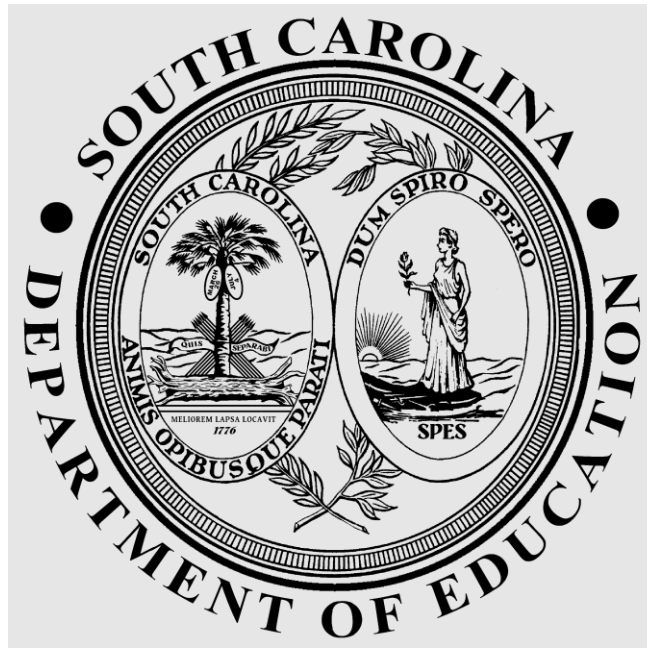


STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ELLEN E. WEAVER
STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION



*Glossary for the 2024 South Carolina College-
and Career-Ready English Language Arts
Standards*

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Contents

Contents	2
A.....	2
B.....	3
C.....	3
D.....	6
E.....	7
F.....	8
G.....	9
H.....	9
I.....	10
J.....	10
K.....	11
L.....	11
M.....	12
N.....	13
O.....	13
P.....	14
Q.....	16
R.....	16
S.....	18
T.....	20
U.....	23
V.....	23
W.....	23
X.....	24
Y.....	24
Z.....	24

The following glossary provides clarity and guidance for the 2024 *South Carolina College- and Career-Ready English Language Arts Standards*. The terms in the glossary represent key concepts and skills that are necessary to interpret through an instructional lens to provide instruction around the standards. The definitions help to provide a common language for all teachers and students and have been crafted using a variety of sources to align with the language of the standards and indicators. Bolded words within a definition indicate that the term is defined within the glossary.

A

Term	Definition
Accuracy	In fluency, reading words in text with no errors.
Affix	A word part or element that is added to the beginning or end of a base word to create new meaning ; when added to the beginning of a word, it is known as a prefix ; when added to the end of a word, it is known as a suffix ; for example, the word “unacceptable” has two affixes: a prefix (un-) and a suffix (-able).
Allegory	A text that can contain a hidden meaning often about life or society; allegories can be thought of as extended metaphors (e.g., “The Tortoise and the Hare,” “The Myth of Icarus,” <i>Animal Farm</i>).
Alliteration	See <i>Figurative Language</i>
Alliterative Spoken Words	The repetition of the first phoneme of each word spoken aloud (e.g., “Harry the happy hippo hula-hoops with Henrietta”).
Allusion	A short, indirect reference to a person, place, thing, or idea of importance, and which is external to the text (e.g., “We walked into a Garden of Eden when we entered the forest”); allusions are often found in mythology, religious texts, and historical events.
Alternative Perspective	<p>When an author acknowledges a different viewpoint. An alternative perspective may not disagree with the initial claim, but instead adds an alternative viewpoint to consider. Alternative perspectives are not necessarily fully developed and may not include reasons or evidence (e.g., “I like dogs, but others may prefer cats.”).</p> <p>Alternative perspective builds into counterclaim beginning in grade 7.</p> <p>See <i>Rhetoric Support Document</i> for additional information.</p>
Analyze	To explore a text critically by considering key and literary elements such as craft, structure, purpose , vocabulary, diction , perspective , and/or point of view and how those elements function individually in a text as well as how they interconnect; the process of analysis requires students to employ comprehension skills such as inferring based on evidence and drawing conclusions to construct meaning .
Argument	A reason(s) given with the goal of convincing or influencing others that an idea or decision is right or wrong; in literacy, components of argument would include items such as claims , counterclaims and the ability to refute counterclaims, reasons, and evidence .

Term	Definition
Argumentative Writing	<i>See Modes of Writing</i>
Author	The writer of a written work or piece.
Author's Purpose	The author's intent for writing (e.g., to answer, explain , describe , instruct, persuade, inform, entertain, excite, startle, sadden, or others) for the audience.
Automaticity	In fluency, reading without attention or direct effort to decoding .

B

Term	Definition
Background Knowledge	Connections made between a text and the information and experiences of the reader.
Base Word	A unit of meaning that can stand alone as a word (e.g., “tree”, “night”); also called a free morpheme ; a base word can have a prefix or suffix added to it to create new meaning.
Bias	<p>When a writer or speaker exhibits a partiality for - or prejudice against - a person, a topic, or an idea; some biases are directly stated, while others are implied; implicit biases (not directly expressed) require the reader to think critically about the text and pay close attention to an author's choice of words, the connotation of language, and tone; sometimes, students must evaluate the source of the text to determine if bias is present; for example, if a large corporation writes a review about a product it produces and sells, the review is most likely biased in favor of the product.</p> <p>See also <i>Credibility</i>.</p> <p>See <i>Research Support Document</i> for additional information.</p>
Broaden	To further explore a topic for the purpose of expanding thinking.

