

Eng107



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Accentual Verse Poetry in which only the accented syllables in each line are counted; there may be any number of unaccented syllables
 Alliteration Repeated consonants, particularly at the beginning of words or stressed syllables, as in “ with a sound like seed spilled...”
 Anapest (n.)/Anapestic (adj.) A poetic foot consisting of two unaccented (unstressed) and one accented (stressed) syllables, as in: In the SKY
 Anaphora The purposeful repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of a series of clauses, sentences, paragraphs, or verses
 Antagonist In narrative, the character who provides the major impediment or obstacle to the main character’s desire
 Aside A theatrical convention whereby a character says something that the audience hears but the other characters do not
 Assonance Repeated vowel sounds, as in “ The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain
 Atmosphere The tone and attitude, as well as the setting, period, seater, and time of day, of a story. The background to the characters’ foreground
 Authorial Interpretation The author speaks directly to the reader, rather than through the point of view of the character. Author tells us what to think/feel
 Backstory Past events that are necessary to understand a narrative or its significance
 Ballad Meter A stanza of four lines, usually of iambic tetrameter, usually rhymed ABCD
 Beat In drama, the smallest unit of dramatic action usually signaled by a discovery, a decision, or a change of strategy. Also used in play script to indicate a brief pause
 Blank Verse Unrhymed iambic pentameter. The most common line in English poetry
 Brainstorm A problem-solving technique that can also generate ideas for an imagined situation
 Cacophony Jarring, discordant sound
 Caesura A pause within a line of poetry, often indicated by a comma or period
 Central Narrator “ The ‘ I’ writing ‘ my’ story as if it were a memoir”
 Character A

fictional person. Basis of literary writing

Characterization May be direct, through describing how the character looks, acts, etc, or indirect through summary or interpretation

Cliché A word, phrase, or metaphor that represents the predictable or overly familiar, and usually indicates lazy writing

Climax/ Crisis The point of highest tension in a story, at which a discovery or a decision is made that decides the outcome of the conflict

Complications Aspects of the conflict that build the plot towards its climax

Conceit A metaphor in which the connection between the two things compared is not immediately clear

Concrete, Significant Details Specifics that address the senses in meaningful ways. The building blocks of imaginative writing, “ Show, don’t tell”

Concrete: There is an image, something that can be seen, heard, smelled, tasted, or touched

Detail: A degree of focus and specificity

Significant: Specific image also suggests an abstraction, generalization, or judgement

Connotation The complex of meanings and ideas that come to be associated with a word, as “ rose” suggests not only the flower but beauty, fragrance, etc

Conflict The struggle between protagonist and antagonist, or between two opposing forces. Considered necessary to narrative because it generates a desire in the reader to find out what is going to happen

Consonant Cluster A poetic effect created by “ back to back” consonants so that the speaker has to stop between words in order to pronounce them

Couplet Two lines of a verse, usually rhymed which can constitute an entire poem or stand as part of a longer stanzaic form

Creative Nonfiction/ Literary Nonfiction The essay enlivened through attention to stylistic and dramatic devices, personal voice, and a search for range and resonance.

Dactyl (n.)/ Dactylic (adj.) A poetic foot consisting of one accented (stressed) and two unaccented (unstressed) syllables. i. e. FOR-ti-fy

Dead

MetaphorA metaphor so common that it has lost the original sense of comparison and acquired a further definition. i. e. “ Sifting the evidence” no longer calls a sieve to mind
DenotationThe most direct or specific meaning of a word; how it is defined
DenouementThe resolution at the end of a story. The return to order after the conflict, complications, and climax have passed
DensityIn literature, the arrangement of words and images to pack maximum meaning into minimum space
DialogueCharacters’ talk
Direct DialogueThe spoken words quoted i. e., “ No, I can’t stand the little monsters and I won’t herd a bunch of them to the park unless I’m paid”
Indirect DialogueThe words related in third person i. e., “ She said she couldn’t stand kids and wouldn’t take them to the park unless she got paid”
Summarized DialogueReported at a distance i. e., “ She claimed to hate children and irritatedly demanded payment for taking them to the park”
DictionA combination of vocabulary, the words chosen, and syntax, the order in which they are used. Conveys not only the facts but also the tone and attitude
DiegeticMusical or other effects that occur naturally as part of the dramatic narrative
DimeterA line consisting of two poetic feet
DistanceThe position, close or far, of the author in relation to the characters or narrator, often implying the degree to which we are intended to identify with or trust them
Dramatic IronyThe audience (or reader) knows something that the character doesn’t know
End RhymeThe rhyming words or syllables occur at the end of the poetic line
End-stoppedThe phrase, clause, or sentence punctuation occurs at the end of poetic line
EnjambmentThe opposite of end-stopped
 the sentence and its meaning carry on from one line to the next
EpistolaryMay describe an essay, poem, novel, or story consisting entirely or mainly of letters written to another character, a person or an

