

ENG 2602 Summaries:

Unit 2:

Prose:

Forms of fiction:

Fictional prose takes forms in: Novels, novellas, short stories and flash fiction

Novels and Novellas are both longer forms of prose, the only difference between the two is that novels can be as long as the author wants it to be. While novellas tend to be shorter.

Short stories and flash fiction are as the names suggest, pieces of short fiction. Flash fiction can be a story of only a 100 words

1. Plot:

Novels and Novellas

- There is a main plot that develops the dominant action of the story, supported by a number of sub-plots to develop thematic aspects of the main plot, or to introduce character-specific information.
- When you analyse a novel you need to be aware of the various threads of the story that the author has interwoven, because they all add to the complexity of the overall pattern.
- A novel character has a protagonist which is set on trials throughout the book and this protagonist needs to overcome this challenge the protagonist's experiences **apotheosis** – the character learns from this challenge and creates something new.

Short stories:

- A short story explores a single action and so there is less space for sub-plots. The short story encourages the writer to focus on one main idea and a reaction.

2. Character:

Novels and Novellas

- Long stories have a full character list the protagonist is normally the main character which grows throughout the story. If any character is against the protagonist it is called the antagonist which opposes him or her in any situation.

Short stories

- A short story is focused on one protagonist and an antagonist and the action/reaction which provokes them in the story. The short story only focusses only on the protagonist and his or her development.

3. Setting:

Novels and Novellas:

- Setting refers to both the time (historical era) and a place in which a story takes place.
- The setting of a novel is important because the landscape often reflects something about the themes that the author will be exploring
- A novel is a long piece of fiction so there is space for more than one setting
- Pay attention to the different characters in the different settings.

Short stories:

- The author of a short story focusses on one setting or two. Everything about this form suggest simplicity. The reader sees one place, one action and one person.

4. Theme

Novels and Novellas

- A theme is the exploration of a central idea.
- Usually this concerns some aspects of human experience, such as love, loss, cruelty, faith, stoicism- any characteristic which helps us to understand why people do things.
- Usually themes are reflected in all the aspects of a story: setting; characterisation, action, imagery and language.

Short stories:

- A short story has one main theme, be aware that you may understand the text differently than others.

Genre:

'Genre means the various forms of a text that exist. In the world of fiction, it means something else.

Such as:

- Fiction
- Science-fiction
- Fantasy
- Fairy tales
- Thrillers
- Literature

How to analyse piece of literature

(WHAT) the text communicates

(WHY) the author writes what he or she does (purpose)

(HOW) the author achieves the purpose

Elements of the text:

- Structure
- Word choice
- Language
- Poetic devices
- Narrative devices and dialogue

Elements of language:

- Punctuation marks
- Collection of words (simile)

Linguistic features:

- Explain how the use of linguistic features are used

- First reading / pay attention to the story **What is the main action and how do the subplots interact.**

- Second reading: **Focus on certain scenes, characters and passages**

WHAT?

- What happens in the story?
- Identify main themes
- Identify what the narrative is saying

Why?

- The purpose of the text
- Does the text entertain, warn, persuade, shock or teach?
- Avoid any reference to the author purpose
- Be clear that it is your reading of the text

Ideology

- Feminism
- Marxism

How?

- Evaluate every word punctuation mark space and literary device
- How does the author produce this effect?
- Two parts to a close analysis of a text
- Literary devices
- Linguistic devices

Literary Devices:

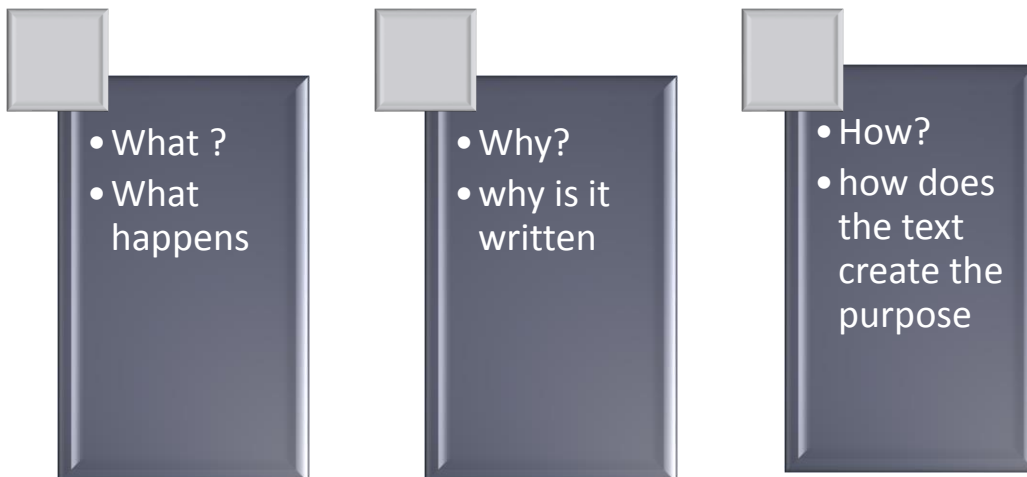
- Identify all literary devices
- Discuss the effects
- Possible effects tension, slow or quickening
- Onomatopoeic sounds
- Images that resonate meaning
- Each device in the context and the effect it evokes in you.