C

Term	Definition
Central Idea	<p>The message or messages an author is trying to convey to the reader in an informational text; the development of central idea has a distinct progression: students enter an understanding of the central idea first by identifying an overall topic for the text (K-1) and then moving to an identification of a topic statement for the text (2-3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implied Central Idea: A central idea that is implied by details and information but not directly stated in the text. • Stated Central Idea: A central idea that is directly stated by the author of the text (when appropriate for the grade level, a central idea could be stated by the teacher).

Term	Definition
Character	<p>A person, animal, or other being used in a literary work to perform the action, speak dialogue, and/or move the plot forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Character: <i>The central or primary character(s) in a literary work; the character(s) who acts as the focal point of the plot and/or the focus of the reader's emotional connection to the text.</i>
Cite	To select and use a quote from a source (e.g., a text, speaker, etc.) as evidence to support or justify a claim ; quotes are typically cited in a specific citation format depending on the required style (e.g., MLA, APA, or Chicago); citing strong and clear evidence can help to strengthen an argument and/or text.
Claim	The foundation of an argument ; a strong claim is focused, clear, and debatable; an opinion can develop into a claim when based on fact or knowledge.
Clarify	To explain relationships, meanings , thinking, and/or ideas to aid and improve understanding and distinguish between nuanced ideas or definitions.
Coherent	Logical and well-organized; able to talk or express yourself in a clear way that can be easily understood.
Compare and Contrast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare: <i>To find similarities between two or more concepts or ideas.</i> • Contrast: <i>To find differences between two or more concepts or ideas.</i> <p>In grades 3-5, compare includes explicit similarities and contrast includes explicit differences.</p> <p>In grades 6-12, compare and contrast includes inferential thinking by using explicit and implicit similarities and differences.</p>
Concluding Statement	The final statement of a piece of writing that firmly closes the writing.
Conduct	To directly take part in; conducting research refers to the direct action of exploring a topic or specific research question using reputable and trusted resources.
Conflict	<p>A struggle between opposing characters, forces, or emotions within a text.</p> <p>Examples of conflict present in literature are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Conflict: <i>A conflict that poses a character against something or someone beyond their control.</i> • Internal Conflict: <i>When a character struggles with their own opposing desires or beliefs.</i> • Person vs. Self: <i>When a character struggles with conflict that takes place inside the character's mind, usually involving the main</i>

Term	Definition
Conflict, continued	<p><i>character's inner struggle with self-doubts, a moral dilemma, or his/her own nature.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person vs. Person: <i>When a character has conflict that pits one person against another.</i> • Person vs. Nature: <i>When a character has conflict against a natural force (as opposed to a supernatural force), for example, the weather, the wilderness, or a natural disaster.</i> • Person vs. Society: <i>An external conflict that occurs in literature when the protagonist is placed in opposition with society, the government, or a cultural tradition or societal norm of some kind.</i> • Person vs. Supernatural: <i>When a character faces conflict from a supernatural force, such as fate, magical forces, otherworldly beings, religion, or deities.</i>
Connotation	An idea, feeling, or emotion that a word evokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning (i.e., denotation); while denotation is typically the literal meaning of a word, connotation is typically the nonliteral meaning of a word.
Consonant Blends	Consecutive consonants that keep their individual sounds when put together (e.g., /b/ /l/ in "blink").
Context	The setting (place and time) in which a literary text is situated; context provides meaning and clarity to the message that an author is sending and gives the reader a deeper understanding of the intent of the writing; two examples of context are historical and cultural; historical context provides the reader with perspective about the time period and the general mood of that time period; context allows the reader to understand societal norms and how people may have felt and behaved; cultural context provides the reader with background information about beliefs, traditions, and cultural norms that may differ from theirs, allowing the reader to consider a different perspective.
Context Clues	<p>Information within a text that allows readers to interpret and understand the meanings of new or unfamiliar words or phrases; context clues can typically be found within a phrase, sentence, or paragraph of text to provide insight to readers.</p> <p>Types of context clues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrast/Antonym: <i>When a word or phrase is clarified by the use of a contrasting or opposite-meaning word.</i> • Definition/Explanation: <i>When a word or phrase's meaning is explained or directly defined after its use.</i> • Example: <i>When a text uses an example to help explain the meaning of a word or phrase.</i> • Inference/General Context: <i>When information around the word or phrase (e.g., before or after its usage) allows a reader to infer meaning.</i>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punctuation: When a reader is able to determine the meaning of a word or phrase using punctuation or type style within a text (e.g., an explanation within parentheses that directly follows an unknown word). • Restatement/Synonym: When a word or phrase is said in a simpler way or using a more familiar word with a similar meaning. <p>See Vocabulary Support Document for additional information</p>
Conventions	The rules of composition used to make writing more clear and comprehensible; some examples include mechanics such as spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, as well as grammatical and language features such as word order, subject-verb agreement, and verb tense.
Counterclaim	<p>A statement made in response to another claim for the purpose of opposing it. Unlike an alternative perspective, a counterclaim may be more thoroughly developed and supported with relevant reasons and evidence (e.g., “I like dogs, but others may prefer cats because they do not require as much attention.”).</p> <p>See Rhetoric Support Document for additional information.</p>
Credibility	<p>The aspect of being trusted; having a credible text means that the information contained within is relevant, reputable, and from a source that is free from bias.</p> <p>See also Bias.</p> <p>See Research Support Document for additional information.</p>
Critique	A form of evaluation (see Evaluate); however, to critique requires going beyond forming an opinion or making a judgment and includes proposing specific feedback; for example, to evaluate a piece of literature is to say whether it is good or bad, valid , or relevant , but to critique is to say what about the literature is effective or ineffective and why.

