

English I: Roots/Affixes

- **ante-**: before
- **im-/in-**: into
- **post-**: after
- **dyn-**: power
- **sur-**: over
- **aggg**: leader
- **duct**: lead
- **alter**: change
- **chron**: time
- **emercy**: rule
- **hyper**: more
- **morph**: shape
- **polis**: city
- **theo**: god
- **cede**: go
- **clud**: close
- **duct**: lead
- **greg**: flock;
- **group**
- **nomen/ymn**: name
- **nov**: new
- **prim / prime**:
- **sent / sense**: feel
- **soliv / solute**:
- **freq**: loosen
- **trac / tract**:
- **pull**: drag
- **voll**: will
- **volu / volute / volu**: roll
- **hab**: customary
- **jur**: swear
- **sh**: of, relating to, or being
- **less**: not having or unable
- **ment**: state or result of an action

Literary Terminology:

- **Writing:**
 - **genre**: the category or type of literature. *Example:* Poetry; prose (fiction and nonfiction); drama; horror; mystery/suspense; romance; science fiction.
 - **fiction**: writing that tells about imaginary characters and events. *Example:* Novels; short stories; drama; narrative poetry
 - **essay**: a short, nonfiction work broken into paragraphs about a particular subject. *Example:* descriptive; narrative; expository; persuasive
 - **memoir**: an account of the personal experiences of an author.
 - **myth**: a traditional tale about gods, goddesses, heroes, and other characters.
 - **audience**: whoever will be reading or listening to a piece of work/speech. *Example:* Your classmates, if you give the valedictory address or the paying subscribers to *Time* magazine.
 - **text elements**: Parts of a text that provide information, in addition to words, to guide a reader in understanding a text (for example, headings, captions, print styles).
 - **bias**: A personal and largely unreasoned judgment either for or against a particular person, position, or thing; a prejudice.
 - **Thesis/theses**: The central thought or meaning.
 - **Author's Craft Terminology:**
 - **characterization**: the combination of ways that an author shows readers what a person in a literary selection is like. *Example:* revealing the person's own words; revealing what others say or think about the person; revealing the person's actions; revealing through direct description
 - **mood**: the feeling that an author wants readers to have while reading.
 - **flashback**: The technique of disrupting the chronological flow of a narrative by interjecting events that have occurred at an earlier time.
 - **foreshadowing**: The technique of giving clues to coming events in a narrative or a drama.
- **irony**: the contrast between appearance and reality or what is expected and what actually happens.
- **allusion**: the reference to a person, place, or event from history, literature, or religion with which a reader is likely to be familiar. *Example:* My classmate was called "Romeo" because of his great love for his girlfriend.
- **imagery**: The use of language that creates a sensory impression within the reader's mind, an "image" of something that can be perceived by one of the five senses—a smell (olfactory imagery), a sound (auditory imagery), an object (visual imagery), and so on. *Example:* The ooze of the sand between my toes, the smell of the salt air, and the cool breeze from the ocean made my walk on the beach a great escape from the chaos at home.
- **aside**: a short speech delivered by an actor in a play which expresses the actor's thoughts. It is usually directed to the audience and not heard by other actors.
- **soliloquy**: a long speech expressing the thoughts of a character who is alone on the stage. *Example:* In William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo makes a speech after the servant has gone and Paris has died.
- **dialect**: a form of language that is characteristic of a particular place or by a particular group of people. *Example:* You could tell that he was from the South because of his particular way of speaking and the expressions that he used.
- **tone**: the attitude that an author takes toward the audience, the subject, or a character.
- **satire**: writing that uses humor to ridicule or criticize individuals, ideas, or institutions in hopes of improving them.
- **Characteristics of Fiction**
 - **character**: A personage in a literary work that is either a human being or a figure who possesses human qualities and is portrayed in human terms.
 - **protagonist**: the main character in a literary work. This may or may not be a hero or heroine.