Features of language

- Grammar tenses can create atmosphere
- Punctuation could be used to slow down or speed up the pace
- Fast pace tends to create excitement, passion or anger
- Slow pace encourage a sense of sadness or longing
- Pronouns can point the reader the speaker and the relationship among characters
- Revise the English grammar so that you are aware of all the devices a writer uses.

Unit 3:

Persuasive texts



Persuasive text:

- The purpose of a text is to persuade the audience
- Believe or not
- Reference to celebrities to make to make the audience believe that they are seen the real thing
- Main purpose is to capture attention

Different types of texts such as advertisements, headlines, newspapers and speeches.

Tone and style:

Consider tone and style when you address the purpose of the text

You create the tone and style which readers identify

News reports:

What?

What type of text is this?

- Newspaper articles provide information on newsworthy topics and current events

Topics:

- Politics
- Health or Finance
- Newspapers provide comprehensive news reports to readers with background information
- Depending on the topic the news report may include a:
 - Statements
 - Comments
 - Opinions from experts or people involved

How?

How does the text come together?

- Newspapers use a combination of visual and written techniques for example:
 - Pictures
 - Captivating headlines

The headline is found at the top of any newspaper and it is bold than the rest.

The lead often provide provides information about who did what, when, where and how.

All these techniques are important because they do not only appeal to the reader but gives it character to the content.

Not all newspaper reports have visuals and leads

Newspapers that does not have any visuals normally have a persuasive language including emotive words, imagery, idioms, metaphor and rhetorical questions.

Who? (Audience)

Who is this text aimed at?

Audience is a general term used to refer to the readers or listeners of a specific text.

A writer is often aware who the readers of a text may be and she/he can then write in such a way that will appeal to his/her intended audience.

The same content or article may be written in different ways in order to accommodate different.

A writer may adapt his/her language choice, use appropriate style and tone that takes into account the target audiences.

Why?

Why was this text written?

Choice of linguistic devises that the writer uses influences the meaning and conveys the tone, style and ideology behind the text.

- Tone refers to the feeling or attitude with which the writer addresses or discusses the subject matter.
- Tone is often conveyed by connotations and emotive power of the vocabulary
- How does the writer's choice of language sound or make the reader feel?
- Personal
- Formal
- Impersonal
- Bitter
- Ironic
- Sarcastic

- Style on the other hand, has to do with the aspects such as sentence structure, vocabulary and phrases used
- For example, could you ask yourself if the writer uses simple enough for a general audience
- Are the words literal or figurative?
- Are the sentences short or long, simple or complex?
- Tone and style are from the same coin; they cannot go without each other.

- Ideology generally refers to particular ways of thinking and even stereotypes about a group of people who share a particular race, gender, age or other qualities.
- The role of ideology in any type of text, be it an advertisement or a newspaper article, is important.

Advertisements:

Advertisements are all around us in newspapers, magazines, television, on billboards and other places.

These types of text include both visual and verbal language.

Advertisements do their best to get the attention of the audience by using persuasive or attractive language.

How?

Advertising is an attention-seeking strategy used to sell or promote a company's products and services.

Advertising intends to increase the sales of a product or service as well as informs the masses about its features.

There are number of reasons for advertising:

- Increase the sales of the product or service
- Create a brand name or brand identity
- Introduce a new product
- Create a buzz about a product

Who?

The audience will differ according to the product and service that is being advertised.

The advertisers know who the target audience for their products will be, and advertisements are geared towards these people.

Why?

Advertisements contains emotive language, that is language intentionally chosen to evoke and emotional response from the target audience.

Advertisers use this type of persuasive language to move the audience to action so that they can buy a certain product or service that is sold.

Advertisements manipulate your emotions by claiming that buying a certain product will change your lifestyle.

They use manipulate language by a careful choice of words that is maybe an illusion for the readers to buy the product.

For example, they use celebrities and their popularity to advertise their products.

