

# INDEX

## A

### Argument

the form and structure of writing, including its lines, spaces, and visual layout, create relationships of power and dependence.

## B

### Boundaries

the excerpt breaks conventional style of structure, but still stays within the margins.

## C

### Composition

text structure serve as a form of dominance, with the inner text shaped and held in place by what surrounds it.

## D

### Density

when emphasizing domination, lines are given more breathing space; when emphasizing subordination or surrounding, paragraphs become tighter.

## E

### Exposing

“...the processes of compositional selection would show ways meaning is produced across elements, not just by them.”

## F

### Flow

text is easy to follow at first, but as it forms border-like structures, the line breaks make reading more difficult.

## G

### Grammar

text uses a conversational style rather than formal grammar, while still remaining polite and clear.

## H

### Hierarchy

established through type size, the use of regular or italic text, and border-like structures within the layout.

## I

### Italics

used for rhetorical questions that guide the reader's thinking for the paragraphs that follow.

## J

### Juxtaposition

questions are placed side by side to highlight a contrasting opinion.

## K

### Kerning

between letters is comfortable.

## L

### Layout

use of space to structure the text reflects and reinforces the themes presented.

## M

### Margin

while some text is indented, the overall margins are maintained, giving structure to the page.

## N

### Narrative

takes effort as the text becomes more unconventional, but the progression of meaning is still understandable.

## O

### Orientation

despite the unique structure, the text is meant to be read from left to right.

# INDEX

## P

### Punctuation

clear and used to mark points; sentences are concise and easy to follow.

## Q

### Questions

uses rhetorical or guiding questions to direct thought.

## R

### Relationship

arrangement of visual and textual elements shows how each part depends on another to create meaning.

## S

### Style

“This is a book that is as close as possible to being entirely about itself.”

## T

### Typography

uses a serif typeface and varies size and style to signal dominance or subordination as needed.

## U

### Uniformity

leading stays consistent despite changes in text size, maintaining a balanced and cohesive layout.

## V

### Visual

layout captures attention and prompts curiosity, leaving a lasting impression even if the full context isn't remembered.

## W

### White Space

reduces visual clutter and balances the page, making it easier to focus on the text.

## X

## Y

### Yield

text's layout and structure shape what the reader takes away, guiding understanding and interpretation.

## Z

### Zoom

as the text gets smaller, we have to read more closely, which also encourages a deeper engagement with the topic, expanding our understanding.