

Mood

- The emotions that the reader experiences
- What you feel when you are reading
 - Some literature makes you feel scared, overwhelmed, joyful, or angry.

Setting

- Time and place
- Creates mood
- Provides a background for the action
- Develops theme



Foreshadowing & Flashback (plot devices)

Foreshadowing: the use of clues to suggest events that have yet to occur.

- Creates suspense

Flashback: a scene that interrupts the present action of the plot to flash backward and tell what happened at an earlier time.

- May provide additional insight into character

Conflict: Struggle or clash between two opposing characters or forces

Internal

- character vs. him or herself



External

- Man vs. man
- Man vs. nature
- Man vs. society
- Man vs. fate

well we can't have conflict without characters
so...let's talk about...

Characterization

- Act of creating & developing a character
- Process a writer uses to reveal the personality of a character

How do writers *directly* show us what their characters are like?

Direct Characterization: writer directly states what a character is like - his/her traits. No guessing needed.



"She was one of those pretty, charming young women..."

- "The Necklace,"
by Guy de Maupassant

How do writers *indirectly* reveal what their characters are like?

Indirect characterization: writer provides clues for us to form conclusions about character.

Three methods...

- 1) The **character's words, thoughts, and actions**
- 2) **Descriptions** of the character's appearance or background
- 3) What **other characters say** and think about the character

...so who tell us about these characters...?
Narrator (not the author) → Point of view



Point of view refers to:

- the **vantage point** - from which a story is told.
- the **eyes through which we see** the story unfold.

Points of View

1) *Third-Person Omniscient: "All-Knowing"*

- narrator is not a character (narrator not "I")
- narrator knows and tells what **more than one** character is thinking and feeling

2) *Third-Person Limited:*

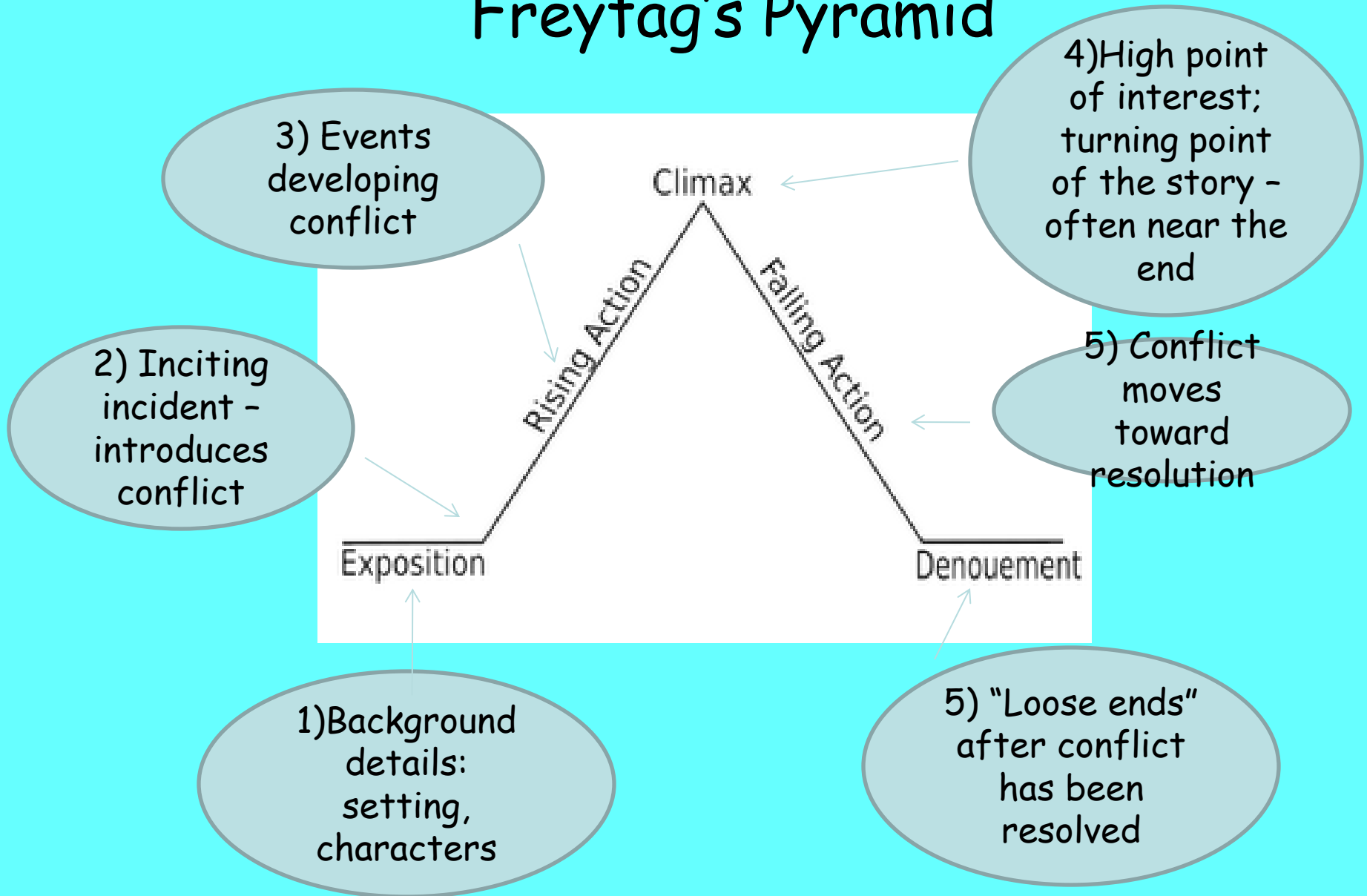
- narrator is not a character (narrator not "I")
- narrator zooms in on thoughts and feelings of **one** character

