

Non-fictional prose, “compared notes”

CAUTION! BEFORE YOU READ THIS HANDOUT PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU GO THROUGH YOUR OWN NOTES, IN CASE I MISSED SOMETHING OR WROTE IT IN THE WRONG WAY!

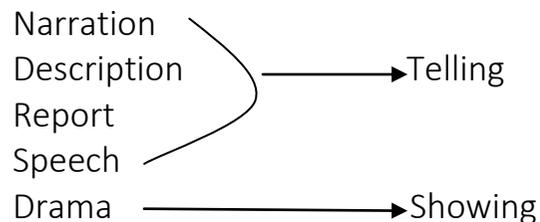
- ☺ Our Graves in Gallipoli (**Dramatic**) Essay
- ☺ On being the target of discrimination (**Anecdote**) Essay description and narration
- ☺ The Travelling Onion (**Process analysis**) Essay
- ☺ Neat People vs. Sloppy People (**Comparison and Contrast**) Essay
- > Most of the essays in this course **are used to persuade the narrate**

Narrator: writer

Narrate: reader

Narrative: A spoken or written account of connected events; a story

Narrative modes:



Set the scene:

to show the atmosphere and the setting of the play or essay

Setting: material/concrete

Exists in a material or physical form; real or solid; not abstract

It's something you can see, smell, hear and touch through the images that are given

e.g. desk, pen, perfume..etc

Atmosphere: abstract, only exists in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence (depends on the descriptive words- adjectives)

e.g. honesty, friendship or a certain behaviour

❖ **Levels of credibility:**

> **First source:** I did... I saw... etc → more reliable (directly from the original source)

e.g. The voice of the two graves in Gallipoli or "I travelled to Europe last summer and I did this...and I saw that...etc"

> **Second source:** They said..... I heard this → less reliable (not direct, told)

○ **Why do people use famous quotations?**

e.g. from the Quran or from a famous/known person → to raise the credibility level – showing

Measuring the distance of a fictional world:

Showing → High

Telling → Not so high

First Person "I" → close

Second Person "you" → fairly close

Third Person "we ,they" → far away

> In a fictional world **you (second person)** is not as close/clear as I (first person)

In second person "you": the narrate is not alone he is being guided one step to the minimum **close** because we are invited to relive it showing

Being told (something):

Our understanding is being manipulated/controlled or director by the narrator because they include their own judgment.
e.g. News reporters on T.V. tell the same story but in a different way or they tell it from a certain angle/perspective

Being shown (something):

Our understanding cannot be controlled because in a **fictional world** the narrator invites us inside and lets us hear and see for ourselves without a mediator that will reform things and put his own thoughts.

• Elements of fiction:

❖ **Setting**

Temporal dimension

Spatial dimension

Is the time and location in which a story takes place

- Time
- Location
- Characters
- Plot

❖ Plot

Storyline, is the rendering and ordering of the events and actions of a story, towards the achievement of some particular artistic or emotional effect

> Climax

Turning point of a narrative work is its point of highest tension or drama or when the action starts in which the solution is given

> Conflict

It creates tension and interest in a story by adding doubt as to the outcome. A narrative is not limited to a single conflict. While conflicts may not always resolve in narrative, the resolution of a conflict creates closure, which may or may not occur at a story's end

> Dialogue direct from the source

Consists of a written or spoken conversational exchange between two or more people

e.g. the direct conversation between the two graves in Gallipoli

> Dramatic:

is the ability to show/express emotions

e.g. "She has a dramatic face" or the dramatic language used in "Our Graves in Gallipoli"

❖ Characters

Is any person, personal, identity, or entity whose existence originates from a fictional work or performance

❖ Narrative point of view:

In the creative writing of fiction it describes the narrator's position in relation to the story being told

> First-person view

The story is relayed by a narrator who is also a character within the story, so that the narrator reveals the plot by referring to this viewpoint character as "I" and "we" when plural

> Second-person view

The narrator refers to the reader as "you", therefore making the reader feel as if he or she is a character within the story

> Third-person view

Provides the greatest flexibility to the author and thus is the most commonly used narrative mode in literature. In the third-person narrative mode, each and every character is referred to by the narrator as "he", "she", "it", or "they", but never as "I" or "we" (First person view), or "you" (Second person view)

Order due to use:

1. "She/he..", Third person
2. "I", First person
3. "You", Second person —————> few reads use it **Why?** Because it's usually used to persuade the narrate

❖ Theme

Is the broad idea, message, or lesson of a story

❖ Style

Includes the multitude of choices fiction writers make, consciously or subconsciously, as they create a story

Homeric technique:

- > To establish the tone
- > To widen the scope of the subject

Tone:

is the real attitude or the writer

Symbol:

an object, action, or idea that represents/stands for something other than itself, often of a more abstract nature.

e.g. The sun rises., ... the sun sets In “Our Graves in Gallipoli”

Info to connect the meaning —→ in the beginning of the 20th century England was called “The Empire on which the sun never sets”

Stands for: the power of England

Symbolism: is the practice of representing things by symbols or of investing things with a symbolic meaning or character, it creates quality aspects that make literature like poetry and novels more meaningful.

