time period in which it is set.
	Example: <i>Prisoner B-3087, Number the Stars, Fever 1793</i>
SCIENCE FICTION	Definition: Literary genre typically dealing with imaginative concepts such as futuristic science and technology, space travel, time travel, faster than light travel, parallel universes, and extraterrestrial life
	Example: <i>A Wrinkle in Time, The Giver</i>
FANTASY	Definition: A fiction genre set in an imaginary world, but not always without any locations, events, or people from the real world; contain made up characters and creatures.
	Example: <i>Harry Potter, Fablehaven</i>
DYSTOPIAN	Definition: A genre of fictional writing used to explore social and political structures in a dark, nightmare world; defined as a society characterized by poverty, squalor or oppression.
	Example: <i>The Maze Runner, Divergent, The Hunger Games</i>
MYSTERY	Definition: A type of fiction in which a detective, or other professional, solves a crime or series of crimes.
	Example: <i>Three Times Lucky, Paper Towns</i>

LITERATURE TERMS: READING GENRES PAGE 2

MYTHOLOGY

Definition: a traditional or legendary story, usually concerning some being or hero or event, with or without a determinable basis of fact or a natural explanation, especially one that is concerned with deities or demigods and explains some practice, rite, or phenomenon of nature.

Example: *Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief*

HORROR

Definition: A genre of fiction which is intended to, or has the capacity to frighten, scare, disgust, or startle their readers or viewers by inducing feelings of horror and terror.

Example: *The Shining, It, The Haunting of Sunshine Girl*

MEMOIR

Definition: A collection of memories that an individual writes about; moments or events, both public or private, that took place in the subject's life.

Example: *Eat Pray Love, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*

POETRY

Definition: A form of text that follows a meter and rhythm with each lines and syllables.

Example: *The Crossover, Out of the Dust, Love that Dog.*

TRADITIONAL
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Definition: A genre that deals specifically with stories that have been passed down from generation to generation.

Example: *The Three Little Pigs, Little Red Riding Hood*

BIOGRAPHY

Definition: An account of someone's life written by someone else.

Example: *Walt Disney – The Biography, Albert Einstein – The Biography.*

AUTO-
BIOGRAPHY

Definition: An account of a person's life written by that person.

Example: *Anne Frank: Diary of a Young Girl*

NARRATIVE

Definition: A spoken or written account of connected events; a story; can be fiction or non-fiction.

Example: *Freak the Mighty, A Long Way Gone,*

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NON FICTION
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NON-FICTION TERMS Pg. 1

DEFINITIONS OF NON-FICTION TERMS

NON-FICTION TERMS

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE	Definition: In a rhetorical analysis you are being asked to identify the particular strategies that an author is using to appeal to or persuade a given audience.
	Example: We had to write a rhetorical analysis essay on Martin Luther King Jr.'s <i>Letter From Birmingham Jail</i> .
THESIS STATEMENT	Definition: A short statement, usually one sentence, that summarizes the main point or claim of an essay, research paper, etc., and is developed, supported, and explained in the text by means of examples and evidence
	Example: Americans should eliminate the regular consumption of fast food because the fast food diet leads to preventable and expensive health issues, such as diabetes, obesity, and heart disease.
TOPIC SENTENCE	Definition: A sentence that expresses the main idea of the paragraph in which it occurs
	Example: The first preventable and expensive health issues people could prevent by avoiding fast food is heart disease.
CLAIMS	Definition: State or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof
	Example: In his essay, Jess made the claim that McDonalds is worse for your health than Subway.
ARGUMENT	Definition: A reason or set of reasons given with the aim of persuading others that an action or idea is right or wrong
	Example: Alyssa wrote a paper and her argument was that Martin Luther King was better at encouraging change during the Civil Rights Movement, than Malcolm X.
LITERARY ANALYSIS	Definition: Literary analysis focuses on how plot/structure, character, setting, and many other techniques are used by the author to create meaning.
	Example: We had to write a literary analysis essay on how the author used the characters' transformation to reveal a theme of the novel, <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> .
RHETORICAL ANALYSIS	Definition: In a rhetorical analysis you are being asked to identify the particular strategies that an author is using to appeal to or persuade a given audience.
	Example: We had to write a rhetorical analysis essay on Martin Luther King Jr.'s <i>Letter From Birmingham Jail</i> .

