

homeroom



- Put your folders on the front table

Bellringer: Tuesday

- Pick up a “Meet Elie Wiesel” article; you are to **read** and **annotate** it for homework tonight.
- Complete the DGP for today.



Seating Chart - 4th Period

Name	Seat Number
Rufus Barron	1
Ashton Barwick	27
Luke Benton	3
Jimmy Cipriani	4
Leighton Collins	2
Pierce Gandy	6
Sydney Garcia	7
Taylor Hester	23
Sarah Kefalas	16
Kayla Moore	10
Carson Odom	11
Cedric Robinson	12
Veronica Robinson	8
Jared Russell	14
Solomon Shaba	15
Peyton Smith	9
Jay Tillman	18
Micah Carroll	25
Chase Darley	5
Ryan Fitzgerald	20
Matthew Mancil	21
Pace Mercer	19
Logan Prince	13

Seating Chart - 5th Period

Name	Seat Number
Will Baillargeon	1
Kenneth Barrentine	2
Zach Beckwith	3
Zena Burgos	6
Kuldip Delada	9
Zach Fletcher	15
Reagan Gurule	7
Nick Herndon	8
Rebeka Ingles	25
Kade Little	10
Isaiah Manning	11
Kasey Melton	12
Ethan Mims	13
Maranda Newsome	14
Lexie Redfearn	18
Nathan Sherrod	16
Caitlin West	17
Mia Williams	4
Alyssia Godwin	19
Lane Quick	23
Trent Smith	5

Bellringer: Friday



- Study for your vocabulary quiz. You have five minutes.
- After the quiz, write down lesson 1.2 notes in Cornell format. You can work on note cards after you finish the notes. **Remember – you have 20 note cards due Monday.**

Bonus Questions



- **Each sentence contains an italicized phrase; tell which type it is: participle, gerund, or infinitive. [1 pt each]**
- 1. President Kennedy's ability *to improvise in the middle of a heated debate* made him seem collected and relaxed.
- 1. 2. It is best to be circumspect when *buying a new car* so that no one takes advantage of you.
- 2. 3. *Smiling brightly for the camera*, President Kennedy became a hit with the television audience.
- 3. 4. Not being able to walk did not stop Franklin D. Roosevelt from *becoming president of the United States*.
- 4. 5. *Listening to the teacher* is not always easy if he or she is monotone.

Bellringer: Thursday



- Pick up a verbal worksheet from the table.
Example: talk
- G: Talking to my friends on the phone is one of my favorite activities.
- P: Talking loudly, Mrs. Rogers did not hear the bell ring.
- I: One idea I have is **to talk to the principal about our plans.**
- You are to complete this **AFTER** you finish your reading check over last night's article.

Reminder!!!



- You have two sheets that **MUST** be brought back signed by you and your parents –
 - 1. Article of the Week sheet (yellow)
 - 2. Plagiarism Pledge sheet (white)
 - **If you do not have them turned in by tomorrow, you will be in lunch detention until you bring them.**

