

Chapter 9 Homework
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Abstract Language: Language that refers to ideas or concepts but not to specific objects.

Alliteration: Repetition of initial sounds of two or more words in a sentence or phrase.

Antithesis: Placement of words and phrases in contrast or opposition to one another.

Concrete Language: Language refers to a tangible object a person, place, or thing.

Idiom: Fixed, a distinctive expression whose meaning is not indicated by its own individual words.

Language: System of verbal or gestural symbols a community uses to communicate.

Metaphor: Figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things by describing one thing as being something else.

Mixed Metaphor: Metaphor that makes illogical comparisons between two or more things.

Mnemonic device: Verbal device that makes information easier to remember.

Oral Style: Speaking style that reflects the spoken rather than the written word.

Parallelism: Arrangement of related words so they are balanced or of related sentences so they have identical structures.

Personification: Figure of speech that attributes human characteristics to animals, objects, or concepts.

Referent: Object, concept, or event a symbol represents.

Repetition: Repeating keywords or phrases at the beginning or end of sentences or clauses to create rhythm.

Rhythm: Arrangement of words into patterns so the sounds of the words together enhance the meaning of a phrase.

Simile: Figure of speech that makes an explicit comparison of two things using the word like or as.

Symbol: Point in a speech that develops an aspect of the main point.

Thought of Reference: Memory and past experiences that audience members have with an object, concept, or event.