

Tasks critical thinkings examples

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



- Describe a full entry in the OED

A complete entry in OED does not only provide the meaning of particular English words; instead, the entries are distinctively represented based on their value, the background or the history they have behind each phase of evolution that it took for such work to be developed. This is the reason why OED is often used when trying to decipher a particularly classic literature that uses old English terms or at some point symbolic phrases that are based on critical principles of semiotics.

- A) Describe the English major rule in Cartoon

In cartoon, it is very important to be concise in presenting data; it may be that the presentations are comical, nevertheless, each message is intended to be valuable and grammatically defining on the overall value of the piece.

B) Explain comparison adjectives less (non-count nouns) in three examples

- Less sugar

- This example provides a distinct idea of what is being referred to.

- Less salt

- Like the first example, this phrase indicates what particular noun is considered less[er] than something else.

- Less beauty

- Unlike the first two examples, the word 'less' here describes an abstract noun; something that could be used in literary semiotics.

Explain comparative fewer in three examples

- Fewer clouds

- Fewer things

- Fewer shame

In the first and second examples, the things compared are more relatively referring to something tangible and easily visualized. However with the third example, a distinct indication of an abstract noun referring to a particular emotion is described by the term 'fewer'.

- Chaucer:

- What do the rhetorical "when, then" division do in the opening of the Canterbury tales?

- This phrase specifically denounce that another aspect of another story is about to start; while it may have a certain connection to the previous story, it does have its individual value; something that should be considered thoroughly in analyzing the whole context of the entire reading.

- Describe all the revenge elements in and around the Miller's tale

In one of the scenes, a repetitive changing of words has occurred especially to redefine its meaning towards enacting revenge; for instance, the time when the Miller interrupts in the conversation of the Monk and Host whereas he cries the word "quite" to mean revenge as he wanted to take revenge against the knight. Another part of the literature directed to revenge is when Allison commits adultery against her husband; this made the Miller feel satisfied somehow as it sounded as a sense of revenge against her husband's wrong doings as well.

- Describe the vulgarity of the closing rhyme and summary of the Miller's tale

The last lines of the tale show how inconsiderate people were towards each other; it defined how and why the Miller acted differently upon everyone

else. He knew something was wrong and he desired so much to change the situation to be able to save the company.

- Point to the questionable gender in the Shipman's tale

The monk exchanges sexual relationship with the merchant's wife, however it is the merchant he is actually attracted to as he was not intending to keep the secret that he and his wife had; perhaps to ruin the woman's reputation with her husband.

- In 3 to 5 sentences, explain the term 'dream vision' for the parliament of fowls

Dream vision specifically intended to point out how the poet argues about a long time love that he has kept in his heart; that although he cannot have her, that vision of her will remain a dream that will complete his visions about the future.

Another aspect defined under this matter is that fact that he reads books so much and he creates a world around what he reads; something that defines who he is inside.

The third aspect of how dream vision accounts for this poet's being is that the way he reads books redefines the way he envisions his dreams and he considers such matter as rather important in shaping who he really is.

- Keats: write 3 to 5 sentences on each of the three meditative divisions in Keat's Ode to the Nightingale

- 1st division:

- He points out how numb he feels

- He defines how drowsy the nightingale's songs make him feel

- Such drowsiness is much closer to a state of hallucination bringing him

incomparable happiness

- 2nd division

- He wishes for a wine

- He describes the taste of wine as indulging

- And desires to disappear with the nightingale

- 3rd division

- He defines the fading youthful glow that he has

- He assumes his depression

- He insists on simply disappearing

- Shakespeare: Considering our class discussion of modern version of Romeo and Juliet, describe the Juliet plays with words in 3. 2 speech

She changes most of the old English words into more modern phrases; phrases that often have different structure and have humorous values in their actual meanings.

- O'Brien

- Describe with three examples the balance and the rhythm in the world order of O'Brien's passages on " they Carried"

- It presented a distinct condition by which people tend to survive amidst adversities such as that of the war

- It indicated a sense of control that one has on his life and how he is able to survive life's challenges through memory and sentimental keepsakes.

- It manifests how humans have the capacity to withstand stress just with the existence of something that would remind them of their real worth.

- Point to O'Brien's definitions of a war story and memory with three examples

- He presented Lieutenant Cross' hope of seeing Martha as his only reason for surviving
- Henry Dobbin's, who carried his girlfriend's pantyhose around his neck, believes that it was more than just a material possession, it defined to him what he was fighting for and why he needed to return back home.
- Some others carry essentials; particular matters that define how they actually want to survive the war through becoming ready for their attacks and those who are ready to attack them as well.