Bellringer: Monday

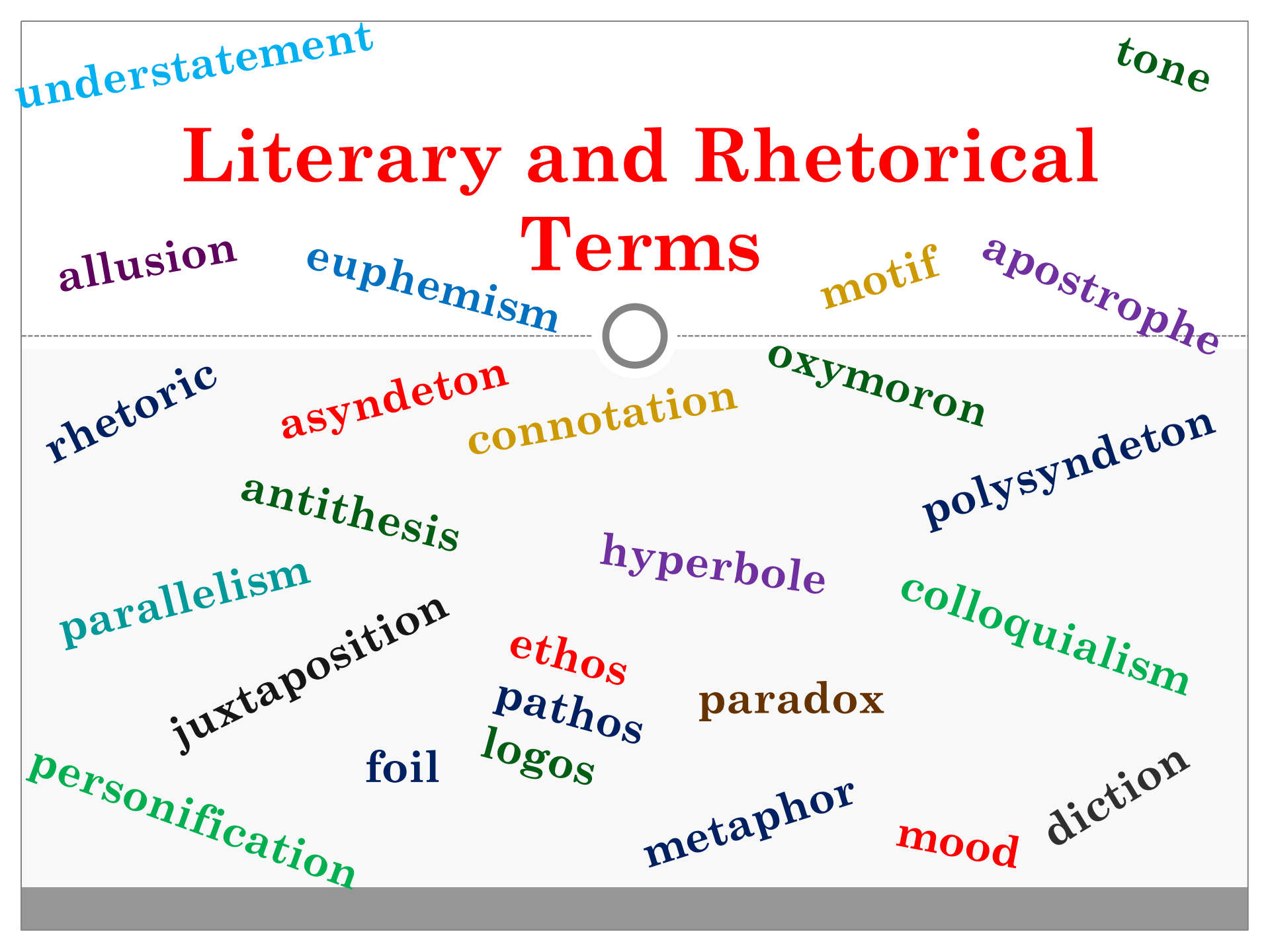


- **Put your research questions in the basket.**
- **Using your DGP sheet from last week, complete today's assignment.**
 - **This week's sentence is:**
- **our family had a picnic on labor day**

Monday August 10



- **On the index card provided, write down three things you learned in this class last week.**
- **Put the card in the basket when you are finished.**



Literary and Rhetorical Terms

understatement

tone

allusion

euphemism

motif

apostrophe

rhetoric

asyndeton

connotation

oxymoron

polysyndeton

antithesis

hyperbole

colloquialism

parallelism

juxtaposition

ethos

pathos

paradox

personification

foil

logos

metaphor

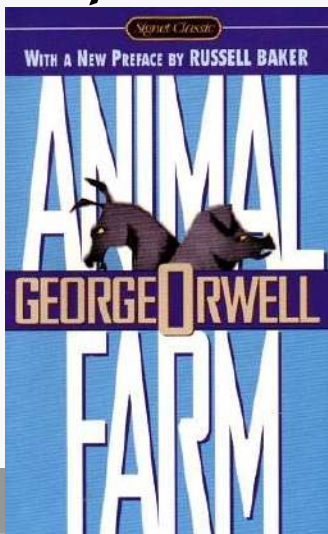
mood

diction

Allegory



- story or poem in which characters, settings, and events stand for other people or events or for abstract ideas or qualities.
- **EXAMPLE:** *Animal Farm*; Dante's *Inferno*; *Lord of the Flies*



alliteration



- repetition of the same or similar consonant sounds in words that are close together.
- EXAMPLE: **W**hy not **w**aste a **w**ild **w**eekend at **W**estmore **W**ater Park?

allusion



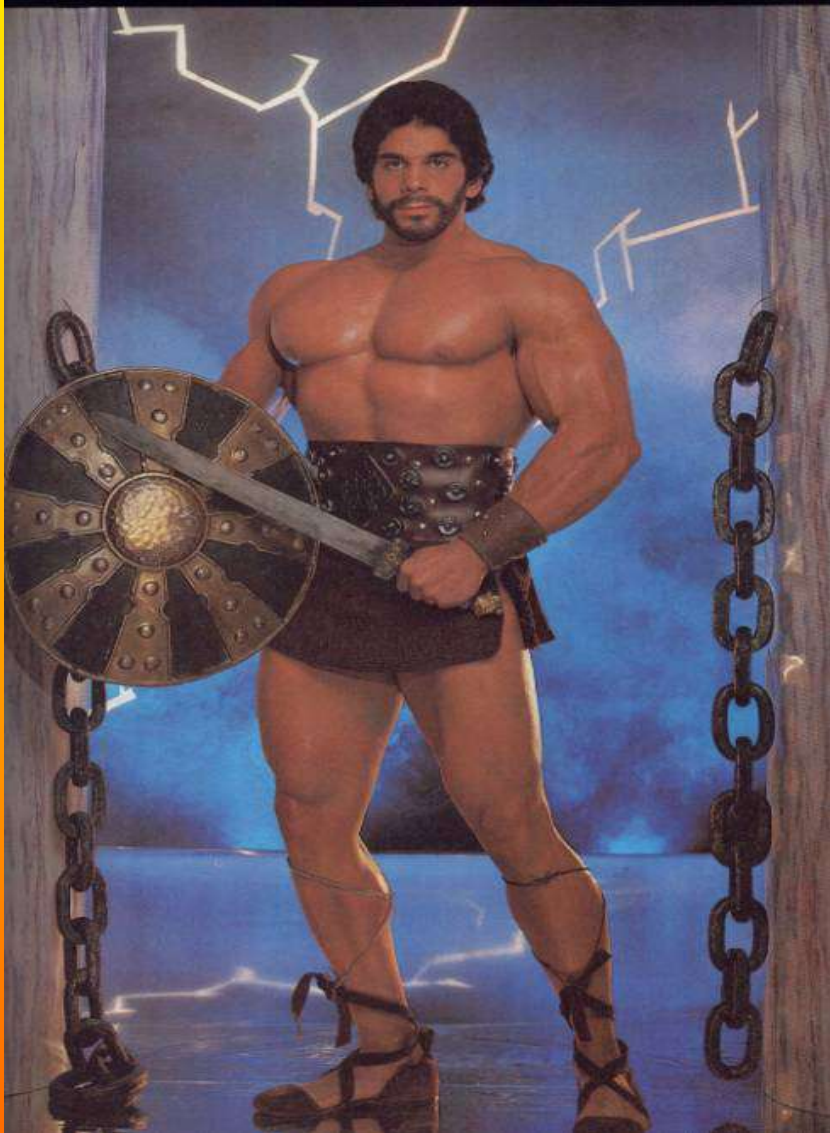
- reference to someone or something that is known from history, literature, religion, politics, sports, science, or another branch of culture. An indirect reference to something (usually from literature, etc.).
- Example: “When she lost her job, she acted like a Scrooge, and refused to buy anything that wasn’t necessary.” Scrooge was an extremely stingy character from Charles Dickens’, *A Christmas Carol*.

