

THE VOCABULARY OF RHETORIC AND ARGUMENTATION

LG # _____

Vocabulary study in AP Language is critical to understanding how texts are constructed, the author's main idea, the supporting ideas/evidence, and how supporting ideas and evidence work together to create meaning. Vocabulary is also studied so that once you understand the term and can identify it in another writer's writing, you can use it in your own rhetoric and develop your own style. As such, throughout the year you will learn vocabulary in systematic method, beginning with learning the basic definition of the terms, then identifying the terms in the texts we are reading and, finally, you will be expected to demonstrate your knowledge of the vocabulary term by putting the terms to use in your own writing.

RHETORIC: The skill of using spoken or written communication effectively; the art of guiding the reader or listener to agreement with the writer or speaker.

STYLE: choices in words and sentence structure that make a writer's language distinctive

RHETORICAL ANALYSIS _____

ARGUMENT: _____

ARGUMENTATION: _____

RHETORIC & ARGUMENTATION BASICS:

Ethos, Pathos, Logos, Bathos

Aristotelian Triangle – speaker, audience, topic

SOAPStone (Speaker, Occasion, Audience, Purpose, Subject, Tone)

PURPOSES, STRUCTURES, MODES & EVIDENCE of COMPOSITION

Purposes of Argument: to inquire, to reconcile differences, to assert,
to prevail

Structures: inductive, deductive, classical, Toulmin, syllogism

Modes and Approaches:

Argument, Cause-Effect, Process, Classification, Compare/Contrast,
Description as process, Extended Definition, Exemplification, Narration,
Satire

Support Types and Evidence: experience, facts, authority, values

RHETORICAL STRATEGIES AND LANGUAGE DEVICES:

Rhetorical strategies: thesis, claims & warrants, appeals & fallacies

Language Devices: Diction & Tone, Imagery, Details, Figurative Language,
Syntax

RHETORIC & ARGUMENTATION BASICS:

Aristotelian Triangle: Speaker / Topic & Occasion / Audience (those who will hear an *argument*; more generally, those to whom a communication is addressed)

Ethos: the qualities of character, intelligence, and goodwill in an arguer that contribute to an *audience's* acceptance of the *claim* -- **Credibility:** the audience's belief in the arguer's trustworthiness

Pathos - the quality in a work that prompts the reader to feel pity

Logos - the quality in a work that is based on reason and evidence

SOAPSTONE: speaker, occasion, audience, purpose, subject, tone

The PURPOSES, STRUCTURES & MODES/APPROACHES of COMPOSITION

Purposes:

to inquire to propose an idea and discuss its characteristics

to reconcile differences - to propose an idea that recognizes differences or conflicts and allows for the opposing argument / side to have a "say." This is often called a "qualifying argument."

to assert - to propose an idea for consideration

to prevail - to propose an idea for acceptance or suggest action

Structures:

Induction: reasoning by which a general statement is reached on the basis of particular examples

Deductive reasoning by which we establish that a conclusion must be true because the statements on which it is based are true; see also *syllogism*; deduction: arguing from a general point to a particular application

Classical – From *The Informed Argument*: "includes six main components [in this order]: introduction, statement of background, proposition, proof, refutation, and conclusion..." (see pages 126 – 128 of *The Informed Argument*.)

Toulmin: – A type of argument that has three main components including the claim, data, and warrant. The claim is the writer or speaker's statement or belief. The data or the reasons are the evidence or information a writer or speaker offers to support the claim. The warrant is a general statement that establishes a trustworthy relationship between the data and the claim.

Syllogism: a formula of deductive argument consisting of three propositions: a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion

Point-of-view: the perspective from which the story is told. There are three general divisions of point of view, first person (I), third person (he, she, it, they) and second person (you).