Anecdote:

A short/brief amusing or interesting narration/story about a real incident or person

- › The narrator creates a fictional world and invites the narrate to be in his/her shoes; directly asking the narrate to relive the situation/experience used with the second person point of view “you”

❖ What are heteronyms?

Heteronyms are words that are spelled identically but have different meanings when pronounced differently.

e.g. Lead, pronounced LEED, means to guide. However, lead, pronounced LED, means a metallic element.

Homographs:

Words that are spelled the same but differ in meaning, derivation, or pronunciation.

Homophones:

Words that are pronounced the same but differ in meaning, derivation, or spelling.

Homonyms:

Words that are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings.

Thesis statement:

Thesis statement or thesis is the principal focus of an essay. It is usually phrased in the form of a question to be answered, a problem to be solved, or an assertion to be argued. **The most important sentence in the whole essay**

Essay: Talks about the thesis statement

Paragraph: talks about the topic sentence

The opening and closing parts: are related to the narrators attitude and opinion

Dramatization:

Is the acting out of something that allows us to live inside the fictional world

Attitude:

describes the narrator's personal feelings about a particular subject.

Figurative language: use (adjectives)

is writing/speaking that purposefully departs from the literal meanings of words to achieve a particularly vivid, expressive, and/or imaginative image. Some principal figures of speech include metaphor, simile, hyperbole, allusion, and personification

› All of figures of speech are **images**

Poetry uses; figures of speech/ figurative devices

Allusion

is a reference to a well-known person, place, or event from life or literature **widens /emphasizes the meaning**

e.g. Never-Never Land in “neat people vs. sloppy people” is **a reference to** Peter Pan

Description is always:

> **dynamic**

means energetic, **capable of action/** change

> **static**

means stationary /**still**) subject, noun) **e.g.** Landscape, picture or a person... etc

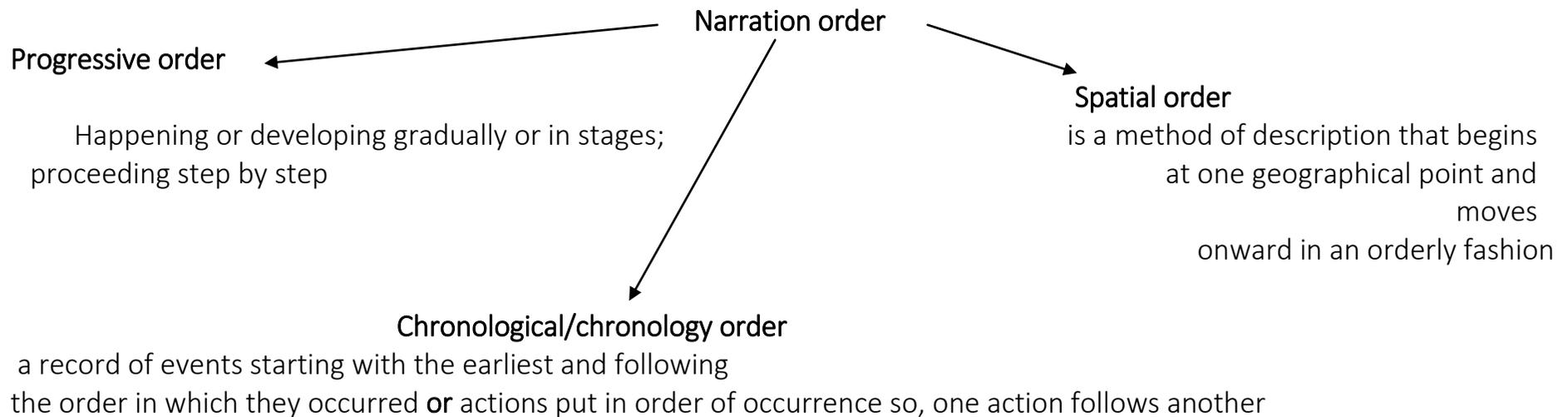
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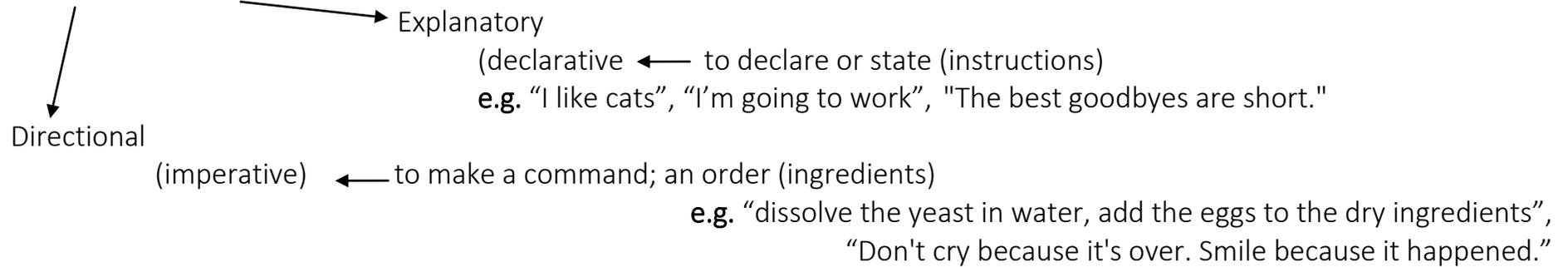
an illustration of a general principle or thesis statement.