NON-FICTION TERMS Pg. 2

DEFINITIONS OF NON-FICTION TERMS

NON-FICTION TERMS

ETHOS (RHETORICAL APPEAL)	Definition: Ethos is an appeal to ethics, and it is a means of convincing someone of the character or credibility of the persuader
	Example: The author use the ethos appeal when he told us he had had a PhD in the subject matter that he was presenting on.
LOGOS (RHETORICAL APPEAL)	Definition: An appeal to logic, and is a way of persuading an audience by reason.
	Example: The toothpaste commercials use the logos rhetorical appeal when they give us statistics on how many dentists recommend their toothpaste.
PATHOS (RHETORICAL APPEAL)	Definition: Pathos is an appeal to emotion, and is a way of convincing an audience of an argument by creating an emotional response.
	Example: The commercial with the dogs in cages, and the sad song in the background, is trying to use the pathos rhetorical appeal.
RHETORICAL QUESTIONS (RHETORICAL DEVICE)	Definition: A question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point rather than to get an answer
	Example: "If you prick us, do we not bleed?/ If you tickle us, do we not laugh?/ If you poison us, do we not die?/ And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?" – <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> , Shakespeare
REPETITION- ANAPHORA (RHETORICAL DEVICE)	Definition: The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.
	Example: "We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender." Winston Churchill
REPETITION- EPISTROPHE (RHETORICAL DEVICE)	Definition: The repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses or sentences.
	Example: This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom... and that government <u>of the people, by the people, for the people</u> , shall not perish from the earth.

NON-FICTION TERMS Pg. 3

DEFINITIONS OF NON-FICTION TERMS

NON-FICTION TERMS

<p>EUPHEMISM (RHETORICAL DEVICE)</p>	<p>Definition: a mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing.</p> <p>Example: Passed away instead of died.</p>
<p>JUXTAPOSITION (RHETORICAL DEVICE)</p>	<p>Definition: Two things being seen or placed close together with contrasting effect</p> <p>Example: It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness - A Tales of Two Cities by Charles Dickens</p>
<p>OXYMORON (RHETORICAL DEVICE)</p>	<p>Definition: A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.</p> <p>Example: Jumbo shrimp</p>
<p>PARALLELISM (RHETORICAL DEVICE)</p>	<p>Definition: A literary device in which parts of the sentence are grammatically the same, or are similar in construction.</p> <p>Example: Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech when he repeats "I have a dream" multiple times throughout the speech.</p>
<p>UNDERSTATEMENT (RHETORICAL DEVICE)</p>	<p>Definition: the presentation of something as being smaller, worse, or less important than it actually is.</p> <p>Example: Steph Curry is a pretty good three-point shooter.</p>
<p>VERBAL IRONY (RHETORICAL DEVICE)</p>	<p>Definition: Irony in which a person says or writes one thing and means another, or uses words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of the literal meaning.</p> <p>Example: Soft like a brick.</p>
<p>PARADOX (RHETORICAL DEVICE)</p>	<p>Definition: a seemingly absurd or self-contradictory statement or proposition that when investigated or explained may prove to be well founded or true.</p> <p>Example: Here are the rules: Ignore all rules.</p>

full
color

WRITING

TERMS

definitions

WRITING TERMS

ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING	Definition: a genre of writing that requires the student to investigate a topic; collect, generate, and evaluate evidence; and establish a position on the topic in a concise manner.
INFORMATIVE TEXT	Definition: An informative text is not intended to persuade your reader, but to educate.
EXPLANATORY TEXT	Definition: Expository writing imparts information, shares ideas and provides explanations and evidence.
SUPPORTING CLAIMS	Definition: A supporting claim is any argument that, if accepted, will make it easier to prove the primary claim
RELEVANT EVIDENCE	Definition: Relevant evidence is evidence that is applicable or related to the initial argument and/or claims.
RELEVANT FACTS	Definition: Relevant facts are facts that are applicable or related to the initial argument and/or claims.
CONCRETE DETAILS	Definition: refers to the explicit information, facts, data, and specific knowledge offered to describe, explain, or justify something. A concrete detail helps the reader visualize or comprehend the idea in the writer's mind.
TRANSITIONS	Definition: Transitions are words and phrases that provide a connection between ideas, sentences, and paragraphs. Transitions help to make a piece of writing flow better.
PRECISE LANGUAGE	Definition: language that is definitely or strictly stated. The language is explicit and it gets to the point and clearly conveys the author's message to the reader.
CREDIBILITY OF SOURCES	Definition: sources the reader can trust, based on their background. We trust that the author's ideas can be backed up with evidence. When writing a research paper, doing research, or reading for background information, writers should ALWAYS use a credible source.
QUOTING	Definition: repeat or copy out a group of words from a text or speech, to support the writer's claims or argument. Indicated by putting the quote in quotation marks.
PARAPHRASING	Definition: a rewording of something written or spoken by someone else.
PLAGIARISM	Definition: the taking of someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own