Modes and Approaches:

Argument: a process of reasoning and advancing proof about issues on which conflicting views may be held; also, a statement or statements providing *support* for a claim

Cause and effect: reasoning that assumes one event or condition can bring about another

Exposition: discourse or an example of it designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand

Definition: an explanation of the meaning of a term, concept, or experience; may be used for clarification, especially of a *claim*, or as a means of developing an *argument*; to define a concept like "excessive violence" to help resolve a question by narrowing or clarifying meaning

Stipulative definition: a *definition* that makes clear that it will explore a particular area of meaning of a term or issue

Definition by negation: defining a thing by saying what it is not

Extended definition: a *definition* that uses several different methods of development

Description: the enumeration of characteristics of objects that belong to the same class

Inquiry as introduction: setting an essay in motion by raising a question and suggesting that the answer may be interesting or important

Hypothetical question - the act of asking or inquiring; interrogation; query. Inquiry into or discussion of some problem or doubtful matter

Rhetorical question: to ask a question of an audience to engage them without having a response from that audience

Satire & Parody: Satire is a work that targets human vices and follies or social intuitions and conventions, for reform or ridicule. A parody is a work that closely imitates the style or content of another with the specific aim of comic effect and/or ridicule. As a comedy, parody distorts or exaggerates the distinctive features of the original. As ridicule, a parody mimics the work by repeating and borrowing words, phrases, or characteristics in order to illuminate weaknesses in the original.

Stream-of-consciousness: writing as one is thinking without editing. May not include punctuation. Will appear less cohesive

MODES AND SOURCE TYPES WITH DEFINITIONS FROM *The Bedford Reader*:

Rhetorical Mode
Argument – To have readers consider your opinion about your subject, or your proposal for it.
Classification – To help readers see order in your subject by understanding the kinds or groups it can be sorted into
Exemplification – To explain your subject with instances that show readers its nature or character
Comparison – To explain your subject by evaluating it against a subject similar to your own.
Compare/contrast – To explain or evaluate your subject by helping readers see the similarities and differences between it and another subject
Description – To help readers understand your subject through the evidence of their senses – sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste
Description as process – To inform readers how to do something or how something works – how a sequence of actions leads to a particular result
Cause/effect – To tell readers the reasons for or consequences of your subject, explaining why or what if
Narration – To tell a story about your subject, possibly to enlighten readers or to explain something to them
Definition and extended definition – To show readers the meaning of your subject – its boundaries and its distinctions from other subjects
Inductive reasoning – To build your argument so that readers reach a conclusion based on details and evidence given
Deductive reasoning – To build your argument around a fundamental truth, right, or value and proceed from there
Satire – Form of writing that employs wit. Purpose not just to entertain, but to bring about enlightenment and reform.

Support Types and Evidence:

experience - a short personal experience / story or another person's experience which "shows" the point the writer is trying to make (anecdotal)

facts - agreed-upon, verifiable facts and researched statistics

authority - any type of authority figure or credible source to support your argument

values - big, lofty, abstract ideas and beliefs that the writer has or that the writer knows the audience has or shares with the writer

RHETORICAL STRATEGIES AND LANGUAGE DEVICES:

Rhetorical strategies: thesis, claims & warrants, appeals & fallacies

Assertion: to suggest a point for consideration as true or possible

Thesis: a statement of purpose or intent

Antithesis: a statement of purpose opposed to an earlier assertion thesis

Claim: the conclusion of an argument; what the arguer is trying to prove

Claim of fact: a *claim* that asserts something exists. Has existed, or will exist, based on Data that the *audience* will accept as objectively verifiable

Claim of policy: a *claim* asserting that specific courses of action should be instituted as solutions to problems

Claim of value: a *claim* that asserts some things are more or less desirable than others

Qualifier: a restriction placed on the *claim* to state that it may not always be true as stated

Warrant: a general principle or assumption that establishes a connection between the *support* and the *claim*

Reservation: a restriction placed on the *warrant* to indicate that unless certain conditions are met, the warrant may not establish a connection between the *support* and the *claim*

Sign warrant: a *warrant* that offers an observable datum as an indicator of a condition

Authoritative warrant: a *warrant* based on the credibility or trustworthiness of the source.