institution Epithalamium A lyric ode to celebrate a bride and groom Essay Piece with a basis in fact, on a single subject, presenting the view of the author Euphony Pleasant and smooth-flowing sound, the opposite of cacophony Exposition In narrative and especially theater, the laying out of the situation at the opening of the action Falling Action/ Denouement The portion of a plot that follows the climax and leads to the resolution Figure of Speech/ Trope A nonliteral use of language, such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, personification, etc, to enhance meaning First Person “ I ” Second Person “ You ” Third Person “ He/She ” Flashback In narrative, film, or drama, a leap into the past Formal Verse Verse written in a predetermined pattern of rhythm and rhyme Free Verse/ Informal Verse Verse that lacks a regular meter or rhyme scheme and uses irregular line lengths according to the demands of the particular poem Freewrite Writing without any plan or forethought whatsoever Focused Freewrite Same unplanned freedom as freewrite, but on a chosen topic Genre A form of writing such as poetry, drama, or fiction Haiku A form of poetry taken from the Japanese. In three lines with a pattern of five, seven and five syllables, for a total of seventeen syllables Heroic Couplet Two lines of poetry consecutively rhymed Hyperbole Extreme exaggeration Iamb A poetic foot consisting of one unaccented and one accented syllable i. e. hoo-RAY Idiom An expression that is grammatically peculiar to itself and can't be understood by understanding its separate elements i. e. ' erl Inciting Incident Event that has created the situation in which the protagonist finds himself at the beginning of a drama Intensity Raising of tension or emotion through character conflict, language, etc Internal Rhyme At least one of the rhyming words occurs within, tauter than at the end of a line Irony Involves a contradiction or a denial of expectation in some area Verbal Irony When one

<https://assignbuster.com/eng107/>

thing is said and another/it's opposite is meant
Cosmic Irony
Contradiction inherent in human action or the human condition
Lyric
Type of poem expressing subjective thoughts or feelings, often used in the form of a song
Memoir
Story retrieved from the writer's memory, with the writer as protagonist
Metaphor
The comparison of one term with another such that a tension is created between what is alike and what is unlike between the two terms
Simile
Comparison by using the words " like" or " as"
Meter
Way of measuring time in poetry, according to the number of feet and syllables in the line
Metonymy
Figure of speech in which one word or phrase is used as substitute for another with which it is associated
Mnemonic
Helpful to or intended to help memory
Monologue
Speech of some length by a single character
Monometer
Line consisting of a single poetic foot
Narrative
The telling of a story
Narrator
The person who tells the story
Peripheral Narrator
Someone on the edge of the action who is nevertheless our eyes and ears in the story
Objective
In drama, the specific goal that a character has in any given beat of dialogue
Ode
A lyric poem of some length, usually meditative or serious with a formal structure and elevated diction
Off Rhyme/ Slant Rhyme
Imperfect rhyme
Omniscience
Narrative convention by which the author knows everything – past, future, any character's thoughts.
Godlike authorial stance
Onomatopoeia
The use of words that make sounds
Oxymoron
Combines two contradictory words i. e. burning ice, shouting whisper
Paradox
A seemingly contradictory statement of which both parts may nevertheless be true
Persona
A mask adopted by the author that may be a public manifestation of the author's self
Personal Essay
An essay in which the author is overtly present
Personification
Technique of giving human attributes or emotions to nonhuman things
Phoneme
The smallest sound that

