

## GLOSSARY

**ANALYSIS** – 1. Level four of Bloom's *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives*.  
2. Separating into basic parts for detailed study. 3. The detailed examination of anything complex. 4. In literature, the study of a work through an examination of its component parts and their interrelationships.

**APA** – The style manual for documenting the use of sources in researched writing that is prescribed by the American Psychological Association.

**ASSONANCE** – The resemblance of sounds in words or syllables, particularly the closely recurring vowel sounds in stressed syllables of poetry (e.g., fleet feet sweep by sleeping geese).

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** - An alphabetical listing of ALL works consulted.

**BRAINSTORM** – An unstructured group invention technique to discover known information about a subject. Members of the group contribute information as they recall it with no attempt to organize the material.

**CITATION FORMAT** – A formal method for recognizing the borrowing of written or spoken words from an authority, either paraphrased or directly quoted. Common formats include, but are not limited to, APA and MLA styles.

**COHERENCE** – 1. The clear and orderly progression of ideas from beginning to end of a written piece. 2. The quality of writing which results in ideas/sentences blending together smoothly. 3. The top to bottom logic found in a well structured written piece.

**COMPARISON - CONTRAST** – The analysis of similarities between two apparently dissimilar items or the differences between two apparently similar items.

**COMPLEMENT** – The third component of some kinds of sentences (subject/verb/complement structure). Complements include direct object, predicate adjective, predicate noun, indirect and direct object pair, direct object and objective complement pair.

**CONNOTATION** – Suggested and associated meanings added to the literal meaning of a word or phrase. Connotations have context- and usage-derived meanings.

**CONSONANCE** - The resemblance of sounds in words or syllables, particularly the closely recurring consonant sounds in stressed syllables of poetry (e.g., the lady lounges lazily; dark, deep dread crept in).

**CONTEXT (UAL) CLUES** – Cues to the meaning of an unfamiliar word that occur in the sentence(s) or paragraph(s) in which the word appears.

**DECODING** –The process that a reader uses to recognize new words and meanings (e.g., phonics, word patterns, structural analysis, context clues).

DEDUCTIVE REASONING – Reasoning from the general to the specific. A conclusion is shown to proceed logically from a general truth.

DENOTATION – The literal (dictionary) definition of a word.

DR-TA (Directed Reading-Thinking Activity) –An activity in which readers are encouraged to read, think and predict about the reading selection.

EDITED TEXT - Text that has been evaluated for content and organization as opposed to an evaluation of the mechanics of writing.

e.g. – *exempli gratia* - for example (not intended to be a complete list).

ETYMOLOGY – The study of word origins.

EXPLICIT – Clearly stated, distinct, fully and clearly expressed. A literary work leaves nothing implied; everything is clearly and directly stated.

FIRST LEVEL SUPPORT – In writing, the sentences that expand and/or clarify the meaning of the topic sentence in a paragraph.

FORMAT -- Specifications that determine the physical appearance of a written piece (e.g., margins, typeface and size, title, subheadings).

GENRE – 1. A category or class of artistic endeavor having a common artistic form or content. 2. In literature, genres include the following: short story, drama, novel, fable, biography, poetry, epic.

GRAPHEME – The smallest part of written language that represents a phoneme in the spelling of a word.

GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS – Visual aids (e.g., Venn diagrams, webs, K-W-L) used to arrange generated information in an orderly manner.

HYPERBOLE – 1. Obvious and deliberate exaggeration. 2. A figure of speech not intended to be taken literally (She has taught English for a hundred years!).

HYPOTHESIS/HYPOTHESES – An assumption, guess, or conjuncture that can be proved or disproved by comparison with observed facts.

IDIOMS – 1. Language, dialect, jargon or style of speaking representative of a group of people. 2. Phrases or constructions with meaning different from the usual meaning of the words.

i.e.– *id est* - that is. All examples are included in the listing.

IMPLICIT – Not specifically stated; not expressed in direct terms; implied or inferred.

INDUCTIVE REASONING – Reasoning from the specific to the general. A general truth is inferred from the observation of specific facts.

