

ENG II Semester 1 Vocabulary

Know these for your final exam!

By Ms. Cantrell

- Allegory – a story that has both a literal meaning and symbolic meaning. In an allegory, characters or objects often embody abstract ideas (e.g., John Bunyan’s *Pilgrim’s Progress* or George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*)
- Symbolism – the use of symbols to represent abstract ideas in concrete ways (e.g., The United States flag stands for freedom.)
- Allusion – a reference within a literary work to another work of literature, art, or real event. The reference is often brief and implied.
- Syntax – the arrangement and sequence of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases
- Diction – choice of words in speaking or writing for clear and effective expression
- Connotative meaning/connotation – the emotions or set of associations attached to a word that is implied rather than literal (e.g., feeling blue)
- Denotative meaning/denotation – the dictionary definition of a word; the literal or cognitive meaning
- Motif – the recurring or dominant structure of a literary work; the intentional repetition of a word, phrase, event, or idea as a unifying theme
- Allegory – a story that has both a literal meaning and symbolic meaning, in which characters or objects often embody abstract ideas
- Archetype – a model image, personage, or theme that recurs in stories and myths throughout history and literature (e.g., mother figure, hero)
- Journey of a hero - an example of an archetype commonly seen in mythology in which an adventure is presented to a would-be hero. During this adventure, the hero encounters challenges that must be overcome. Once these are overcome, the hero returns to share the benefits of his or her learning.
- Script - a written version of the speech and actions of performers, as in a play or film
- Explicit theme - the author overtly states the theme somewhere within the work
- Implicit theme - refers to the author's ability to construct a piece in such a way that through inference the reader understands the theme
- Mood - the atmosphere or feeling created by the writer in a literary work or passage. Mood can be expressed through imagery, word choice, setting, voice, and theme. For example, the mood evoked in Edgar Allan Poe’s work is gloomy and dark.
- Tone - the author’s particular attitude, either stated or implied in the writing
- Prosody – the vocal intonation and meter of spoken language. When reading with prosody, readers sound as if they are speaking the part they are reading.
- Meter - the basic rhythmic structure in verse, composed of stressed and unstressed syllables
- Rhyme scheme - the pattern of rhyming lines (e.g. ABAB, ABBA)
- Ethos: Credibility / Persona (a rhetorical appeal)
- Pathos: Emotion (a rhetorical appeal)
- Logos: Logic (a rhetorical appeal)
- Thesis statement: The main point/claim of your essay (what your essay is about in 1-3 sentences)
- PEELS: Point, Evidence, Explain, Link, Style (each paragraph within the body of an essay should contain these)
- Remix:
- Fair Use:
- Copyright:
- Textual Poaching:
- fandom:
- Haiku

ENG III Semester 1 Vocabulary

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ENG 3 Semester 1 Vocabulary

- Synthesize - combine elements and parts to form a coherent whole
- Inductive reasoning - the process of determining general principles by logic or observation from specific data; reasoning from parts to whole (e.g., *all ice I've ever felt is cold; therefore, all ice is cold*)
- Deductive reasoning - the process of logical reasoning from general principles to specific instances based on the assumed truth of the principle; reasoning from wholes to parts.
- Theme - the central or universal idea of a piece of fiction or the main idea of a nonfiction essay. Themes are ideas or concepts that relate to morals and values and speak to the human experience.
- Literary device - a specific convention or structure—such as imagery, irony, or foreshadowing—that is employed by the author to produce a given effect. Literary devices are important aspects of an author's style.
- Meter – the basic rhythmic structure in verse, composed of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- Rhyme scheme – the pattern of rhyming lines (e.g. ABAB, ABBA).
- Internal rhyme – a rhyme within the same line of verse (e.g. dreary and weary in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven": Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary).
- Slant rhyme – an imperfect rhyme that usually has the same end consonant sound by not the same vowel sound; also called a half rhyme (e.g. found and kind, grime and game, ill and shell, dropped and wept).
- Eye rhyme – two words with similar spelling but different sounds (often used to maintain a rhyme scheme in poetry). Love/remove is an example of an eye rhyme from the prologue of Romeo and Juliet: The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, And the continuance of their parents' rage, Which, but their children's end, nought could remove, Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage.
- Graphical element – capital letters, line length, and word position; also called the shape of the poem
- Allusion – a reference within a literary work to another work of literature, art, or real event. The reference is often brief and implied.
- Mythological allusion – is a direct or indirect reference to a character or event in mythology (e.g., Shakespeare's frequent allusions to Hercules in his plays)
- Biblical allusion – a reference to a character or event from the Bible. (For example, referring to a character as a "Judas" is an allusion to the betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot.)
- Dialogue – the lines spoken between characters in fiction or a play. Dialogue in a play is the main vehicle in which plot, character and other elements are established.
- Script – a written version of the speech and actions of performers, as in a play or film
- Explicit theme – the author overtly states the theme somewhere within the work
- Implicit theme – refers to the author's ability to construct a piece in such a way that through inference the reader understands the theme
- Dramatic irony – a dramatic device in which a character says or does something that he or she does not fully grasp, but is understood by the audience

Other words to know: tone, mood, allegory, allusion, metaphor, simile, personification