

# English final- 2nd semester



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Argument (OWL) Must have specific, detailed thesis statement that reveals your perspective, an evaluative judgment, or at least is valid

Debatable thesis statement (OWL) Reveals perspective and must be debatable

Ex. (BAD) Shakespeare's Hamlet is a play about a young man who seeks revenge. — just a summary and not debatable

Ex. (GOOD) Hamlet experiences internal conflict because he is in love with his mother. — debatable bc/ can use evidence HOW Hamlet is in love with his mother, WHY he's in love her, and WHAT implications there are for reading the play in this manner

*Title of books, plays, or works published singularly*

UNDERLINE ONLY if it handwritten

*Title of poems, short stories, or works published in an anthology*

Persuasion Swaying feelings, opinions, and actions — can enhance strong arguments or disguise the flaws in weak ones

Arguments (argument and persuasion) Expresses a point of view of an issue and supports the position with reasons and evidence

Claim Writer's or speaker's position on an issue

The support- valid reason and relevant and sufficient evidence- strong arguments can anticipate objections that opponents might raise and counter those objects with evidence

Repetition (RS/D) Uses the same word or words more than once for emphasis

Parallelism (RS/D) Uses similar grammatical construction to express ideas that are related or equal in importance — creates rhythm

Analogy (RS/D) Makes a comparison between two subjects that are alike in some ways

Ethos Credibility “believe me”

Pathos Emotion (arms of an angel- dog commercial)

Logos Logic-facts- “8 out of 10”

Bandwagon Taps into people's desire to belong

Plain Folks Ordinary people on “our side,” and candidate like an ordinary person (J. Law)

Testimonial Relies on endorsement for well-known people or satisfied customers -Usain Bolt and Gatorade

Transfer Connects a product, candidate,

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or cause with a positive image or idea  
 How does a critical thinker read and analyze arguments? Annotating and discussing  
 How does one identity and effectively appeal to a specific audience? Changing diction, tone, mood, and pictures  
 Non-Participant Third person POV b/c 3rd person pronouns (he, him, she, her, they, them) are used to tell the story  
 Omniscient narrator The author can enter the minds of all the characters  
 Purpose: allows great freedom in that the narrator knows all there is to know about the characters, external and internally  
 Dual Character POV Presents inner life of two-one may be more dominant than others in extent or importance-the 2 POV may be tightly interwoven or alternated in long sections  
 Selective (limited) omniscient narrator Limits his omniscient to the minds of a few of the characters or to the mind of a single character-author knows everything about 1-2 particular characters-portrayed through the eye of one character and sense of distance from the other characters  
 3rd person objective narrator Author does not enter a single mind, but instead records what can be seen and heard. It's like a camera or fly on the wall-readers are not directly influenced by the author's statements -influenced by the author's selection of direction and detail-doesn't present inner life @ all, @ least not directly  
 Ex/ fairy tales, legends, and maths-like a reporter  
 Poetry Literary work where special intensity is a given to the expressions of feelings and ideas by the use of distinctive style and rhythm  
 Prose Written language in its ordinary form without metrical structure  
 Foils Haemon and Creon Antigone and Ismene  
 Alliteration Repetition of a certain sound  
 First consonant in the BEGINNING  
 Internal rhyme Doesn't have to happen at end of line  
 Middle of sentence  
 Assonance Repetition of vowel sounds  
 Onomatopoeia "Pop" or "bang" Sounds like an action  
 Imagery Use of words to create a picture in the mind; based on 5

senses  
**Metaphor** Comparing two things directly  
**Simile** Using like or as to compare two things  
**Consonance** Repetition of consonant sounds anywhere in the way  
**Personification** Giving an inanimate object human-like characteristics  
**Allusion** A reference to another piece of literature  
**Refrain** Repetition of a line or phrase of a poem at regular intervals, especially at the end of each stanza  
**Paradox** Something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible/  
 Ex/ the more I know the more I know I don't know  
**Irony** Using a word or phrase to mean the opposite of its literal meaning  
**Dramatic irony** Reader/audience understands/knows what's going to happen  
**Verbal irony** Character says something but means the opposite  
 Example: " this meatloaf is great!" Then John spits the food out into his napkin.  
**Situational Irony** Something happens and is opposite of what is expected  
 Example: You laugh at someone falling, but then end up falling yourself  
**Allegory** A story in which people, things, and actions represent an idea or generalization about life; often have a moral or lesson  
 Good literary paper-debatable thesis statement  
**Analogy** Comparison of two similar objects, suggesting that if they are alike in certain respects, they will probably be alike in other ways  
**Anecdote** Short summary of humorous event used to make a point  
**Diction** An author's choice of words based on their correctness and clearness  
**Figurative Language** Language used to create a special effect or feeling  
**Figure of Speech** A literary device used to create a special effect or feeling by making SOme type of comparison  
**Hyperbole** An exaggeration  
**Foreshadowing** Giving hints of what's a is to come later in the story  
**Motif** A term for an often repeating theme in literature  
**Theme** Statement about life that a writer is trying to get across in a piece of writing  
**Genre** A

