

Academic Vocabulary



****Literary Devices:****

1. *Alliteration***: The repetition of initial consonant sounds in neighboring words.**

2. *Assonance***: The repetition of vowel sounds in neighboring words.**

3. **Metaphor****: A direct comparison between two unlike things, suggesting they are alike.**

4. *Simile***: A comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as".**

5. **Personification****: Giving human attributes to non-human entities.**

6. **Hyperbole****: Extreme exaggeration for emphasis.**

7. *Onomatopoeia***: Words that imitate the sound they represent (e.g., "buzz", "crash").**

8. *Oxymoron***: Combining two contradictory terms (e.g., "jumbo shrimp").**

9. *Paradox***: A statement that seems contradictory but reveals a deeper truth.**

10. *Allusion***: A reference to another work of literature, person, or event.**

11. **Symbolism****: Using an object, person, situation, events, or actions to represent something other than itself.**

12. *Irony***: When the opposite of what you expect to happen occurs.**

13. *Anaphora***: The repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses.**

14. **Epistrophe****: The repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive clauses.**

16. **Metonymy****: The substitution of the name of an attribute or adjunct for that of the thing meant (e.g., "The White House said...").**

**17. *Anastrophe*: Inversion of
the usual word order for
emphasis.**

18. **Euphemism****: Mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered too harsh.**

19. **Apostrophe****: Speaking directly to someone who is not present or to an inanimate object.**

***Context matters on this one! This is in terms of a literary device.**

20. *Chiasmus***: A reversal in the order of words in two parallel phrases (e.g., "He went to the country to the town**

21. *Litotes***: Understatement
in which a positive statement is
expressed by negating its
opposite**

22. *Foreshadowing***:**

**A hint of what is to
come later in the story.**

23. *Flashback***: An interruption in the present action of a story to show events that happened earlier.**

24. **Allegory****: A story or poem that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically moral or political.**

25. *Motif***: A recurring element that has symbolic significance in a story.**

26. **Epiphany****: A moment of sudden realization or insight.**

27. *Pathetic Fallacy***: Giving human feelings or emotions to nature or inanimate objects.**

28. **Zeugma****: A figure of speech in which a word applies to multiple parts of the sentence.**

29. **Paraleipsis****: Drawing attention to something by claiming not to mention it.**

30. **Diction****: The choice of words and style of expression that an author makes.**

****Academic Language Terms:****

1. *Thesis***: The main idea or argument in a paper or essay.**

2. **Abstract****: A brief summary of a research article, thesis, or review.**

3. **Citation****: A reference to a source of information.**

4. *Analysis***: Detailed examination of elements or structure of something.**

5. ****Hypothesis****: A tentative assumption made to test its logical or empirical consequences.

6. *Methodology***: The system of methods used in a particular study or activity.**

7. *Literature Review***: A survey of scholarly articles, books, and other sources related to a particular area of study.**

8. **Bibliography****: A list of the books and articles that have been used for research.**

9. **Footnote****: A note at the bottom of a page referring to a specific part of the main text.**

10. **Discourse****: Written or spoken communication or debate.**

11. **Qualitative****: Pertaining to or concerning the quality or kind of something.**

12. **Quantitative****: Pertaining to or concerning the amount or number of something.**

13. *Variable***: Any factor, trait, or condition that can exist in differing amounts or types.**

14. **Conclusion****: The end or final part; a judgment or decision reached.**

15. `Rationale**`: The underlying reason or basis for something.**

16. **Deductive Reasoning****:**

The process of reasoning from general statements to reach a logically certain conclusion.

17. **Inductive Reasoning****:**
**The process of making
generalized decisions after
observing specific instances.**

18. *Peer Review***: An evaluation of work by one or more people with similar competencies.**

19. **Empirical****: Based on, concerned with, or verifiable by observation or experience.**

20. **Abstract Noun****: A noun
that refers to an idea or
concept.**

21. *Syntax***: The arrangement of words and phrases to form well-constructed sentences.**

22. **Semantics****: The meaning of a word, phrase, sentence, or text.**

23. `Context**`: The circumstances or setting surrounding an event, statement, or idea.**

24. **Dichotomy****: A
division or contrast
between two things that
are represented as being
opposite or different.**

25. **Paradigm****: A typical example, pattern, or model of something.**

26. **Subjective****: Based on personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.**

27. **Objective****: Not
influenced by personal feelings
or opinions; factual.**

28. *Validate***: Check or prove the validity or accuracy of something.**

29. **Anomaly****: Something that deviates from what is standard or expected.**

30. **Diaspora****: The dispersion of any people from their original homeland.**

31. **Theory****:**

"A well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world that is based on a body of evidence obtained through the scientific method and repeatedly tested and confirmed, preferably using a variety of empirical approaches. Scientific theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand observed phenomena and, in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the bounds of the established paradigm."

Note: Scientific theories are distinct from hypotheses. While a hypothesis is a tentative and testable statement about the relationship between variables, a theory has already undergone extensive testing and validation and is generally accepted by the scientific community.