

# Spoken word poetry

Literature



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

### Thesis and Signposts (Reading 1)

Creative ideas, logical and persuasive reasoning and lastly, innovative ways of talking about mundane and ordinary things (Fisher 38). An example would be African-American Vernacular English (AAVE) that is unique but also helpful in interpreting literary texts. There are other alternative ways of a person communicating but are equally valid nonetheless; there are many options to choose. A first signpost was on page 38 with the sentence “ revisiting the controversial Students Right to their Own Language (SRTOL) . . .” and the second occurred on page 44 with “ Creative words were only one feature of Bronxionics. Another feature . . . included hypercorrections.”

### Fallacies from the Text (Reading 2)

It can be considered as an irrelevant conclusion which makes it a fallacy (or conversely, it is a fallacy of accident by making generalizations without taking into consideration exceptions). In the second fallacy, it is the type that is called affirming the consequent by drawing a conclusion from premises that do not in any way support that conclusion. In this regard, the village griot is much more than just a poet but is in effect, the village historian by recording all the events that had shaped or impacted on the village and its people in a very significant or memorable way, hence worthy of being remembered. The slam poet merely voices an opinion or idea.