WRITING TERMS

NARRATIVE WRITING	Definition: Narrative Writing relates a clear sequence of events that occurs over time. Both what happens and the order in which the events occur are communicated to the reader. Narratives have dialogue, pacing, descriptive details, and sensory language.
ORIENTING THE READER	Definition: means to tell the audience who is telling the story. The writer establishes a situation by describing the setting and the roles while introducing the challenge in the story through the perspective of the storyteller.
ESTABLISH THE CONTEXT	Definition: Context is what makes understanding possible. With writing, we cannot assume a shared understanding of the subject we are writing about. We cannot see the reaction of the audience of our writing. And all of this means that we must establish the context that makes understanding possible on the page on which we write.
DIALOGUE (NARRATIVE TECHNIQUE)	Definition: conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book or movie; should serve a purpose and should move the story along
PACING (NARRATIVE TECHNIQUE)	Definition: Pacing is a stylistic device, which shows how fast a story unfolds. the writers use different techniques (word length, sentence length, punctuation, etc.) to control the pace of the story.
DESCRIPTIONS (NARRATIVE TECHNIQUE)	Definition: Descriptive writing creates an impression in the reader's mind of an event, a place, a person, or thing. The writing will be such that it will set a mood or describe something in such detail that if the reader saw it, they would recognize it.
SENSORY LANGUAGE	Definition: In writing, sensory language is a way for a writer to help the reader see or connect with an image, description, action, or scene. Sensory language is language that connects to the five senses (sight, sound, smell, taste, smells, touch) to create an image or description.
FORMAL STYLE	Definition: Relevant evidence is evidence that is applicable or related to the initial argument and/or claims.
INFORMAL STYLE	Definition: a casual, familiar, and generally colloquial use of language. An informal style of writing is often more direct than a formal style and may rely more heavily on contractions, abbreviations, short sentences, and ellipses.
INTRODUCTION STATEMENT	Definition: An introduction is the first paragraph of a written research paper, or the first thing you say in an oral presentation, or the first thing people see, hear, or experience about your project.
CONCLUSION STATEMENT	Definition: When you write a paper, you always end by summing up your arguments and drawing a conclusion about what you've been writing about; also the place to restate the thesis statement.
DOMAIN-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY	Definition: Vocabulary for a specific purpose, I.e. to write an argumentative essay, you would need to know specific argumentative vocabulary in order to know how to accurately write the essay.

WRITING TERMS

PLANNING (WRITING PROCESS)	Definition: students brainstorm, research, gather and outline ideas, often using diagrams for mapping out thoughts. Audience and purpose should be considered at this point, and a working thesis statement needs to be started.
REVISING (WRITING PROCESS)	Definition: review, modify, and reorganize your work by rearranging, adding, or deleting content, and by making the tone, style, and content appropriate for the intended audience. The goal of this phase of the writing process is to improve the draft.
EDITING (WRITING PROCESS)	Definition: writers proofread and correct errors in grammar and mechanics, and edit to improve style and clarity. Having another writer's feedback in this stage is helpful.
PUBLISHING (WRITING PROCESS)	Definition: Students type or rewrite the final; writing is shared with a group. Sharing can be accomplished in a variety of ways.
DEFINITION (WRITING STRATEGY)	Definition: In writing, author use definitions of words and concepts to convey information to the reader.
CLASSIFICATION (WRITING STRATEGY)	Definition: In a classification essay, a writer organizes, or sorts, things into categories.
COMPARE/ CONTRAST (WRITING STRATEGY)	Definition: An essay in which you focus on the ways in which certain things or ideas—usually two of them—are similar to (this is the comparison) and/or different from (this is the contrast) one another
FORMATTING (WRITING STRATEGY)	Definition: Formatting essays is a strategy used to organize writing (titles and subtitles), spacing, margins, etc. so that the reader and audience can understand the content.
WRITING TASK	Definition: The writing task is the task or prompt put in front of the author to complete. I.e. essay, letter, email, etc.
WRITING PURPOSE	Definition: the reason an author decides to write about a specific topic. Then, once a topic is selected, the author must decide whether the purpose is to inform, persuade, explain, or entertain the reader.
WRITING AUDIENCE	Definition: The person for whom a writer writes. A writer uses a particular style of language, tone, and content according to what they know about their audience. Audience refers to the intended readers or writing of the speech.