

Tuesday

May 14, 2013 (5.14.13)

1. Materials



Composition Book
+ Pen or Pencil

2. Agenda

<u>Minutes</u>	<u>Activity</u>
3	Announcements
3-5	Warm Up
5	Return to Lang. Analysis SLM
10	Notes: Lang. Analysis Terminology
Remaining	Teams: Practice Word Connotation

3. Special Announcements

- Welcome to our last unit of the year, **Return to Language Analysis**. We have approximately **3 weeks** to prepare for your last exam, minus AICE testing dates.

Announcements

- **MLA Papers** have been graded on new system; check rubric on *Schoology*; you must see Hampton before revising any work
- **AICE test dates** will cancel class occasionally; get notes from website when applicable.
- **Leading a Discussion** will finish over the next three weeks; Hampton will see those who still need to present.
- **Language Analysis Review** will cover non-fiction texts only; 75% of the passages encountered will be non-fiction.



Warm Up

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Volume-O: 0 (No Talking)

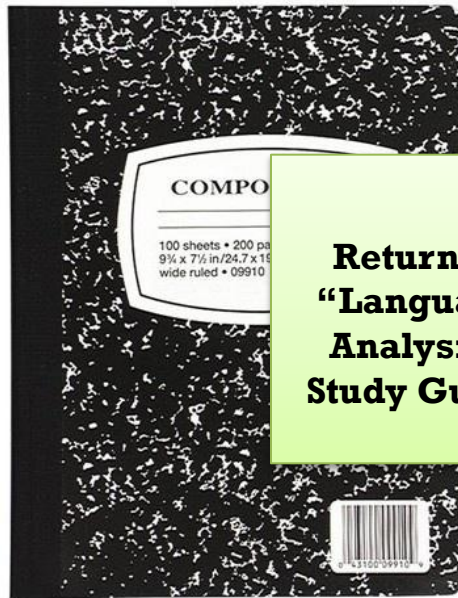
Time: 3 Minutes

Word of the Day:

languid (adj.)—sluggish from fatigue

1. Write down the word of the day and its definition. Now **draw a picture of** the word of the day and include a caption for your drawing.
2. How did your AICE Language exam go last Thursday (on narrative / argumentative)?

Transition



**Return to
“Language
Analysis”
Study Guide**



**Study Guide
(SLM)**

The BIG Question:
How can I write a great language analysis composition?

Key Text(s):
Past Language Exams

Concept 1:
Terminology

1. What “buzz words” should I know?

Concept 2:
Selecting Words / Phrases

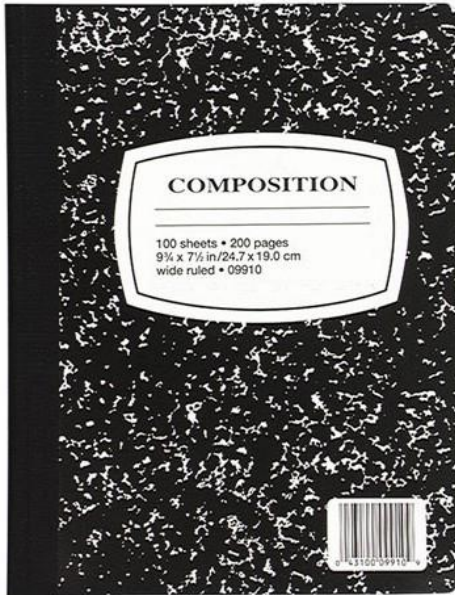
Vocabulary
Formalism, denotation, connotation, tone, mood

Vocabulary

Concept 3:
Writing a Composition

Vocabulary

Transition



Notes

Formalism

T A K E N O T E S

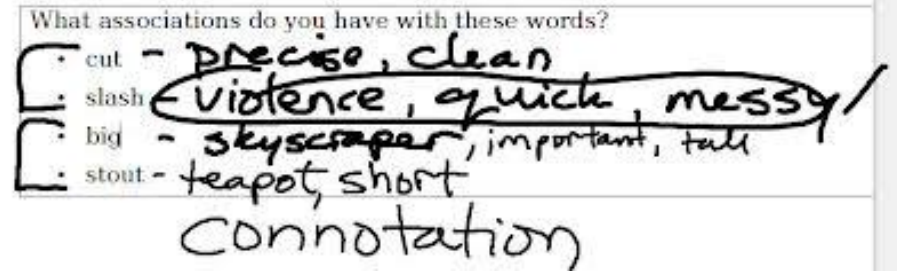
- Is about analysis of a text's craft, specifically the connotation of words
- Close reading = analysis of a single word, sentence, or paragraph
- Formalist believe there is only one(1) best / correct way to view a text
- Must be supported by the text ONLY
- No biographical or historical information needed



Denotation vs. Connotation

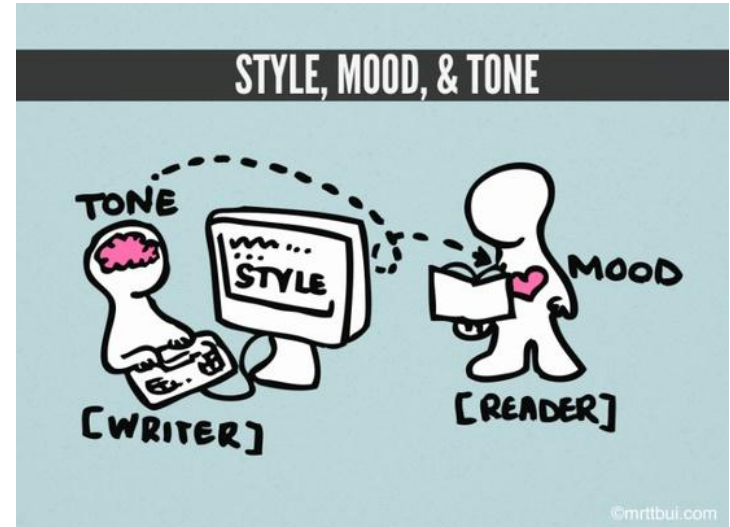
T A K E N O T E S

- Denotation = the dictionary definition of a word or phrase
- Connotation = the association or emotional significance the word or phrase carries
 - Anger, sadness, joyful, etc.



Tone vs. Mood

- **Tone:** the attitude the author has towards the subject
 - Apathetic, sarcastic, pessimistic, optimistic, etc.
- **Mood:** the feeling created by the reader while reading
 - Sad, Romantic, Anger
- Your composition is about selecting words/phrases reveal tone or mood
- Language exam interested in either or both for your composition



“Moody Words,” Part II

Directions (Vol: 3):

- Hampton will give a line, with a word in **bold**
- In Comp. Notebook team will give:
 1. Denotation meaning
 2. As many connotation meanings of word as you can.
- Concentrate on analyzing tone/mood of passage



Example 1

“My daddy’s face is a study. **Winter** moves into it and presides there. His eyes become a cliff of snow threatening to avalanche; his eyebrows bend like black limbs of leafless trees.”

(from *The Bluest Eye*)

Example 2

“Then a boy emerged out of the earth, clinging to the end of the rope. He was covered in the slippery sewer sludge, and when he stood up, he shone and shimmered in the sun with a terrible **beauty**.”

(from *A Fine Balance*)

Example 3

“Their conversation is like a gently wicked **dance**: sound meets sound, curtsies, shimmies, and retires. Another sound enters but is upstaged by still another: the two circle each other and stop. Sometimes their words move in lofty spirals; other times they take strident leaps, and all of it is punctuated with warm-pulsed laughter—like the throb of a heart made of jelly.”

(from *The Bluest Eye*)