Nemesis



- The Greek goddess of Vengeance
- Today, a “nemesis” is an avenger. One’s nemesis is that which brings on one’s destruction or downfall

Hercules

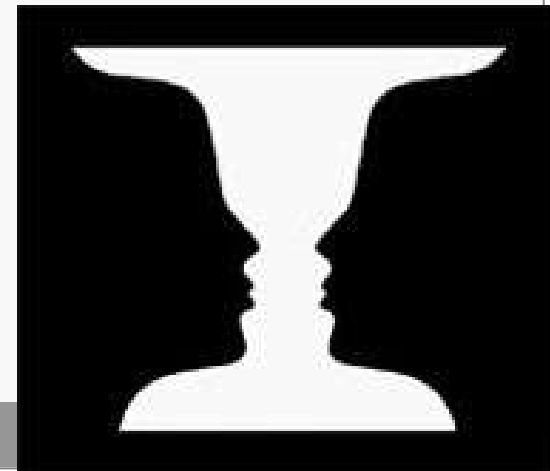


- A mythical Greek hero renowned for his great strength and for performing the 12 labors. Hercules performed these labors as retribution or payment for the slaying of his family while under Hera's spell of madness.
- Today, any act of extraordinary power, extent, intensity, or difficulty is said to be Herculean.

ambiguity



- deliberately suggesting two or more different, and sometimes conflicting, meanings in a work.



anaphora



- Repetition of a word, phrase, or clause at the beginning of two or more sentences in a row. This is a deliberate form of repetition and helps make the writer's point more coherent.
- Ex: **Each** woman stood on the steps of her house. **Each** woman clapped. **Each** one held her breath as the men rode into town.

antithesis



- the opposition or contrast of ideas; the direct opposite
- ex. "Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more." (Julius Caesar, III, ii)



aphorism



- brief, cleverly worded statement that makes a wise observation about life, or of a principle or accepted general truth. Also called maxim, epigram.
- Examples:
- The simplest questions are the hardest to answer. [Northrop Frye]
- Actions speak louder than words.
- If you do what you've always done you'll get what you've always got.

apostrophe



- calling out to an imaginary, dead, or absent person, or to a place or thing, or a personified abstract idea. If the character is asking a god or goddess for inspiration it is called an **invocation**
- **"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,**
- **How I wonder what you are.**
- **Up above the world so high,**
- **Like a diamond in the sky."**



assonance



- the repetition of similar vowel sounds followed by different consonant sounds especially in words that are together.
- Example: “Men sell the wedding bells.”

The **rain** in Sp**ain** falls
m**ainly** in the pl**ains**.

Savage Chickens

by Doug Savage



asyndeton



- think: action
- Commas used without conjunction to separate a series of words, thus emphasizing the parts equally: “I came, I saw, I conquered.” [Julius Caesar]

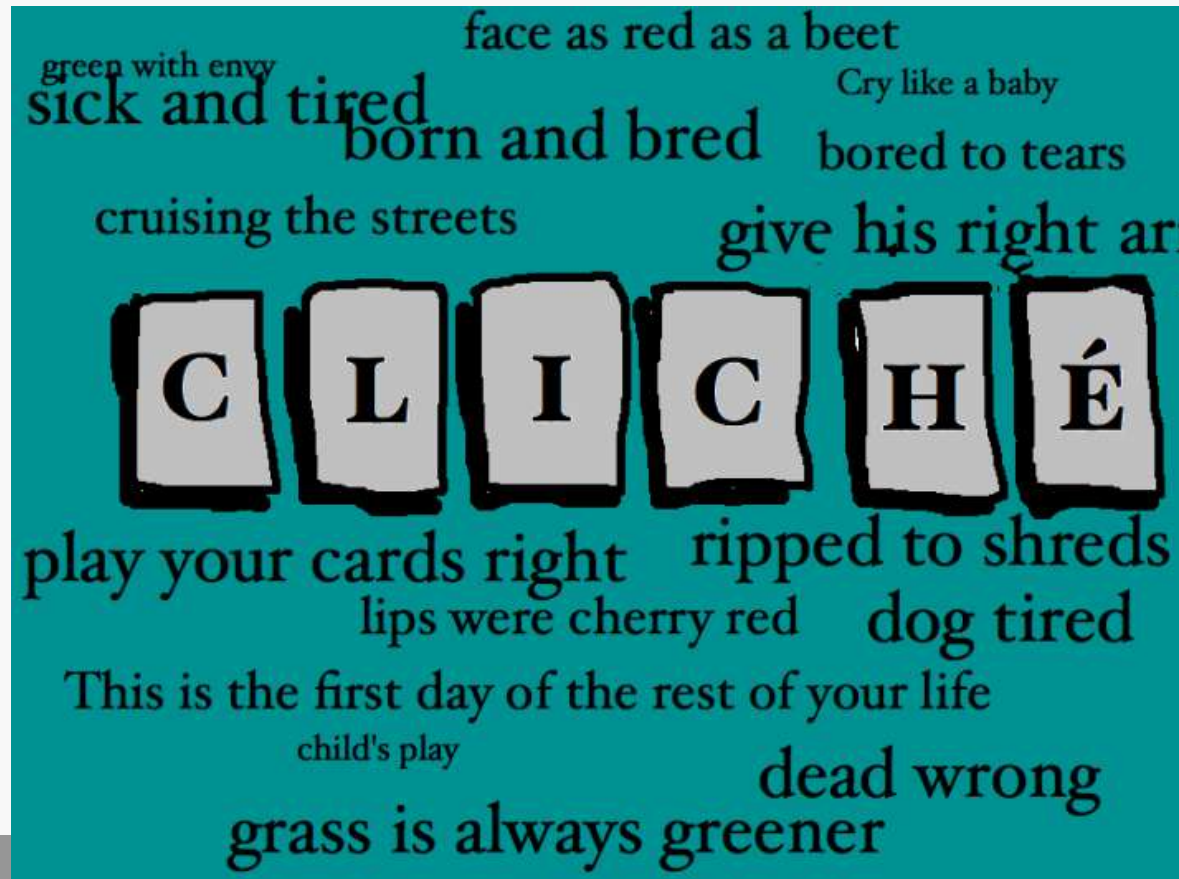
Asyndeton:

One should sympathize with the colour, the beauty, the joy of life.

