Warm Up- Match word with definition

1. Acumen
2. Adamant
3. Anomaly
4. Antipathy
5. Apathy

A. Lack of feeling
B. deviation from the usual
C. Unyielding
D. Keen Sight
E. Dislike of

Literary Devices in Pop Culture

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_pxfifB6Co

Literary Terminology

This packet is your responsibility. You will have a test over the information, and you are responsible for keeping up with the packet in your binder!

Archetype

- Original model from which something is developed or made; in literary criticism those images, figures, character types, settings, and story patterns that are *universally shared* by the people across cultures and are often identifiable in a wide variety of works of literature.

Characterization Terminology

- **Antagonist**: the character pitted against the protagonist; usually has evil or distasteful qualities but they are not necessarily all bad. If the antagonist is all evil they are considered a villain.
- **Protagonist**: The most important or leading character in a work; usually identical to the hero/heroine, but not always; the protagonist has both good and bad qualities.
- **Dynamic**: character has an epiphany or experiences a change during the course of the work; gains a new understanding
- **Static**: character stays the same throughout the work from beginning to end

Characterization Terminology (cont.)

- **Epiphany**: an insight or revelation gained when one suddenly understands the essence of a (generally commonplace) object, gesture, statement, situation, moment, or mentality—that is, when one "sees" that commonplace for what it really is beneath the surface and perceives its inner workings, its nature.
- **Foil**: a character, who by contrast with the main character, serves to accentuate that character's distinctive qualities or characteristics.
- **Flat**: characters that are not developed; are easily recognizable by their lack of complexity; and are usually created to emphasize a single important trait.
- **Round**: characters that have a level of complexity and depth we associate with real people and that have been fully developed by the author

Characterization Terminology (cont.)

- **Motivation**: the mixture of situation and personality that impels a character to behave the way he or she does.
- **Stock**: a type of character who regularly appears in certain literary forms; they are often stereotyped characters
- **Direct characterization**: author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters
- **Indirect characterization**: author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do.
- **Detail:** fact revealed by the author or speaker that support the attitude or tone in a piece of poetry or prose.

Diction Terminology

- **Diction**
  - a speaker's word choice intended to convey a certain effect; typically divided into two components: vocabulary and syntax

Diction Terminology

- Connotation vs. Denotation
- **Connotation**: association evoked by a word beyond its literal meaning; emotional feeling associated with a word.
- **Denotation**: a word's literal meaning; dictionary meaning of a word

Diction Terminology

- **Dialect**
  - Regional variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary; language peculiar to a particular group or social class
- **Dialogue**
  - character's voice; the conversation between two or more characters

Diction Terminology

- **Euphemism**
  - the use of a word or phrase that is less direct, but that is also less distasteful or less offensive than another.
    - Ex: curvy, pre-owned, lost their lives, let go

- **Idiom**
  - a speech form or an expression of a given language that is peculiar
    - Ex: take someone under your wing, things are getting out of hand, pull your weight, under the weather

Diction Terminology

- **Vocabulary**
    - the degree of difficulty, complexity, abstractness, formality, and currency of words used, as well as the origin of the words chosen.

Imagery

- **Imagery**:
- the actual language that a writer uses to convey a visual picture to create or represent any sensory experience
    - Sight (visual)
    - Sound (auditory)
    - Touch (tactile)
    - Taste (papillary)
    - Smell (olfactory)
- Terms to describe imagery (vivid verbs, concrete nouns, precise modifiers, sense of illusion or fantasy, sense of reality)

Mood

- **Mood**: defined by some as synonymous with atmosphere and/or tone; it can be attitude toward readers, subject matter, or even toward the author themselves or it can refer to the general feeling created in the reader.

Plot Terminology

- **Plot**: the arrangement and interrelation of events in a narrative work which engages the reader's attention while also providing a framework for the exposition of the author's message, theme or other such elements.

- **Conflict**: a confrontation or struggle between opposing characters or forces in the plot or narrative work, from which the action emanates and around which it revolves. Internal conflict, or man versus himself, involves a character who is fighting something within themselves (in their mind). External Conflict (man versus super natural being, man versus fate, man versus nature, man versus man, man versus machine, man versus society)

Plot Terminology

- **Flashback:** a scene that interrupts the present action of a narrative work to depict some earlier event – often an event that occurred before the opening scene of the work via remembrance, dreaming or some other mechanism.
- **Foreshadowing**: a technique by which an author suggests or predicts an outcome of plot.
- **Spatial:** organization of information using spatial cues such as top to bottom, left to right, etc.
- **Chronological:** order of events in which they occur
- **Transitional devices**: techniques used to connect or link different events or ideas
- **Suspense**: what builds the reader's attention

Point of View Review

- Point of view is the vantage point from which a narrative is told; usually told from first person, third person, third person omniscient, or third person limited.
- Person: Who is telling the story
- Perspective: What vantage point they are coming from

Shifts in Point of View

- Shift: change in feelings or events; pay attention to
  - key words (but, yet, although, however)
  - punctuation (dashes, periods, colons, ellipsis, stanza divisions)
  - changes in line or stanza length or both
  - irony (sometimes irony hides shifts)
  - changes in moodthat may indicate changes in meaning
  - changes in diction (ex. Slang to formal language)

Types of Point of View

- **first person point of view**:
  - the character telling the story speaks as though it had happened to him or her personally. The narrator uses personal pronouns shcu as "I," "me, "my," etc.
- **third person omniscient**:
  - the author tells the story as though he or she knows everything about the actions, thoughts, and feelings of all the characters.
- **third person limited**:
  - the author tells the story as though he or she can only perceive the thoughts and feelings of one of the characters.

