

VOCABULARY- Senior English Unit 2

Aeolian harp	also called a wind harp; relates to poetry's close association to music and the harmony it creates between mind and object
Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.(Ex: Peter piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.)
apostrophe	a figure of speech in which a thing or a nonexistent person is addressed as if they were there
assonance	used to create internal rhyming by repetition of vowel sounds
autobiography	a genre written in a narrative style by and about oneself
blank verse	writing arranged without a rhythm or rhyming structure
collaborate	when people work together in a joint effort in order to produce something or accomplish an overall goal
conceal and disclose	a dynamic to both keep hidden and to uncover as revolving parts in a dialogue
conceit	an extended metaphor that exploits a kind of logic throughout a poem to create a surprising comparison
concrete	a term that represents a person or object perceived through the senses and which hold the poet's intense emotional experience
confessional narrative	a first-person style of writing revealing a person's whole life with all its finest and bleakest motivations
conflict	an element of the plot occurring when two opposing forces struggle against one another
consciousness	the awareness by the mind of oneself and the world; perceptions of something or someone
construct	way of making something; the composition of something
dialogue	a conversation between characters in a narrative or a literary conversation

dramatic irony	a literary device that occurs when a character reacts to an event in a most contrary way
epistolary	made up of written letters
ethos	a rhetorical device that employs the use of an overarching ideology or idea in order to appeal to or persuade an audience
etiquette	code of proper behavior demanded by society
extended metaphor	a comparison of two unlike things that continues throughout all or part of a literary work
figurative language	language not meant to be interpreted literally but that adds richness to text through metaphor and other language elements
foretell	a form of foreshadowing in which the poet hints at possible outcomes
freewriting	a style of writing in which a person continuously writes without regard to proper grammatical structure
imagery	objects of sense perception or the description of visible objects that are considered essential to writing poetry
imagination	a mental process for forming images that do not exist in reality but are conjured often for a literary work
impetus	motivation or incentive that helps to drive ideas; forces that make something happen
inference	a logical conclusion drawn out from a text about an idea that is not directly stated
irony	the use of language to say one thing and mean something quite different, often the opposite
literary device	words used to frame meaning in the analysis and interpretation of literature
literary period	groups or types of work gathered into a timeframe and labeled as a specific period or movement
literary techniques	tools an author uses to add to the aesthetic quality of his writing, often conveying a deeper meaning of the text.
logos	a rhetorical device that employs the use of logic to appeal to or persuade an audience
lyric	a short poem expressing a personal thought or feeling or perception

metaphor	a figure of speech in which a word or phrase commonly used to name one thing is used to represent another
mode	a way or manner in which something is expressed
mysticism	a spiritual belief that looks to meditation for truths by way of direct experiences and insights
nature imagery	a way of writing poetry appealing especially to elements in nature, such as lush rolling hills or crashing waves
negative capability	an ability to think about the world without trying to make contradictory aspects fit a rational system
Neoclassicism	a period in literary history marked by its adherence to ancient Greek and Roman rules
novel of manners	term used for fiction that is set in a particular time period that includes a great detail about the everyday "manners" of the characters in the novel
ode	a lyric poem expressing a strong sentiment of praise towards someone or something
paradox	a statement that makes sense but includes two contradictory parts
pathos	a rhetorical device that employs the use of emotions as a way to appeal to or persuade an audience
peripeteia	when something unexpected happens in a literary work that engages the reader to move toward discovering that key to the entire work
personification	a figure of speech in which natural things or animals have human qualities
plot	the sequence of events that happen in a story
poetic diction	developed particularly by Neoclassic writers; based on decorum as opposed to Wordsworth's language of the humble and rustic life
point of view	the perspective from which a work is told
predictions	assumptions about future events based on information in a passage
primogeniture	the succession of property and wealth to the eldest son
Regency period	designated period of English history roughly between 1810 and 1835
rhetoric	language or figures of speech that are meant to persuade and impress an audience

romantic	an effusive manner of writing; characteristic of an artistic and intellectual eighteenth century movement having particular interest in nature
Romanticism	British and European artistic and philosophical movement extending from the late eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century that emphasized individuality, subjectivity, and passionate emotion
satire	a work that ridicules and criticizes people's vices, shortcomings, and flaws
sense	a realistic and reasonable attitude; as Jane Austen used it: reason
sense of an ending	a phrase used in literary works to show an intrinsic push within the work toward a conclusion that satisfies and resolves
sensibility	an insight of the emotions; as Jane Austen used it: passion
sibilance	making a stream of air come through the lips to accentuate fricative sounds, as in "shshsh"
situational irony	a literary device that occurs when an action has an unintended or unexpected consequence
sonnet	a poem of one stanza with fourteen lines and using iambic pentameter when written in English
style	the way in which writers or speakers say what they want to say
subjective	an introspective frame of mind oriented to personal experience perspectives having little reliance on the external world
subjectivity	the state of being based on an individual's perceptions or emotions rather than external reality
symbolism	symbolism in literature applies to a word or object used to signify another object or event that is associated usually by resemblance
synecdoche	a figure of speech in which a part of a machine or body represents the whole idea
transition figure	a figure who stood between two periods in history; William Blake is a transition figure in literature.
terza rima	a rhyming verse form with an interlocking three-rhyme scheme to create a chain rhyme
verbal irony	a literary device that is intended to mean the opposite of what is stated; a contradiction that is intended to create humor

volta

the turning point in a sonnet, where the thoughts of the speaker take a new direction

wit

humor expressed through clever word play or by comical statements