Points of View

- 3) First Person: narrator is a character
- in the story uses "I" (may be unreliable)
 - we learn only what this character chooses to tell us
 - **Note:** Second person point of view does exist, but it is less common. The narrator addresses the reader as "you." An example is a "how-to" book or a novel in which the narrator writes in diary or letter format.

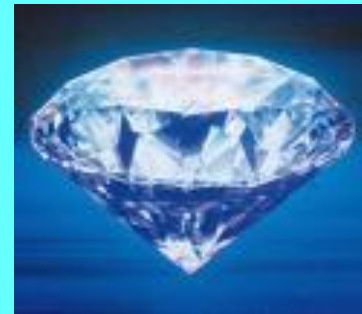
Plot - Sequence of Events

Freytag's Pyramid



Symbol

- Something that stands for something else
- Ex: Flag = piece of cloth; also represents idea of country



Metaphor

- An implied comparison between two unlike things

***Jot down the following example in your notebook:

"...For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly"

Simile

- An implied comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as"

***Jot down the following example:

"Thank God the week is done
I feel like a zombie goin' back to life..."

Diction

A writer's choice of words. Writers choose specific words to convey an idea or emotion (ex: "dream", "wish" or "goal?")



Should I write
"banana"...or
"luscious, golden
fruit?"

Personification

- The assignment of human traits/characteristics to an inanimate object

***Jot down the following example:

"As her pen danced across the page, she could almost hear the scream of the words."

Alliteration

- Repetition of the initial consonant sound
 - Sally sells seahells
 - Big brown bear
 - Peter Piper picked a pack of pickled peppers

Types of Characters...

Dynamic

- The opposite of static characters, dynamic characters will undergo some kind of change in the course of the story.

Types of Characters con...

Static

A character doesn't change.

Types of Characters con...

Round

A round character is a major character in a work of fiction who encounters conflict and is changed by it. Round characters tend to be more fully developed and described than flat, or static, characters. If you think of the characters you most love in fiction, they probably seem as real to you as people you know in real life.

Types of Characters con...

Flat

A flat character is a minor character in a work of fiction who does not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story. Oftentimes a flat character is one that is stereotypical in nature.

Protagonist

- The protagonist is the main character in a story, novel, drama, or other literary work, the character that the reader or audience empathizes with. Oftentimes but not always the “good guy”.

Antagonist

- Character that opposes the protagonist.

Metonymy

- The Poet replaces the name of a thing with the name of something closely associated with that thing.
- Example: The *suits* are upstairs.
 - Suits = Bosses

Synecdoche

- People take a part of a thing and use it to stand for the whole thing.
 - Example: Those are some awesome *Wheels* you've got there.
 - Wheels = Car

Oh-oh-oh-oh-oh-oh-oh-oh-oh-
oh-oh-oh...grammar time...



