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Warning: This post was written a few years ago and may not reflect the latest changes in the ap®. We are gradually updating these posts and will remove this disclaimer when this post is updated. Thank you for your patience! Winning the multiple-choice section of the AP® exam of English literature depends in part on the ability to identify and understand some essential literary concepts, known in this article as rhetorical terms. The terms ® english literature ap defined and described below are just a sampling of the many concepts that might appear on the test. However, these 15 terms are some of the concepts not to be known necessary for success in the English literature exam. Studying these terms I personally found writing words and their definitions over and over again, an approach known as inculcation, to be the best way to master this vocabulary before taking the AP® English Literature exam. When dealing with an extensive list of vocabularies like this, it is easy to look at it and consider it as a whole, a practice that creates a lot of unnecessary stress. Compartmentalization is a very useful study ability that we can employ in the exploration of rhetorical terms ap® English literature. Try not to consider the list as a whole. Try to think of these terms as independent parts that need to be placed in different compartments so that they can be easily recalled when needed. You'll know exactly where to find them when you need them if you study them in some parts. Consider the 15 rhetorical terms below the first set of words to study. AP® rhetorical terms of English literature1. AlliterationThe repetition of the same initial consonants of words or accented syllables in any sequence of neighboring wordsPurpose: Alliteration highlights a particular part of a piece through the repetition of initial consonants. The repetition of certain sounds creates emphasizes not only the words in the passage itself but on the scheme, creating a musical effect. Example: American Airlines, Best Buy, Coca-Cola2. AllusionAn indirect or passenger reference to an event, person, place or artworkPurpose: Allusion allows the audience to connect the characteristics of one object/concept to another. Most of the time, an allusion in a literary work refers to some features of another earlier literary work. Example: A daily example of an allusion is This place is a Garden of Eden. Literally, the place is probably not evocative of the Biblical garden of Eden in the Book of Genesis, but the intended meaning is that the setting is a paradise.3. AnalogyCompare two things or instances over time often based on their and used to explain a complex idea in simpler termsPurpose: analogies are typically used to clarify or explain an author's idea to the reader, auting a new idea to an older, better-known one. They typically appear similarities that allow the reader to understand more easily the meaning of the author. It is important that the reader is able to understand or be able to deduce the meaning of the comparison using context clues. Example: A daily example of an analogy that appears as a similarity is nails on a whiteboard. Readers understand the assault sound of nails on a whiteboard and are encouraged to like it at some new event that is attacking or annoying.4. AntithesisA device used to create contrast by putting two parallel but opposite ideas in a sentencePurpose: Antithesis literally means opposite, but the rhetorical definition requires parallel structures of words or conflicting clauses. These opposing words or clauses are placed near a sentence in order to create a focal point for the reader. Example: A well-known example of antithesis is Discourse is silver, but silence is gold. The two opposites, discourse and silence, are compared to each other using the layered value of silver and gold.5. ConsonanceRepetition of consonant sounds two or more in short succession within a sentence or phrasePurpose: Consonance is, once again, a device used by writers to create attention to a particular part of a piece. In many cases, consonance appears in poetry as a device used to create inclined rhymes. Example: An easy way to think about consonance is to remember tongue-twisters like It sells sea shells along the seashore. 6. DictionRefers to the author's word choicePurpose: Diction is the umbrella term used to identify an author's choice of words. This is important to define because understanding the diction allows the reader to identify other concepts such as the tone of a piece, the intended audience, or even the era in which the piece was written. Example: Examples of diction are present in whatever piece you're reading. Note repetitive words, phrases, and thoughts. Consider the high or low choice of words as the formal you versus the informal you. 7. Sleep dotsWhen one or more words are omitted from a sentencePurpose: Often, the sleep dots are used to omit some parts of a sentence or even an entire story, forcing the reader to figuratively fill in the gaps. This strongly depends on whether the reader is not only