

## Unit 2 Terms

ad hominem	logical fallacy directed personally at one's opponent
adverb	a word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb
alliteration	the repetition of consonants at the beginning of words in a sentence or throughout a paragraph
alliteration	the repetition of consonant sounds in text
allusion	a reference to a famous person/event
allusion	an indirect reference in a literary work to something else
allusion	creative figure of speech that a writer uses to engage the reader by referring to a place, person, or event that is familiar
analogy	a comparison of two things in order to better understand another concept
antithesis	the opposition of ideas to emphasize their similarities
characterization	techniques, such as description or action, that bring a person or character to life in writing
commentary	an explanation or illustration of an event or issue
conjunctive adverb	an adverb that connects equal ideas in words, phrases, or clauses
contradiction	an assertion that directly opposes the previous statement
correlatives	words or phrases used in pairs to show a relationship between ideas in different parts of a sentence
counter argument	the logical response to an argument, arguing the opposite
cultural context	all social meanings, ideas and beliefs shared by individuals within a group of people
cultural point of view	the cultural perspective people develop, alluding to a way of life defined by their behavior, values, thoughts, and beliefs
deduce	to reach a conclusion or make an educated guess based on clues
deductive	a kind of reasoning from the general to the specific
despair	the complete loss of hope
diction	choice and arrangement of words for clarity and effectiveness
discriminate	to treat an individual differently from others based on their membership in a group (such as sex, race, or sexual orientation)
enfranchisement	the legal right to vote
ethos	a mode of rhetoric appealing to authority or reputation
evocative	calling forth or producing emotions
existentialism	a twentieth-century philosophy emphasizing the importance of an individual's responsibility for making authentic choices for him- or herself; the philosophy of an existentialist
explicit meaning	meanings conveyed directly in a text
extended metaphor	a metaphor or comparison of two dissimilar things that is carried throughout a text rather than contained to just one line
fallacious reasoning	reasoning that shows an error or errors in logic
fallacy	a rhetorical error or falsehood
figurative language	a set of literary devices that use language in a way that goes beyond the ordinary meaning of the words
figure of speech	expression using words in a non-literal or unusual way to create an effect, such as metaphor, simile, alliteration
first person narrative point of view	the point of view in which the plot and sequence of events are revealed using "I" or "we"
foreshadowing	the use of hints or clues in a narrative to suggest what action is to come
historical context	social and political environment of a particular time period or event
humor	literary device that makes characters and/or events seem funny or ridiculous

imagery	use of vivid or evocative language to represent objects, actions, or ideas
immediacy	the quality of being in the here and now
immigrant	one who comes to a country to live permanently
implicit meaning	meaning inferred through word choice, actions, setting, emotions, and thoughts, but not explicitly stated
inductive	a kind of reasoning from the specific to the general
integrating	uniting or blending into equal membership in a society
Jim Crow	a system of legalized racial segregation prevalent across the South in the first half of the twentieth century
literary	having the characteristics of literature
loaded language	words with strong positive or negative connotations which are used to persuade or create an emotional response
logos	a mode of rhetoric appealing to logic
metaphor	the direct comparison of one thing to another without using "like" or "as"
narrative	an account of something that happened told as a story with a beginning, action, and an end
narrative point of view	the position chosen by the writer regarding how he or she tells the story
parable	a short allegorical, instructive story
paradox	a statement that contradicts itself or seems otherwise impossible
parallel construction	the statement of ideas in sentences that are similar in content and usage in the same way grammatically
parallelism	repeated words, phrases, or clauses for emphasis or other effect
pathos	a mode of rhetoric appealing to sympathy
point of view	the perspective from which a piece of text is written
point of view	the perspective in which a story is told, which determines how it will be conveyed to the audience
reminiscence	the process of thinking or telling about past experiences
repetition	the reiteration of the same word(s) in certain parts of a sentence for emphasis
rhetorical devices	language used to persuade or create an emotional response in the reader/audience
satire	humor that makes fun of human weaknesses, often with the intent of changing society
segregation	the legal separation of groups (e.g. by race or sex)
sensory details	specific description using the five senses (sight, sound, touch, taste, smell)
simile	the comparison of one thing to another using "like" or "as"
story sequencing	creating a sense of order and smooth flow, helping the author make connections between event and characters and the reader to better understand the plot and main idea
style	the choice and variety of words an author puts together in a sentence, to communicate most effectively to the intended audience
style	the choice and variety of words an author uses in order to communicate effectively to the reader
subordinating adverb	an adverb that connects ideas in such a way that one is dependent on another
theme	a fundamental, meaningful idea explored in a literary work
tone	the general feeling or attitude conveyed in a text towards its subject matter
tone	the author's attitude or feeling portrayed toward a topic