D

Term	Definition
Decode	The act of sounding out a word using knowledge from graphemes .
Denotation	The literal or explicit meaning of a word; the definition of a word as it may be found in a dictionary or glossary.
Describe	To provide literal and/or inferred relevant characteristics, qualities, or events.
Descriptive Details	The use of details related to the five senses (i.e., sight, smell, taste, touch, sound) to appeal to the reader.
Determine	To use information from a text to make an inference.
Develop	To expand thoughts and ideas in writing using elaboration .

Term	Definition
Dialogue	Spoken interchange between characters in a text, commonly between two or more characters or speakers.
Diction	Selecting the appropriate word for the situation, which can set the scene or evoke a mood in writing.
Digraph	A single sound that is represented by two letters; neither letter acts alone to represent the sound (e.g., th, sh, ch, wh, ph, ng (“sing”) gh (“cough”)).
Distinguish	To notice and understand the difference between ideas, definitions, and/or concepts.

E

Term	Definition
Editing	The correction of mechanical (see <i>Mechanics</i>) features of writing, such as spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, in order to prepare materials for publication or presentation.
Elaboration	Selecting and using details to inform or explain the topic.
Encode	The act of scribing a word from speech to print.
Etymology	<p>The study of word origins; the location from which a word originated can reveal a great deal about its meaning as well as why it follows a specific or unique phonic pattern; etymology can include, but is not limited to, the study of Greek and Latin roots.</p> <p>See <i>Vocabulary Support Document</i> for additional information.</p>
Evaluate	To form an opinion or judgment about the content, quality, validity , or effectiveness of ideas, information, structures, and/or language within a text.
Evidence	<p>Information that helps the reader form an opinion and/or reach a conclusion; evidence can be weak or strong, sufficient or insufficient, relevant or irrelevant, can lead to one or multiple conclusions, and can come in many forms including data and statistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data: Information that is collected for the purposes of analysis (see Analyze) and use as evidence to support a claim.</i> • <i>Statistics: The gathering, analyzing, and interpreting of quantitative data.</i>
Explain	To make an idea and/or concept clear by describing it in detail.
Expression	In fluency, reading in a way that includes appropriate emotion, pauses, and/or emphasis on important words.

F

Term	Definition
Facts	<p>Information that is deemed to be true regarding a specific topic or subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Facts: <i>Facts that can be found within the text or within text features such as captions, graphs, glossaries, tables of content, or maps.</i> • Sufficient Facts: <i>Facts that meet the needs of a task or purpose.</i>
Figurative Language	<p>Language that helps readers interpret a writer's meaning and allows a writer to articulate more abstract and complex concepts in an understandable way; figurative language contains figures of speech.</p> <p>Types of figurative language can include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliteration: <i>The repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or connected words.</i> • Hyperbole: <i>Inflated or overstated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally; intentional exaggeration to emphasize a point or to add humor.</i> • Idiom: <i>Words used that are usually common to speakers of certain languages or regions that may be different from their literal meaning (e.g., “It’s raining cats and dogs” does not mean that cats and dogs are falling from the sky, but that it is raining heavily).</i> • Metaphor: <i>An implied comparison that is untrue in a literal way; metaphors help illustrate or describe a concept or situation by comparing it to something else; authors use metaphors to express emotions and enhance descriptions creatively (e.g., “His fingers had become translucent icicles after playing in the snow”); the purpose of the metaphor is to show the reader how cold it is outside without directly saying, “it is freezing outside”; by comparing “fingers” to “translucent icicles”, the reader creates a mental image of how cold it is.</i> • Onomatopoeia: <i>A word that mimics the sound it represents (e.g., “boom,” “oink,” “sizzle”).</i> • Personification: <i>Giving human characteristics and/or qualities to non-human things.</i> • Simile: <i>A figure of speech in which two different or dissimilar things are directly compared using “like” or “as”; similes are often used to connect ideas or objects in a creative or unexpected way.</i>
Figure of Speech	<p>A word or phrase used in a non-literal way in order to have a specific effect; figures of speech frequently appear in reading, writing, and oral communication; figures of speech are the techniques that authors use in figurative language.</p>

Term	Definition
Findings	Conclusions drawn from the evidence produced via the research process for the purpose of answering an overarching question or exploring an unknown topic; in the research process, findings are grouped after research questions are developed and information is organized sequentially.
Flashback	A literary device that provides background information on events, situations, and characters ; flashbacks are used by authors to manipulate time and often reveal information from the past that a reader would otherwise not know; flashbacks help the reader better understand present events and create literary effects such as mystery, tension, surprise, and suspense .
Fluency	The ability to read a text with accuracy , at an appropriate rate, and with expression .
Foreshadowing	A literary device through which possible warnings or indications of future events are hinted at or planted within the literary text; authors often use foreshadowing to manipulate time within a story and to create a sense of mystery, tension, surprise, and/or suspense .