category in which a work of literature is classified as-Nonfiction-poetry-fiction-dramaNonfictionProse writing that is based on facts, events, or peopleClassic tragedyStory of a hero or heroine who experiences a reversal of fortune set in motion by the gods or a personTragic Hero-protagonist/central character-usually fails/dies due to one flaw or twist of faith-usually high rankedWho is the tragic Hero in Antigone and why? Antigone-she is the central character (book about her/has her name)-she dies because of her flaw which is that she is stubborn/rash and acts on feeling-she is high ranked for a woman (princess)Classics comedyIs the problem in which human errors or problems appear funny. Comedies end on a happy noteItalian Sonnet/ Petrarchan Sonnet-Octave (8 lines ABBAABBA) and then Sestet (6 lines CDCCDC or CDCDCD, or CDECDE)English Sonnet/Shakespearean SonnetQuatrain (4 lines ABAB) then Quatrain 3x then ends with Couplet (2 lines GG)Shift in Italian SonnetLines 8-9 (Volta)Shift in English SonnetLines 9-12Couplet is commentary on previous quatrainsWhere does the word “ Sonnet” come from? The word “ sonneto” meaning “ little song/sound” AsideWhen there’s two people on stage and the third person shows up and the first two people talk about something that the third can’t hear-1 and 2 gossip on stage while 3 can’t hearEnd RhymeRhyming at end of a lineRepetitionUsing same words again for emphasisParallelismUses similar grammatical constructions to express ideas that are of equal importance-creates rhymeEmotional AppealAppeals to pity, vanity, or fear-uses strong words and pathosAppeals to ValueEthical appeal-taps into people’s values or moral standardsApostropheSomething the author sues to describe something that is not there-oh tiger!- there is not tiger-cats- not actually a cat but cats are a representation of humansLoaded languageUses words with

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strongly positive or negative connotations to stir people's emotions  
 Antigone's main motivation HONOR HER FAMILY-gender equality not existent in text but as readers we see her demonstrating those actions  
 Steamboat Perseverance black box Death, old traditions Black dot  
 Impurity, death Instruments in Jazz Fantasia Emotions Motif in "The Lottery" Tradition Family Rules  
 The cave in Antigone Hopelessness Irony in Antigone-blind prophet (Tiresias) Sees future but can't actually see things  
 \*blindness motif- Creon is unaware and ignorant Haemon's role-foil Creon-offer reason and balances even with Antigone-link between the destruction of Antigone, himself, his mother, and Creon  
 Haemon's claim a leader must be wise and listen to other people's opinions and be flexible. Ismene acts on \_\_\_\_\_ Fear Antigone acts on \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion Creon acts on \_\_\_\_\_ Emotion  
 Ismene's role-foil-show how women were supposed to act back then-carried out plot to make Antigone seem more rebellious  
 Light vs. Dark motif in Antigone Light: Antigone's hope Dark: Creon trying to kill her slowly and by doing so, he is slowly killing her hope. Creon supported (political way of ruling) DICTATORSHIP Haemon supported \_\_\_\_\_ Democracy  
 How to cite plays/dramas Act. Scene. Line" (5. 3. 7-10). Iambic Pentameter Unstress then stress and 10 syllables in a line-5 are stressed and 5 are not-MUST BEGIN WITH UNSTRESSED Soliloquy When one person on the stage is talking to them self while the audience listens in a motif that overlaps IHAD, Antigone, and H. D. M is \_\_\_\_\_.—Despair—  
 IHAD: despair of the black people-Antigone: everyone is in despair since it's a tragedy plus all of her family is dead and dies mostly by suicide-H. D. M: despair of the holdout and how neighbors did nothing to help out—HOPE—H. D. M: reference to anecdote= hope-Antigone: her hope for better life in the  
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after life-IHAD: hope for the black peoples to become free—MEMORY—