Cliché



- is a word or phrase, often a figure of speech, that has become lifeless because of overuse



colloquialism



- word or phrase in everyday use in conversation and informal writing but is inappropriate for formal situations.
- Example: “He’s out of his head if he thinks I’m gonna go for such a stupid idea.

fixen' to
hey y'all honey
shendig reckon



connotation

Connotation is the implied or suggested meaning:

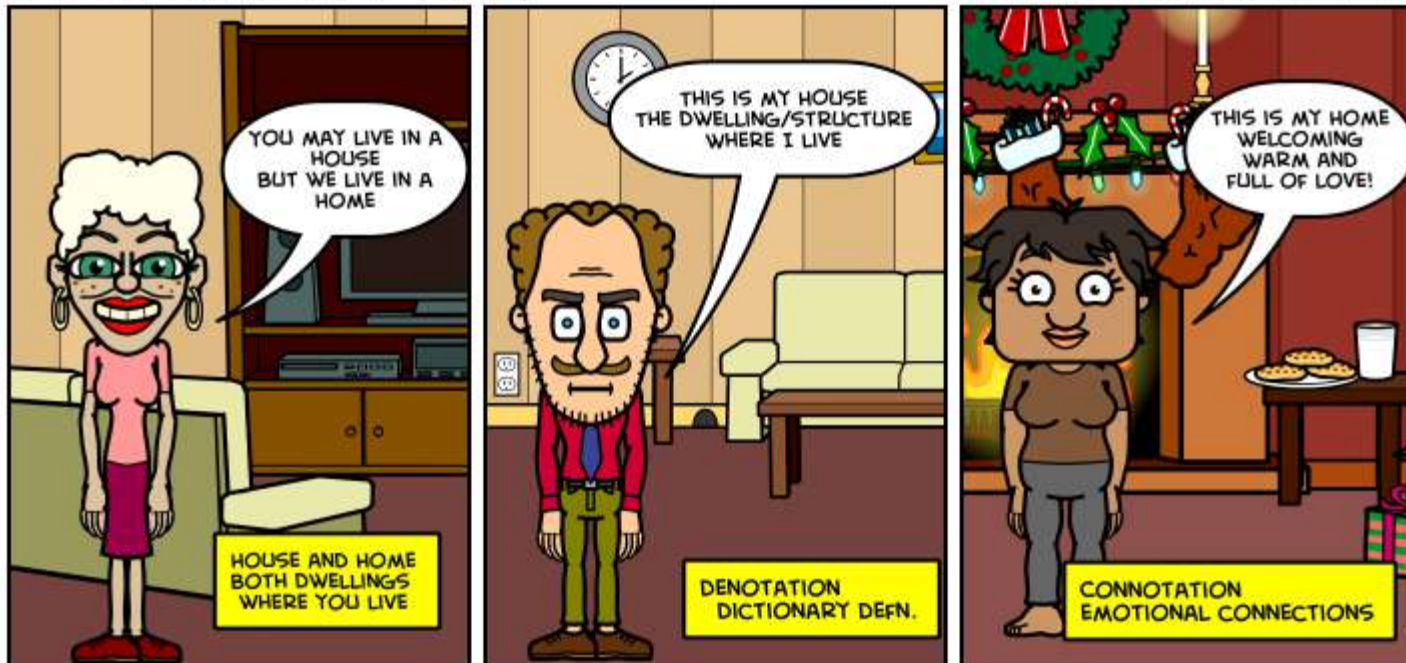
"You are a dog" suggests that you are ugly or morally detestable.



- the associations and emotional overtones that have become attached to a word or phrase, in addition to its strict dictionary definition

DENOTATION VS CONNOTATION

BY JDOWNEYVA

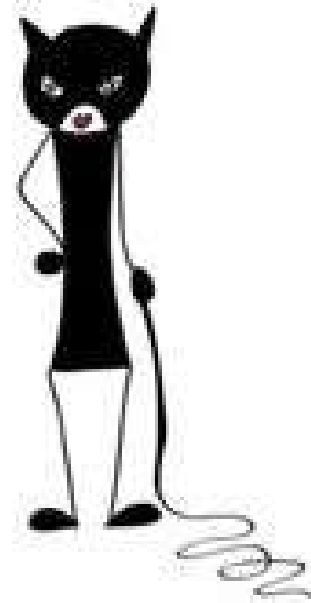


diction



- speaker or writer's choice of words

Catwoman



Cat Lady



Word choice matters.

ellipsis



- the deliberate omission of a word or words that are implied by the context
- Examples:
- "The average person thinks he isn't." –Father Larry Lorenzoni
- The term "average" is omitted but understood after "isn't."

- John forgives Mary and Mary, John.
- Note that the comma signals what has been elided, "forgives"

epistrophe



- Device of repetition in which the same expression (single word or phrase) is repeated at the end of two or more lines, clauses, or sentences (it is the opposite of **anaphora**)
- Example:
- What lies behind **us** and what lies before **us** are tiny compared to what lies within **us.**" — Emerson

epithet



- an adjective or adjective phrase applied to a person or thing that is frequently used to emphasize a characteristic quality.
- “Father of our country” and “the great Emancipator” are examples.
- A **Homeric epithet** is a compound adjective used with a person or thing: “swift-footed Achilles”; “rosy-fingered dawn.”

euphemism



- a substitution of a more pleasant expression for one whose meaning may come across as rude or offensive



Often, when someone dies, people say "he/she passed away" instead of bluntly saying "he/she is dead".



explication



- act of interpreting or discovering the meaning of a text, usually involves close reading and special attention to figurative language