G

Term	Definition
Grapheme	A sound or phoneme represented by a symbol(s) or letter(s).

H

Term	Definition
Handwriting	Written communication with an instrument such as a pen or pencil, focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: How the student goes about forming letters, beginning with straight lines, and moving on to curved lines. • Legibility: How clearly letters are formed and spaced. • Pacing: Deals with the use of correct pencil grasp and press in order to help students sustain an appropriate writing pace. • Pencil Grasp: The index finger and thumb hold the pencil against the middle finger.
High-Frequency Words	Words that statistically show up with a high percentage rate in written text.
Humor	A literary device used by the author to break up events or reduce tension in a text by creating amusement or inducing laughter from the reader; humor can be derived from different perspectives of the characters and the reader.
Hyperbole	See <i>Figurative Language</i>

I

Term	Definition
Identify	To recognize or name information that is implicit or explicit within a text; to select from a provided list; to select a specific point in the text.
Idiom	See <i>Figurative Language</i>
Illustrator	The person responsible for creating images, pictures, or other graphic designs in a text.
Imagery	Language that is used to create a mental image for readers; imagery can include figurative language , sensory details , and other literary devices .
Informative/Expository Writing	See <i>Modes of Writing</i>
Inquiry	The seeking of information through questioning; inquiry is an initial step in the processes related to research .
Interpret	To determine and explain or suggest an intended meaning of language within a text.
Intonation	In fluency, the pattern of variation (rise and fall) in pitch during a spoken utterance.
Irony	<p>A literary technique in which words, events, or other elements have an outcome or meaning contrary to what is stated or anticipated; irony can often be created through a difference in perspective between the author, characters, narrator, and/or audience.</p> <p>Types of irony include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dramatic Irony: Irony that is clear in speeches or drama and is interpreted by the audience but not grasped or realized by the characters. • Situational Irony: Irony in which events or actions have an outcome that is the opposite of what was intended or expected; within a text, situational irony can be created through differences in perspective between the author, characters, and/or reader. • Verbal Irony: Irony in which a speaker, author, narrator, or character uses written or spoken word to convey a meaning that is the opposite of what is directly stated.

J

Term	Definition
Justify	To show or prove to be accurate or reasonable, particularly with evidence to support reasoning .

K

Term	Definition
Key Details	The essential elements of information; in literary text, key details support the development of the theme in a text.
Key Elements	See <i>Literary Elements</i>

L

Term	Definition
Lesson	<p>A message conveyed by a literary text; often, the lesson of a story teaches the reader about how to behave or get along in the world.</p> <p>Lesson builds into theme in grade 2.</p>
Literary Devices	Techniques intentionally used by the author to create a specific effect in a written work; examples of literary devices can include irony , understatement , and sarcasm .
Literary Elements	<p>The essential parts of a literary text; literary elements help the reader make meaning and are naturally present in all literary texts.</p> <p>In the Applications of Reading standards, as grade level instruction of theme progresses, words such as character, setting, and plot are replaced by the term Key Elements to allow upper grade teachers to go beyond the boundaries of the specifically listed elements from earlier grades.</p>
Logical Fallacies	<p>Arguments that have the appearance of being plausible but lack valid ideas; fallacies weaken the intended argument.</p> <p>Examples of logical fallacies can include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad Hominem: A fallacy in which a speaker or writer attempts to attack or criticize an opponent's character rather than the logic or content of the argument. • Red Herring: A fallacy in which a speaker or writer attempts to distract from an argument by avoiding key issues or ignoring opposing views. • Straw Man: A fallacy in which a speaker or writer attempts to oversimplify and attack an opponent's viewpoint, leading to misrepresentation of the argument.
Logical Reasoning	A writer's use of evidence , data , and different reasoning techniques to introduce and support a claim .