Antigone: memory of her family which gives her hope about death-IHAD:

memory of how African American people have suffered in the past= incites

them and empowers them-H. D. M: writing the memory of the past down, the

memory of the good and bad, and memory to live but remembering may

bring death Motif of IHAD Slavery Freedom Suffering/despair Equality/human

dignity Hope Memory Religion: Christianity Motifs of Hope, Despair,

Memory Hope Despair Memory Hatred Equality/human dignity Religion:

Judaism Motifs of Antigone Sisters Bravery Equality/human

dignity Honor Despair/suffering Gender dynamics Hope -for afterlife with family

and seeing her parents Religion: Greco-Roman Motif in 7 Ages of Man-youth-

nothingness in life-maturation-growing up Repetition in Seven Ages of Man“

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.” (28) Symbol/motif of The

Road not Taken SYMBOLS-black The footsteps of people NOT walking along

the pathway (needed Wear-yellow Represent nature and wariness of its color

MOTIFS-nature-hasty/unsure Which road but realizes both are the same

The stages on Seven Ages of Man 1. Infant that is “ mulling” and “ puking” 2.

School boy “ whining” 3. The “ lover” 4. Soldier 5. Judge “ justice” 6. Old man

in slipper’d pantaloons Thinks he’s still young 7. Very old man without teeth,

eyes, or taste (back to a baby)\*LIFE IS VERY CYCLICAL Symbols/motifs in

since feeling is first SYMBOLS-spring\*brings new life and new perspective

towards one’s emotion.

MOTIF-syntax Not paying to the structure of life-love  
1. Showing someone that your smart  
2. Fluttering your eyes (REFER TO LINES 11-2)-emotions\*feeling and emotions come first

Symbols/motifs in Jazz Fantasia  
SYMBOLS-steamboat\*perseverance-instruments\*emotion

MOTIF-feelings-emotions

Symbols/ motifs in Sonnet 18  
MOTIF-nature-beauty-eternal vs. temporary

SYMBOL-summer Represents beauty and youth

Overall message of Sonnet 18  
Love interest is so lovely and that she will last forever because he wrote the poem, which will last forever since she will die.

Overall message of Sonnet 130  
He loves her for she is as rare as the false comparisons. Saying none of the comparisons describe her and that she is beautiful because she has all of these qualities  
Goddess Rose White motifs in sonnet 130  
MOTIF-beauty-nature

SYMBOLS-sun

Symbols/motifs in “ The Lottery”  
SYMBOLS-box-black dot-black (color)

MOTIF-tradition-family-rules

Apostrophe in The Addressing of Cats  
The reference to the cats and dogs-there aren't any actual acts or dogs but they portray humans  
Lit.

Devices/ Figs of Speech Addressing of Cats  
F. O. S Alliteration:-“ SOME are



good SOME are bad” (10) Assonance: -“(I know A cAt, who mAkes A hAbit/”  
(60) Consonance -“ He’S Sure to have hiS perSonal taSte.” (59)

LITERARY DEVICES End Rhyme: -entire poem has AABBCCDDEEFF (Look at the end of any line and you’ll find an example) Personification: -“ he’s such an easy-going lout,/ He’ll answer any hail or shout” [dog] (34-5). -“ For some are sabe and some are mad/ and some are good and some are bad.” (9-10) [cats] Repetition - lines (9-11)

Lit. Devices/ F. O. S in Sonnet 130 LITERARY DEVICES- Imagery Taking about how she is dull, has black wires, her breath reeks, and treads- Mood 1st: denouncing lover 2nd: Loving/heartwarming- Tone Grateful, gratifying- End Rhyme End at quatrain ABABCDCDEFEF

F. O. S- Consonance “ CoRal is faR moRe Red than heR bReasts aRe dun:” (2)- Assonance “ But no roses sEE i in her chEEks;” (6) “ I love to hEAR her spEAK, yet well I know/ That music hat a far more pLEAsing sound;” (9-10)- Simile “ My mistress’ eyes are nothing LIKE the sun;” (1)- Alliteration “ I grant I never saw a GOdess GO;” (11)

Lit. Devices/ F. O. S in Sonnet 18 LITERARY DEVICES- Diction “ Thou” “ thee” “ art” “ ow’st” “ hath” - Imagery “ Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,” (3). “ And often is his gold complexion dimmed,/ And every fair from fair sometime declines,” (7-8)- Mood Optimistic- Tone 1st: light and airy 2nd: frustrated that can’t be beautiful forever

F. O. S- Alliteration “ By CHance, or nature’s CHanging course untrimmed:” (8). - Consonance “ So Long Lives this, and this give Life to thee.” (14). “ And

every Fair From Fair thou ow'st," (10).-Assonance" So long as mEn can brEathE, or EyEs can sEE," (13). (E sound)

