

AP English Language and Composition Analysis

Quizlet

Vocabulary

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1. Abstract	Designating qualities or characteristics apart from specific objects or events; opposite of concrete	14. Characterization	The techniques a writer uses to create and reveal fictional personalities in a work of literature, by describing multiple aspects of a character
2. Allegory	A narrative in which character, action, and setting represent abstract concepts apart from the literal meaning of the story. Underlying meaning usually has a moral, social, religious, or political significance, and the characters are often personifications of abstract ideas such as charity, hope, greed, etc.	15. Chiasmus	A type of balance in which the second part is balanced against the first but with the part reversed; ex/ "Flowers are lovely, love is flowerlike"
3. Alliteration	Repetition of initial identical consonant sounds or any vowel sounds in successive or closely associated syllables, especially stressed syllables	16. Classification	A method of sorting, grouping, collecting, and analyzing things by categories based on features shared by all members of a class or group
4. Allusion	A brief reference to a person, event, or place, real or fictitious, or to a work of art	18. Cliche	A timeworn expression that through overuse has lost its power to evoke concrete images
5. Analogy	A process of reasoning that assumes if two subjects share a number of specific observable qualities then they may be expected to share qualities that have not been observed	78. Climax	Writer arranges ideas in order of importance
6. Anaphora	A device of repetition; the same expression is repeated at the beginning of two or more lines, clauses, or sentences	19. Coinage	A word or phrase made, invented, or fabricated
7. Anastrophe	The inversion of the usual, normal, or logical order of the parts of a sentence; deliberate rather than accidental; used to set a rhythm or emphasize something	20. Colloquial Expressions	Words or phrases characteristic or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing
8. Antecedent	The word to which a pronoun refers	21. Comparison/Contrast	A rhetorical technique for pointing out similarities or differences
9. Antithesis	A figure of speech characterized by strongly contrasting words, clauses, sentences, or ideas; balances one term against another for emphasis; typically has similar grammatical structure	22. Compound/Complex Sentence	A sentence that contains two or more independent clauses and at least one subordinate clause
10. Aphorism	A concise statement of a principle or precept given in pointed words	23. Conceit	An elaborate and surprising figure of speech comparing two dissimilar things; involves intellectual cleverness and ingenuity
11. Apostrophe	A figure of speech in which someone (typically absent), some abstract quality, or a nonexistent personage is directly addressed as though present	24. Concrete	Pertains to actual things, instances, or experiences; opposite of abstract
82. Apposition	Placing a noun next to another noun or phrase that explains it	28. Connotation	The emotional implications that words may carry, as distinguished from their denotative meanings
85. Assonance	Involves the repetition of sounds within words	86. Consonance	Words at the ends of verses in which the final consonants in the stressed syllables agree but the words that precede them differ; "half rhyme"
83. Asyndeton	Conjunctions are omitted, producing a fast-paced and rapid prose	25. Defensive, Offensive	A method of argumentation in which the speaker or writer defends her own views and/or attacks the views of others
12. Attitude	The underlying feeling behind a tone		
13. Call to action	Writing that urges people to action or promotes change		

