

Allusion	noun; a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance.
Annotation	noun; the act of adding notes or comments to something : the act of annotating something
Audience	noun; the group of readers to whom this piece is directed.
Cite	verb; to mention in support, proof, or confirmation; refer to as an example.
MLA	noun; the acronym for the formatting your writing will be composed in; it stands for Modern Language Association. Formatting requirements will include: double spacing, one-inch margins, Times New Roman, 12 point font, left-justified heading, and right page number header.
Occasion	noun; the time and place of the piece, as well as the context that prompted the writing.
Purpose	noun; the reason behind the text, as in the thesis of the piece.
Rhetoric	noun; the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the use of figures of speech and other compositional techniques.
Rhetorical Triangle	noun; the relationship among the rhetor (writer or speaker), audience, and message (motivated by persuasive, informative, expressive, or literary purposes).
SOAPSTone	noun; an acronym for the important elements you should be able to identify in each literary piece, fiction and nonfiction, we will read in class. It stands for Speaker, Occasion, Audience, Purpose, Subject, and Tone.

Speaker	noun; the voice that tells the story.
Subject	noun; this term is the focus of a nonfiction piece and the THEME in a fiction piece.
Theme	noun; the central topic or idea explored in a text. Usually the theme of a work of literature can be stated in one word, such as "love" or "solitude."
Tone	noun; the attitude of the author of the piece of writing.
Word Family	noun; groups of words that have a common feature or pattern. Related terms to know include prefix, root, and suffix.