

VOCABULARY

aesthetic	relating to the beauty of something
alliteration	the repetition of a sound at the beginning of two or more neighboring words (as in wild and woolly or a babbling brook)
allusion	Reference to someone or something well known outside of the text (Ex: He was hit with cupid's bow. Cupid is the allusion).
annotation	a note that is made while reading
antagonist	the person or persons in a story who is in conflict with the protagonist
bookend	a theme, image, symbol, or idea that appears at both the beginning and end of a novel, creating a kind of frame around the story
boycott	to engage in a refusal to have dealings with someone or something; to express disapproval
catalyst	a person or thing that sets events in motion
character arc	the overall journey of a character in a story; the character's beginning, middle, and end
character depth	the degree to which a character is complex and nuanced, as opposed to oversimplified
character development	how a character grows, learns, and changes over the course of a story
character motivation	the hopes and desires that drive a character to act how he or she acts
characterization	how an author develops his or her characters throughout a literary work
characterization	how an author shows who a character is through his/her actions, words, and how s/he is described through the narration
characterization	how an author shows who a character is through their actions, words, and how they are described in the narration
civil disobedience	refusal to obey governmental demands or commands especially in a nonviolent manner; usually working with a group

clarifying	to make clear or easy to understand
clause	a group of related words containing both a subject and a verb
coming-of-age story	a story that tells how a character changes from a child into an adult
compare/contrast essay	an essay in which the settings, themes, genres, characters, tones and other elements of two different texts are examined for their similarities and differences
conflict	the struggle between two opposing forces or characters
conjunctive adverb	an adverb that joins two related main clauses with a semicolon
connotative meaning	the meanings and feelings we associate with a word, as opposed to the dictionary definition of that word
context	words immediately before or after a word that explain its meaning
context	all of the external information that must be considered when judging a person, place, or idea; the social or historical forces that shape a person, place, or idea
conventions	the way in which something is usually done in a particular medium or genre; the "rules" of a medium or genre
coordinating conjunction	a conjunction used to join a main clause and a dependent clause
cultural codes	unwritten laws of society that dictate how people behave and interact
cultural context	the customs, beliefs, and social tendencies that influence a text
denotative meaning	the actual, dictionary definition of a word
dialect	a way of speaking that is particular to a particular region or group of people
dramatic tension	suspense created in a story when an important outcome is imminent but delayed by events
economics	the buying and selling of products and services
enjambment	is the continuation of a sentence or clause over a line-break,
episodic plot	a plot that consists of numerous individual episodes which are loosely connected and may not even need to be read in order
equality	being equal in status, rights, and opportunity

extended metaphor	a complex metaphor that plays out over the course of several sentences
figurative language	how an author uses the connotative meaning of words, metaphors, hyperbole, and similes to create a particular feeling or idea
Figurative Language	language that is highly descriptive and creates an image in the reader's mind
first-person point of view	a story told through the eyes of a main character, using words like "I" and "we"
Great Depression	the economic crisis beginning with the stock market crash in 1929 and continuing through the 1930s
historical context	the time and place in which a text is written, and how the historical events, laws, politics, and realities of that time influence the text
hyperbole	extravagant exaggeration used to emphasize a point (as in "mile-high ice cream cones")
imagery	the words an author uses to create the illusion of sensation; a way of communicating exactly how something looks, sounds, tastes, smells, or feels
imagery	language that appeals to one or more of the five senses
inaugural	marking the beginning of a new venture
infer	to conclude something based on information given
irony	something humorous because depends upon a contradiction
limited point of view	when the narrator of a story only has access to certain information and knowledge
medium	the way in which a story is told, as in a movie, book, song, photograph, etc
metaphor	is a type of figurative language in which a word or phrase meaning one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a similarity between them (as in the ship plows the sea)
moral courage	the decision to do the right thing in the face of public disapproval, discouragement, shame, or opposition
motif	an idea, image, symbol, or theme that repeatedly occurs in a work of literature
motivation	why a character does what he or she does in a novel

musicality	the sound and rhythm of words and phrases
narrative	a fictional or nonfictional account of events
narrative stakes	what is at risk in the story; what a character has to win or lose by acting on his or her motivation
novel	a narrative of considerable length that focuses on the realistic actions and complexity of its characters
onomatopoeia	the use of words whose sound suggests the sound of something (as in "buzz" or "hiss")
oppressed	unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power
pastoral	a genre of literature that portrays and idealizes country life
personification	is a type of figurative language in which a thing or idea is represented as a person or as having human qualities (as in time speaks to us in hours)
perspective taking	understanding the point of view of another person, particularly a person you disagree with
phrase	small group of related words within a sentence
phrase	a group of related words that does not contain both a subject and a verb
plot	the significant events in a story; what the characters do
point of view	the perspective from which a story is told
prefix	group of letters having a special meaning appears at the beginning of a word
problem novels	novels that are focused around a dilemma
progressive plot	a plot in which one idea or event builds upon another, building towards a climax
protagonist	the main character of a story, usually considered the "hero"
rebellion	opposing someone in authority
regional novels	novels that capture the character of a certain region
rhyme	the same sound shared between words or the endings of words, especially when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry
root	part of the word that contains the basic meaning or definition of the word

segregation	the separation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary means; to separate by discriminatory means
semicolon	a punctuation mark used in limited situations to join closely related main clauses or to help clarify sentences with a lot of internal punctuation
setting	where and when a story takes place
simile	is a type of figurative language in which things different in kind or quality are compared by the use of the word like or as (as in eyes like stars)
social context	the specific aspects of culture associated with a time period
social justice	fair and equal treatment of people regardless of their race, economic status, gender, possessions, or religion
social justice	the idea that natural law requires all people to be treated equally and fairly regardless of race, gender, or other distinctions; the concept that there are natural rules of fairness that may take precedence over what the actual law says
staccato	a musical term describing a very short and sharp sound
stereotype	to characterize a person based upon simplistic ideas about an entire group of people
suffix	group of letters with a special meaning appearing at the end of a word is called a suffix
summary	brief statement of the main points
symbol	a person, place, or thing that represents an idea or theme
symbolism	using a concrete object to represent a thought or idea
symbolism	using objects or images to represent thoughts, feelings, themes, and ideas
thematic development	how a theme is shown, explained, and explored over the course of a novel
theme	the main idea in reading
theme	the ideas or messages that an author is communicating through a story
through line	a story, character, or theme that is constantly present throughout a plot
through line	a story, character, or idea that is woven through an entire novel, tying the different elements together

tone	an author's attitude towards the subject being written about; a tone can be happy, sad, romantic, ironic, defiant, tender, sincere, etc
verbal irony	a form of irony where someone says one thing but means another

First Person Narrator: Definition. **First person narrative** is a **point of view** (who is telling a story) where the story is **narrated** by one character at a time. This character may be speaking about him or herself or sharing events that he or she is experiencing. **First person** can be recognized by the use of I or we.

Second Person Narrator. **Second person** is a **point of view** (how a story is told) where 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.'

Third Person Limited Narration. In **third person limited** the **narrator** only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character. All characters are described using pronouns, such as 'they', 'he', and 'she'. But, one character is closely followed throughout the story, and it is typically a main character.

Third Person Omniscient Narration: In classic **literature**, a good **example** of **third person omniscient** is found in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. In this novel, the story is told from several different characters' points-of-view. In addition, the **narrator** knows the thoughts, actions, and feelings of every character. They may even know things that will happen in the future.