M

Term	Definition
Manipulation of Time	When the plot of a story is written out of chronological order to create mystery, tension, surprise , and/or suspense using such devices (see <i>Literary Devices</i>) as dreams, memories, flashbacks , and foreshadowing .
Meaning	The literal, figurative, intended, or reactive understanding of a word, phrase, or idea; the process of making meaning includes, among other skills, comprehension, understanding, and evaluation (see <i>Evaluate</i>) at a developmentally appropriate rate.
Mechanics	The technical rules of written language, which include components such as punctuation, capitalization, and spelling; mechanics are a component of the broader concept of conventions .
Mentor Text	Written pieces that serve as an example of skillful writing for student writers.
Message	An underlying theme or idea of a text.
Metaphor	See <i>Figurative Language</i>
Modes of Writing	Types of writing that are used to address different tasks , purposes, and audiences; each mode has unique structures and techniques for expressing ideas; also known as Modes of Discourse. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Narrative Writing: Writing that tells a story, often using devices such as plot structure, narrator, characters, dialogue, sensory details, and figurative language; narrative writing can be based on real or imagined experiences.</i> • <i>Informative/Expository Writing: Writing in which an author explores a central idea from an objective stance, using relevant details from credible sources; while informative writing is done for the purpose of disseminating information, expository writing explains steps, processes, reasoning, and/or rationale around a topic or central idea.</i> • <i>Argumentative Writing: Writing in which the author explores a topic to establish a position and argue a claim using sound reasoning and relevant evidence from credible sources.</i>
Mood	The emotional atmosphere of a story or text; mood elicits feelings from the reader; writers create mood through setting, imagery, tone, and diction .
Morpheme	The smallest meaningful unit of language. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Derivational Morpheme: An affix—a group of letters added before the beginning (prefix) or after the end (suffix)— of a root or base word to create a new word or a new form of an existing word.</i> • <i>Inflectional Morpheme: An affix—a group of letters added before the beginning (prefix) or after the end (suffix)— added to a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb to assign a particular grammatical property to that word such as: tense, number, possession, or</i>

Term	Definition
Morpheme, continued	<i>comparison; these do not change the essential meaning or the grammatical category of a word.</i>
Morphology	The study, explanation, and description of how words are formed from prefixes , roots, and suffixes (e.g., mis-spell-ing), and how words are related to each other.
Multimedia	Forms of communication intended to reach a broad audience in a variety of modes; multimedia texts can include, but are not limited to, video, audio, and written products.
Mystery	A mood or tone created by the author through descriptive language, plot structure , pacing , and the inclusion and/or exclusion of details to perplex or puzzle the reader and create a feeling of uncertainty.

N

Term	Definition
Narrative Writing	<i>See Modes of Writing</i>
Narrator	<p>The voice that speaks to an audience or tells a story within a text; in an informative text the narrator is most often the author; in a literary text, the narrator can take many forms including, but not limited to, a character inside the story or a neutral observer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Unreliable Narrator: A narrator who misleads the reader, either intentionally or unintentionally, by withholding important information or purposefully misdirecting the reader; often, a narrator can become unreliable due to event circumstances, character flaws, or psychological issues.</i>
Narrow	<p>To ask exploratory questions for the purpose of focusing and refining research.</p> <p><i>See Research Support Document for additional information.</i></p>
Nonverbal Cues	Sending or conveying information without relying on spoken words; nonverbal cues can include posture, gestures, eye contact, facial expressions, and modulating the tone and pitch of the voice.
Nuance	Slight or subtle differences in the meaning of words or phrases; an author may intentionally use nuanced language in a literary or informational text to reveal his or her opinions on a topic or to have a specific effect on the audience.

O

Term	Definition
Onomatopoeia	<i>See Figurative Language</i>

Term	Definition
Onsets and Rimes	In a syllable , the onset is the initial consonant or consonants, and the rime is the vowel and any consonants that follow it (e.g., in the word “sat”, the onset is /s/, and the rime is /at/; in the word “flip”, the onset is /fl/ and the rime is /ip/; in “camel”, the onset is /c/ and the rime is /amel/: “camel”; “camel” has the same onset as “cat”, but it has a different rime: /-at/; in “breezy”, the onset is /br/ and the rime is /eezy/: “br-eezy”; “breezy” has the same rime as “wheezy”, but it has a different onset: /wh/).
Opinion	A view or judgment formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge. Opinion builds into claim as grade levels progress.
Opinion Piece	Writing in which the author gives an opinion , or personal beliefs, on a topic and supports those beliefs with detailed reasoning ; opinion writing is a precursor to argumentative writing.
Oral Language	The skills used for speaking and listening; oral language development is the foundation for word reading and comprehension and is comprised of semantics (vocabulary), phonology (sounds of language), morphology (smallest unit of meaning in language), syntax (word order), and pragmatics (use of language); oral language is sometimes referred to as spoken language.
Oxymoron	A figure of speech that presents a contradiction or paradox.

P

Term	Definition
Pacing	In written text, the rate at which a story unfolds; pacing can be controlled by several elements including, but not limited to, plot , diction , syntax , dialogue , and genre.
Parallel Structure	Words, phrases, or clauses that have similar or identical forms, structures, and/or sounds (e.g., “I enjoy running, jumping, and swimming” is parallel, but “I enjoy running, jumping, and to swim” is not parallel).
Paraphrase	To capture and convey the message of a text in one’s own words; paraphrasing requires writers to reword a text and rearrange word and sentence order while conveying the same meaning as the original text; paraphrasing requires writers to draw inferences from a text, make sense of the text, and demonstrate understanding of the text.
Personification	See <i>Figurative Language</i>
Perspective	In literary text, perspective is how the narrator and/or characters perceive what is taking place within the story; this perception affects how a narrator or character feels about people, places, or events and how a narrator or character reacts; it can also impact how the narrator or characters share or withhold information, impacting the reader’s understanding of the text; since the narrator and each character have different perspectives, the story will change depending on who is narrating.

