

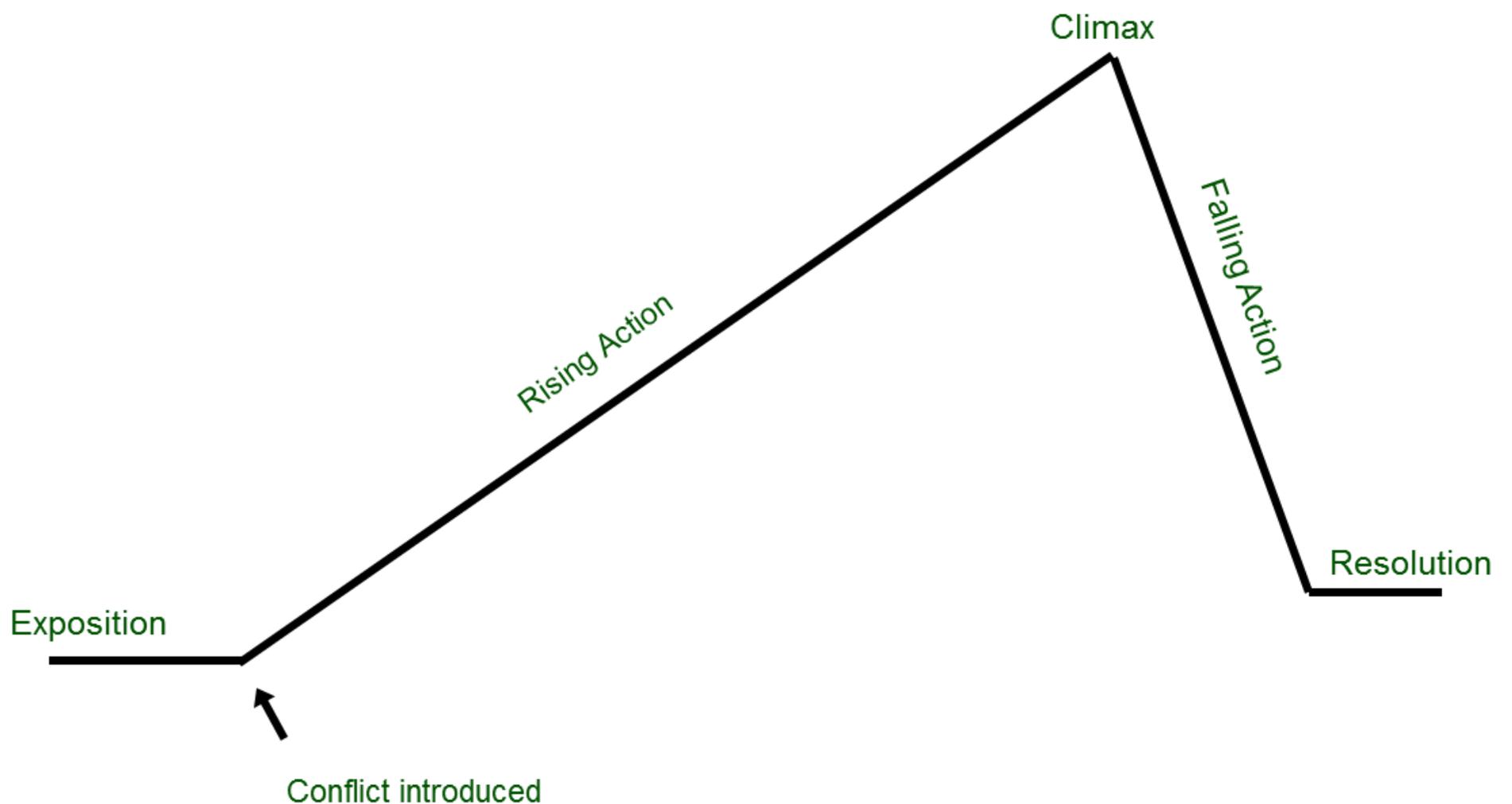
Setting

- **Setting: Where and when the story takes place.**
- *Place* - geographical location. Where is the action of the story taking place?
- *Time* - When is the story taking place? (historical period, time of day, year, etc)
- *Weather conditions* - Is it rainy, sunny, stormy, etc?



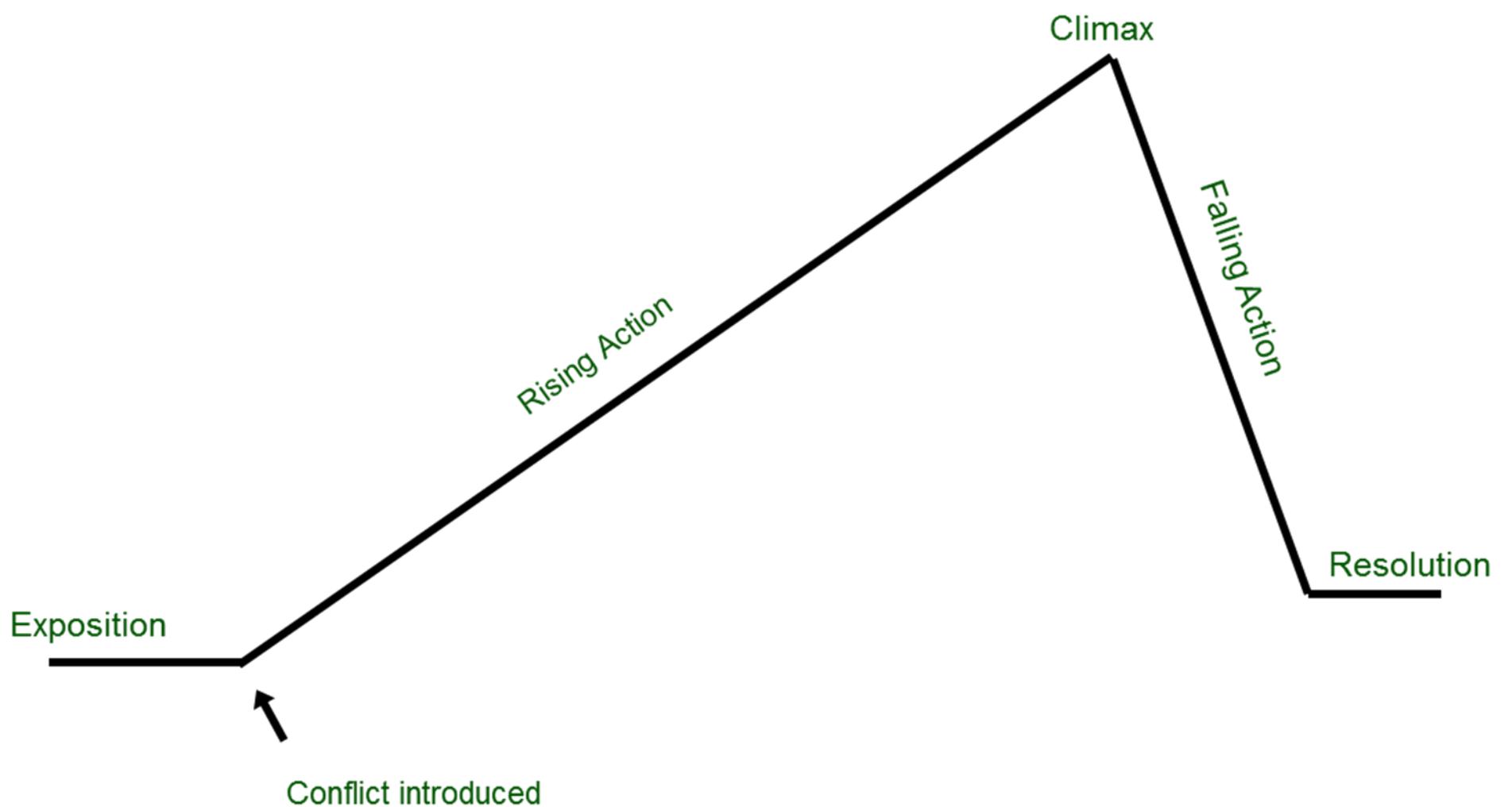
Parts of Plot

- **Plot**: The sequence of events in a story.
- **Exposition**: The basic situation of a story—this is where the reader learns the background information necessary to understand the story.