INFERENCE – a judgment or conclusion based on evidence presented.

JURIED TEXT – A source of information that has undergone a review process by authorities in a field of study.

KEY WORD – A kind of context clue used to identify information or clarify meaning.

K-W-L (what you Know; what you Want to learn; what you Learn) – An investigative technique.

LITERARY ELEMENTS – See story elements

METAPHOR – 1. An implied comparison between two things that are only alike in the way they are being compared. (e.g., ...and the fog crept in on little cat feet.)

METER – Pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of a poem.

MISCUE ANALYSIS – 1. A technique for determining and analyzing mistakes in oral reading. 2. A formal examination of the use of miscues as the basis for determining the strengths and weaknesses in the background experiences and language skills of students as they read (*The Literacy Dictionary – Theodore Harris, Richard Hodges (editors), IRA, 1995*).

MLA - The style manual for documenting the use of sources in researched writing that is prescribed by the Modern Language Association.

ONOMATOPOEIA – Words that echo a sound from nature. (e.g., ring, meow, tinkle, buzz).

ONSET AND RIME – Parts of spoken language that are smaller than syllables but larger than phonemes. An onset is the initial consonant(s) sound of a syllable. A rime is the part of a syllable that contains the vowel and all that follows it.

PARAPHRASE – A restatement of information in the speaker's or writer's own words.

PHONEME – The smallest part of spoken language that makes a difference in the meaning of words.

PHONEMIC AWARENESS – The ability to hear, identify, and manipulate the individual sounds – phonemes – in spoken words.

PHONETICS – The study of the sounds people make when they speak and how these sounds are produced.

PHONICS – The understanding that there is a predictable relationship between phonemes (the sounds of spoken language) and graphemes (the letters and spellings that represent those sounds in written language).

PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS – A broad term that includes phonemic awareness. In addition to phonemes, phonological awareness activities can involve work with rhymes, words, syllables, and onsets and rimes.

PRIMARY SOURCES – A source of information of direct or immediate importance; First-hand knowledge.

PROOFREAD – Evaluation of the mechanics of writing.

RUNNING RECORD – Method of recording miscues in oral reading.

SECOND LEVEL SUPPORT – Example, detail, or illustration that further develops or clarifies the First Level Support in a paragraph. In research writing, the evidence used to support the writer's claims.

SECONDARY SOURCE – A general source of information that summarizes primary source information.

SIMILE – Comparison of two basically unlike things that are alike only in the way they are being compared using the words *like, as, or than*. (i.e., She ran like the wind.)

SIX STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING COMPREHENSION: Monitoring comprehension, using graphic and semantic organizers, answering questions, generating questions, recognizing story structure, and summarizing.

SQ3R – Survey, Question, Read, Review, Recite.

STANDARD MANUSCRIPT SPECIFICATION – A set of rules governing the physical appearance and organization of a manuscript.

STORY ELEMENTS – Character, plot, theme, setting, conflict.

SUBPLOT – Secondary or minor plot in a story which may contrast with the principal (main) plot.

SUBSTITUTION – The replacing of one word in the oral reading of text with another word (ex.: hop for hot).

SUMMARIZE – 1. To draw together main ideas in a brief, but comprehensive form.  
2. To tell the main points briefly.

SYLLABLE – A word part that contains a vowel or, in spoken language, a vowel sound.

SYNTHESIS – 1. The fifth level of Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives. 2. The combining of elements into a single unified whole. 3. The formation of a novel thought, idea, product or perspective from pieces of information.

TEXT - (Not always used to refer to *text book*.) Printed or student-generated documents ranging from word approximations through formal compositions.

THEME – 1. Central or dominating idea of a talk or a piece of writing. 2. A multi-paragraph composition.

VISUAL REPRESENTATION – 1. visual aid. 2. text aid. 3. pictures, maps, illustrations, etc., which enhance, clarify, or convey meaning.

WRITING PROCESS – Prewriting, drafting, revising, editing, publishing.

WORKS/SOURCES CITED – Alphabetical listing of bibliographic entries of resources actually consulted in the preparation of a research paper or report.