Speeches:

- ❖ The speaker may make a speech to persuade people:
- ❖ To act
- ❖ To inform
- ❖ To celebrate something

- ❖ Speeches can be formal or informal depending on the target audience and the speaker relationship with the audience. This will determine the language and style the speaker will use.
- ❖ Speeches can also be delivered to professionals in a specific field like Doctors, lawyers and engineers
- ❖ There are situations where speeches are both young and old. Because these topics or issues has to do with both of them. And they will be meaningful to too race, age, and gender.
- ❖ **Celebrities like Nelson Mandela and Donald Trump inaugural addresses fall in this category regarded for everyone.**
- ❖ Speeches are written down first and then read out at specific events.
- ❖ Speakers not only manipulate the language to get a certain effect but also engage strategies such as oratory, temp, tone and storytelling in creative ways.
- ❖ The speaker may also use body language and gestures in attempt to connect with his/ her audience.

Who?

- This is normally aimed to a specific audience like a nation, school class, University or a town.

What?

- the type of text is a speech which falls in a broad genre of non-fiction-prose.
- This tells us if it was a formal or informal speech depending on the word choice the speaker speaks to the audience.

How and why?

- The linguistic devices that are used to impact not only on the message but help to establish a relationship between the speaker and his/ her audience.

Poetry:

Unit 4:

The poetic subject:

- Topic of the poem/ the person, idea, or object
WHATCH OUT!
- Poetic subject is the topic of the poem
- Grammatical subject is the agent of the action performed by a verb (the man walks; the dog barks; the sky is blue)

Step 1:

Explore the title

Step 2:

Read through the poem, more than once

Poems are ambiguous therefore read closely

Step3:

Read sentence by sentence

- Identify the verbs (find the action or actions being performed in the sentence)
- Identify the grammatical subjects (the persons or things that perform the actions)
- Look at the elements of the sentences (to whom is the action performed and how describe)

Step4:

Examine form and Argument

- Create a form of argument
- For example, one aspect might be developed in one stanza and a another one in another stanza with a different aspect

Formal arrangements employed by poet's:

- Stanza
- Couplet -2 lines
- Tercet- 3 lines
- Quatrain- 8 lines
- Sonnet- 14 lines

Step 5:

Explore Diction and mood

- Poems may be divided into sections
- Division into sections often reflects in an argument and treatment of the subject
- The layout of the poem and rhyme-marked divisions form an important part of the meaning-making proses

Poetic language –tropes and schemes

Tropes:

- Metaphor: explaining of an object through juxtaposition of disparate things with similar characteristics **for example a person having a” heart of a lion “**
- Antanaclasis: stylistic trope of repeating a single word but, with a different meaning.
- Allegory: Sustained metaphor continued through the whole of the poem. For example, “the ship of state has sailed through rougher storms the tempest of these lobbyist.
- Irony: creating or importing the opposite for example describing bad situations as “good times”
- Metonymy: trope through proximity or similar meaning for example referring to the president of South-Africa as actions of the parliament house
- Synecdoche: related to metonymy and metaphor creates a play on words referring to something with a similar meaning: for example, “hired hands” for workers; a part with the name of the whole, such as ‘the law” for police officers.
- Simile: Like or as
- Personification: giving dead things lively characteristics for example the moon is laughing

Imagery:

- Visual imagery
Create pictures in the reader’s mind
- Tactile imagery
Appeals to the reader’s senses of hearing
- Kinetic imagery
Conveys some sense of motion

Schemes:

- Alliteration: the repetition of the consonant sounds
- Assonance: the repetition of vowel sounds
- Onomatopoeia: words which sound like what they mean for example, buzz, bang, hush
- Ellipsis: ... giving the reader his own ideas to fill in with

Diction:

Is the choice of words and order of the words within a poem? Words can serve multiple purposes.

Diction is important in poetry because the choice of words in a work can convey feeling, action or attitude. A poem can have a formal diction, casual diction and slang diction.

Examples: Pruning bushes (Positive)- Slashing at the bushes (Negative)

When discussing diction as a reader consider the different meanings of words they might have and also their arrangement in contributing to the poem.

A poem's diction is made out of two elements:

- Vocabulary that the poem uses
- Syntax of those words form the vocabulary

Vocabulary:

- Are the words simple or complex? For example, love has many definitions so it is more complex

Syntax:

- The way the speaker arranges the words in the poem
- Poems could have an ordinary or unusual syntax
- Ordinary syntax is an arrangement of words that follows the way people usually speak or write.
- Unusual syntax is an arrangement of words that deviates from the way people speak or write (not the normal way of talking or writing)

Syntax and vocabulary comes together and interacts with one another which plays a large role in conveying the speaker's attitude or the tone of the poem.

Tone:

Evokes certain feelings in the reader, creating the poem's mood sometimes contributing to the theme of the poem.