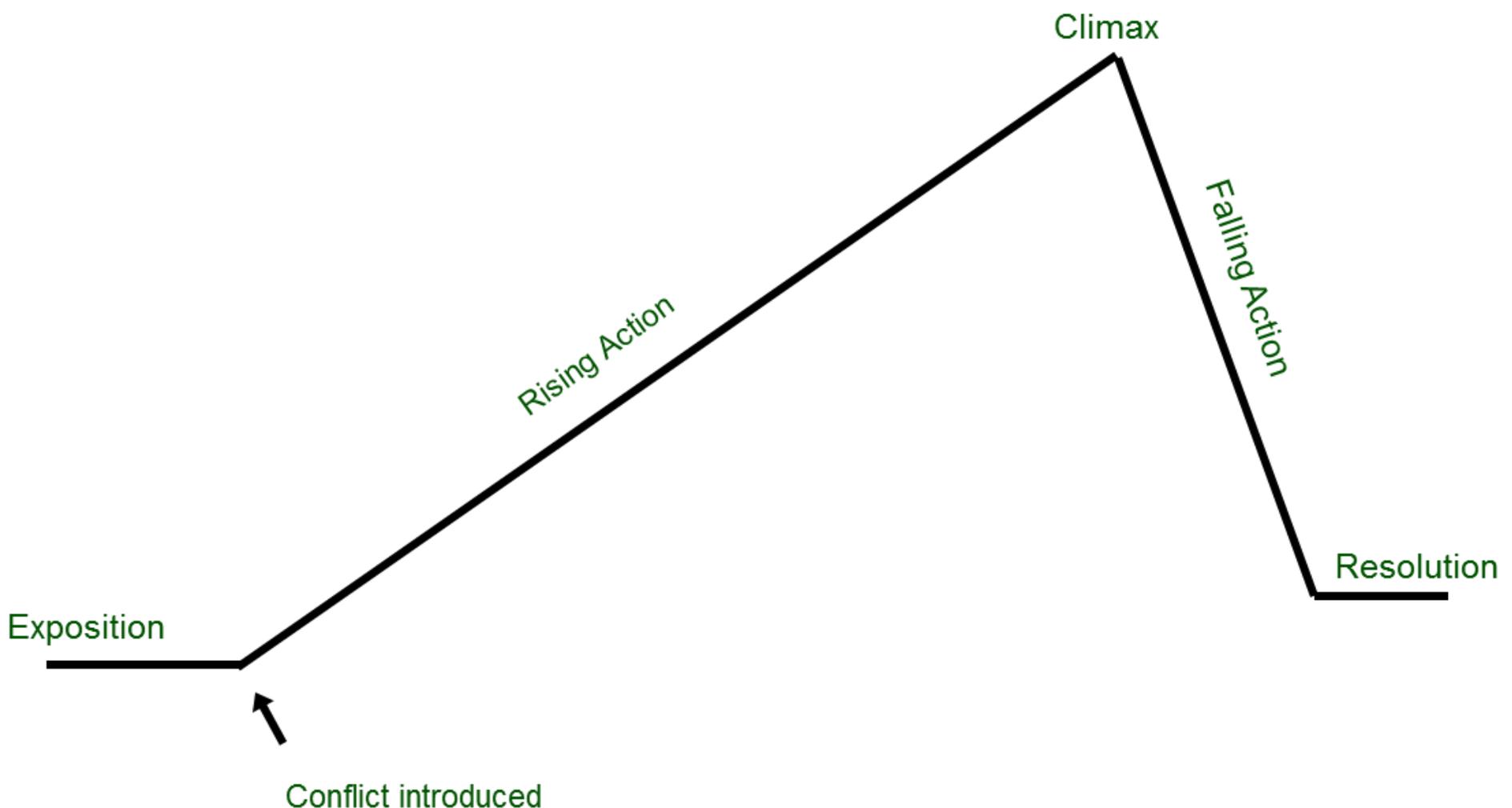
Parts of Plot

- **Rising Action**- The part of the story which occurs between the exposition and climax. Here is where conflicts occur, which build up the story and make it interesting.



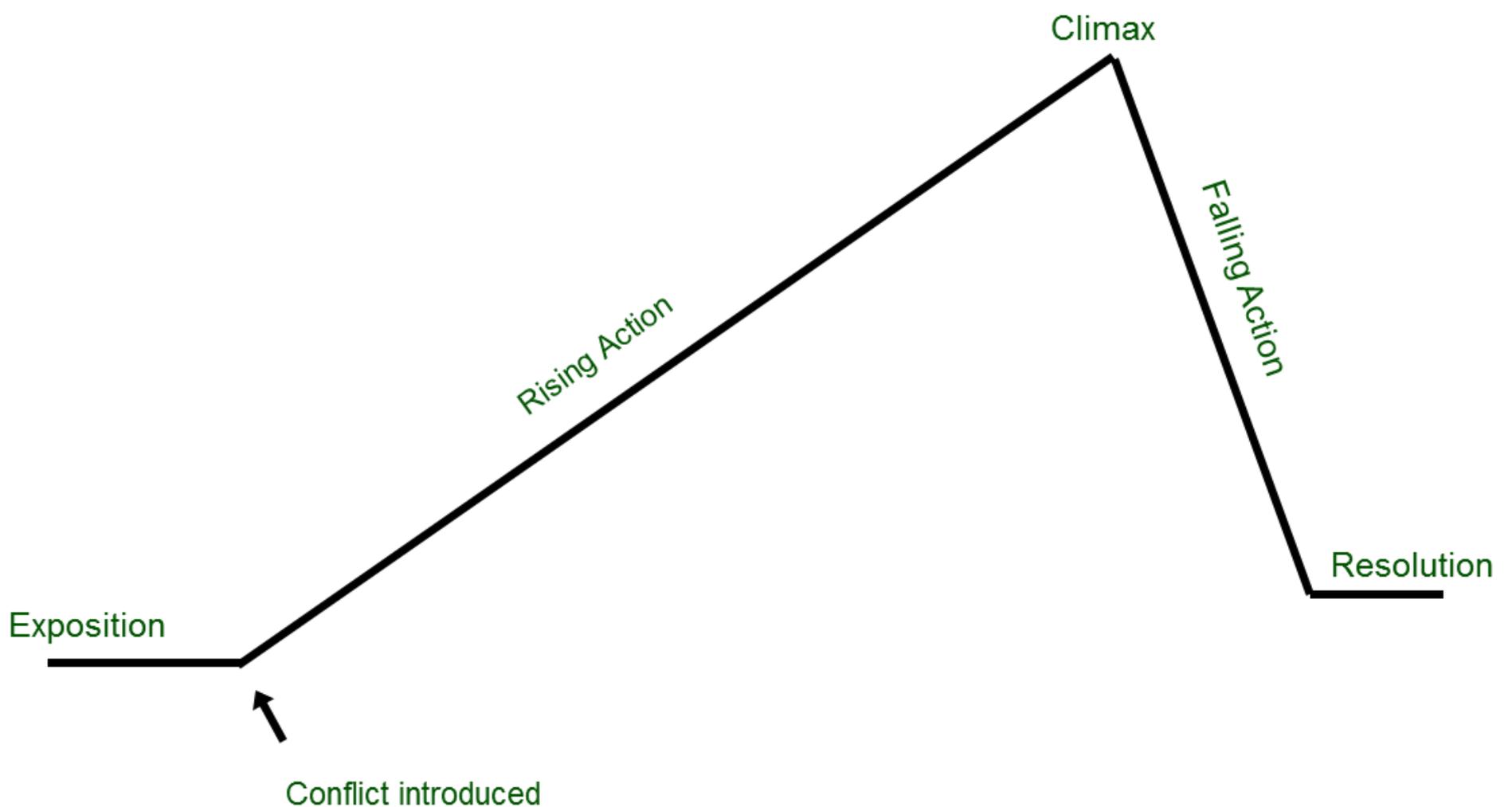
Parts of Plot

- **Climax**: This is known as the turning point or highest point of action in a story.