Backing: the assurances upon which a *warrant* or assumption is based

Comparison warrant: a *warrant* based on shared characteristics and circumstances of two or more things or events; an *analogy* is a type of comparison, but the things or events being compared in an analogy are not of the same class

Substantive warrant: a *warrant* based on beliefs about the reliability of *factual evidence*

Analysis of cause: identifying the forces responsible for an effect

Support: any material that serves to prove an issue or *claim*; in addition to *evidence*, it includes appeals to the *needs* and *values* of the *audience*

Evidence: *facts* or opinions that support an issue or *claim*; may consist of *statistics*, reports of personal experience, or views of experts

Authority: a respectable, reliable source of evidence

Fact: something that is believed to have objective reality, a piece of information regarded as verifiable

Factual evidence: *support* consisting of *data* that is considered objectively verifiable by the audience

Statistics: information expressed in numerical form

Consequences of an event: listing or indicating what resulted from a particular event or condition

Alternatives: consideration of other possibilities

Inference: an interpretation of the *facts*

Slanting: selecting *facts* or words with *connotations* that favor the arguer's bias and discredit alternatives

Refutation: an attack on an opposing view in order to weaken it, invalidate it, or make it less credible

Rebuttal: final opposition to an assertion; disapproval or refutation

Anticipate an objection: to address the anticipated objection by addressing it before anyone else can raise the objection

Concession: an acknowledgment of objections to a proposal

Correction of erroneous views of statement: pointing out where another's observations need correction

"FIGURATIVE RHETORICAL STRATEGIES"

Analogy: a *comparison* in which a thing is inferred to be similar to another thing in a certain way because it is similar to the thing in other ways; making clear an idea by showing its similarity to a more familiar concept.

Allegory: The device of using character and/or story elements symbolically to represent an abstraction in addition to literal meaning (usually deals with moral truth or a generalization about human existence)

Anecdote: A brief personal narrative that focuses on a particular incident or event. Can be personal or another person's experience

Understatement: to say considerably less than a condition warrants (usually for ironic contrast) – includes **litotes** and **meiosis**

Overstatement: to say considerably more than a condition warrants (usually for ironic contrast)

Repetition: to repeat an idea, word, phrase, topic, statement to suggest a specific point or theme / **motif**

Irony: To contrast what is explicitly stated with what is really meant

Juxtaposition: Placing two elements side by side to present a comparison or contrast

Paradox - Apparently contradictory statement that actually contains some truth

Paraphrase – A restatement of a text in a different form or in different words often for the purpose of clarity

Surrealism – An artistic movement emphasizing the imagination and characterized by incongruous juxtapositions and lack of conscious control

APPEALS

Appeal: an address to the audience usually through the pronoun “you” or “we” used to link the speaker to listeners

Direct address: to speak directly to remove any separation between the speaker and audience

Ad populum: “to the people”; playing on the prejudices of the *audience*

Motivational warrant: a type of *warrant* based on the *needs* and *values* of an *audience* **Appeal to tradition:** a proposal that something should continue because it has traditionally existed or been done that way

Motivational appeal: an attempt to reach an *audience* by recognizing their *needs* and *values* and how these contribute to their decision making

Emotional appeal (by prophecy, pledge, warning or advice): a speaker’s effort to engage feelings in the audience.

Values: conceptions or ideas that act as standards for judging what is right or wrong, worthwhile or worthless, beautiful or ugly, good or bad

Need: in the hierarchy of Abraham Maslow, whatever is required, whether psychological or physiological, for the survival and welfare of a human being

Policy: a course of action recommended or taken to solve a problem or guide decisions

Corrective measures: proposing measures to eliminate undesirable conditions

Slogan: an attention-getting expression used largely in politics or advertising to promote support of a cause or product

LOGICAL FALLACIES

Fallacy: an error of reasoning based on faulty use of *evidence* or incorrect *inference*

Ad hominem: “against the man”; attacking the arguer rather than the *argument* or issue

Bathos: Insincere or overly sentimental quality of writing/speech and intended to evoke pity

Begging the question: making a statement that assumes that the issue being argued has already been decided

False analogy: assuming without sufficient proof that if objects or processes are similar in some ways, then they are similar in other ways as well

False dilemma: simplifying a complex problem into an either/or dichotomy

Two wrongs make a right: diverting attention from the issue by introducing a new point, e.g., by responding to an accusation with a counteraccusation that makes no attempt to refute the first accusation

Faulty emotional appeals: basing an argument on feelings, especially pity or fear- often to draw attention away from the real issues or conceal another purpose

Faulty use of authority: failing to acknowledge disagreement among experts or otherwise misrepresenting the trustworthiness of sources

Generalization: a statement of general principle derived inferentially from a series of examples

Hasty generalization: drawing conclusions from insufficient evidence

Non sequitur: “it does not follow”; using irrelevant proof to buttress a *claim*

Post hoc: mistakenly inferring that because one event follows another they have a casual relation; from *pot hoc ergo propter hoc* (“after this, therefore because of this”); also called “doubtful cause”

Slippery slope: predicting without justification that one step in a process will lead unavoidably to a second, generally undesirable step

Reduce to the absurd: to show the foolishness of an argument by taking the arguments to its logical conclusion

Specious reasoning: having only apparent logic; a position that is not truly logical but its presented as such

Straw man: disputing a view similar to, but not the same as, that of the arguer’s opponent.

