

Syntax: a set of rules that applies to language

Isocolon-balanced syntax: involves a succession of sentences, phrases and clauses of grammatically equal length. Has a parallel structure that is made up of words, clauses or phrases of equal length, sound, meter, and rhythm. The repetition of similar grammatical forms.

Diction: style of writing determined by word choice

Voice: the form or a format through which narrators tell their stories

Theme: the main idea the author is trying to show through his/her literary work

Stream of Consciousness: a person's thoughts and conscious reactions to events, perceived as a continuous flow

Images: the use of figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas

Sentence Structure: How a sentence is organized, affects reader's attitude

Parentheses: used to whisper a witty aside to the reader

Dash: a sentence interrupter used to announce a series, or elaborate on a previously stated general idea

Hyphen: used to join compound words that are thought of as one and divide a word that breaks at the end of a line

Colon: used to announce

Semicolon: used to separate different but related sentences

Parallelism: the repetition of similar beginning to create balanced expressions.

Prepositions: used to interrupt or end a sentence with lively description

Appositive: a noun, set off by double commas or dashes, that renames the subject

Conjunction: connects parts of sentences

Participle Phrases: phrases beginning with a word ending in "ing." Ex. "Soaking up the early-spring sunshine."

Absolute Phrases: made of nouns or pronouns followed by a participle and any modifiers of the noun or pronoun. Contains a subject and no predicate. Usually used to modify an entire sentence.

Cumulative Sentences/ Loose Sentence: a sentence in which the emendations are added after the main clause is completed. Ex. "I could live two days in a den, curled, leaning on mouse fur, sniffing bird bones, blinking..."

Periodic Sentence: a sentence in which the emendations are added before the main clause. The inverse of a cumulative sentence.

Stung-along Sentence: a sentence in which the emendation are added in the middle, separating the main clause into two parts. Ex. “Our society, both as a country and internationally, has prejudices, preconceptions, narrow-mindedness, intolerance, and even blatant bigotry- that we need to overcome.”

Repetition: a literary device where ideas and words are repeated, to create rhythm and emphasis. Ex. “Government of the people, by the people, for the people...”

Declarative: sentence containing a formal, positive, or implicit statement or affirmation. Ex. “Last December, 292,000 jobs were added to America’s work force.”

Imperative: gives a request or command. Ex. “I want that speech done by tomorrow.”

Interrogative: gives a direct question. Ex. “Can someone get me coffee?”

Exclamatory: a sentence that exclaims, shows emotion.

Simple Subject: the main word or word group that tells whom or what the sentence is about

Complete Subject: consists of all the words that tell whom or what a sentence is about

Compound Subject: consists of two or more simple subjects

Modifier: words that change or add meaning to another word

Phrase: a small group of words standing together as a conceptual unit, typically forming a component of a clause. Lacks a subject, predicate, or both

Antimetabole/Chiasmus: repeating a phrase in reverse order

Appositive Phrase: renames the noun that it accompanies

Cliché: a well known expression that is overused and unoriginal

Clause: a unit of grammatical organization next below the sentence in rank and in traditional grammar said to consist of a subject and predicate

Independent Clause/ Main Clause: a complete thought/sentence

Dependent Clause/ Subordinate Clause: provides the independent clause with more information, but cannot stand alone as a sentence

Subordinate conjunctions: begins subordinate clauses

Noun Clause: subordinate clause that acts as a noun

Simple Sentence: one subject + one verb. Only one complete thought/ independent clause.

Compound Sentence: contains two or more independent clauses, connected by a conjunction

Complex Sentence: contains one independent clause and two or more dependent clauses.

Compound-Complex Sentence: contains two independent clauses and one or more dependent clause.

Indirect Object: a noun or pronoun that tell to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done

Direct Object: a noun or pronoun that comes after the action verb in a sentence. Tells who or what receives the action of the verb.

Subject Pronoun: used as the subject of the sentence (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they)

Object Pronoun: used as a direct or indirect object, or as an object of a preposition (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them)

Nominative case noun: one of the grammatical cases of a noun or other part of speech, which generally marks the subject of a verb or the predicate noun or predicate adjective

Possessive case noun: shows ownership or association

Juxtaposition: a rhetorical device where unassociated ideas, words, or phrases are accompany one another, to create wit and surprise. Ex. Simple but significant. Bad for the common good.

Basic order of a sentence: arranging a sentence so the subject comes before the predicate subject.

Inverted order of a sentence: a sentence where the predicate comes before the subject. Inverse of basic order.

Split order of a sentence: divides the predicate into two parts with the subject in middle of the sentence.

Rhetoric: technique of using language effectively and persuasively

Rhetorical Question: used to draw the reader's attention to a point. Expects no answer, but can have the reader question what they believe, to prepare them for a new idea.

Rhetorical Fragment: a sentence fragment used to create a desired effect

Hyperbole: exaggeration used for a desired effect

Oxymoron: when two contradicting ideas are joined

Metaphor: comparing unlike things without using like or as

Simile: a comparison between unlike things using like or as

Colloquial: used in ordinary or familiar conversation. How you speak to your friends

Informal: of or denoting a style of writing to or conversational speech characterized by simple grammatical structures, familiar vocabulary, and use of idioms.

Literary: associated with literary works or other formal writing; having a marked style intended to create a particular emotional effect

Vulgar: common language, lacks sophistication

Euphonious: pleasing to hear

Cacophonous: involving or producing a harsh, discordant mixture of sounds

Abstract: denoting an idea, quality, or state rather than a concrete object.

Denotation: literal, dictionary meaning of a word

Connotative: refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly

Euphemism: indirect expressions that replace harsh and impolite words Ex. Barf < Vomit

Anaphora: the repetition of the same word(s) at the beginning of successive clauses

Concrete: denoting a material object as opposed to an abstract quality, state, or action. Specific

Ellipsis: Ellipsis is a literary device that is used in narratives to omit some parts of a sentence or event, which gives the reader a chance to fill the gaps while acting or reading it out. It is usually written between the sentences as "...".

Polysyndeton: a stylistic device in which several coordinating conjunctions are used in succession in order to achieve an artistic effect

Asyndeton a deliberate omission of conjunctions in a series of related clauses

Consonance: repetitive consonant sounds in the middle of a word within a sentence

Assonance: when two or more words close to one another repeat the same vowel sound in the middle of a word but start with different consonant sounds

Onomatopoeia: sounds written as words Ex. BOOM! BAM! POP!

Alliteration: repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of each word

Euphony: the use of words and phrases that are distinguished as having a wide range of noteworthy melody or loveliness in the sounds they create

Pun: a play on words

Paradox: contradicts itself, yet still seems to hold true

Allegory: a symbolism device where the meaning of a greater, often abstract, concept is conveyed with the aid of a more corporeal object or idea being used as an example

Implicit: hidden or implied

Explicit: clearly stated