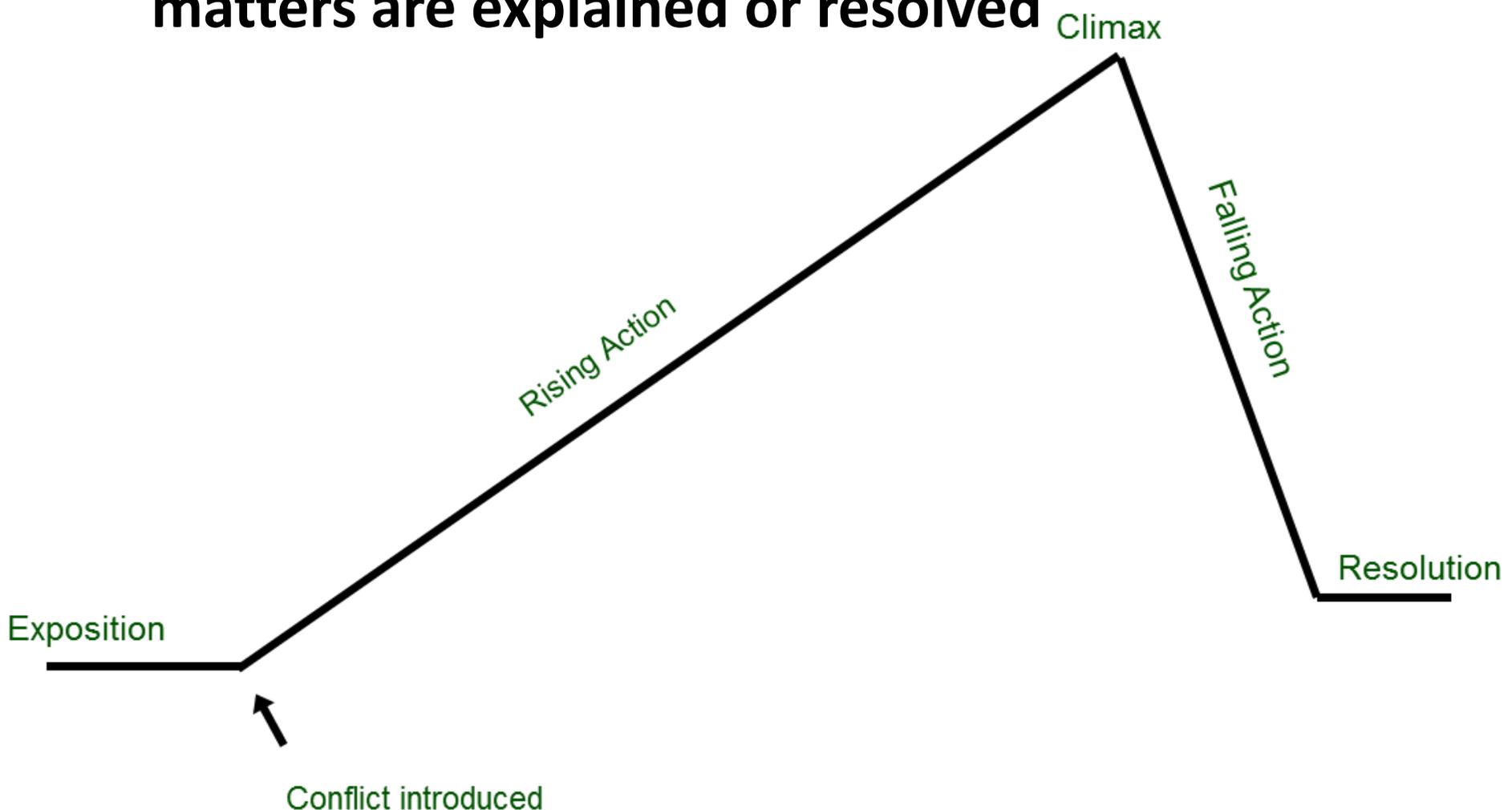
Parts of Plot

- **Falling Action**- The part of the story which occurs after the climax and continues to the end of the story. Here is where loose ends start to get tied up toward the end of the story.



Parts of Plot

- **Resolution**: The final outcome of the story.
- **Denouement**: the final part of a story in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved



Conflict

- **Conflict is a struggle between opposing characters or opposing forces.**

There are four general types of conflict in literature:

- Character versus Character is the conflict of one person against another person.
- Character versus Nature is the conflict a person encounters with the forces of nature, and shows how insignificant one person can be when compared to the *cosmic* scheme of things.
- Character versus Society is the conflict of a person/people and the views of society. Prejudice/Racism is a good example.
- Character versus Self is internal conflict. It is those conflicts an individual has with his or her conscience.

Consider the following movies. The Dark Knight Rises uses **character vs character conflict** (Batman vs Bane)

127 Hours uses **character vs self conflict** (man must mentally and physically overcome being trapped for 127 hours)

2012 uses **character vs nature** (human race vs environmental apocalypse)

Coach Carter uses **character vs society conflict** (Coach using new coaching techniques which are not approved by the community)

Internal Conflict: A conflict that occurs within a character's mind.



External Conflict: A conflict that occurs between a character and an outside force.



Character- a person or an animal in a story, play, or other literary work.

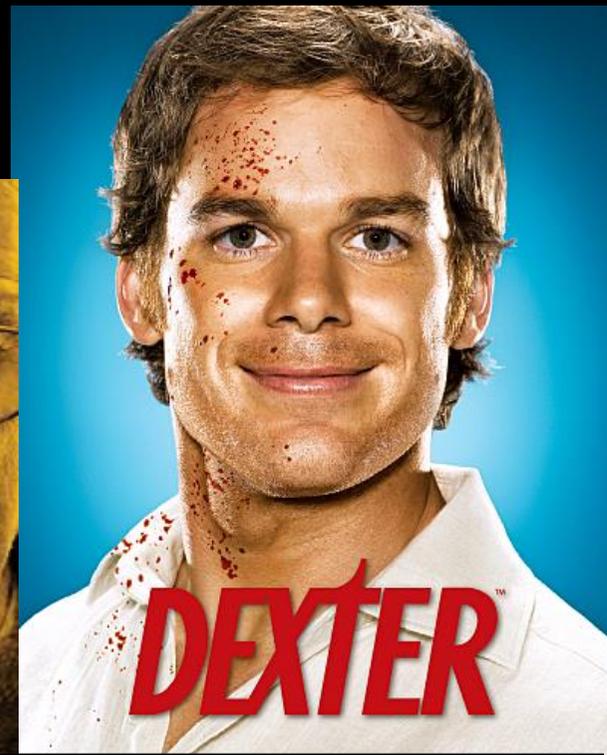


Protagonist: The main character.
(Luke Skywalker)

Antagonist: The opponent who blocks the protagonist.
(Darth Vader)



Antihero: When the protagonist is actually a villain of the story, but we empathize anyway.
(Dexter, Grinch, Tony Soprano)



Foil: A character who serves as a direct contrast to another character as a device to emphasize the qualities of the main character.
(Dr. Watson to Sherlock Holmes)

Characterization

- **Static Character:** A character who *does NOT* change throughout the story.



