

Thursday

June 9, 2011 (6.9.11)

1. Materials Needed



Composition Book



Homework



Planner



H.A.M.P.T.O.N. Binder
+ 1 sheet of paper



Sticky Notes



Highlighters

2. Agenda

Minutes

5 → 10

Activity

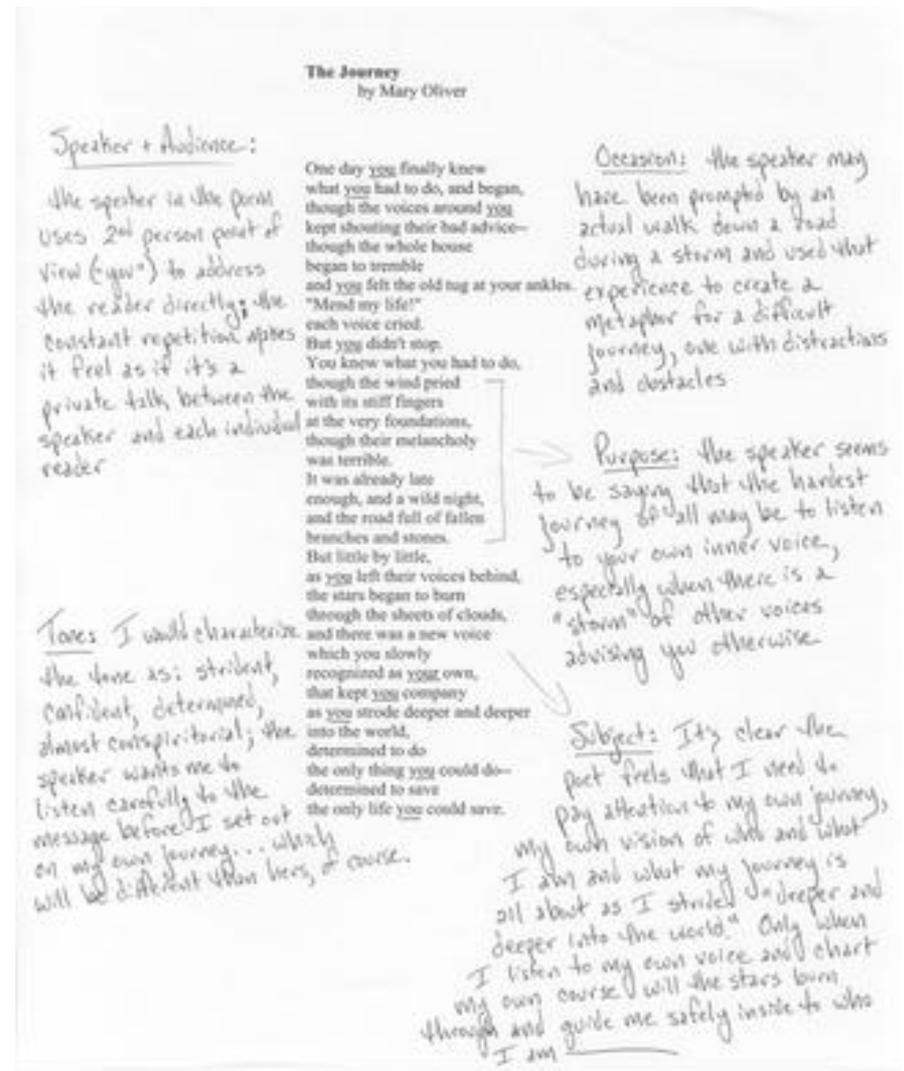
How to Annotate Presentation

3. Special Announcements

- None

What is Annotation?

- Allows a deeper initial reading and an understanding of the text.
- Is an excellent and entirely personal study tool.
- While annotating, you can:
 - ❑ Deliberately engage the author in conversation
 - ❑ Ask questions
 - ❑ Argue a point (agree / disagree with the author)
 - ❑ Pay a compliment
 - ❑ Clarify an important issue



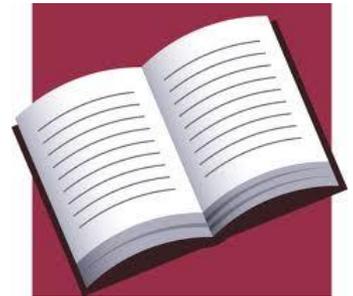
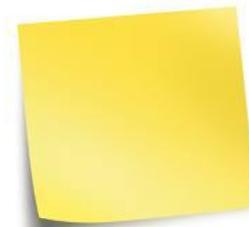
How to Annotate

You will need a:

1. Highlighter
2. Pencil
3. Copy of your own text in which to mark

Or

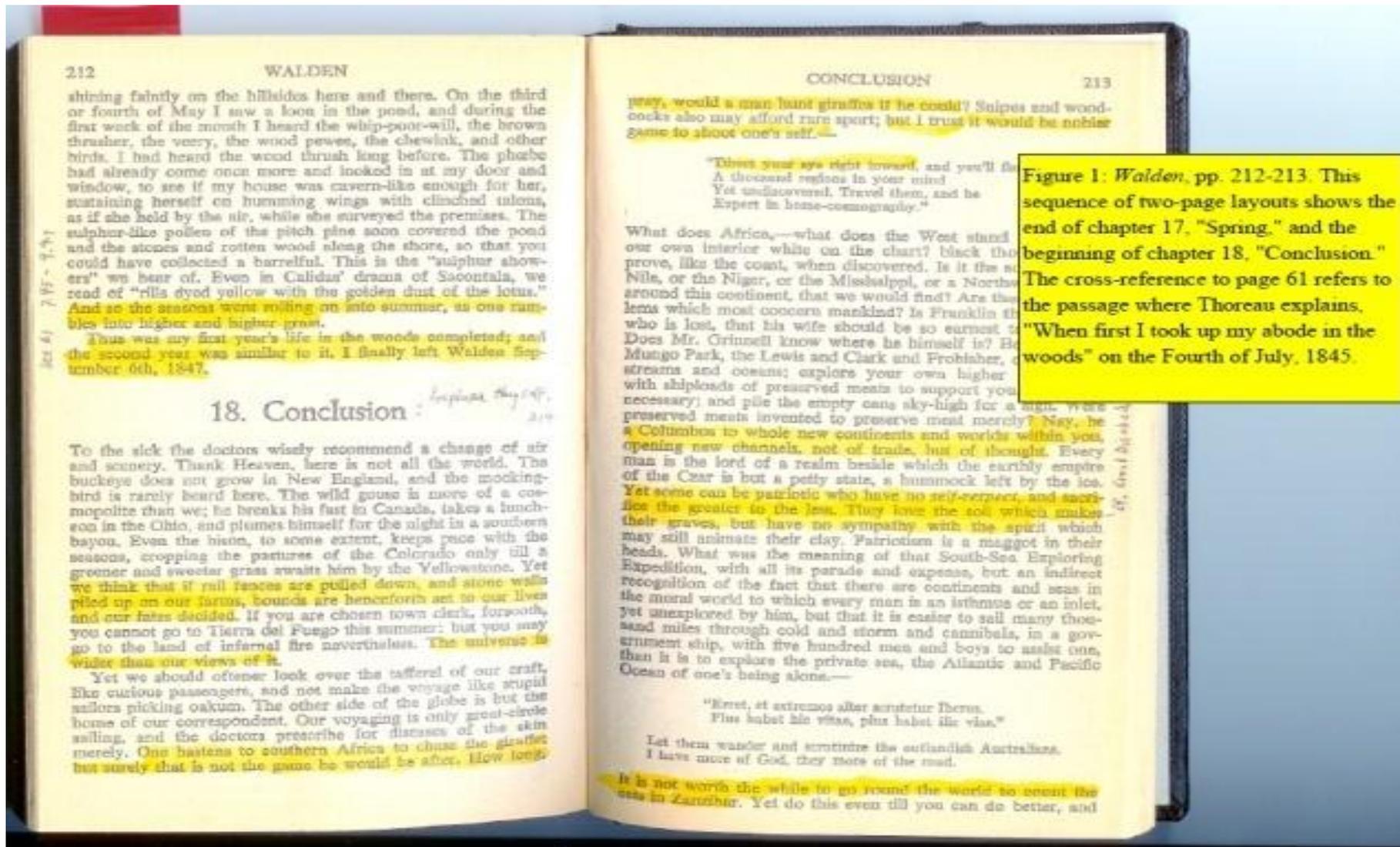
4. Post-It / Sticky notes if you do not own a copy of the novel



How to Annotate

- While you read, highlight whatever seems to be key information.
- While you read, use marginalia—notes in the margin—to mark key material. Marginalia can include check marks, question marks, stars, arrows, brackets, and written words and phrases.
- Inside the front cover of your book, keep an orderly, legible list of "key information" with page references. Key information in a novel might include themes, passages that relate to the book's title, characters' names, important quotes, scenes, passages, chapters, and maybe key definitions or vocabulary.
- Sticky notes are a great tool to use if you do not own your copy of the novel. Simply use your highlighter and pencil on the sticky notes and place these notes on the pages you are annotating.

Annotation Example



Lastly: Focus on *Language*

- Remember, while annotating focus on the author's diction (*word choice*) in addition to your thoughts, feelings, and questions.
- Author's have unique ways of saying things, through their descriptions or character's word choice
- Consider this statement: "It's not *what* we say, but *how* we say it."
 - "I love you so much" vs. "I love you like a fat kid loves cake."

Questions to consider while annotating:

- Is the author overly (or mildly) descriptive...what is the effect of using this descriptive language?
- Do they use metaphors, similes, hyperboles...what is the effect of using this figurative language?
- Do the characters use common syntax (speech) or academic...what is the effect of them speaking like this?

Language Annotation Example

From *The Yearling* (Rawlings)

- A column of smoke rose **thin and straight** from the cabin chimney. The smoke was **blue where it had left the red of clay. It trailed into the blue of the April sky and was no longer blue but gray.** The boy Jody watched it, speculating. The fire on the kitchen hearth was dying down. His mother was hanging up pots and pans after the noon dinner. The day was Friday.

- The author is descriptive with objects, like the column of smoke.
- The author here is extremely descriptive, especially with the colors of the setting—the blues, the reds, and the greys—all colors of nature.

Good Luck!

- Check the website to stay updated:
 - <http://jhampton.pbworks.com>
- Feel free to email Hampton with questions over the summer:
 - Jonathan.Hampton@marion.k12.fl.us
- Remember, your first in class paper will be 3 weeks into the first semester...and you'll be able to use your annotations. Therefore, the better the annotations, the easier the essay.