Language Devices: Diction & Tone, Imagery, Details, Figurative Language, Syntax

(DIDLS)

DICTION

Connotation: the overtones that adhere to a word through long usage

Denotation – the literal meaning of the word

Colloquialism – informal words or expressions not usually acceptable in formal writing

Idiom – an expression in a given language that cannot be understood from the literal meaning of the words in the expression; or, regional speech or dialect

Dialect/Vernacular – a variety of speech characterized by its own particular grammar or pronunciation often associated with a particular geographic region

Didactic – having a primary purpose of teaching or instructing

Pedantic – characterized by an excessive display of learning or scholarship

Invective/Phillipic – An intensely vehement highly emotional verbal attack

Jargon – the specialized language or vocabulary of a particular group or profession

Wit/sarcasm – harsh, cutting language or tone intended to ridicule

Dialogue – conversation between two or more people

Absolute – a word free from limitations or qualifications

Qualitative – descriptions or distinctions based on some quality or characteristic rather than on some quantity or measured value. (Periphrasis- qualitative diction)

IMAGERY

Picturesque language: words that produce images in the minds of the *audience*

Caricature – a representation especially pictorial or literary in which the subject's distinctive features or peculiarities are deliberately exaggerated to produce a comic or grotesque effect

Euphony – agreeable or harmonious sound

Dissonance – harsh and inharmonious or discordant sounds

Synesthesia – describing one kind of sensation in terms of another (loud color, sweet sound)

DETAIL

Abstract language: language expressing a quality apart from a specific object or event; opposite of *concrete language*

Ambiguity: unclear and/or multiple meanings - either un/intentional of a word, phrase, sentence, or passage

Concrete language: language that describes specific, generally observable, persons, places, or things; in contrast to *abstract language*

Statistics: information expressed in numerical form

Allusion a direct or indirect reference to something that is presumably commonly known (such as events, books, myths, place or work of art)

Archetype a detail or image or character type that occurs frequently in literature and myths, and is thought to appeal in a universal way to the unconscious and to evoke a response

Overstatement: to say considerably more than a condition warrants (usually for ironic contrast) or **hyperbole**

Symbol Generally anything that represents or stands for something else (usually a concrete object, action, character or scene that represents something more abstract)

Foil a character whose traits contrast with those of another character

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Euphemism: a pleasant or flattering expression used in place of one that is less agreeable but possibly more accurate

Extended metaphor: a protracted metaphor or conceit which makes a series of parallel comparisons.

Cliché: a worn-out expression or idea, no longer capable of producing a visual image provoking thought about a subject;

Metonymy – Substituting the name of one object for another object closely related to it (ex: the pen is mightier than the sword)

Synechdoche – using one part of an object to represent the entire object Ex. Referring to a car as wheels

Metaphor – A figure of speech using implying comparisons of seemingly unlike things or the substitution of one for the other suggesting some similarity

Conceit –A fanciful particularly clever extended metaphor

Antithesis – A statement in which two opposing ideas are balanced

Trite – Overused and hackneyed

Aphorism – A concise statement that expresses succinctly a general truth or idea often using rhythm or balance

Adage – Familiar proverb or wise saying

Maxim – Concise saying often providing advice (like adage)

Epigram – a brief pithy and often paradoxical saying

Epitaph – an inscription on a tombstone or burial place

Epithet/Kenning– A term used to point out a characteristic of a person (Homeric epithets are often compound adj. ex: swift footed Achilles)

Epigraph- saying or statement on the title page of a work or used as a heading for a chapter or other section of a work

Apostrophe – a figure of speech in which one directly addresses an absent or imaginary person or some abstraction

Anthropomorphism – process of ascribing human form to inhuman things

Personification – a figure of speech in which the author presents or describes concepts, animals, or inanimate objects by endowing them with human attributions or emotions