Figurative language



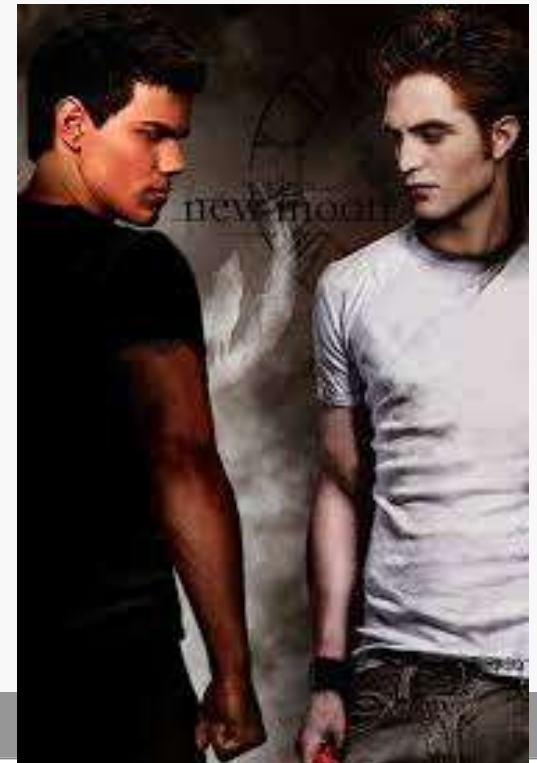
- Words which are inaccurate if interpreted literally, but are used to describe. Similes and metaphors are common forms



foil



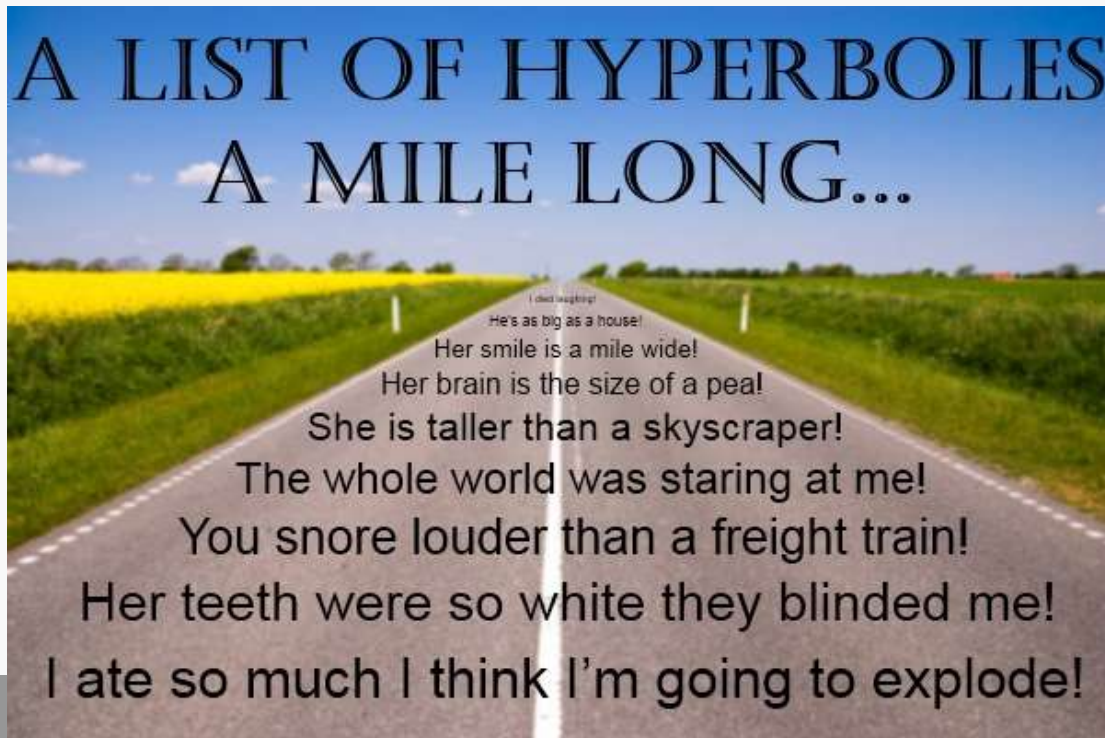
- character who acts as contrast to another character
- Often a funny side kick to the dashing hero, or a villain contrasting the hero



hyperbole



- figure of speech that uses an incredible exaggeration or overstatement, for effect
- “If I told you once, I’ve told you a million times....”

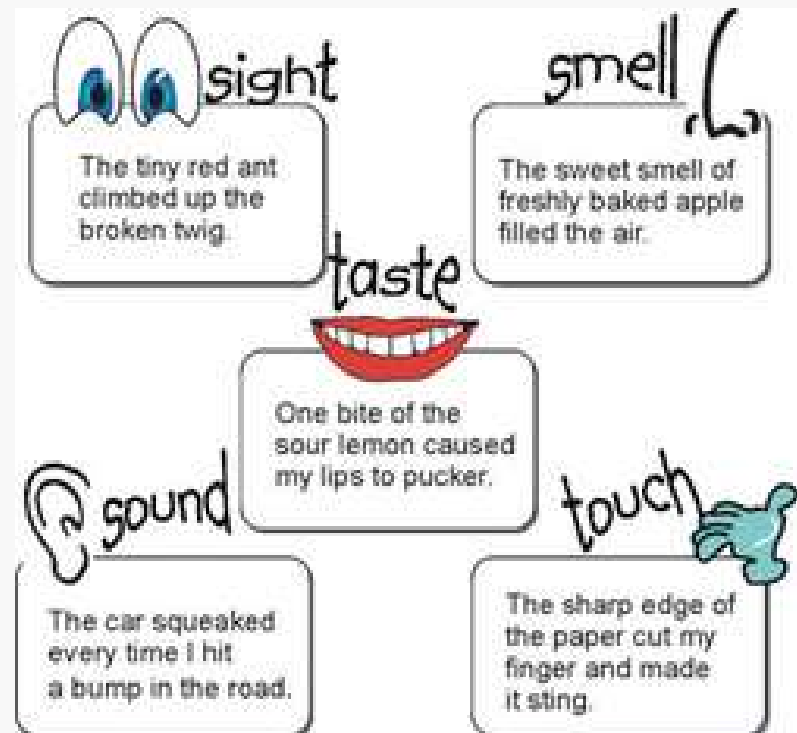


**HYPERBOLE IS
The BEST
THING EVER!**

imagery



- the use of language to evoke a picture or a concrete sensation of a person, a thing, a place, or an experience



inversion



- the reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or phrase
- Example: How wonderful the weather is today!