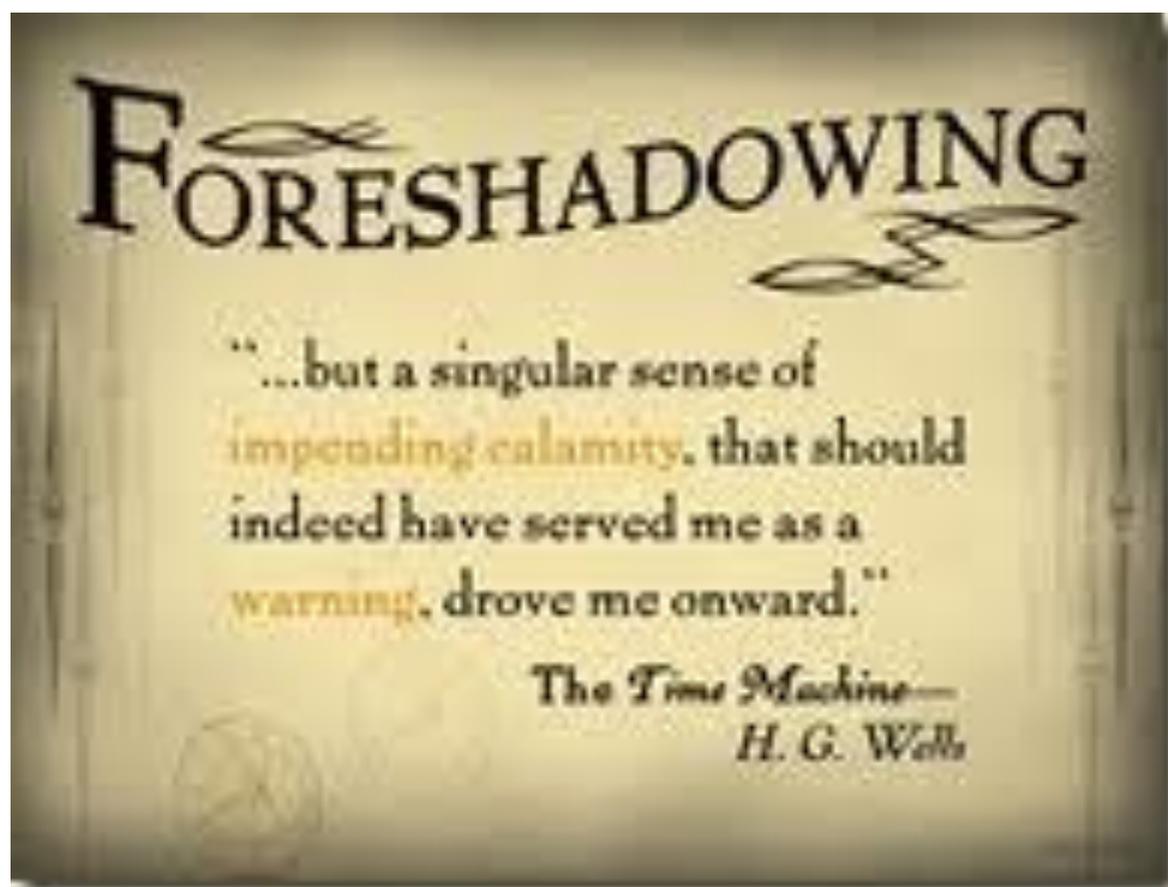
- **Dynamic Character:** A character who *changes* throughout the story.



Foreshadowing



- Foreshadowing is when you are given hints or clues about something that will happen in the future of the story.



Flashback

- *Flashback is an interruption in the present action of a plot to show events that happened at an earlier time.*
- Flashback is used to tell a past story.
- Flashback can be the memory of a single character or the narrator.



What do the following images have in common?









Yes...all are ironic.

Irony: In general, a discrepancy between expectation and reality.

Know the three types of irony.

Irony (situational)

Situational irony occurs when the reader is led to believe that one thing will occur but, in fact, the opposite occurs. This can be humorous or tragic



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tqg6RO8c_W0

Irony (verbal)

Verbal irony (*kind* of like sarcasm) occurs when a writer makes a statement in which the actual meaning differs from the meaning that the words appear to express.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=liR-bnCHIYo>

Irony (dramatic)

Dramatic irony occurs when the reader/ audience knows something, but the characters within the story do not.

In horror movies, the audience often knows that the killer is present, when the characters do not!
Can you think of any examples in movies you have seen?



TONE

Tone is the AUTHOR'S attitude towards the audience, the subject, or the character.

***Tone is shown through**

- Dialogue - talking
- Descriptions – word choice



MOOD

- *Mood is the feeling the reader gets from a story.
- *Mood is shown through
 - Setting
 - Atmosphere



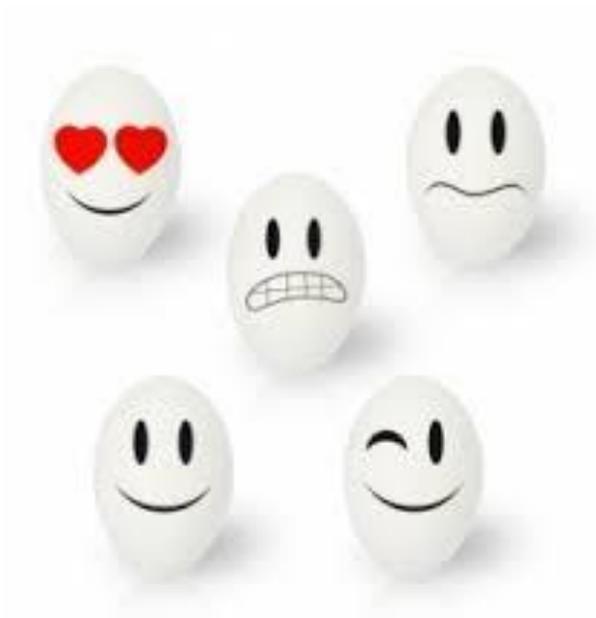
tone is not mood

Tone

≠

Mood

The tone could be serious but the mood could be ridiculous.



TONE IS NOT MOOD

- FOR EXAMPLE:

He approached the task with sheer determination. He had studied his plans carefully, spent hours preparing and was sure of his approach. The hours he spent practicing were grueling and exhausting, but he was ready. This was the year he would win the coloring contest at school.

tone

- FOR EXAMPLE:

He approached the task with **sheer determination**. He had studied his plans **carefully**, spent hours **preparing** and was sure of his approach. The hours he spent **practicing** were **grueling** and **exhausting** but he was **ready**. This was the year he would win the coloring contest at school.

According to the author's descriptions, what is the tone?

Serious, Intense, Formal, Focused

MOOD

- FOR EXAMPLE:

He approached the task with sheer determination. He had studied his plans carefully, spent hours preparing and was sure of his approach. The hours he spent practicing were grueling and exhausting but he was ready. This was the year he would win **the coloring contest at school.**

According to the setting, what is the mood?

Playful, informal, silly, exciting

Point of View

- The perspective from which the story is told



Point Of View

(First Person)

With first person point of view, the story is told by the narrator from his/ her point of view. It is easily identified by the use of "I" or "Me".

Positives:

Can see inside the narrator's head

More personal

More emotional

We can see what they are thinking and feeling.

Restrictions:

Not always reliable

Not very objective (factual)

Can't go outside of their head and see others' perspectives

Avoid in formal writing (compositions)



First Person

Look, I didn't want to be a half blood.

If you're reading this because you think you might be one, **my** advice is: close this book right now. Believe whatever lie your mom or dad told you about your birth, and try to lead a normal life.

...

My name is Percy Jackson. I'm 12 years old. Until a few months ago, I was a boarding student at Yancy Academy, a private school for troubled kids in upstate New York.

Am I a troubled kid?

Yeah. You could say that.