Pun/Spoonerism – A play on words often achieved through the use of words with similar sounds but different meanings

Malapropism/Spoonerism - Absurd or humorous misuse of a word, especially by confusion with one of similar sound

Expletive – an interjection to lead emphasis, sometimes a profanity

SYNTAX

Types of sentences – declarative, interrogatory, exclamatory

Repetition: to repeat an idea, word, phrase, topic, statement to suggest a specific point or theme

Alliteration- repetition of sounds especially initial consonance sounds into or more neighboring words. Ex. She sells seashells

Assonance- the repetition of vowel sounds within words

Consonance- the repetition of consonant sounds within and at the ends of words Ex. Some late visitor entreating entranced at my chamber door.

Internal Rhyme- rhymes within a line

Declarative Sentence- a sentence that makes a statement or declaration

Interrogatory Sentence- a sentence that asks a question

Exclamatory Sentence- a sentence expressing strong feeling usually punctuated with an exclamation mark

Rhetorical Question- a question asked merely for rhetorical effect and not requiring an answer

Dialogue- conversation between two or more people

Simple Sentence- a sentence consisting of one independent clause and or dependent clause

Compound Sentence- a sentence with two or more coordinate independent clauses often joined by one or more conjunctions

Compound Complex Sentence- a sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause

Dependent/ Subordinate Clause- a sentence that does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself

Independent/ Antecedent Clause- the words, phrase, or clause to which a pronoun refers

Appositive- A noun, noun phrase, or series of nouns used to identify or rename another noun, noun phrase, or pronoun.

Balanced Sentence- a sentence in which word, phrases or clauses are set off against each other to emphasize a contrast.

Loose Sentence- a type of sentence in which the main idea (independent clause) comes first followed by dependent grammatical units such as phrases or clauses

Periodic Sentence- a sentence that presents its central meaning in the main clause at the end. This independent clause is preceded by phrase or clause that cannot stand alone.

Cumulative Sentence- a sentence in which the main independent clause is elaborate by the successive addition or modifying clauses or phrases.

Asyndeton- a construction in which elements are presented in a series without conjunctions

Polysyndeton- the use for rhetorical effect of more conjunction that is more necessary

Chiasmus- a statement consisting of two parallel parts, in which the second part is structurally reversed (Ex. Susan walked in, and out rushed Mary)

Inverted Syntax- a reversal in the expected order of words

Anastrophe/ Hyperbaton- A [rhetorical term](#) for the inversion of conventional word order

Solecism- no standard grammatical usage, violation of grammatical rules

Parallelism- use of corresponding grammatically or syntactical forms

Anaphora- It is the repetition of words or phrase of the beginning of consecutive lines or sentences

Syllepsis- The construction of which one word is used in two different senses (Ex. After he threw the ball, he threw a fit)

Zeugma- the use of a word to modify or govern two or more words although its use may be grammatically or logically correct with only one

Tautology- the needless repetition which add no meaning or understanding. Ex widow women or free gift

Oxymoron- an expression in which two words that contradict each other are joined

Transition- a word or phrase that links two ideas

Hyphenated Syntax- a sentence that has a hyphen

Parenthetical- a comment that interrupt the subject, often to qualify or explain

D-I-D-L-S VOCABULARY QUICKLOOK

DICTION - THE NERDY WAY TO SAY "WORD CHOICE" **The author's choice of words and their connotations** (What words have been chosen for their effects? What tone or attitude does the word choice suggest?)

VOCAB WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH DICTION:

archaic- artificial- bombastic- concrete- colloquial - connotative- cultured- deflated- detached- objective - emotional- esoteric- euphemistic- exact- factual – fantastic- figurative- metaphorical - formal- conventional - frank – matter-of-fact; grotesque- homespun- idiomatic- informal -irregular – insipid - jargon- learned- erudite literal - lyrical- metaphorical- moralistic- mundane- obscure- obtuse- ordinary- plain - pedantic- picturesque- plain- poetic -pompous- precise-pretentious- provincial- unsophisticated- scholarly- sensuous- simple- slang – trite or cliché – vulgar – Monosyllabic – polysyllabic - Absolute - qualifying - Quantifying

IMAGERY - The use of descriptions that appeal to sensory experience (all five senses!!!)