Term	Definition
Perspective, continued	<p>In informational text and speeches, perspective is an author or speaker's unique attitude toward a topic or perception of an issue or event; how an author or speaker feels about a topic or event will affect how it is written or spoken about.</p> <p>In writing, authors may acknowledge an alternative perspective in order to recognize a different viewpoint and strengthen their arguments.</p> <p>Considering perspective can reveal an author's bias.</p>
Phonemes	The smallest unit of sound within the English language system; a phoneme combines with other phonemes to make words.
Phonemic Awareness	One of the five essential components for reading instruction and a subcategory of phonological awareness where the focus is on the awareness of individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.
Phonic Pattern	The allowable and expected patterns for how letters can be sequenced to represent the sounds (phonemes) of spoken language.
Phonological Awareness	Awareness of all levels of the speech sound system including word, syllable, onset and rime , and phoneme .
Plot and Plot Structure	<p>The series of events included in a narrative; the main part of a plot is the conflict, which drives the story; there are numerous ways to break down the structure of a plot.</p> <p>According to the Indicator Insights, a basic plot structure includes an exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and a conclusion (grades K-5) or resolution (grades 6-E4).</p>
Plagiarism	To use the ideas or words from a person or text without attributing credit to the original source.
Point of View	<p>The type of narrator used to tell a story.</p> <p>The two types of point of view named in the standards are first person and third person.</p> <p>Stories told from a first person point of view typically use "I" and "me" in the narrative; a first person narrator tells the story as it is happening or relates an account of a story from the past; the use of a first person narrator limits what the reader knows because information is only known when or if the narrator tells it.</p> <p>Third person point of view provides the reader with more insight into what is happening in the story by sharing the thoughts and feelings of one or more characters, thus providing the motives and perspectives of the characters involved in the story.</p> <p>Some authors write stories using more than one point of view.</p>

Term	Definition
Prefix	An affix attached to the beginning of a base word that changes or adds to its meaning .
Primary Account	A report of an event or experience by someone who was there at the time of the event or experience.
Pun	Words that sound alike but have multiple or varied meanings (e.g., “Denial ain’t just a river in Egypt.” —Mark Twain (instead of the Nile)).

Q

Term	Definition
Quote	Exact or paraphrased words from an author or speaker that include attribution or credit to the original source .

R

Term	Definition
Reasoning	<p>The process of thinking, explaining, justifying, or arguing logically; reasoning allows a reader to better understand and make sense of information.</p> <p>While there are many types of reasoning, Indicator Insights names three: inductive, deductive, and causal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inductive Reasoning: <i>The most commonly used form of logical reasoning and begins with specific examples before leading into a general overview.</i> • Deductive Reasoning: <i>Begins with a general statement and ends with a narrower conclusion.</i> • Causal Reasoning: <i>Determines cause and effect relationships by using logic and facts.</i> <p>See Rhetoric Support Document for additional information.</p>
Reasons	Statements that support the claim ; many times, authors signal the introduction of reasons with phrases such as, “one reason,” or “because”.
Refine	To improve by removing unnecessary details or features.
Refute	To challenge or undermine a counterargument for the purpose of showing that a counterclaim or argument is incorrect; refuting a counterclaim allows an author to present an opposing argument that disagrees with their claim and explain why the opposition or counterclaim is wrong; while similar, to rebut is to attempt to prove something is false by presenting a response, and to refute is to confirm it is false and “win” an argument.

Term	Definition
Relevant	<p>A relevant information source relates to the topic of research and provides appropriate and useful ideas that connect to and support an author's claim.</p> <p>Relevant evidence in argument writing refers to appropriate and useful ideas that connect to and support an author's claim.</p>
Research	<p>The process of investigating and studying sources and materials in order to establish and gather facts, reach new conclusions, and satisfy curiosity.</p> <p>See <i>Research Support Document</i> for additional information.</p>
Research Question	<p>A specific question generated in order to investigate materials and sources as part of the research process.</p> <p>See <i>Research Support Document</i> for additional information.</p>
Retell	<p>To restate the most important details from a given text, either read aloud or independently.</p> <p>Retelling leads to summarizing in later grades.</p>
Revision	<p>The part of writing and preparing written material concerned primarily with reconsidering and reworking information in the text related to its task, purpose, and audience.</p>
Rhetoric	<p>The art of persuasive and effective communication; rhetoric incorporates a variety of strategies and techniques, including rhetorical appeals and rhetorical devices, which allow speakers and writers to have specific effects on an intended audience.</p> <p>See <i>Rhetoric Support Document</i> for additional information.</p>
Rhetorical Appeals	<p>A strategy that a writer, author, or speaker uses to achieve a specific purpose; rhetorical appeals can be present in the written word, spoken word, and in visual images.</p> <p>The rhetorical appeals are ethos, pathos, and logos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethos: A technique used to persuade the audience based on the speaker's credibility, social standing, and/or knowledge. • Pathos: A technique used to make the audience feel a certain way by eliciting an emotion(s). • Logos: A technique that uses facts, logic, and reasons to appeal to the reader or audience's rationality; an author's use of logos can also be used to persuade a reader or audience and provide support for the subject matter. <p>See <i>Rhetoric Support Document</i> for additional information.</p>
Rhyme	<p>The occurrence of the same or similar sounds across words.</p>