What is a Comma?



- A comma is a punctuation mark that indicates a pause is needed in a sentence.
- Commas help to clarify meaning for the reader.

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu>

Clauses and Phrases

- A clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a verb that complement each other.
- A phrase is a group of words that does not contain a subject or a verb that complement each other.

Sentence Structure: Independent Clause

- A complete sentence has two components, a subject and a verb.
- The subject and verb must form a complete thought to be considered an independent clause.

The couple dances.

subject (S)

verb (v)

Sentence Structure:

Compound Sentence

- A sentence that contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction is called a compound sentence.
- A conjunction joins words, phrases, and clauses together in a sentence.
- Conjunctions
 - for
 - and
 - nor
 - but
 - or
 - yet
 - so

F A N B O Y S

Sentence Structure:

Compound Sentences

- The comma in a compound sentence is placed before the coordinating conjunction.

S V Conj. S V

Andy built a snowman, and Jeff
played with his dog.

Sentence Structure:

Compound Sentence

Where would you place the comma in the following sentence?

S



S

Dan **struggled** with his homework so his father



helped him.

Sentence Structure:

Dependent Clause

- A dependent clause contains a subject and verb, but the clause cannot stand independently.
- Dependent clauses can often be identified by the use of dependent clause markers.
- Some dependent clause markers:

because	though
since	although
when	unless
while	after
until	before
if	once
as	whether

Sentence Structure:

Dependent Phrases & Clauses

- Dependent phrases and clauses help to clarify and add detail to an independent clause.
- Dependent clauses may appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.

Sentence Structure: Introductory Clause

- When a dependent clause is placed at the beginning of a sentence, place a comma between the independent clause and the dependent clause.

Dep. clause

S

V

Before the test, Dan struggled with his

Conj.

S

V

homework, so his father helped him.

Introductory Clause

- Where would you place the comma in the following example?

S V

Because it was raining we decided to go to the movies.

Introductory Clause

- Where would you place the comma in the following example?

Introductory clause S V

Because it was raining, we decided to go to the movies.

Dependent Clause

When a dependent clause is located after an independent clause, **Do Not** place a comma between the two.

S V

We decided to go to the movies because we were bored.

Sentence Structure: Essential Phrases and Clauses

- An essential clause or phrase is used to modify a noun.
- It also adds information that is critical to the meaning of the sentence.
- Essential clauses are NOT set off by commas.

S essential phrase V

The people who work in my office are loud.

Sentence Structure: Essential Phrases and Clauses

- The word “that” is almost always an indicator of an essential phrase or clause.

S

essential

V

The tiramisu that I had at Joe's was great.

Sentence Structure:

Nonessential Phrases & Clauses

- A nonessential phrase or clause adds extra information to a sentence.
- This information can be eliminated from the sentence without jeopardizing the meaning of the sentence.
- Always place commas around nonessential phrases and clauses.

Sentence Structure:

Nonessential Phrases & Clauses

- Even without the phrase the sentence still makes sense: My brother plans to throw a party.

S

non-essential

V

My brother, who lives across town, plans to throw a party.

Sentence Structure: Nonessential Phrases & Clauses

- Use commas to set off additional information.

S V

Steve said that he would propose to me on

non-essential

Valentine's Day, which is my favorite holiday.

Comma Practice

- Would you place commas in the following sentences? If so, where?

I am planning a trip to Paris which is one of the greatest cities in the world.

The place that I would most like to see is the Eiffel Tower.

Pierre, who is one of my business contacts, will meet me at the airport.

Sentence Structure: Commas in a Series

- Place commas in a sentence to divide items in a list.
- The commas will help the reader to avoid confusion.
- The comma before the conjunction is generally required, but it can be omitted if there is no possibility of confusion.

Wednesday, January 19, 2011

- **Do Now:** Take out notebooks
- **Agenda:**
 - Grammar wrap up
 - Literary Term Review
- **Homework:**
 - Review vocab in preparation for midterm.
Check website for review materials.

Sentence Structure: Commas in a Series

Consider the difference in the following:

Last month, Alex dated Mary Ann Lee and Kim.

Last month, Alex dated Mary, Ann, Lee, and Kim.

Last month, Alex dated Mary Ann, Lee, and Kim.

