

# Glossary

**Academic Discourse:** Specific style of communication used within the academy or other scholarly settings.

**Argument:** The central idea or claim of an essay that is developed, explored, and supported through evidence.

**Annotate:** The act of making marks and notes on a text.

**Binary Thinking:** A system of thought that offers only two options (e.g. right or wrong; black or white; good or bad).

**Composition:** A field of study that focuses on teaching, researching, and theorizing writing.

**Ethos:** Within the context of Aristotelian rhetoric, an appeal to character and credibility.

**Edit:** To correct or modify text.

**Genre:** A category or kind.

**Implications:** Effects or consequences.

**Intellectual Response:** Logical and idea-driven reaction (rather than emotionally driven).

**Logos:** Within the context of Aristotelian rhetoric, an appeal to logic.

**Mindful Reading:** Reading that is characterized by awareness and reflectiveness.

**Multimodal:** Characterized by having many modes. A multimodal composition uses more than one mode to achieve its goals.

**Pathos:** Within the context of Aristotelian rhetoric, an appeal to emotions.

**Position:** A stance or arguable viewpoint.

**Plagiarism:** The act of using another's ideas or words without proper attribution.

**Repertoire:** A collection, list, or set.

**Revise:** To re-see or reconsider.

**Rhetoric:** The art of effective or persuasive communication.

**Schema:** A concept or framework that supports interpretation.

**Summarize:** To condense and restate.

**Synthesize:** To bring together; combine.

**Transfer (of learning):** The process of using knowledge or learning from one context in another context.