- **Rhetorical shift**: a shift used to influence or persuade

- **Setting:** time and place that provides general background for the characters and plot of the story.

- **Style**: the way a literary work is written; the devices the author uses to express his or her thoughts and convey the work's subject matter. When discussing style focus on diction, imagery, and rhetorical strategies. Other factors include author's purpose, narrative structure, fluency, clarity, sound and rhythm, and tone.

Theme

- **Theme**: a statement that the text seems to be making about the subject of the literary work; can be moral or a amoral lesson; in more modern works, the theme may emanate from an unmoralized, or less obviously, moral perspective.

Tone

- **Tone**: writer's or speaker's attitude toward the subject and the audience. Tone is determined through
  - diction
  - imagery
  - detail
  - point of view
  - syntax
  - tone shifts, multiple tones, vocabulary associated with tone

Sentence Terminology Review

- Purpose:
  - declarative (.)
  - exclamatory (!)
  - imperative (command)
  - interrogative (?)

Sentence Terminology Review: Structure

- **antithetical**: direct contrast of structurally parallel word groupings generally for the purpose of contrast; contrast is presented in a grammatically parallel way creating a perfect rhetorical balance. (juxtaposition)
- **Balanced**: the phrases or clauses balance each other by virtue of their likeness of structure, meaning, or length
- **Complex**: independent clause and subordinate clause
- **Compound**: two complete sentences connected by a coordinate junction (, and;   ,   but; , or) or by a semi-colon

Sentence Terminology : Structure

- **Compound-complex**: at least two independent clauses and one subordinate clause
- **Loose/cumulative**: makes complete sense if brought to a close before the actual ending; contains a number of independent clauses joined only by coordinating conjunctions such as and or but; it can usually be divided into multiple sentences.*
- **Periodic**: (unlike loose sentence) not grammatically complete until the very end
- **Simple**: contains one subject and one verb

Syntax Techniques

- **Antithesis**: a rhetorical device in which two ideas are directly opposed (ex. I long and dread to close.)
- **Juxtaposition**: rhetorical device in which normally unassociated ideas, words, or phrases are placed next to one another (ex. The apparition of these faces in the crowd;/Petals on a wet, black bough")

Syntax Techniques

- **Omission**
  - **asyndeton**: the omission of conjunctions
    - "I came, I saw, I conquered."
  - **ellipsis**:
    - omission of a word or phrase for a complete syntactical construction but not for understanding (ex. He decided it was over...)
- **Parallelism:** refers to a grammatical or structural similarity between sentences or parts of a sentence. It involves an arrangement of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs.*

Syntax Techniques

- **Polysyndeton:** repetition of conjunctions in close succession for rhetorical effect (ex. Here and there and everywhere…)
- **Repetition:** a device in which words, sounds, and ideas are used more than once to enhance rhythm and create emphasis (ex. …a government of the people, for the people, by the people…)

Syntax Techniques: Repetition

Anadiplosis: repetition of a prominent word as the last and first word of two phrases or clauses; it ties the sentence to its surroundings (ex. rely on his honor --- honor such as his) (ex. "...Celine Varens, towards whom he had once cherished what he called a 'grande passion.' This passion...")

Syntax Techniques: Repetition

▫ **anaphora**: the repetition of introductory words or phrases for effect (ex. "Let freedom ring from the snowcapped mts. Of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curvaceous peaks of California…")

Syntax Techniques: Repetition

▫ **epistrophe**: is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the ends of successive clauses; it sets up a pronounced rhythm and gains a special emphasis both by repeating the word and by putting the word in the final position. (ex. "Genius is said to be self-conscious: I cannot tell whether Miss Ingram was a genius, but she was self-conscious –remarkably self-conscious indeed.")

Figures of Speech (for illusion or fantasy)

- **Apostrophe**: a form of personification in which the absent or dead are spoken to as if present and the inanimate, as if animate.
- **Personification**: a kind of metaphor that gives inanimate objects or abstract ideas human characteristics
- **Symbolism**: something that stands for or suggests something larger and more complex

Figures of Speech (for comparison)

- **Simile**: a comparison using like or as; a Homeric simile is an extended simile originated from Homer is his great epics *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
- **Metaphor**: a comparison without the use of like or as
  - ▫ Extended
  - ▫ Controlling
- **Synecdoche**: a form of a metaphor where part of something is used to signify the whole (ex. All hands on deck) or the whole is used for part (ex. Canada played the United States in the Olympic hockey finals.)