S

Term	Definition
Sarcasm	The use of verbal irony to point out flaws, mock, or insult a person, object, or idea; an author often uses sarcasm to create specific effects in writing.
Satire	The use of humor and/or irony in art and literature to expose truths about people, institutions, or society; an author often uses satire to create specific effects in writing.
Schwa Syllables	A vowel sound that can be heard in an unstressed syllable and is often heard as the short /i/ as in bit or the short /u/ as in cup (e.g., parrot, above).
Secondary Account	An account that is created after an event, typically by someone who did not have a direct experience of the event.
Sensory Details	See <i>Descriptive Details</i>
Setting	The time and place in which a narrative occurs; setting can also include the historical period, weather, and other details about the surroundings, both real and/or fictional, and can contribute to the mood of the text.
Simile	See <i>Figurative Language</i>
Source	Where authors , readers, and/or speakers locate information, concepts, or ideas.
Story Elements	The characters , settings , and important events that move the plot forward in a literary work.
Style	A writer's distinct usage of various techniques in order to create a unique voice in written pieces; in literary texts, authors often use point of view and/or perspective to shape style and meaning .
Suffix	An affix attached to the end of a base word that changes or adds to its meaning .
Summarize	To condense a section of text or an entire text to its most important ideas and information; summarizing leads to analysis (see <i>Analyze</i>).
Supporting Details	Information such as facts , definitions, or quotes that are used to explain , describe , develop , or emphasize a central idea within a text.
Surprise	<p>An unusual or unexpected outcome within a text, which can be constructed through the intentional use or lack of specific information, literary devices, perspectives, points of view, and/or text structures.</p> <p>While similar, surprise differs from suspense in that surprise often excludes information that allows an audience to anticipate an outcome to events.</p>

Term	Definition
Suspense	<p>The quality of uncertainty of an outcome within a text, which can be constructed through the intentional use of specific information, literary devices, perspectives, points of view, and/or text structures.</p> <p>While similar, suspense differs from surprise in that suspense provides an audience with a specific amount of information that allows them to anticipate an outcome to events.</p>
Syllable	<p>A segment of a word that has one vowel sound, which may or may not be followed or preceded by a consonant.</p> <p>Syllable Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed: Has a short vowel sound that is spelled using one vowel and ends in a consonant (e.g., hat, dish, bas/ket). • Open: Has a long vowel sound that is spelled with one vowel and ends in that vowel (e.g., me, e/qual, pro/gram, mu/sic). • Vowel-consonant-e (VCe): Has a long vowel sound and ends with a consonant +e (e.g., like, milestone). • Consonant-le: Has a consonant +le at the end of a word and is unstressed when vocalized (e.g., candle, juggle). • Vowel-r: Has a vowel that is followed by letter r and creates distinct sounds like ar, er, ir, or, and ur (e.g., star, corner). • Vowel teams: Has a group of two or more vowels that represent a long, short, or other vowel sound (e.g., count, rainbow).
Symbolism	<p>A literary element in which a symbol (e.g., person, image, word) is used to represent another person, image, or concept that is often deeper or more complex; authors use symbolism to create emotional meaning in a work; symbolism is also used to impact mood, tone, and meaning; for example, an author could use a rainbow to symbolize new beginnings or hope, a circle or ring to symbolize commitment, or a dark cloud to symbolize turmoil.</p>
Syntax	<p>The order or structure of words and phrases within a sentence; an author may use syntax to follow specific rules for conventions and grammar, connect ideas together, or to have a certain effect on an intended audience.</p>
Synthesize	<p>To review and analyze multiple sources or pieces of information to determine the ways in which they connect or support one another. Synthesis is an integral component of research that helps researchers make meaning and draw conclusions in order to obtain and refine knowledge.</p>

T

Term	Definition
Task	<p>The action or assignment that a person is asked to complete; a writer or speaker may plan, organize, and/or present information in a variety of ways based on the task that is presented.</p> <p>While related, task differs from purpose in that purpose is what the writer or speaker hopes to achieve through the completion of the task; for example, a task may be for a student to write an argumentative essay, while the purpose of the essay is to argue a specific claim using reasons and evidence.</p>
Technical Language	Language (either written or oral) that is used for specific audiences and contexts ; technical language may appear in specialized texts such as data reports, textbooks, or court transcripts.
Temporal Words	Words that are used to indicate the sequence of events or information within a text; temporal words can refer to time or occurrence; examples of temporal words include transitional words or phrases such as “before”, “after”, “at first”, and “during” among others.
Tension	A literary effect that evokes emotions such as fear or anxiety; authors can create tension in text through the intentional use of specific word choice and text structures , including literary devices used to manipulate time (e.g., flashback , foreshadowing).
Text Features	<p>Elements within a text that help to navigate and make sense of information; text features are used alongside text structures to establish meaning and purpose to an audience, especially in informational texts.</p> <p>Text features include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caption: A brief comment or description that typically accompanies a visual image. • Glossary: A list of subject-specific terms and definitions typically found at the end of a text. • Graph: A visual representation of related data or information. • Heading: The title of a section of text that introduces its overall topic; a heading may also be used to divide a larger text into smaller sections. • Illustration: A drawn image used to emphasize information or explain an aspect of a text. • Map: A visual representation of a specific location or area. • Photograph: A visual image taken with a camera that reflects actual objects, settings, or events, and is typically relevant to the topic of a corresponding text