What images are vivid? To what sense do these appeal? What effect do these images have on your mood as a reader? WHY? What do they indicate about the author's tone and meaning?

VOCAB WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH IMAGERY

Sensuous – visual – tactile – olfactory – auditory – movement – gustatory

Specific images = colors, nature, bridge, mountain, ocean, water, hill, country, city, etc... (these images can become motifs, symbols and metaphors – start with defining the image and then analyze the figurative language aspect of it – what the significance in relation to the meaning of the text.

Picturesque language: words that produce images in the minds of the *audience*

Caricature Euphony vs. Dissonance Synesthesia

DETAILS - Facts included or those omitted What details has the author specifically included?

What details has the author apparently left out? What do these included and excluded details indicate about the author's tone and the meaning or significance?

VOCAB WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH DETAILS:

Concrete	Abstract	VAGUE / BROAD / AMBIGUOUS		
Lack of detail related to _____	Statistics / numerical	scientific	natural	
ELABORATE – INTRICATELY DETAILED – PLENTIFUL, COPIOUS, PLETHORA				
SPARSE, STARK, SCARSE		FOCUSED, MICROSCOPIC, MINUTELY DETAILED		
Allusion	Archetype	Overstatement / hyperbole	Symbol	Foil

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE How does the author use words in creative or traditional ways? What effect does this use of language have on the meaning of the text?

VOCAB WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE:

PUN	SIMILE	METAPHORS & EXTENDED METAPHORS
PERSONIFICATION	METONYMY	SYNECHDOCHE
EUPHEMISMS / LITOTES	Conceit	Antithesis
Cliché:	Aphorism	Adage
Maxim	Epigram	Epitaph
Apostrophe	Symbol	Anthropomorphism
Personification	Epithet / Kenning	Pun / Spoonerism
Malapropism / Spoonerism		Expletive

SYNTAX - The way the sentences and paragraphs are constructed . What effect does the syntax style have on the meaning of the text?

VOCAB WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH SYNTAX:

Alliteration Assonance Consonance Internal rhyme

Types of sentences – declarative, interrogatory, exclamatory

Rhetorical questions Sentence variety & length Dialogue Simple sentence

Compound sentences Complex sentences Compound-complex sentences

Clause – Dependent/Subordinate Clause – Independent Antecedent Appositive Balanced Sentence

Loose Sentence Periodic Sentence Cumulative Sentence Asyndeton Polysyndeton

Antithesis Inverted syntax Anastrophe/hyperbaton Solecism Antecedent Predicate

adjective; predicate nominative

Repetition: Parallelism Anaphora Chiasmus Syllepsis Zeugma with ellipses
Tautology Juxtaposition Oxymoron Transitions Elipses (...) Hyphenated Parenthetical
Epigraph

STUDENT NAME: _____ TEXT TITLE: _____

AP Language and Composition

D-I-D-L-S WORKSHEET

DICTION - THE NERDY WAY TO SAY "WORD CHOICE" **The author's choice of words and their connotations** (What words appear to have been chosen specifically for their effects? What kinds of vocabulary is it? formal? informal? colloquial? What tone or attitude does the word choice suggest?)

Words & Their Larger Significance:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

IMAGERY - The use of descriptions that appeal to sensory experience (all five senses!!!)

What images are vivid? To what sense do these appeal? What effect do these images have on your mood as a reader?

WHY???? What do they indicate about the author's tone?

Imagery Examples & Their Larger Significance :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

DETAILS - **Facts included or those omitted** What details has the author specifically included?

What details has the author apparently left out? What effect do these include and excluded details have on your mood as a reader? What do these included and excluded details indicate about the author's tone and the significance:

Details & Their Larger Significance :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE (simile, metaphor, personification, symbolism, puns, etc.) How does the author use words in creative or traditional ways? What effect does this use of language have on the understanding of the text?

Figurative Language Examples & Their Larger Significance :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

SYNTAX - **The way the sentences and paragraphs are constructed** . Are the sentences simple, compound, declarative, loose, varied, periodic? Do they include chiasmus, antithesis, oxymoron, parallelism, anaphora, etc.?? What meaning does the structure of the sentences suggest? What effect does the syntax style have on the understanding of the text?