Point Of View

(Third Person Limited)

Person telling the story is outside of the action looking in

Can see **ONE** person's thoughts and feelings (**limited** to one character)

As if standing on one character's shoulder

Pronouns to look for: he, she, it, they, them, his, hers, its, theirs

Positives:

Can see from one person's perspective while still remaining outside of the story

Restrictions:

May not be as objective
Is "limited"; we can't see the whole picture

Third Person Limited

Sarah shivered and sobbed while sitting alone under the tree. John felt a pang of pity for her. He gave one timid look back to the others. They were playing keep-away with the small boy's wallet. He could not tell if any of them were paying attention to him now. Regardless, he went to Sarah , sat beside her, and offered her his Jacket.

Point Of View

(Third Person Omniscient)

Person telling the story is outside of the action
looking in

As if standing outside of an ant farm
watching things unfold, but can also get in
ants' heads

Narrator is all-knowing and can tell the
thoughts and feelings of **all** of the characters

- Pronouns to look for : he, she, it, they, them,
his, hers, its, theirs

Positives:

Allows for objectivity

Trustworthy since no one is favored
and story is untainted by one
person's version

Gets into the heads of all the
characters

Should be used formal writing

Restrictions:

More detached emotionally

Less mystery

Third Person Omniscient

Sarah shivered and tried unsuccessfully not to sob while sitting alone under the tree. She was more embarrassed and miserable than she had ever been. John felt a pang of pity for her, and though he worried what the others might say, he walked to her, sat beside her, and offered her his jacket.

Imagery

Imagery is the use of words or phrases that appeals to one or more of our senses. Imagery can help us

- hear a sound
- feel texture or temperature
- taste a sweet, sour, or salty flavor
- create a mental picture

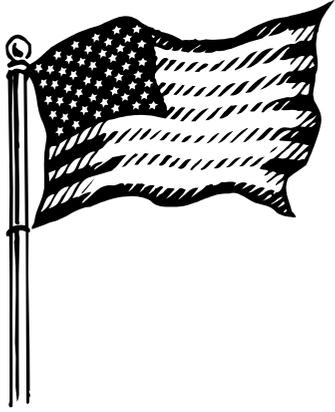


Personification: When a writer gives an animal or inanimate object human traits.



Examples of Personification:

- The water beckoned invitingly to the parched hikers.
- The snow whispered as it fell to the ground.
- The chair groaned under the man's weight.
- Time waits for no man.
- When opportunity knocks, answer the door.



Symbol

- **A person, place, thing, or event that stands for itself and for something beyond itself as well.**
- **Examples: the American flag symbolizes freedom, liberty, and love for America.**
-
- A dove symbolizes _____.
- A white flag symbolizes _____.

Symbols in Literature

- Dove = Peace
- Eagle = freedom, liberty, strength
- Spring = new beginning, re-birth, birth
- Summer = youth, prime of life
- Fall/Autumn = middle age, maturity
- Winter = death, dying, old age, the end
- Water = birth, re-birth, renewal, purification
- Rose = love, beauty
- Sunrise = new start, beginning
- Sunset = coming to an end
- Full moon = danger, bizarre behavior
- Sleep = death
- Skull = death
- Forest = place of testing or challenge
- Light = good, hope, freedom
- Darkness = evil, magic, fear, unknown
- Red = anger, passion
- Blue = happiness, peacefulness, sadness, intellect
- Green = jealousy, wealth, growth
- Black = death, evil
- White = purity, innocence

Theme: An insight about human life that's revealed in a literary work.

Theme - the meaning of a story, what it reveals about human nature; plot is what happens in the story, while theme is what it means

Example: Plot: young soldier fights his first battle
Theme: war is useless; fighting solves nothing

- Theme is rarely directly stated by author
- Good lit. = lots of possible, provable themes
- Ask, "What's the author's message to me?"

Warning! Warning! Warning!

- Theme is always more than one word
"Friendship" "Bravery" "Love"
- If your theme sounds like a Hallmark card or a fortune cookie message, you need to dig deeper to find a unique, compelling theme.

Allusion

An allusion is a figure of speech where the author refers to a subject matter such as a person, place, event, or literary work in a passing reference

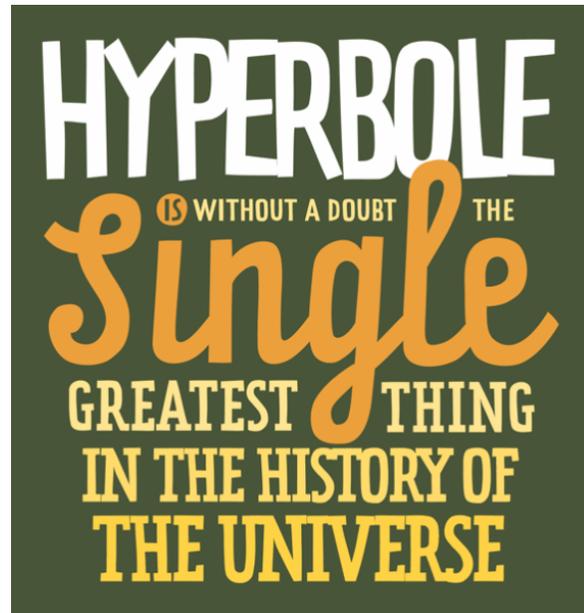
. It is up to the reader to make a connection to the subject being mentioned.

Taylor Swift alludes to Shakespeare when she sings the following from her song "Love Story":

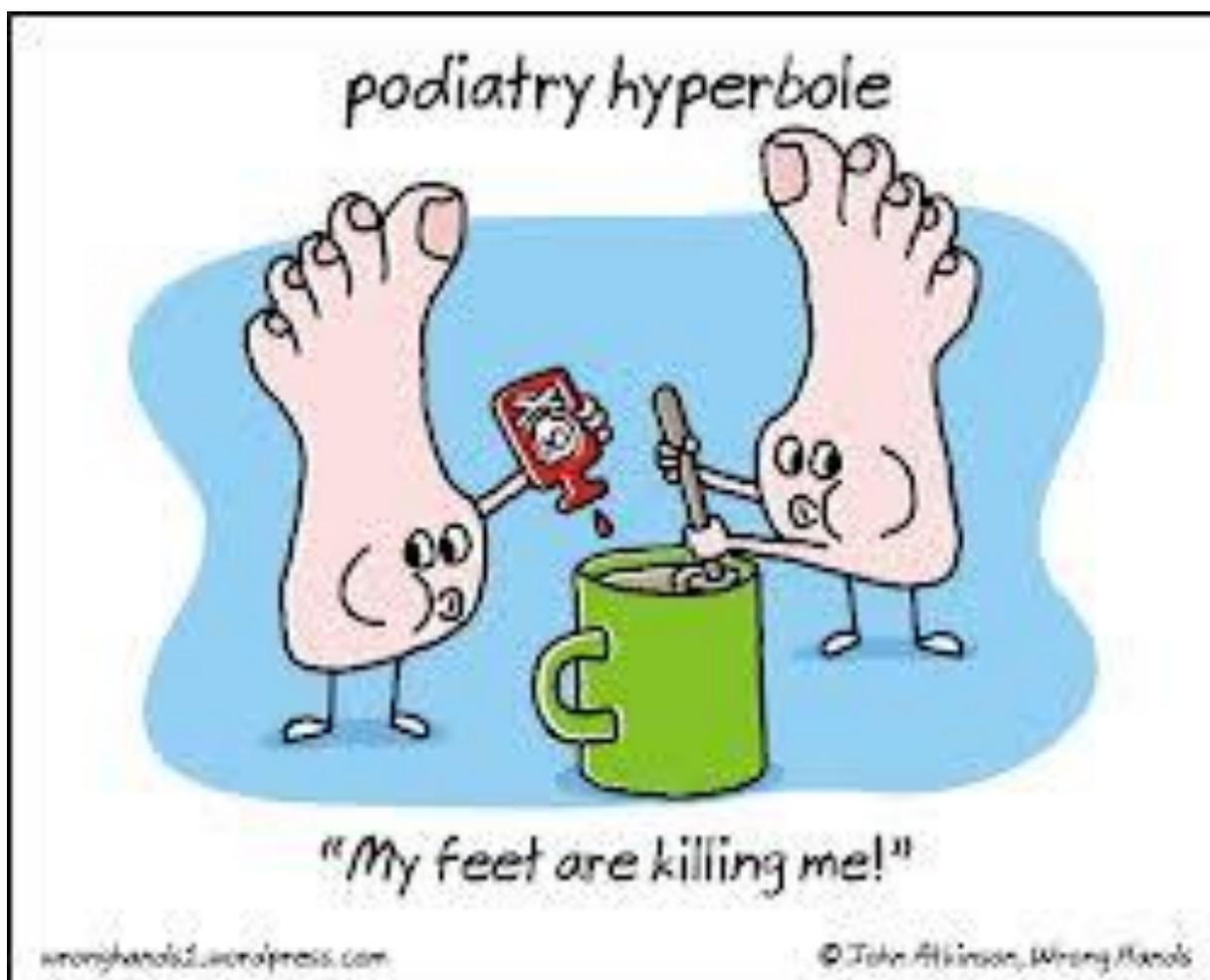
That you were Romeo,
You were throwing
pebbles
And my daddy said
Stay away from Juliet