26. Definition	A method for specifying the basic nature of any phenomenon, idea, or thing	37. Euphemism	The substitutions of an inoffensive, indirect, or agreeable expression for a word or phrase perceived as socially unacceptable or unnecessarily harsh
27. Denotation	The specific, exact meaning of a word, independent of its emotional coloration or associations	38. Exposition	Writing that seeks to clarify, explain, or inform using one or several methods such as definition, classification/division, comparison/division, etc.
29. Diction	The choice of words in a work of literature and an element of style important to the work's effectiveness	39. Figurative language	The use of words outside their literal or usual meanings, used to add freshness and suggest associations and comparisons that create effective images: includes elements of speech such as hyperbole, irony, etc.
17. Division	A method of breaking down an entire whole into separate parts or sorting a group of items into nonoverlapping categories	40. Hyperbole	A figure of speech in which conscious exaggeration is used without the intent of literal persuasion; used to heighten effect or create a comic effect
30. Doublespeak	Language used to distort and manipulate rather than to communicate	42. Idiom	A use of words, a grammatic construction peculiar to a given language, or an expression that cannot be translated literally into a second language (ex/ "to carry out")
31. Downplaying/Intensifying	Methods of drawing attention and diverting attention	41. Imagery	The use of language to convey sensory experience, most often through the creation of pictorial images through figurative language
32. Ellipsis	The omission of a word or words necessary for complete construction, but understood in the context	43. Irony	A mode of speech in which words express a meaning opposite to the intended meaning
33. Emotional Appeal	Exploiting readers' feelings of pity or fear to make a case; draws solely on the readers' pathos	44. Jargon	Twittering or jibberish; refers to a specialized language providing a shorthand method of quick communication between people in the same field
34. Enthymeme	An argument or truncated syllogism in which one of the propositions, usually a premise, is understood but not stated	45. Juxtapose	Placing two ideas side by side or close together; ideas are sometimes completely different
79. Epanalepsis	Repetition at the end of a clause of the word that occurred at the beginning	46. Lending Credence	Lending the opponent some credit for his/her ideas; used to persuade the audience that you are fair and have done your homework
80. Epistrophe	Repetition of the same word or group of words at the ends of successive clauses	47. Litotes	A form of understatement in which a thing is affirmed by stating the negative of its opposite (ex/ she was not unmindful)
35. Ethical Appeal	The most subtle and often most powerful because it comes from character and reputation rather than words; stems from the ability to convince readers that the author is reliable and intelligent	48. Logical reasoning	The idea that there are principles governing correct or reliable inferences
36. Ethnocentricity	The belief in the inherent superiority of one's own group and culture	49. Loose Sentence	A sentence grammatically complete at some point before the end; opposite of a periodic sentence; consists of an independent clause followed by a dependent clause
		50. Lyrical Drama	A dramatic poem in which the form of drama is used to express lyric themes instead of relying on a story as the basis of the action
		51. Metaphor	A figure of speech involving an implied comparison (a simile without "like" or "as")

52. Metonymy	A figure of speech characterized by the substitution of a term naming an object closely associated with the word in mind for the word itself (ex/ referring to the king as "the crown")	69. Simple Sentence	A complex sentence that is neither compound nor complex
53. Mood	The overall atmosphere of a work; unlike tone, it will not change	70. Spin	Harmful situations played in the media as philanthropic endeavors
54. Motif	Recurrent images, words, objects, phrases, or actions that tend to unify the work	71. Syllogism	A formula for presenting an argument logically; demonstrates the logic of an argument through analysis; consists of a major premise, minor premise, and a conclusion
55. Narration	The story of events and/or experiences that tells what happened	72. Symbol	Something concrete that stands for or represents something abstract
56. Onomatopoeia	The use of words that by their sound suggest their meaning (hiss, buzz, whirl, etc)	73. Synecdoche	A type of figurative language in which the whole is used for the part or the part is used for the whole (specific for general or general for specific)
57. Oxymoron	A self-contradictory combination of words or smaller verbal units	74. Syntax	The pattern or structure of the word order in a sentence or phrase; the study of grammatical structure
58. Paradox	A phrase or statement that while seemingly contradictory or absurd may actually be well-founded or true; a rhetorical devise used to attract attention	75. Tone	The voice the writer has chosen to project to relate to readers (serious, lighthearted, etc); produced by the combined effect of word choice, sentence structure, and purpose; reflects the writer's attitude toward the subject
59. Parallelism	The arrangement of parts of a sentence, sentences, or paragraphs that one element of equal importance with another is similarly developed and phrased	76. Voice	The implied personality the author chooses to adopt
60. Periodic Sentence	A sentence not grammatically complete before its end; opposite of a loose sentence	81. Zuegma	A term used in several ways, all involving a sort of "yoking" 1. When an object-taking word has two or more objects on different levels 2. When two different words that sound exactly alike are yoked together
61. Personification	Attributing human characteristics to nonhuman things		
62. Point of View	Describes the way in which the reader is presented with the materials of the story or the vantage point from which the author presents the actions of the story		
84. Polysyndenton	The use of many conjunctions, slowing the pace		
63. Polysyndeton	The repetition of conjunctions in close succession for rhetorical effect		
64. Process Analysis	A method of clarifying the nature of something by explaining how it works in separate, easy-to-understand steps (directions)		
77. Pun	A play on the meaning of words		
65. Repetition	A rhetorical device repeating a word or phrase, or rewording the same idea		
66. Rhetorical Question	A question asked solely to produce an effect and not to elicit a reply		
67. Satire	A technique that ridicules both people and societal institutions, using iron wit, and exaggeration		
68. Simile	A figure of speech involving a comparison using like or as		