- **antagonist**: the person or force that creates conflict for the main character in a literary work. This could come from outside and/or inside the protagonist.
- **static character**: a person in a fictional work that does not change during the course of the action. *Example:* Madame Loisel in "The Necklace" (opposite of dynamic)
- **dynamic character**: a person in a fictional work that changes during the course of the action. *Example:* Rainsford in "The Most Dangerous Game" (opposite of static)
- **round character**: a person in a fictional work that is well-developed by the author. *Example:* Juliet in *Romeo and Juliet* (opposite of flat)
- **conflict**: the main problem in a literary work; opposing forces of protagonist and antagonist that create plot in literary works that tell a story. *Example:* Character vs. Character, Character vs. Society, Character vs. Nature, Character vs. Fate, Character vs. Self
- **external conflict**: when a character has a problem with another character, nature, society, or fate. *Example:* an argument with a friend; being chased by a dog
- **internal conflict**: when a character has a problem within him or herself. *Example:* deciding what to do or think
- **plot**: The sequence of events that comprise the internal structure of a literary work that tells a story
- **exposition**: the part of the plot that introduces the characters, the setting, and the basic situation.
- **rising action**: the part of the plot where the conflict and suspense build through a series of events and actions leading to a climax.
- **climax**: the part of the plot where the conflict and tension reach a peak. It is the turning point of the plot and the moment of highest emotional intensity.
- **resolution**: the part of the plot where the conflict is ended, also called "The Denouement," which in French means "untying of the knots."
- **setting**: The time and place in which the action in a literary work occurs.
- **point of view**: In fiction, the single vantage point from which the reader is told the story; the eyes through which the entire narrative is filtered.
- **theme**: the message, usually about life or society that an author wishes to convey through a literary work; It is the main point, the universal truth, and the life lesson of a story.
- **Figurative Language**
 - **simile**: The device of figurative language that is a stated comparison—usually using the words "like" or "as"—between two wholly dissimilar things *Example:* His angry words were like daggers stabbing my soul.
 - **metaphor**: a direct comparison of two unlike things without using the words "like" or "as." *Example:* His words were a warm blanket covering my cold heart.
 - **extended metaphor**: A metaphor may be a single, isolated figure in a work, or it may be an extended metaphor—one that may be sustained throughout the entire work and thus function as the controlling image.
 - **personification**: a type of figurative language in which human qualities are given to nonhuman things. *Example:* The stars in the sky winked and blinked at the late-night beach walkers.
 - **oxymoron**: something which seemingly cannot be, yet it is; a contradiction. *Example:* "a bitter smile," "She was so tired she couldn't sleep," "I loved her too much to keep her."
 - **paradox**: a statement that seems absurd or contradictory but expresses a truth.
 - **symbolism**: the use of objects or ideas that represent something other than themselves. *Example:* A flashy, expensive car can represent wealth; The American flag represents the United States
 - **euphemism**: the substitution of an agreeable or non-offensive phrase for one that might be unpleasant or offensive. *Example:* saying to pass away for to die.
 - **hyperbole**: extreme exaggeration used in a literary work. *Example:* The backpack weighs a ton.
 - **idiom**: a phrase in common use that can not be understood by literal or ordinary meanings *Example:* It's raining cats and dogs does not mean that cats and dogs are falling from the sky, but that it is raining heavily.
 - **Sound Devices**
 - **rhyme**: Words that have identical or very similar final sounds.
 - **rhyme scheme**: The sequence, or pattern, of rhyming words at the end of the lines in poetry, which we make visible by using the sequential letters of the alphabet to indicate each change and recurrence in rhyme. *Example:* ababbcdccdeffg.
 - **alliteration**: the repetition of initial consonant sounds at the beginnings of words. *Example:* The soft sound of the rain soothed my soul.
 - **onomatopoeia**: The use of words whose sounds suggest their meanings