Hyperbole



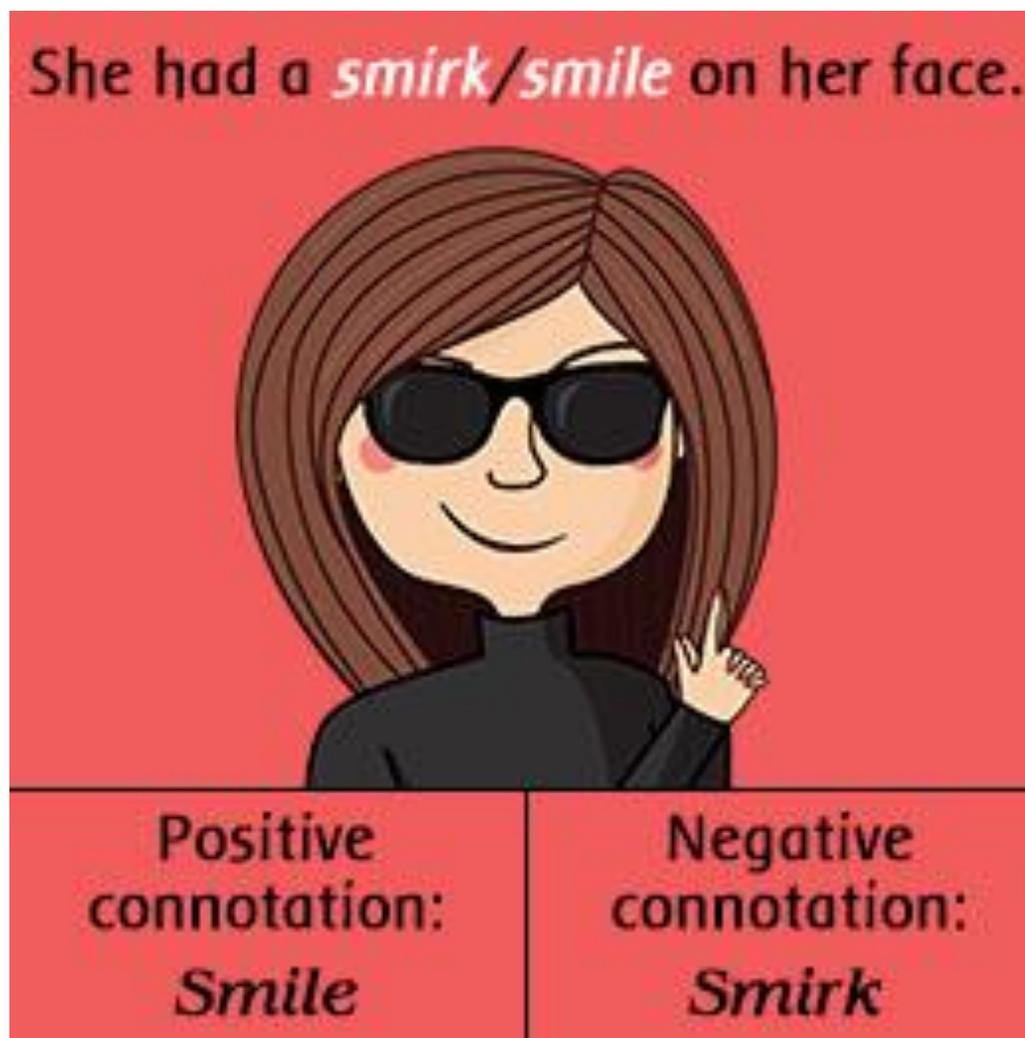
exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.



Connotation

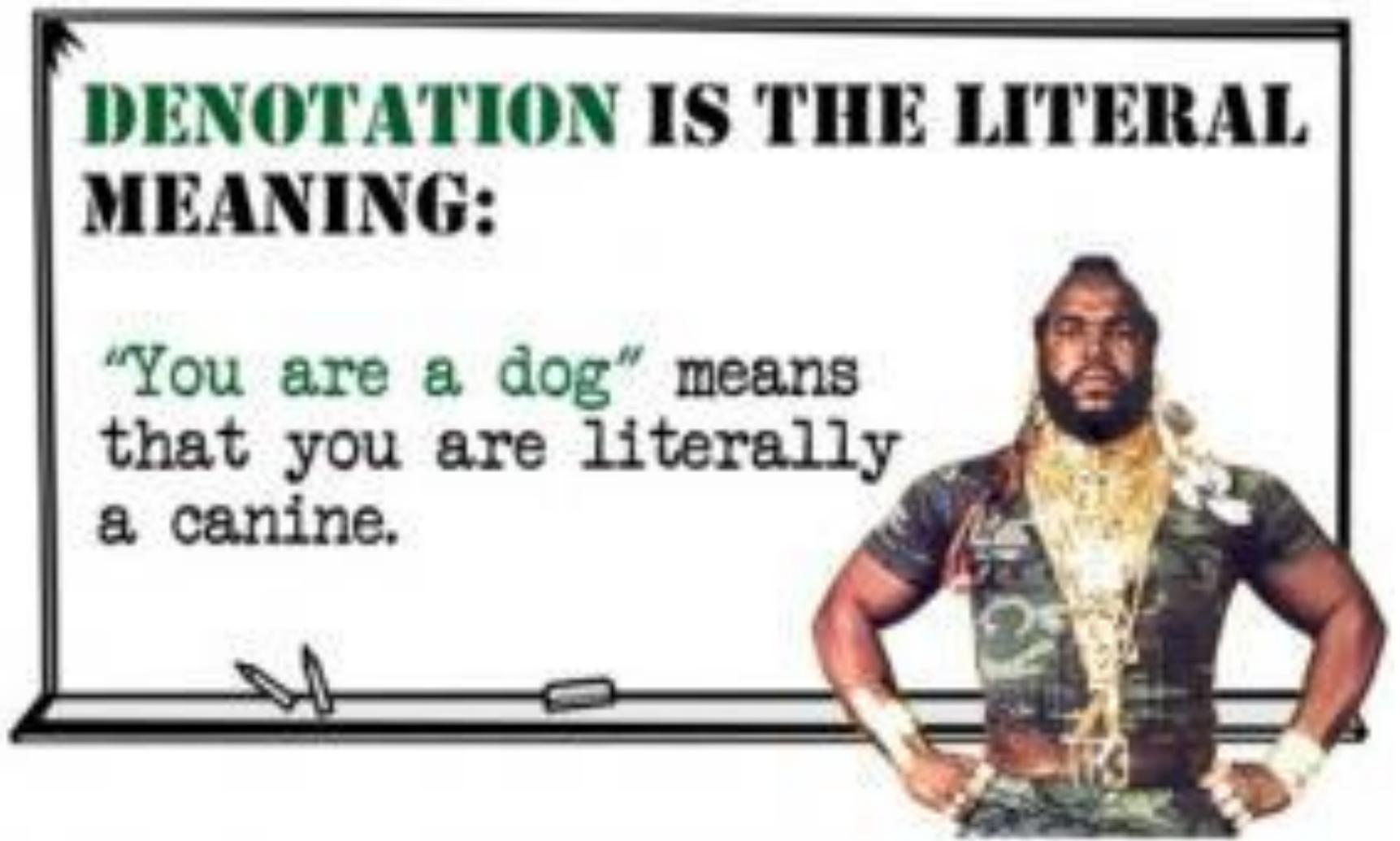
an idea or feeling that a word
invokes

"the word 'discipline' has
unhappy connotations of
punishment and repression"



Denotation

The exact dictionary meaning of a word



Pickled
Peter^{of}
Peppers
Picked Piper Peck

Alliteration

The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginnings of words

ALLITERATION

“While I **n**odded, **n**early
napping, suddenly there
came a tapping...”