Rhetorical question:

are intended to provoke thought rather than bring forth an answer. (the answer may be obvious or immediately provided by the questioner) used to → emphasize a certain point

e.g. "Marriage is a wonderful institution, but who would want to live in an institution?"



Process analysis/statements:**Rhetorical categories of writing:**

- > Exposition
- > Persuasion
- > Narration
- > Description

Evidence:

is any material used to help support an argument, including details, facts, examples, opinions, and expert testimony.

Emphasis:

is the stress given to certain words, phrases, sentences, and/or paragraphs within an essay **by such methods as**

- > repeating important ideas; positioning thesis and topic sentences effectively;
- > supplying additional details or examples; allocating more space to certain sections of an essay;
- > choosing words carefully; selecting and arranging details judiciously; and
- > using certain mechanical devices, such as italics, underlining, capitalization, and different colours of ink.

Connotation and Denotation

are two principal methods of describing the meanings of words.

Connotation refers to the wide array of positive and negative associations that most words naturally carry with them

Denotation is the precise, literal definition of a word that might be found in a dictionary.

Parenthetical sentence:

Is an enclosed in parenthesis (.....)

e.g. "I bought ice cream last night (and it was really good!)."

The title is → self-explanatory

Critical thinking:

is reflective reasoning about beliefs and actions and It's a way of deciding whether a claim is always true, sometimes true, partly true, or false

Synthesizing:

To combine so as to form a new, complex product

e.g. "His works synthesize photography, painting and linguistic devices"

Analysing:

To examine methodically/in detail the constitution or structure of (something, esp. information), typically for purposes of explanation

Essay:

A short piece of writing on a particular subject

Analogy:

is an extended comparison of two things (objects/ideas)that belong to different categories .

Genre:

a category of artistic composition, as in music or literature, characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject matter.

e.g. poetry, black comedy ,novel, ghost story..etc

verse X pros = different languages

poetry X novel = different genres

essay X short story =different genres **although** they are both pros

Practical:

of or concerned with the actual doing or use of something. (of an idea, plan, or method) likely to succeed or be effective in real circumstances; feasible.

Impractical

of an object or course of action; Not adapted for use or action; not sensible or realistic (of a person) Not skilled or

interested in practical matters

Satire :

is a literary technique that attacks foolishness by making fun of it. **By using**

- Humor
- Irony
- Exaggeration
- ridicule

to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices (laughter , suffers)

Irony:

is a figure of speech in which the literal, denotative meaning is the opposite of what is stated.

Imagery:

is description that appeals to one or more of our five senses.

Juxtaposition

is the act or placement of two things (usually abstract concepts) near each other.

e.g. Sloppiness + Rectitude

Paradox:

is a seemingly self-contradictory statement that contains an element of truth

Illustration:

is the use of examples to support an idea or generalization.

Comparison:

describes the similarities between two things to view one in relation to the other.

Contrast:

describes the differences between two things.

Simile:

is a comparison of two dissimilar objects that uses the words “like, as”

Perspective:

the art of drawing solid objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth

or a mental view or outlook for the writer depending on the situation, it could be political or about social life (**Angle**);
how the reader sees the fictional world, close, fairly, far, according to the writer

Autobiography:

an account of a person's life written by that person.

Reliability/Reliable

a person or thing with such trustworthy qualities.

Pun :

A play of words that have the same spelling but a different meaning

Purpose of use: humor

Or defined as; A joke exploiting the different possible meanings of a word or the fact that there are words that sound alike but have different meanings

Usually used in: black comedy/humor

Black humor:

It's a juxtaposition of morbid and farcical elements (in writing or drama) to give a disturbing effect.

e.g. "both you and your chillum too" the little boy and his family often used it to have fun or to crack a joke although there is a hurtful and deep meaning to it in **"the target of discrimination"**