irony



- discrepancy between appearances and reality



IRONY
It just happens.

juxtaposition

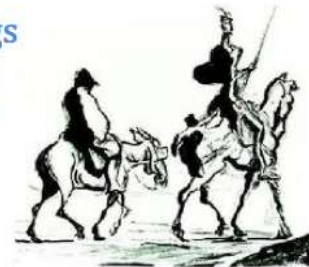


- poetic and rhetorical device in which normally unassociated ideas, words, or phrases are placed next to one another, creating an effect of surprise and wit.



Juxtaposition

- placing things side-by-side for contrast



Don Quixote

tall, gaunt

fiction-obsessed nobleman

a "Knight"

Noble, Idealistic, Foolish

Sancho Panza

short, rotund

illiterate peasant

his "Squire"

Practical, Skeptical, Loyal

metaphor



- a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things without the use of such specific words of comparison as **like, as, than, or resembles**

Metaphors

Metaphors compare different things.
They suggest that two things are the same.
Here are some examples:

- You are the apple of my eye.
- I have the heart of a lion!
- My class are a dream!
- It's raining cats and dogs.
- I'm standing at the foot of the mountain.
- All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;

The graphic features a yellow background with a white border. It includes illustrations of a graduate and a man in historical attire. The text is presented in various colored boxes and speech bubbles.

Implied metaphor



- does not state explicitly the two terms of the comparison
- “I like to see it lap the miles” is an implied metaphor in which the verb lap implies a comparison between “it” and some animal that “laps” up water.



Mixed metaphor



- a metaphor that has gotten out of control and mixes its terms so that they are visually or imaginatively incompatible. “The President is a lame duck who is running out of gas.”



metonymy

metonymy:

a figure of speech in which the name of one object is substituted for something closely associated with it

Examples:

The *White House* declared that we are at war with Mars.



The *White House* is a metonymy for the *President of the United States*.



After leading a rebellion, he seized the *throne*.

The *throne* is a metonymy for *absolute power* or *kingship*.

mood



- An atmosphere created by a writer's diction and the details selected



motif



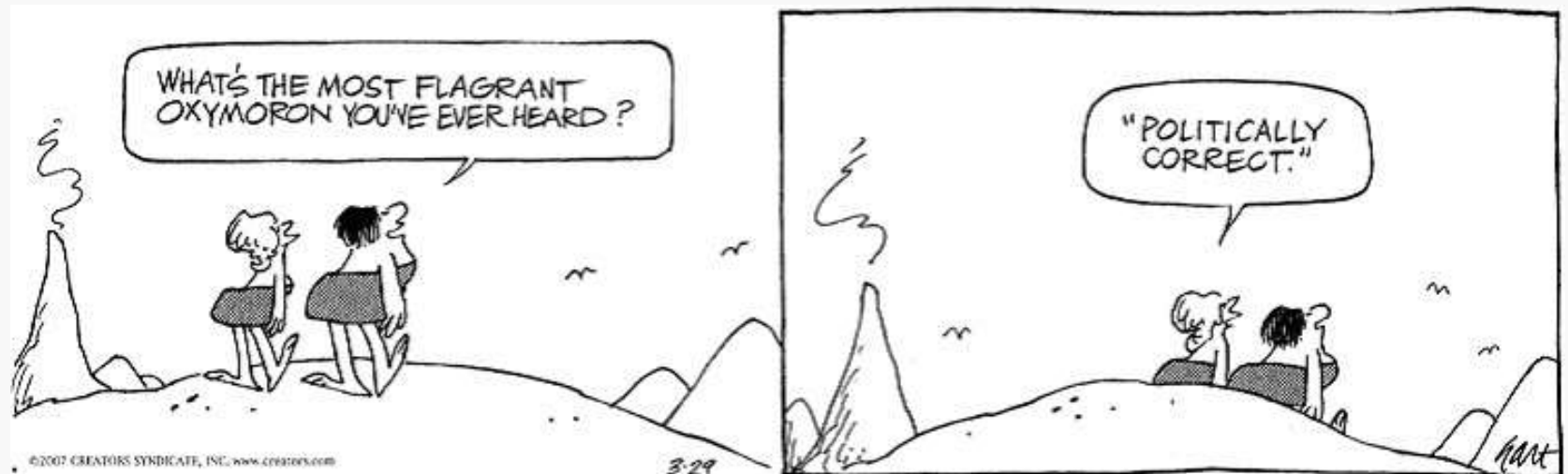
- a recurring image, word, phrase, action, idea, object, or situation used throughout a work (or in several works by one author), unifying the work by tying the current situation to previous ones, or new ideas to the theme.
- Harper Lee uses the mockingbird throughout *To Kill a Mockingbird*.



oxymoron



- a figure of speech that combines opposite or contradictory terms in a brief phrase
- “Jumbo shrimp”
- “Pretty ugly”
- “Bitter-sweet”



paradox



- a statement that appears self-contradictory, but that reveals a kind of truth
- Example: Whosoever loses his life, shall find it.



Parallel structure

(**parallelism**) the repetition of words or phrases that have similar grammatical structures.

PARALLELISM:

using the same pattern of words

-ing form:

Lady Gaga enjoys *dancing*, *singing*, and *wearing* food on her body.