Syntax examples & Their Larger Significance:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____

Terms to Describe Word Choice / DICTION

remember CONNOTATION vs. DENOTATION

1. **archaic**- old, antiquated
2. artificial- not genuine or natural
3. bombastic- overblown, pompous, inflated
4. concrete- constituting an actual thing or instance; real
5. **colloquial**- conversational
6. connotative- suggestive
7. **cultured**- enlightened; refined
8. deflated- reduced in importance
9. **detached**- separated; disinterested; unbiased; objective;
10. emotional- subject to or easily affected by emotion
11. esoteric- for the initiate
12. euphemistic- inoffensive, agreeable
13. **exact**- strictly accurate or correct
14. **factual** – see detached and objective
15. fantastic- flights of fancy
16. figurative- of the nature of or involving a figure of speech; metaphorical
17. **formal**- being in accordance with the usual requirements, customs; conventional
18. frank – matter-of-fact; honest,
19. grotesque- bizarre, incongruous
20. homespun- simple, homely
21. **idiomatic**- dialect of an area or region of a country, continent or specified area
22. **informal** - not according to the prescribed, official, or customary way or manner; irregular; unofficial
23. insipid- dull, flat
24. **jargon**- technical vocabulary of a particular group
25. **learned**- having much knowledge; scholarly; erudite
26. literal- following the words of the original very closely and exactly
27. **lyrical**- expressing intense emotion
28. metaphorical- something used, or regarded as being used, to represent something else; emblem; symbol
29. **moralistic**- a person who teaches or inculcates morality
30. **mundane**- commonplace
31. **obscure**- not clear or plain; ambiguous, vague, or uncertain
32. **obtuse**- not clear/precise
33. ordinary- plain or undistinguished
34. pedantic- ostentatiously learned
35. picturesque- quaint, charming
36. **plain**- clear to the mind; evident, manifest, or obvious
37. poetic- possessing the qualities or charm of poetry
38. pompous- characterized by an ostentatious display of dignity or importance
39. **precise**- definitely or strictly stated, defined, or fixed
40. pretentious- showy
41. **provincial**- narrow, unsophisticated
42. **scholarly**- concerned with academic learning and research
43. sensuous- appealing to the senses
44. simple- easy to understand, deal with, use
45. slangy- of, of the nature of, or containing slang
46. **trite**- boring from overuse, hackneyed
47. **vulgar**- characterized by ignorance of or lack of good breeding or taste
48. Monosyllabic, vs polysyllabic

49. Absolute vs. qualifying

50. Quantifying

50 Swell Tone Words

1. accusatory- charging of wrong doing
2. apathetic- indifferent due to lack of energy or concern
3. awe- solemn wonder
4. bitter- exhibiting strong animosity as a result of pain or grief
5. cynical- questions the basic sincerity and goodness of people
6. condescension; condescending- a feeling of superiority
7. callous- unfeeling, insensitive to feelings of others
8. contemplative- studying, thinking, reflecting on an issue
9. critical- finding fault
10. choleric- hot-tempered, easily angered
11. contemptuous- showing or feeling that something is worthless or lacks respect
12. caustic- intense use of sarcasm; stinging, biting
13. conventional- lacking spontaneity, originality, and individuality
14. disdainful- scornful
15. didactic- author attempts to educate or instruct the reader
16. derisive- ridiculing, mocking
17. earnest- intense, a sincere state of mind
18. erudite- learned, polished, scholarly
19. fanciful- using the imagination
20. forthright- directly frank without hesitation
21. gloomy- darkness, sadness, rejection
22. haughty- proud and vain to the point of arrogance
23. indignant- marked by anger aroused by injustice
24. intimate- very familiar
25. judgmental- authoritative and often having critical opinions
26. jovial- happy
27. lyrical- expressing a poet's inner feelings; emotional; full of images; song-like
28. matter-of-fact—accepting of conditions; not fanciful or emotional
29. mocking- treating with contempt or ridicule
30. morose- gloomy, sullen, surly, despondent
31. malicious- purposely hurtful
32. objective- an unbiased view-able to leave personal judgments aside
33. optimistic- hopeful, cheerful
34. obsequious- polite and obedient in order to gain something
35. patronizing- air of condescension
36. pessimistic- seeing the worst side of things; no hope
37. quizzical- odd, eccentric, amusing
38. ribald- offensive in speech or gesture
39. reverent- treating a subject with honor and respect
40. ridiculing- slightly contemptuous banter; making fun of
41. reflective- illustrating innermost thoughts and emotions
42. sarcastic- sneering, caustic
43. sardonic- scornfully and bitterly sarcastic
44. satiric- ridiculing to show weakness in order to make a point, teach
45. sincere- without deceit or pretense; genuine
46. solemn- deeply earnest, tending toward sad reflection
47. sanguineous- optimistic, cheerful
48. whimsical- odd, strange, fantastic; fun
49. lugubrious- mournful, gloomy
50. irreverent- disrespectful; critical of what is generally accepted; satiric

Tone and Attitude Glossary (by no means complete!)