Term	Definition
Text Features, continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subheading: The title of a section of text that divides information into smaller sections or subcategories beneath a heading. • Table of Contents: A list of chapters or sections of information and page numbers for their specific location in a larger text. • Title: The specific name of a book, article, or other literary work or text.
Text Structure (Informational)	<p>The structures authors use to organize information in text; an author of an informational text or speech structures the text to best convey the message or argument to the readers or audience.</p> <p>The text structures named in the standards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause and Effect: This structure is used to show a direct relationship between one idea, event, or action and its result. • Compare and Contrast: This structure is used to analyze the similarities and differences between ideas, people, places, objects, or topics. • Chronological: This structure presents events in the order in which they happened. • Description/List: This structure provides details, examples, features, and/or characteristics of a topic. • Problem and Solution: This structure describes a problem and then presents a solution to the problem. • Sequence: This structure describes the order from beginning to end.
Text Structure (Literary)	<p>Structures that are unique to literary works.</p> <p>Literary text structures can include, but are not limited to:</p> <p>Narrative Text Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter: The primary division of a narrative text; chapters can contain multiple paragraphs. • Paragraph: A distinct section of writing covering one focused topic; paragraphs are composed of multiple sentences. <p>Poetic Text Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line: A part of a poem forming one row of written or printed words. • Stanza: A grouping of multiple lines within a poem. <p>Dramatic Text Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act: The main division of a dramatic text, typically organized by major events within the plot; an act is composed

Term	Definition
Text Structure (Literary), continued	<p><i>of one or more scenes that incorporate multiple characters and/or locations.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scene: A division of an act presenting continuous action in one location within a dramatic text. <p>Along with physical structures, literary text structures incorporate literary devices such as (but not limited to) perspective, flashback, manipulation of time, pacing, and figurative language to create effects such as mystery, tension, and suspense.</p>
Theme	<p>The major idea or underlying message that a literary text communicates; often, the theme begins with the identification of a lesson.</p> <p>Types of themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Theme: A universal theme is an idea that applies to anyone, anywhere, regardless of time period, place, or culture; universal themes connect ideas across time and place, often focusing on generalities and shared experiences or feelings related to human nature or life. • Implied Theme: A theme that is not directly stated and must be inferred by the reader. Implied (implicit) themes are “suggested” through details or choices made by an author and require determining underlying meanings or truths. • Explicit Theme: A theme that is directly stated in the text by the narrator or a character; an explicit theme may be clearly pointed out by a reader or audience.
Tone	A writer or speaker’s feeling toward a subject, character , or audience communicated through the author’s choice of words and detail; tone can be formal, informal, serious, humorous (see <i>Humor</i>), sarcastic (see <i>Sarcasm</i>), and/or objective based on the task and audience of the text.
Trace	To identify and follow a line of ideas, reasoning , or evidence in a text; to trace an argument , students should identify the claim , examine the reasons that support the claim, evaluate the evidence provided, identify how a writer addresses alternative perspectives (counterclaims) , and pay attention to the transitions used to connect these elements.
Transitional Words and Phrases	Words and phrases (including, but not limited to, <i>and, but, so, in addition</i> , etc.) that connect thoughts and ideas and show the relationship between information and events in paragraphs , sentences, and phrases; types of transitional words and phrases can include, among others: addition, emphasis, order, comparison, contrast, cause and effect, and summary.
Trigraph	A single sound that is shown by three letters; no letters act alone to represent the sound (e.g., /tch/ in “match”).

U

Term	Definition
Understatement	The intentional use of language to lessen or minimize the impact of an event or feeling; an author often uses understatement to create specific effects in writing.

V

Term	Definition
Validity	The degree to which a claim or argument is logical or reasonable; for an argument to be valid, an author's reasoning process is logical, and the assertion and conclusion are true.
Variable Vowel Teams	Two or more letters that make a vowel sound (e.g., ue, oo, ie, ea).
Visuals	Elements in a text such as images, illustrations, pictures, photographs, or other graphic designs; visuals can be used to help interpret written information.
Voice	A combination of techniques and devices such as tone , syntax , diction , and point of view that creates a style and helps an author express themselves in a unique way.
Vowel Diphthongs	Single vowel sounds that glide in the middle and the mouth position shifts during the production of the single vowel sound (e.g., /ou/ and /oi/).

W

Term	Definition
Word Relationship	The ways in which the meaning of a word can change in relationship to the word or words around it; word relationships can include figurative (see <i>Figurative Language</i>), connotative (see <i>Connotation</i>), and technical (see <i>Technical Language</i>) meanings, similarities and differences between words, common contexts where the word may appear, words that may be easily confused for other words, synonyms and antonyms, and multiple meanings of a word (e.g., "lightning" has a specific definition, but "lightning bug" does not imply the same meaning as just "lightning").

X

Term	Definition
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Y

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Z

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