invested, but also immersed in history enough to worry about what happens during those gaps. Example: A good example of suspension dots went to the park, and she went too. The reader can infer that she also went to the park, even if the park is omitted from the second clause.8. Ethos A characteristic spirit of a given culture, age or community or its beliefs; Ethos, in purely rhetorical terms, is a label to identify an appeal to the ethics of a culture or individualPurpose: The purpose of an appeal to ethics, an ethical appeal, is to establish the credibility of the rapporteur through the exposition of the character of the speaker. The identification of an ethical appeal will be of particular use to readers when analyzing the work of the ancients. Example: Consider the overlap between diction and appeal. Choosing the author's word can make the reader understand that an ethical appeal is being made.9. HyperboleAn intentionally exaggerated statement or statement not meant to be taken literally but creating a desired humorous effectPurpose: A hyperbola involves exaggeration in order to create emphasis. Unlike other figurative language devices, hyperbola creates emphasis through the humorous effect created by the author's exaggeration. Example: One of the best examples is the phrase Die from the desire to... You are literally not dying to see someone or do something, but exaggeration intends to show affection or intense desire while maintaining a humorous tone.10. Images Visually descriptive or figurative languagePurpose: Images are used to characterize objects, actions and ideas in order to appeal to our physical senses. The real purpose of the images is to create a visual imagination of the scenarios or things described. Example: Again, consider the diction of the piece. The images are created by the choice of the writer's words. Evocative words that arouse the senses — touch, sight, smell, etc.— are indicators of images at work.11. IronyThe expression of one's meaning using language that normally means the opposite of what the writer intends to achieve a humorous effect or add emphasis. Purpose: A writer uses irony to prove that the words they use do not necessarily represent their intended meaning. In addition, irony can manifest itself as a situation that does not unfold in the way that the audience, speaker or characters believe it will. Example: A common example of irony is the nickname Tiny for a great man. We know and see that a great man is not, in fact, tiny, yet we use the nickname ironically.12. OxymoronA figure of speech in which seemingly contradictory terms appear in combinationPurpose: An oxymoron is a juxtaposition of two opposing words with the intended effect of creating emphasis through the absurd nature of this device. The omoron is used to characterize emotions, thoughts or contrasting events. Example: An easy example of an osmoron is a construction of two words, adjectives, and nouns such as the original copy.13. PathosA quality that evokes pity or sadnessPurpose: Pathos is a term used to identify an appeal to the pathetic. A writer might want a reader to sympathize with a character and use a pathetic appeal to inspire feelings of pity, sympathy, or sadness. Example: examples pathetic appeals are, once again, linked to diction. Look for clues in choosing words that indicate an appeal to an individual's emotions. A good, if sometimes sad, example of pathos is an invitation to donations to cancer research that presents the stories or or survivors and the sick.14. PersonificationThe attribution of a personal or human nature to a non-human or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. Purpose: A writer could employ personification to apply human characteristics to something non-human, thus promoting the use of the writer's figurative image and languageExamly: The Whisper wind is an appropriate example of personification. The wind doesn't actually whisper, but the human action of whispering characterizes well the sounds that the wind can make.15. Symbol/SymbolismA thing that represents or stands for another thing as an object that represents an abstract ideaPurpose: the use of symbolism is a way for a writer to attach meaning to an object or action, some symbol within the piece, which goes beyond the nominal value of the symbol itself. Symbols represent more than their literal meanings. Example: Consider the phrase a new dawn. It literally refers to the beginning of a new day. However, figuratively speaking, the beginning of a new day means a new beginning. ConclusionO now that you've explored some of the rhetorical terms you need and acquired a possible strategy to study the rest of the terms, you're on your way to winning the multiple-choice section of the AP® English Literature exam. Keep studying using repetition and compartmentalization, and you'll be able to easily recall these definitions and examples when you take the test. Looking for AP® of English literature? Start your ap® English literature with Albert. The AP exam ® start right away. Today.

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