

## VOCABULARY- English 3, Semester 2, Unit 2

aesthetic	pertaining to beauty or good taste
allusions	references to other works without mentioning them explicitly
American English	the dialect of English most commonly spoken in the United States
aside	a piece of dialogue directed toward the audience that other characters on the stage are not supposed to hear
authentic	genuine and real
black experience	the aspects of life that African Americans have in common with each other
blank verse	unrhymed poetry with a regular meter
characterization	the representation of a person's qualities through actions, gestures, or speech patterns
colloquial language	informal language, such as the grammatical structures and vocabulary used in everyday speech
conceit	an extended comparison, using similes and/or metaphors, in a poem
conflict	a struggle between a character and an opposing force
conformity	behaving in accordance with socially accepted norms and expectations
connotative language	words that have meanings and feelings associated with them that extend beyond their definition
contradictory statements	two assertions that cannot both be true
contrast	striking differences between things that are being compared
cultural norms	a society or culture's rules and expectations that guides the actions and behavior of its members
dialect	a variation of a language that is distinguished by its pronunciation, grammar alterations, slang, and common vocabulary

diaspora	the movement or scattering of a people outside of its native land and across a large area
diction	an author's choice of words
domineering	controlling in an arrogant, overbearing way
dramatic monologue	a poem or speech in which the speaker addresses a listener and reveals thoughts and feelings
epigraph	a short quote or saying at the beginning of a literary work that suggests its theme or tone
explicit	meaning that is made clear or explained
expressionism	a movement in the fine arts during the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the 20th centuries that originated in Europe and emphasized the objective expression of inner experience through the use of conventional characters and symbols, especially in art and drama
figurative language	language that has a meaning other than the literal definition
flashback	an interruption in a story in order to portray or recount an incident or scene from the past
foil	a character whose traits are emphasized by being in sharp contrast to the traits of another character
folklore	mythology, legends, songs, sayings, games, and other popular traditions of a culture as handed down from generation to generation by word-of-mouth
front porch culture	various early twentieth-century American customs and recreational activities that commonly took place on the front porch
Great Migration	the movement from 1916-1970 in which many blacks left the rural South to live in large cities in the North and West
Harlem Renaissance	a blossoming of African American culture, especially in the arts, during the 1920s, centered in New York City
identity	the characteristics, values, and beliefs that belong to a person and define who they are; there are various forms of identity
imagery	sensory pictures a writer paints in words that vividly engage the imagination of the reader
implied	indicated or suggested without being directly stated

infer	to conclude from evidence
inference	a conclusion drawn from clues in a text based on ideas that are implied but not directly stated in a text
insight	an understanding of someone or something that is gained through intuition, rather than facts
juxtaposition	the placement of two images, settings, themes, ideas, or characters next to each other in order to contrast them
literary device	a convention or technique that allows an author to convey certain ideas through a piece of writing
literary structure	the way the author organizes the various elements of a story
the lost generation	American modernist writers who were active after World War I and whose works depicted a loss of faith in human moral values and a loss of confidence in progress
lyric poetry	poems, often sonnets or odes, that address readers directly, expressing the poet's feelings, perceptions, or state of mind
melodrama	story in a movie or play that centers on events of tragedy and scandal, and the emotional impact on participants
melodramatic	exaggeratedly emotional or sentimental
metaphor	a comparison of one object to another by saying it is that object
mirroring	to imitate or repeat
modernism	a literary movement that began in the early 1900s in which writers experimented with form and rejected traditional ways of viewing the world
monologue	a speech in which a single character speaks to himself or herself
motif	a distinctive feature or idea that is frequently repeated within an artistic work
paralysis	in a literary text, the inability of a character to act
pastoral	a literary style in which nature and rural landscapes are idealized
personification	giving human or living characteristics to a non-human or living thing, abstract idea, or concept
perspective	the vantage point from which something is viewed and understood
premise	knowledge based on previous explanation; proven proposition

prolific	abundant invention or creative production
realism	a literary technique in which the author attempts to accurately represent and explore a topic
renaissance artist	a term used to describe someone who has broad accomplishments in many areas
repetition	actions, words, or other things that occur or are said multiple times
satire	literary work intended to scorn or ridicule immoral and foolish human behavior by using description or dialog that keenly articulates ironic humor
simile	a comparison of one object to another by saying it is "like" or "as" another object
spectrum	a range of related qualities or ideas
structure	how the basic elements of the story are arranged and how they pertain to a specific literary genre; the way the organization of the story develops patterns for emphasis in meaning
subtext	the underlying development of an idea or character as conveyed through the plot
symbolism	something that represents something else in terms of ideas, emotions, or qualities.
textual evidence	support for a reader's conclusions found within the work of literature being analyzed
theme	a central message or universal idea in a literary work
Third-person objective	The <b>third-person objective</b> employs a narrator who tells a story without describing any character's thoughts, opinions, or feelings; instead, it gives an <b>objective, unbiased point of view</b> . Often the narrator is self-dehumanized in order to make the narrative more neutral.
tone	manner of expression in speech or writing; the general quality, effect, or atmosphere
topic	what a literary work is generally about and can be stated in just a phrase or two
understatement	when someone makes something seem less important or serious than it actually is
universality	the quality, fact, or condition of being common to all purposes, conditions, and situations
vernacular	language or dialect spoken by ordinary people

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astute and humorous perception based on intelligent reasoning that reveals a quick, clever response