With infinitive phrases:

Chris Brown likes *to tear* down dressing rooms, *to throw* temper tantrums, and *to apologize* for his actions afterward.



Also correct:

Chris Brown likes *to tear* down dressing rooms, *throw* temper tantrums, and *apologize* for his actions afterward.

polysyndeton



- think: pause
- sentence which uses a conjunction with NO commas to separate the items in a series
- used to slow down the pace of the writing

I love to spend my time
with my mother and father
and brother and sister.



pun



- a “play on words” based on the multiple meanings of a single word or on words that sound alike but mean different things



More puns



- Did you hear about the butcher who backed into his meat grinder & got a little behind in his work?
- What is the difference between a well dressed man and a dog? The man wears a suit, the dog just pants.
- Two peanuts walk into a bar. One was a salted.
- There were two ships. One had red paint, one had blue paint. They collided. At last report, the survivors were marooned.
- Sir Lancelot once had a very bad dream about his horse. It was a knight mare.
- Zucchini: a two-piece bathing suit for animals.

satire



- a type of writing that ridicules the shortcomings of people or institutions in an attempt to bring about a change



stereotype



- a fixed idea or conception of a character or an idea which does not allow for any individuality, often based on religious, social, or racial prejudices



BE MINDFUL ABOUT STEREOTYPES!
ONLY ONE OF THEM IS A CONVICTED FELON.



STEREOTYPE
'DO NUT' MESS WITH A COP!

style



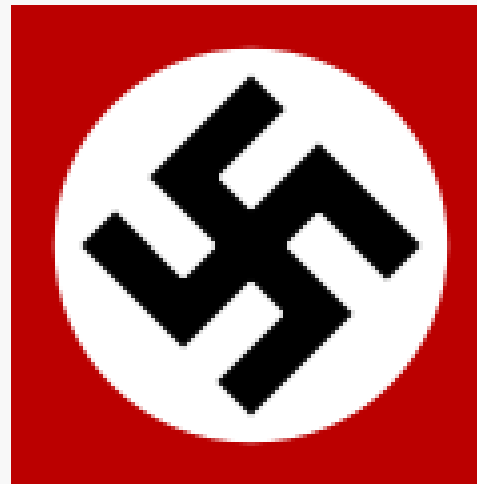
- the distinctive way in which a writer uses language: a writer's distinctive use of diction, tone, and syntax



Symbol/symbolism



- a person, place, thing, or event stands for something more than itself
- Examples:
 - a wedding ring represents???
 - the Statue of Liberty represents??????

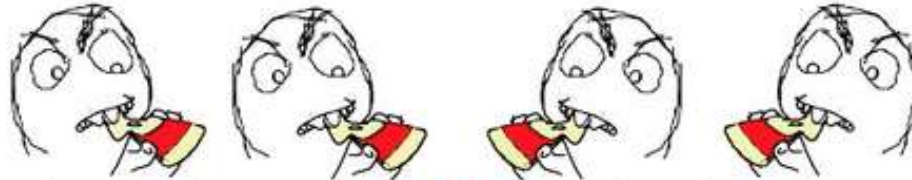


synecdoche

synecdoche:

a figure of speech in which a part of something is used to represent the whole thing

Examples:



I have four *mouths* to feed at home.

Translation:

"I have four family members to feed at home."

Mouths (the part) is used to represent *people* (the whole thing).

syntax



- The way an author chooses to join words into phrases, clauses, and sentences

“People generally see what they look for, and hear what they listen for.”

— Harper Lee

courage

I wanted you to see what real courage is, instead of getting the idea that courage is a man with a gun in his hand. It's when you know you're licked before you begin but you begin anyway and you see it through no matter what.



Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. They don't eat up people's gardens, don't nest in corncribs, they don't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us.



That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird.

