

Chapter 9

1. **Abstract Language:** Language that refers to ideas or concepts but not to specific objects.
2. **Alliteration:** Repetition of initial sounds of two or more words in a sentence or phrase.
3. **Antithesis:** Placement of words and phrases in contrast or opposition to one another.
4. **Concrete Language:** Language that refers to a tangible object- a person, place, or thing.
5. **Idiom:** Fixed, distinctive expression whose meaning is not indicated by its individual words.
6. **Language:** System of verbal or gestural symbols a community uses to communicate.
7. **Metaphor:** Figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things by describing one thing as being something else.
8. **Mixed Metaphor:** Metaphor that makes illogical comparisons between two or more things.
9. **Mnemonic Device:** Verbal device that makes information easier to remember.
10. **Oral Style:** Speaking style that reflects that spoken rather than the written word.
11. **Parallelism:** Arrangement of related words so they are balanced or of related sentences so they have identical structures.
12. **Personification:** Figure of speech that attributes human characteristics to animals, objects, or concepts.
13. **Referent:** Object, Concept, or event a symbol represents
14. **Repetition:** Repeating keywords or phrases at the beginnings or endings of sentences or clauses to create rhythm.
15. **Simile:** Figure of speech that makes an explicit comparison of two things using the word like or as.
16. **Symbol:** Word or phrase spoken by a speaker
17. **Thought or Reference:** Memory and past experiences that audience members have with an object, concept, or event.
18. **Rhythm:** Arrangement of words into patterns so the sounds of the words together enhance the meaning of a phrase.