may convey a distinction of meaning
Plot Series of events arranged so as to reveal their significance
Poetic Foot unit of measurement with one accented or stressed syllable and one or two unstressed syllables
Point of Attack In drama, the first even that sets the plot in motion
Prose Poem A poem that is not written in lines but continues to the margins of the page
Prosody The study of ether and sound in poetry
Protagonist The main character of a narrative usually one with whom we identify
Pun A figure of speech that plays on different meanings of the same word
Pyrrhic A substitute poetic foot with two unaccented syllables
Quatrain A verse of four lines
Quilting A method of drafting, especially a prose piece, by gathering paragraphs and physically moving them around to produce a rough structure
Realism A narrative or dramatic convention that aims at accuracy and verisimilitude in the presentation of period, place, speech and behavior
Resolution End of conflict
Rhyme A similarity or correspondence of sounds
Rhythm A pattern or flow of sounds created by stressed and unstressed syllables
Scansion Measuring of verse into poetic feet or a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables
Scene/summary Methods of treating time in fiction. Summary covers a relatively long period of time in relatively short compass; scene deals at length with a relatively short period of time
Self-reflexivity Referring back to the self
Setting Place and period in which a story or drama takes place
Short-short story Plotted fiction of no more than 500 words
Soliloquy Theatrical convention in which a character alone onstage makes a speech that we understand to represent his or her thoughts
Sonnet A poem of fourteen lines
Stanza A group of lines within a poem
Syntax Arrangement of words within a sentence
Villanelle Intricate poem in which the first and third lines are repeated at the end of alternating

successive verses and as a couplet at the end
 George Orwell – 2 Great Problems in English Prose
 I. Vagueness or abstract language (collateral damage – civilians were killed, not calling things what they really were)

II. Dead Metaphors or Cliches – finding the easy way out, it's ready made language, unoriginal, less meaning and sometimes it's nothing more than a saying, Orwell feels that it isn't more powerful

George Orwell – How to FIX the 2 Problems
 1. Write as concretely and specifically as possible

2. Avoid over-used or cliched language, by using imagery that is as FRESH and UNIQUE as possible

Burroway “The overriding idea of this book is play, serious, strenuous, dedicated, demanding, enthusiastic, repeated, perfected play.” Burroway’s “purpose” of writing
 To give readers something to “take away”
 In Creative Nonfiction writing, the trick is to make the move from...OBSERVATION to INSIGHT (begin in the descriptive and concrete NOT into the abstract)

Standing By” David Sedaris
 Chapter 2: Image “Show, Don't Tell” Start in the concrete first and foremost b/c the reader will then connect to it, and the reader will do the rest of the work subconsciously. Limbic System in the BRAIN
 When sensuous responses develop, followed by emotional, are generated
 > Writer needs to use ALL 5 SENSES and imagery that is concrete, to trigger strong responses* MLK's “I have a dream” speech – when he says there is a bank of justice, and black people have been given a bad check.

The imagery is then followed by concrete details.” Facing It” Yusef

Komunyaka “Snow Day” Billy Collins
 Chapter 3: Voice– Your voice– Persona–

Irony- Character View- Point of View“ Beauty: When The Other Dancer Is The Self” Alice Walker“ Victory Lap” George Saunders5 Methods To Present Character1. Image (appearance)2. Voice (speech)3. Action4. Thought5. Background (flashback)“ The Book Of My Life” Aleksander Hemon“ Me vs. Animals” Benjamin Perry“ Tandolfo The Great” Richard Baush“ God Says Yes To Me” Kaylin Haught“ Stonecarver” Carole Simmons Oles“ Telephone Bob” Molly Campbell“ What My Heart Wants To Tell” Verna Mae Slone“ Captain Kentucky” Ed McClanahan“ Harlan Hubbard’s Printing” Wendell BerryStory can be used as:- As a journey- As a power struggle- As a connection or disconnectionJohn Gardner 2 stories: 1. Someone went on a journeyOR2. A stranger came to town“ The Hero with a Thousand Faces” Joseph CampbellBurroway’s Questions about the Journey- Where does main character want to go?- What are the obstacles?- What is/ is not overcome?- What does character learn/ change?“ The Female Body” Margaret Atwood“ Margot’s Diary” S. L. WisenbergIn Media ResIn the middle of things“ Night Ride” Kinfolks“ Fat Monroe” Kinfolks“ Gift” Czeslaw Milosz“ Democracy” Leonard Cohen“ Try To Praise The Mutilated World” Adam Zagajewski