-Harper Lee

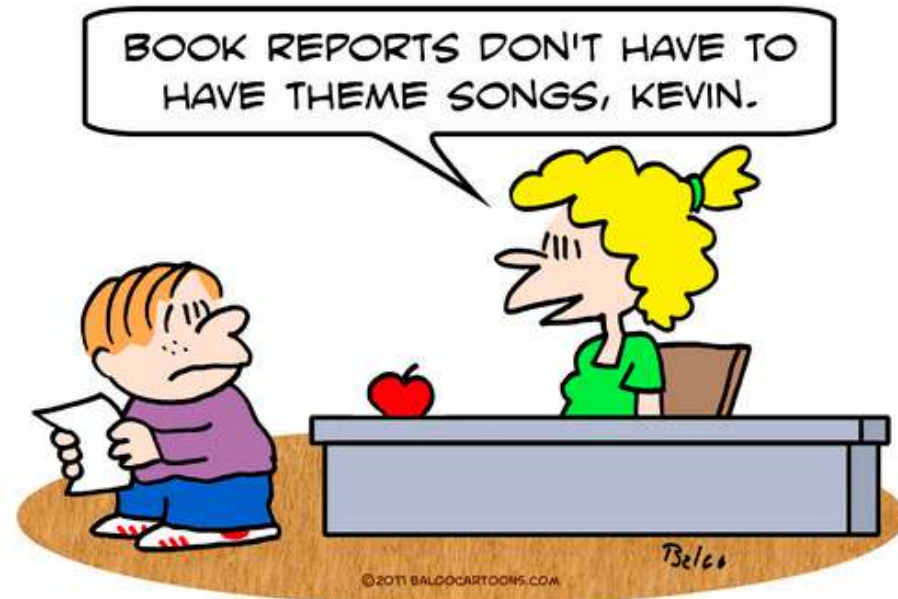
theme



- the insight about human life that is revealed in a literary work

- **Examples:**

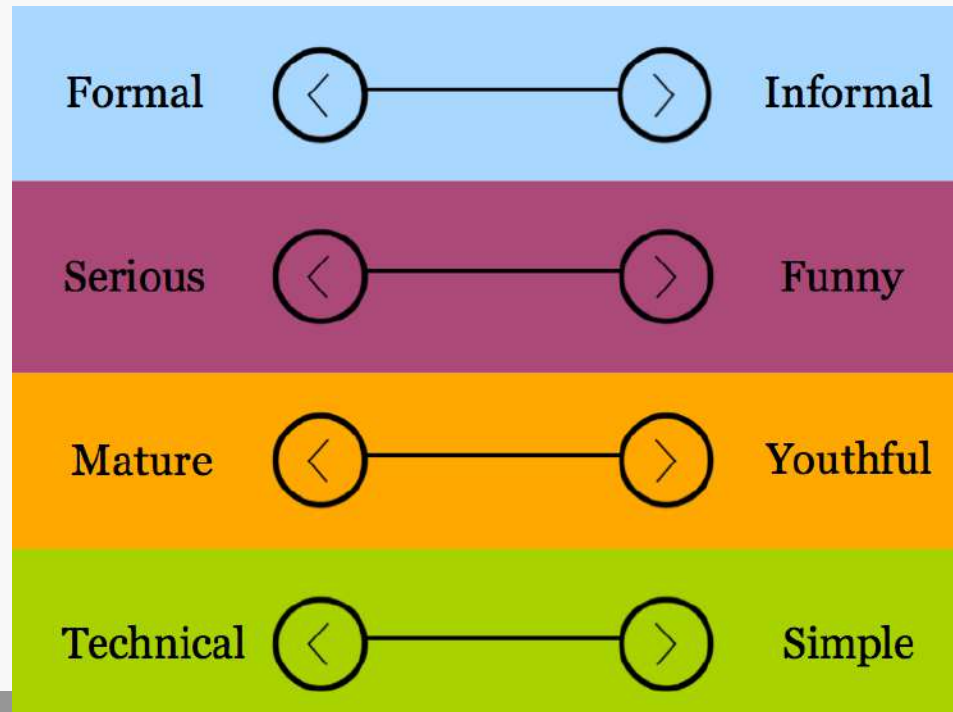
- ✦ Overcoming challenges/obstacles; perseverance
- ✦ Love/friendship conquers all
- ✦ Be happy with yourself
- ✦ Compassion for others
- ✦ Courage in the face of defeat



tone



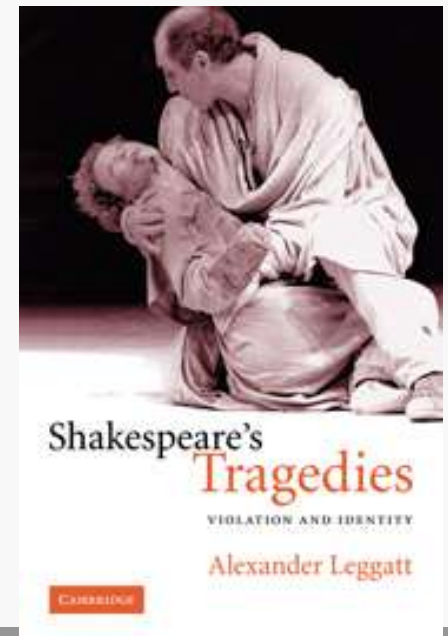
- the attitude a writer takes toward the subject of a work, the characters in it, or the audience, revealed through diction, figurative language, and organization



tragedy



- in general, a story in which a heroic character either dies or comes to some other unhappy end



understatement



- a statement that says less than what is meant
- Example: During the second war with Iraq, American troops complained of a fierce sand storm that made even the night-vision equipment useless. A British commando commented about the storm: “It’s a bit breezy.”



rhetoric



- the art of persuasion in speaking or writing



Rhetorical devices



- using language that will increase the persuasiveness of a piece of writing
- Some common rhetorical devices:
 - Parallel structure
 - Rhetorical questions
 - Sentence variety
 - Logical and emotional appeals

Three methods of persuasion



- ethos: the writer's character or image; using a person's credibility to convince audience (think: "ethics")
- pathos: playing on the emotions of the audience (think: "sympathy")
- logos: logical arguments; use of logic, claims, and evidence to convince an audience (think: "logic")



- **Fallacies:** errors in reasoning
- **Emotional appeals:** attempting to persuade one's audience by appealing to their emotions



They're like little grandkids
that will never get to play
hockey...



Stop global warming NOW
...for all the right reasons.

Rhetorical questions



- a question asked for an effect, and not actually requiring an answer

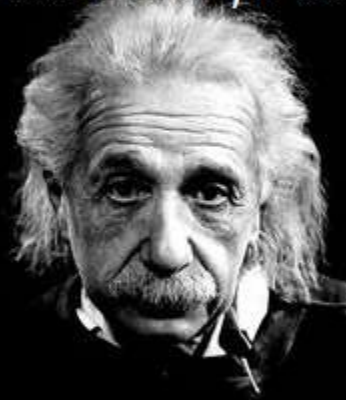


aporia



- questioning oneself (or rhetorically asking the audience), often pretending to be in doubt

*The important thing is not to stop questioning;
curiosity has its own reason for existing*



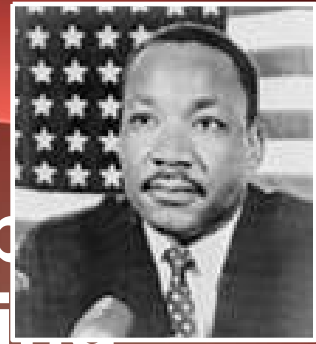
-Albert Einstein

Summary



- On the back of your notes, write a short summary of what we learned in class today. It should be a paragraph of at least seven sentences. Focus on what was new in the lesson for you.

“I Have a Dream”



1. Complete the chart, finding examples of figurative language and explaining them.

Example: “we’ve come to our nation’s capital to cash a check”

figurative language: metaphor

explanation: check =
justice/freedom/equality

2. Complete the quickwrite on the speech.
3. Find three examples of King using repetition, write them down, and