*The Raven—
Edgar Allan Poe*



Metaphor

Comparison of two unlike things where one word is used to designate the other (one is the other)

"I Am A Rock"

Simon & Garfunkel

Gazing from my window to
the streets below
On a freshly fallen silent
shroud of snow.

I am a rock,
I am an island.

Simile

Comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”

“I’m Like A Bird”

Nelly Furtado

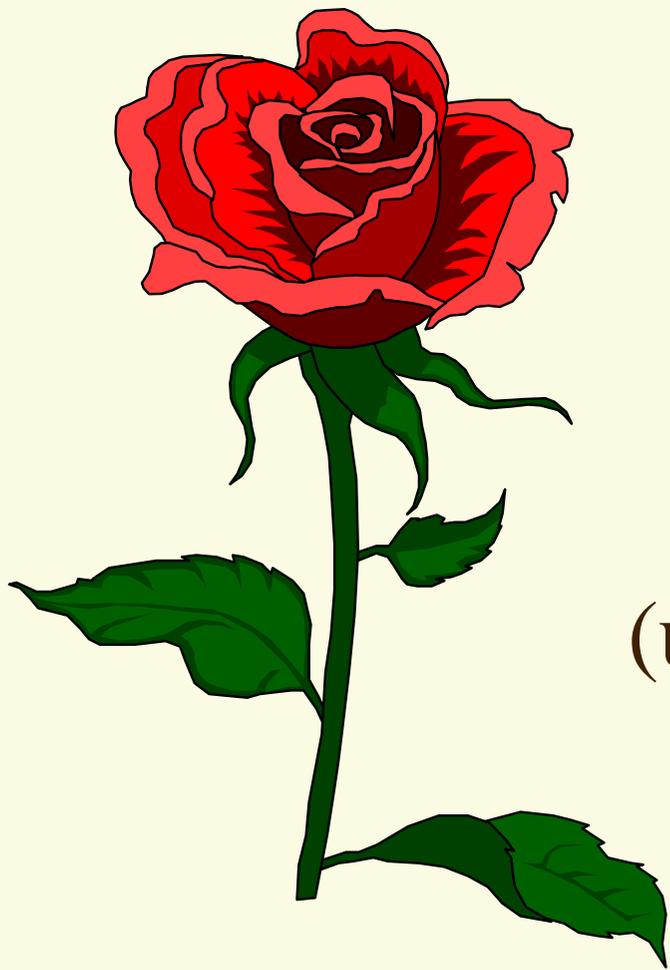
I'm like a bird, I'll only fly
away

I don't know where my soul
is, I don't know where my
home is

POETRY NOTES



POETRY is...



a type of literature that
expresses ideas and
feelings, or tells a story
in a specific form
(usually using lines and stanzas)

POETIC FORM



📄 **FORM** - the appearance of the words on the page

📄 **LINE** - a group of words together on one line of the poem

📄 **STANZA** - a group of lines arranged together

*A word is dead
When it is said,
Some say.*

*I say it just
Begins to live
That day.*

- Emily Dickinson

POETIC SOUND EFFECTS



RHYTHM



The beat created
by the sounds of the
words in a poem.
Rhythm can be
created by using,
meter, rhymes,
alliteration, and
refrain.

METER



- A pattern of stressed (strong) and unstressed (weak) syllables
- Each unit or part of the pattern is called a “foot”
- Types of Feet:
 - Iambic - unstressed, stressed
 - Trochaic - stressed, unstressed
 - Anapestic - unstressed, unstressed, stressed
 - Dactylic - stressed, unstressed, unstressed

RHYMES



Words sound alike because they share the same ending vowel and consonant sounds. A word always rhymes with itself.

LAMP
STAMP

- ↑ Share the short “a” vowel sound
- ↑ Share the combined “mp” consonant sound

RHYME SCHEME

 a pattern of rhyming words or sounds 
(usually end rhyme, but not always).

 Use the letters of the alphabet to represent sounds to be able to visually “see” the pattern.

(See next slide for an example.)

SAMPLE RHYME SCHEME



A mighty creature is the germ, **A**
Though smaller than the pachyderm. **A**
His customary dwelling place **B**
Is deep within the human race. **B**
His childish pride he often pleases **C**
By giving people strange diseases. **C**
Do you, my poppet, feel infirm? **A**
You probably contain a germ. **A**

- "The Germ" by Ogden Nash

END RHYME



 A word at the end of one line rhymes with a word at the end of another line

Hector the Collector
Collected bits of string.
Collected dolls with broken heads
And rusty bells that would not ring.

A
B
C
B

- "Hector the Collector" by Shel Silverstein

INTERNAL RHYME



 A word inside a line rhymes with another word on the same line.

Ah, distinctly I remember, it was in the bleak December

- "*The Raven*" by Edgar Allan Poe

NEAR RHYME



Also known as imperfect or “close enough” rhyme. The words share EITHER the same vowel or consonant sound BUT NOT BOTH

ROSE

LOSE

- ↑ Different vowel sounds (long “o” and “oo” sound)
- ↑ Share the same consonant sound (“s”)

OTHER TYPES OF POETIC DEVICES



REFRAIN



 A sound, word, phrase or line repeated regularly in a poem, usually at the end of each stanza or verse, such as the chorus in a song.

*There lived a lady by the North Sea shore,
Lay the bent to the bonny broom
Two daughters were the babes she bore.
Fa la la la la la la la.*

*As one grew bright as is the sun,
Lay the bent to the bonny broom
So coal black grew the other one.
Fa la la la la la la la.*

- "The Cruel Sister" by Francis J. Child

tone



Used in poetry to convey feeling and emotion, and set the mood for the work. This can be done through word choice, the grammatical arrangement of words (syntax), imagery, or details that are included or omitted.

I met a traveler from an antique land.

-from "Ozymandias" by Shelley

This line immediately generates a story-telling atmosphere, just as it is with the phrase, "Once upon a time." An audience is clearly implied.

CONNOTATION vs DENOTATION



- 📄 **Connotation:** an emotional or social association with a word, giving meaning beyond the literal definition
- 📄 **Denotation:** the specific, literal image, idea, concept, or object that a word or phrase refers to

Word

Denotation

Connotation

a star

ball of light/gas in the sky

a wish

a family

group of related individuals love, trust, closeness

a dog

four legged mammal

friend, protector, pet

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE



ALLITERATION



 Consonant sounds repeated at the beginnings of words

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, how many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?



ALLUSION



- From the verb “allude” which means “to refer to”
- A reference to someone or something famous.