How many women did Alex date?

Sentence Structure: Commas in a Series

- Commas should be placed in series of words, phrases, or clauses.
- Place commas in the following sentences:

Martina brushed her hair put on her pajamas,
and went to bed.

She fell asleep and dreamed that she was a
princess she kissed a frog and she rescued
her prince.

Commas with Adjectives

- Use commas to separate adjectives that provide an equal description of a noun.

The Test:

Can you put "and" between the adjectives?

Can they be described in reverse order?

If so, use a comma.

big blue house | three hungry kittens | a cranky, bald
man

A Common Error: The Comma Splice

- A comma splice is an error in which two independent clauses are joined by a comma.

S V

Dan struggled with his homework, his

S V

father helped him.

To Correct a Comma Splice

- Insert a conjunction between the two independent clauses.
- Start a new sentence.
- Insert a semi-colon between the two independent clauses (only in cases where the independent clauses are closely related in topic).

To Correct a Comma Splice

S V
Conj.

Dan struggled with his homework, so his

S V
father helped him.

To Correct a Comma Splice

S V

Dan struggled with his homework. His

S V

father helped him.

To Correct a Comma Splice

S V

Dan struggled with his homework; his

S V

father helped him.

Comma Splice Practice

- How would you correct the following?

This semester I am taking calculus physics and economics.

Calculus is my best subject, I am certain I will get an A.

Although I am very busy, I still find time to have fun.

Last weekend my brother visited me and we went to a football game a party and a rock concert.

Let's meet Comma's cousin, Semicolon 😊

Semicolon

- Use a semicolon to join 2 independent clauses when the second clause restates the first or when the two clauses are of equal emphasis.
 - Road construction in Dallas has hindered travel around town; streets have become covered with bulldozers, trucks, and cones.

Semicolon con.

- Use a semicolon to join 2 independent clauses when the second clause begins with a conjunctive adverb (however, therefore, moreover, furthermore, thus, meanwhile, nonetheless, otherwise) or a transition (in fact, for example, that is, for instance, in addition, in other words, on the other hand, even so).
 - Terrorism in the United States has become a recent concern; in fact, the concern for America's safety has led to an awareness of global terrorism.

Semicolon con...😊

- Use a semicolon to join elements of a series when individual items of the series already include commas.
 - Recent sites of the Olympic Games include Athens, Greece; Salt Lake City, Utah; Sydney, Australia; Nagano, Japan.

Colon

- Use a colon to join 2 independent clauses when you wish to emphasize the second clause.
 - Road construction in Dallas has hindered travel around town: parts of Main, Fifth, and West Street are closed during the construction.

Colon con...

- Use a colon after an independent clause when it is followed by a list, a quotation, appositive, or other idea directly related to the independent clause.
 - Julie went to the store for some groceries: milk, bread, coffee, and cheese.
 - In his Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln urges Americans to rededicate themselves to the unfinished work of the deceased soldiers: "It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work...by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Apostrophe

- **Forming Possessives of Nouns**
- To see if you need to make a possessive, turn the phrase around and make it an "of the..." phrase. For example:
 - the boy's hat = the hat of the boy
 - three days' journey = journey of three daysIf the noun after "of" is a building, an object, or a piece of furniture, then no apostrophe is needed!
 - room of the hotel = hotel room
 - door of the car = car door
 - leg of the table = table leg

there's more...

- add 's to the singular form of the word (even if it ends in -s): the owner's car
James's hat (James' hat is also acceptable. For plural, proper nouns that are possessive, use an apostrophe after the 's': "The Eggles' presentation was good." The Eggles are a husband and wife consultant team.)

...wait...

- add 's to the plural forms that do not end in -s: the children's game
the geese's honking
- add ' to the end of plural nouns that end in -s: two cats' toys
three friends' letters

...woo hoo...

- add 's to the last noun to show joint possession of an object: Todd and Anne's apartment

Apostrophes also...

- **Showing omission of letters**
 - Apostrophes are used in contractions. The apostrophe shows this omission. Contractions are common in speaking and in informal writing. To use an apostrophe to create a contraction, place an apostrophe where the omitted letter(s) would go. Here are some examples:
 - don't = do not
 - I'm = I am
 - he'll = he will
 - who's = who is