Figures of Speech (for comparison)

- **Metonymy**: changed label or substitute name or the name of one thing is applied to another (ex. "The White House declared…" rather than saying "The president declared…)
- **Allusion**: a reference to a mythological, literary, or historical person, place, or thing (literary technique)

Figures of Speech (for emphasis)

- **Hyperbole**: a deliberate, extravagant, and often outrageous exaggeration
- **Understatement**: (meiosis, litotes – an affirmative is expressed by negating its opposite – ex. This is no small problem) opposite of hyperbole; a kind of irony that deliberately represents something as being much less than it really is

Figures of Speech (other types)

- **Oxymoron**: a form of paradox that combines a pair of contrary terms (ex. Sweet sorrow; fiend angelical)
- **Paradox:** a statement that contradicts itself (ex. "The more you know, the more you know you don't know.")
- **Pun**: a play on words that are identical or similar in sound but have sharply diverse meanings (ex. Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man.")

Sound Devices

- **Alliteration**: the repetition of a consonant sound at the beginning of words (ex. live and let live)
- **Assonance**: the repetition of a vowel sound within words (ex. rise and shine; down an out)
- **Consonance**: repetition of consonance especially at the end of stressed syllables without the like correspondence of vowels
  - (made, wood) (litter, letter) (wade, wood)

Sound Devices

- **Meter**: rhythm that continuously repeats a single basic pattern; a measure or unit of metrical verse
- **Onomatopoeia**: the use of words that imitate sounds (ex. creak, quack)
- **Rhyme**: repetition of a sounds at the ends of words (ex. September, November)
- **Rhythm**: the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a sentence or line of poetry (ex. On this green bank, by this soft stream)

Other Literary Techniques

- Irony
  - **Dramatic**: the audience knows or understands more than the actual characters involved
  - **Situational**: when one thing is expected to happen but the opposite occurs
  - **Verbal**: the result of a statement saying one thing while meaning the opposite
  - **Sarcasm:** a type of irony in which a person appears to be praising something but is actually insulting it

Other Literary Techniques

- **Motif**: a unifying element in an artistic work, especially any recurrent image, symbol, theme, character, type subject, or narrative detail.
- **Satire**: A work that targets human vices and follies or social institutions and conventions for reform and ridicule

Other Literary Techniques

- **Allegory**: the presentation of an abstract idea through more concrete means; typically a narrative that has at least two levels of meaning. The first is the surface-level story line, which can be summed up by stating who did what to whom and when. Although allegories have coherent plots, their authors expect readers to recognize the existence of a second and deeper level of meaning, which may be moral, political, philosophical, or religious.

Writing Terminology

- **Concrete details** (CD): specific details that prove or support the point of your body paragraph. Other common names for concrete details are fact and, most often, examples.

- **Commentary** (CM): your opinion or comment on a subject or point. It is not a concrete detail. Other common names for commentary are opinion, insight, and analysis.

Writing Terminology

- **Ratio**: the amount of commentary for every concrete detail.
    - For analytical writing the recommended ratio is 1 CD: 2 CM.
    - For narrative and research based writing the recommended ratio might be 2 CD: 1 CM or 2CD: 2CM.

Writing Terminology

- Steps in the Writing Process:
  - Brainstorm
  - Pre-write
  - Shape the essay (outline)
  - Make a draft
  - Peer Edit
  - Revise
  - Final Copy

Types of Pre-writing

- Bubble Cluster
- Spider Diagrams
- Outline
- Line Clusters
- Columns

Pre-writing Rules

▫ Carefully read the prompt.

▫ Underline words in the prompt which give specific, direction, important instructions/topics to address.

▫ Pull out and bullet the words underlined.

▫ Brainstorm answers for the bullets without using words in the prompt.

▫ Based on the prompt and what you bulleted, decide how many paragraphs to use to address the prompt.

▫ Write three to five word phrases when planning your topic sentence for each paragraph

▫ Write three concrete details under each topic sentence.

▫ In a timed writing, take about 12 minutes to pre-write at the most.

▫ Begin writing.

Formal Introductions contain:

1. Attention Getter
2. Introduction of the topic or subject
3. Summary
4. Thesis

Introductions for In-Class or Timed Writings Contain:
1. Attention Getter
2. Thesis

Types of Attention Getters

- Anecdote
- Definition
- Quote
- Statistic(s)
- Shocking or appealing statement on topic

Thesis

- Subject
- Commentary on that subject

Body Paragraphs Contain

- Topic sentence
- Concrete details
- Commentary
- Concluding sentence

For analysis the ratio of concrete details to commentary is 1CD2CM.

When writing a research paper or narrative you will naturally have more concrete details than commentary.

Conclusions

- Use all commentary
- Address a real world application with a broader sentence
- Keep it short
- Leave the reader with last thought on the subject to make the reader think
- Use a thematic statement
- Give it a finished feeling
- Does not go back and discuss anything already stated
- DOES NOT RESTATE THE THESIS

Wow. That was a lot.