1. affectionate- showing, indicating, or characterized by love; fondly tender
2. aggravated- to make worse or more severe; intensify, disorderly, or troublesome
3. agitated- excited; disturbed
4. aloof- indifferent; disinterested
5. apathetic- indifferent due to lack of energy or concern
6. appreciative- feeling or showing appreciation
7. arrogant- making claims or pretensions to superior importance; insolently proud
8. clandestine- characterized by, done in, or executed with secrecy or concealment
9. condescending- a feeling of superiority
10. contradictory- asserting the opposite; inconsistent
11. cynical- questions the basic sincerity and goodness of people
12. dejected- depressed in spirits; disheartened; low-spirited
13. depressed- sad and gloomy; dejected; downcast
14. desperate- having no hope; giving in to despair
15. despondent- feeling or showing profound hopelessness, dejection, discouragement, or gloom
16. didactic- author attempts to educate or instruct the reader
17. disappointed- depressed or discouraged by the failure of one's hopes or expectations
18. disinterested- unbiased by personal interest or advantage; not influenced by selfish motives
19. disgusted- a strong distaste; loathing
20. earnest- intense, a sincere state of mind
21. ecstatic- being in the state of joy
22. elegiac- expressing sorrow or lamentation
23. encouraging- to inspire with courage, spirit, or confidence
24. enthusiastic- full of or characterized by enthusiasm; ardent
25. excited- stirred emotionally; agitated
26. facetious- not meant to be taken seriously or literally; amusing, humorous
27. happy or joyful- delighted, pleased, or glad
28. haughty- proud and vain to the point of arrogance
29. inspiring- To fill with enlivening or exalting emotion
30. ironic- coincidental; unexpected
31. languid- lacking in spirit or interest; indifferent
32. light-hearted-- Free from grief or anxiety
33. manipulative- to manage or influence skillfully
34. melancholy- a gloomy state of mind,; depression or wistful- characterized by melancholy; longing; yearning
35. mournful -affected by unhappiness or grief; sorrowful
36. nervous- highly excitable; unnaturally or acutely uneasy or apprehensive
37. nonchalant- coolly unconcerned, indifferent, or unexcited; casual
38. paranoid- Exhibiting or characterized by extreme and irrational fear or distrust of others
39. passive or calm- not participating readily or actively; inactive
40. patronizing- air of condescension
41. plaintive- expressing sorrow or melancholy; mournful
42. pleading- to appeal or entreat earnestly
43. proud- feeling pleasure or satisfaction over something regarded as highly honorable or creditable to oneself
44. romantic- fanciful; impractical; unrealistic
45. sardonic- scornfully and bitterly sarcastic
46. scornful- derisive; contemptuous
47. sincere- without deceit or pretense; genuine
48. soothing- to tranquilize or calm; relieve, comfort, or refresh
49. superficial- of or pertaining to the surface
50. sympathetic- Agreeably suited to one's disposition or mood; congenial
51. whimsical- odd, strange, fantastic; fun
52. vibrant- vigorous; energetic; vital

Student Name: _____

Period: _____

AP Lang and Comp Vocabulary Study

Vocab word: _____

Definition: _____

Text example: Title of text by Author

1. _____

WHY the writer used this rhetorical device:

My own example – my own writing

Topic = _____ **Audience =** _____

1. _____

WHY I used this rhetorical device: (“Because I was forced to” is not an acceptable answer 😊)

Vocab word: _____

Definition: _____

Text example: Title of text by Author

1. _____

WHY the writer used this rhetorical device:

My own example – my own writing

Topic = _____ **Audience =** _____

1. _____

WHY I used this rhetorical device: (“Because I was forced to” is not an acceptable answer 😊)