*A tunnel walled and overlaid
With dazzling crystal: we had read
Of rare **Aladdin's** wondrous cave,
And to our own his name we gave.*

-from “*Snowbound*” by John Greenleaf Whittier

ANALOGY



📄 Comparison of two or more unlike things in order to show a similarity in their characteristics

📄 Two main types:

- Simile
- Metaphor

SIMILE



 Comparison of two unlike things using “like” or “as”

*Friends are **like** chocolate cake,
you can never have too many.
Chocolate cake is **like** heaven -
always amazing you with each taste or feeling.
Chocolate cake is **like** life
with so many different pieces.
Chocolate cake is **like** happiness,
you can never get enough of it.*

- “Chocolate Cake” by Anonymous

METAPHOR



 Comparison of two unlike things where one word is used to designate the other (one is the other)

A spider is a black dark midnight sky.

Its web is a Ferris wheel.

It has a fat moon body and legs of dangling string.

Its eyes are like little match ends.

- "Spider" by Anonymous

EXTENDED METAPHOR



 Continues for several lines or possibly the entire length of a work

*The fog comes
on little cat feet.
It sits looking
over the harbor and city
on silent haunches
and then, moves on.*

- "Fog" by Carl Sandburg

POINT OF VIEW



POET

the author of the poem, the person who actually wrote it

VS

SPEAKER

the “narrator” of the poem, the voice telling us the thoughts/feelings/story

ASSONANCE



Repeated VOWEL sounds in a line (or lines) of a poem

Often creates Near Rhyme

*A leal sailor even
In a stormy sea
Drinks deep God's Name
In ecstasy*

- "Peaceful Assonance" by Sri Chinmoy

ASSONANCE cont.

Slow the low gradual moan came in the snowing.

- From "Dauber: a poem" by John Masefield

Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep.

- From Othello by William Shakespeare

CONSONANCE



📄 Similar to alliteration EXCEPT:

- repeated consonant sounds can be anywhere in the words, not just at the beginning!

And frightful a nightfall folded rueful a day

...How a lush-kept plush-capped sloe

Will, mouthed to flesh-burst,

Gush!—

- From "The Wreck of the Deutschland" by Gerald Manley Hopkins

IDIOM



📄 the literal meaning of the words is not the meaning of the expression. It means something other than what it actually says.

*Feeling under the weather
you could have knocked me down with a feather.
It was like a bolt out of the blue, when I met you.
an English rose, in the flower of youth; ...*

-from "My Sweet Idiom" by Paul Williams

IMAGERY



Language that provides a sensory experience using sight, sound, smell, touch, taste

*Soft upon my eyelashes
Turning my cheeks to pink
Softly falling, falling
Not a sound in the air
Delicately designed in snow
Fading away at my touch
Leaving only a glistening drop
And its memory*

- "Crystal Cascades" by Mary Fumento

HYPERBOLE



 An intentional exaggeration or overstatement, often used for emphasis

*Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world*

-from "The Concord Hymn" by Ralph Waldo Emerson

LITOTE

 Intentional understatement, used for humor or irony
(Example- naming a slow moving person "Speedy")

ONOMATOPOEIA



 Words that imitate the sound that they are naming

Tlot-tlot; tlot-tlot! Had they heard it?

The horse-hoofs ringing clear;

Tlot-tlot, tlot-tlot, in the distance?

Were they deaf that they did not hear?

- from "The Highwayman" by Alfred Noyes

OXYMORON



Combines two usually contradictory terms in a compressed paradox, as in the word *bittersweet* or the phrase *living death*

And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true...

-from *Idylls of the King* by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

I do here make humbly bold to present them with a short account of themselves...

-from *A Tale of a Tub* by the poet and author Jonathan Swift

Work entitled "*She's All My Fancy Painted Him*" by the poet and author Lewis Carroll

PERSONIFICATION



 A nonliving thing given human or life-like qualities

*Hey diddle, Diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon;
The little dog laughed
To see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon.*

-from "The Cat & the Fiddle" by Mother Goose

SYMBOLISM



- 📄 The use of a word or object which represents a deeper meaning than the words themselves
- 📄 It can be a material object or a word used to represent something invisible.

*I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.*

-from "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost

**SOME TYPES OF
POETRY THAT WE
COULD BE STUDYING**



NARRATIVE POEMS



- 📄 Longer and tells a story, with a beginning, middle, and end
- 📄 Generally longer than the lyric styles of poetry because the poet needs to establish characters and a plot

Example: “*The Highwayman*” by Alfred Noyes

CONCRETE POEMS



 Words are arranged to create a picture that relates to the content of the poem

Example: See “*Shoes*” by Morghan Barnes

ACROSTIC POEMS



 The first letter of each line forms a word or phrase (vertically). An acrostic poem can describe the subject or even tell a brief story about it.

After an extensive winter
Pretty tulips
Rise from the once
Icy ground bringing fresh signs of
Life.

- "April" by Anonymous

FREE VERSE POEMS



- Does NOT have any repeating patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables
- Does NOT have rhyme
- Very conversational - sounds like someone talking with you

Example: See “*Fog*” by Carl Sandburg

BLANK VERSE POEMS



- Does have a regular meter, usually iambic pentameter (five sets of stressed/unstressed)
- Does NOT have rhyme
- Used by classical playwrights, like Shakespeare

˘ / ˘ / ˘ / ˘ /
To swell the gourd, and plump the ha-zel shells

-from "Ode to Autumn" by John Keats

HAIKU



- 📄 Japanese style poem written in three lines
- 📄 Focuses traditionally on nature
- 📄 Lines respectively are 5 syllables, 7 syllables, and 5 syllables

*Whitecaps on the bay:
A broken signboard banging
In the April wind.*

-untitled haiku by Richard Wright

QUATRAIN



- ☞ Stanza or short poem containing four lines
- ☞ Lines 2 and 4 must rhyme, while lines 1 and 3 may or may not rhyme
- ☞ Variations in rhyming patterns (abab, abcb)

<i>O, my luve's like a red, red rose,</i>	A
<i>That's newly sprung in June:</i>	B
<i>O, my luve's like the melodie</i>	C
<i>That's sweetly played in tune.</i>	B

-from "A Red, Red Rose" by Robert Burns

CINQUAIN



- 📄 Stanza or short poem containing five lines
- 📄 1 word, 2 words, 3 words, 4 words, 1 word
- 📄 Patterns and syllables are changing!

CINQUAIN cont'



Cinquain Pattern #1

Line 1: One word

Line 2: Two words

Line 3: Three words

Line 4: Four words

Line 5: One word

Dinosaurs

Lived once,

Long ago, but

Only dust and dreams

Remain

-by Cindy Barden

CINQUAIN cont'



Cinquain Pattern #2

Line 1: A noun

Line 2: Two adjectives

Line 3: Three -ing words

Line 4: A phrase

Line 5: Another word for
the noun

Mules

*Stubborn, unmoving
Braying, kicking, resisting
Not wanting to listen*

People

-by Cindy Barden

CINQUAIN cont'



Cinquain Pattern #3

Line 1: Two syllables

Line 2: Four syllables

Line 3: Six syllables

Line 4: Eight syllables

Line 5: Two syllables

Baseball

*Bat cracks against
The pitch, sending it out
Over the back fence, I did it!*

Homerun

-by Cindy Barden

LIMERICK



📄 A five line poem with rhymes in line 1, 2, and 5, and then another rhyme in lines 3 and 4

<i>What is a limerick, Mother?</i>	A
<i>It's a form of verse, said Brother</i>	A
<i>In which lines one and two</i>	B
<i>Rhyme with five when it's through</i>	B
<i>And three and four rhyme with each other.</i>	A

- untitled and author unknown

BALLAD



- 📄 Tells a story, similar to a folk tale or legend
- 📄 Usually set to music
- 📄 simple repeating rhymes, often with a refrain

*Oh the ocean waves may roll,
And the stormy winds may blow,
While we poor sailors go skipping aloft
And the land lubbers lay down below, below, below
And the land lubbers lay down below.*

-from "The Mermaid" by Anonymous

SHAKESPEAREAN SONNET



- Fourteen lines with a specific rhyme scheme
- Written in 3 quatrains and ends with a couplet
- Rhyme scheme is *abab cdcd efef gg*