Lit. Devices/ F. O. S in " Since Feeling is First" LITERARY DEVICES-DictionIn using " syntax" and " parenthesis," it makes us lookAt the words and how they haveA deeper meaning-MoodHonest, sincere-ToneTruthful\*Theme-One must not get caught up in the technicality of life because one may lose sigh of what is going on

F. O. S-Alliteration" WHolly to be a fool/ WHile Spring is in the world" (5-6).- Consonance" Laugh, leaning back in my arms" (14).-Assonance" Who pAys Any Attention" (2).-Metaphor" For life's not a paragraph" (15).

Lit. Devices/ F. O. S in " Jazz Fantasia " LITERARY DEVICES-Refrain" Go to it, O jazzmen." (3).-theme: One needs to push through obstacles in order to obtain happiness-tone1st stanza: sad2nd stanza: hurt/pain3rd stanza: lonesome4th stanza: peace, calmness, tranquility-moodSad, happy, peaceful, angry, lonesome-allegoryThere are many obstacles in life that one will have to face in order to obtain peace/happiness-onomatopoeia" Bang-bang"" Hoo-hoo-hoo-oo..."-allusion"...a red moon rides" (16). Alluding to a red moon harvest that happens in October (setting)

F. O. S-Alliteration" Drum on your Drum, Batter on your Banjoes," (1).- personification" Happy tin pans" (4-5)." Lonesome treetops," (7).-Metaphor" High soft stars" (16).-Similes" Moan like an autumn wind high in the lonesome treetops," (7).-enjambment" Cry like a/ racing car." (8-9).

Lit. Devices/ F. O. S in "The Road Not Taken" LITERARY DEVICES-AllegoryLife is full of choices-Imagery" Two roads diverged in a yellow wood," (1)."

Because it was grassy and wanted wear;" (8).-MoodLighthearted-ToneHappy

andLit. Devices/ F. O. S in "Seven Ages of Man" LITERARY DEVICES-

AllegoryLife is without meaning-Tone: Harsh, negative,-Moodremorseful and pessimistic-Repetition" Sans" (28)-simile" Sighing LIKE a furnace"

F. O. S-Consonance" His actS being Seven ageS. At firSt the infant," (5).-

Assonance" And shInIng mornIng face, creepIng like snail" (8).-

Onomatopoeia" Mulling and puking in the nurse's arms." (6).-Metaphor" All the world's a stage," (1).

Lit. Devices/ F. O. S in H. D. MLITERARY DEVICES-Parallelism" It would be ENOUGH to find the right word ... We though it would be ENOUGH to read the world a poem" (Paragraph 19)-Irony" And then too, the people around us refused to listen; and even those who listened refused to believe; and even those who believed could not comprehend."\*memory alone isn't enough to change the future\*-AllegoryWe need memory of the past in order to better our future in order to live (sorry, still semi confused on this)-AllusionBiblical allusionHistorical allusion to the Holocaust

F. O. S-Simile" Without memory, our existence would be barren and opaque, like a prison cell into which no light penetrates; like a tomb which rejected the living." (Paragraph 3).-MoodSerious, sad, disappointed, hopeful-ToneSerious, angry, frustrated, disappointed

Paradox in Hope, Despair, MemoryBecause we forget events, we can live, but because we forget, it lead to our deathGenre of " Motorcycle Bill"

Excerpt Non fiction/ Senate Bill Genre of “ And Ain’t I a Woman”

Excerpt Nonfiction/ Speech Genre of “ Hope, Despair, Memory (H. D.

M) Nonfiction/ Lecture or Essay Genre of “ Primary Screen” Nonfiction/

Argumentative Essay Genre of Introduction to Shakespearean

drama Nonfiction/ information text Genre of Antigone Fiction/ drama/

Tragedy Genre of The Lottery Fiction/ Short story Genre of “ 7 Ages of Man”

Fiction/ dramatic monologue Genre of “ The Road Not Taken” Fiction/

Poem Genre of “ Since feeling is first” Fiction/ poem Genre of Jazz

Fantasia Fiction/ poem Genre of Sonnet 18 Fiction/ poem Genre of “ The

Addressing of Cats” Fiction/ poem The hierarchy in Antigone-Creon was a king

and on top of everyone (earth)-but not as high as the gods-Antigone and

Ismene were up there but still below men-Creon treated his servants and

sentry badly- “ double time” (directing towards servants)-was very

rude/mean toward sentry