English 9

*SpringBoard*

Unit 1: Coming of Age

1.2 Talking About Voice

**Voice**: a writer’s (or speaker’s) distinctive use of language to express ideas as well as his or her persona

* Think fingerprint or identity

1. Tone: a writer’s or speaker’s attitude toward the subject
2. Diction: word choice
3. Syntax: arrangement of words
4. Imagery: words or phrases, including specific details and figurative language that a writer uses to represent persons, objects, actions, feelings, and ideas descriptively by appealing to the senses.
5. Inferences: conclusions drawn based on diction, imagery, syntax, and tone

1.3 Narrative Voices

**Narrative:** tells a story about a series of events that includes character development, plot structure, and a theme

* A narrative can be fiction or nonfiction

1. Narrator: is the person telling the story and is often the protagonist
2. Protagonist: main character in the story
3. Rhetorical Question: a question that is asked for effect or one for which the answer is obvious
4. Hyperbole: exaggeration used to suggest strong emotion or create a comic effect.
5. Double-Entry Journal: is a note-taking strategy for actively reading a text. In your journal, you can connect your own experiences to those of the characters, share your opinions about what is happening, trace the development of characters, and comment on the writer’s choices that create the voice of the narrator.

* I really like/dislike this part because…
* I wonder why…?
* The diction/imagery creates a tone of…
* This quote shows the narrator’s/character’s voice by…
* I predict that…
* This reminds me of the time when I…
* If it were me, I would…

1.4 Parallel Structure

**Parallelism:** is one way of creating balanced sentence structure by creating a series at the word, phrase, or clause level.

1. Phrase: group of related words that function as a single part of the sentence

* Prepositional phrases, participial phrases, infinitive phrases, gerund phrases
* Words: “My guinea pig eats nuts, seeds, and lettuce leaves.”
* Phrases: “My cat raced in the door, onto the table, and into my lap.”
* Clauses: “We swept the floor, we dusted the mantle, and we cooked a hot meal.”

1. Clause: group of words containing both a subject and a predicate
   1. Independent Clause: can stand alone as a complete sentence
   2. Dependent Clause: has both a subject and a verb but cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.
2. Anaphora: is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginnings of two or more clauses or lines.

1.5 Defining Experiences

Denotation: precise meaning of a word (dictionary meaning).

Connotation: associations and emotional overtones attached to a word that help the reader make important inferences about meaning.

Subjunctive Mood: form of the verb to express a doubt, a wish, a possibility, or a situation contrary to fact. Ex. “If I were rich, I would..” or “If I were you, I would…”

Juxtaposition: is the arrangement of two or more things for the purpose of comparison.

Foreshadowing: the use of hints or clues in a narrative to suggest future action

Flashback: an interruption in the sequence of events to relate events that occurred in the past.

* “When I think of…”
* “…all that I seem to remember…”
* “Surely there must have been…”
* “…when I think of that time and place, I remember…”

1.6 Learning How to Interview

Direct Quotation: represents a person’s exact words in quotation marks.

* “I knew you were trouble the first time I saw you,” Mr. Neck said.

Indirect Quotation: reports what someone said but restates it in your own language. Quotation marks are not used.

* I was about to bolt through the door when Mr. Neck asked me where I was.

1.8 Two Versions of One Narrative

**Nonfiction Narrative:** has the same elements as fictional stories, but they are based on actual characters and events

* Prose: ordinary written or spoken language using sentences and paragraphs without deliberate or regular meter or rhyme
* Poetry: is written in lines and stanzas with a particular rhyme scheme

1.9 Reading an Interview Narrative

Interview narratives contain the same elements as all narratives:

* Plot: sequence of events with a beginning, middle, and an end
* Characters: developed using various techniques of characterization (appearance, words, actions)
* Setting: time and place of the story
* Conflict: struggle between opposing forces
* Point of View: vantage point from which the story is told
* Theme: central message or insight into life

1.13 Writing an Argument

**Argument:** is a discussion in which reasons are put forward in support of and against a claim. A written argument must meet several conditions in order to be a valid argument and not merely an effort to persuade.

1. The central claim needs to be debatable
2. The claim must be supported by evidence
3. The writer needs to address the opposition by acknowledging counterclaims and the evidence supporting them

* Claim: is a clear and straightforward statement of the writer’s belief about the topic of the argument
* Counterclaim: is a position taken by someone with an opposing viewpoint.

An argument has three major purposes:

1. To change a reader’s or listener’s point of view
2. To ask the reader or listener to take action
3. To gain acceptance for the writer’s ideas about a problem or issue

Organizing the Argumentative Paper:

* Introduction and Claim: an opening that grabs the reader’s attention while informing the reader of the claim.
* Supporting Paragraphs: the reasons offered in support of a claim, supported by different types of evidence.
* Concession and/or Refutation: restatements of valid counterclaims made by the opposing side (concessions) or the writer’s arguments against those opposing viewpoints (refutations), explaining why the writer’s position is more valid.
* Conclusion/Call to Action: closing statements regarding the major arguments in defense of a thesis (the claim) with a final challenge to the reader to take action.

1.14 Clauses

**Clause**: is a group of words with both a subject and a verb

1. Independent Clause: a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence
   1. Ex: “Susie loves to read.”
2. Dependent Clause: a clause that does not stand alone as a complete sentence
   1. Ex. “Because Susie loves to read.”
   2. Adverbial Clause: is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb, can modify a verb, adjective, or adverb, and begins with a subordinating conjunction such as if, when, although, because, as, etc.
      1. “*Although the world is full of suffering*, it is full also of the overcoming of it.” Helen Keller.
   3. Adjectival Clause: is a dependent clause that is used as an adjective, can modify a noun or pronoun, and begins with a relative pronoun such as that, which, who, whom, whose.
      1. “The means by which we live have outdistanced the ends *for which we live*.” Martin Luther King, Jr.

1.15 Building an Argument

Analogy: is a comparison between two things for the purpose of drawing conclusions on one based on its similarities to the other

Figurative Analogy: two things being compared are generally unlike except for one shared characteristic (weak as evidence)

* Metaphor
* Simile

Literal Analogy: two things are similar in significant ways, such as comparing court cases or comparing current events to events in history

1.16 Using Rhetorical Appeals

**Rhetoric:** is the use of words to persuade, either in writing or speech. Aristotle defined rhetoric as “the ability, in each particular case, to see the available means of persuasion.”

Rhetorical Appeals: are emotional, ethical, and logical appeals used by authors and speakers to persuade the intended audience that their claims are right.

1. Logos is a rhetorical appeal to logic or reason
2. Ethos is a rhetorical appeal that focuses on the character or qualifications of the speaker
3. Pathos is a rhetorical appeal to the reader’s or listener’s senses or emotions

Rhetorical Triangle

**Logos: Text**

What information, evidence, and logical reasoning are offered?

**Pathos: Audience** **Ethos: Speaker**

What values, beliefs, and emotions What perception of the speaker is

are appealed to within the text? How created within the text? How

does the text evoke the audience’s does the text evoke the

feelings? audience’s trust?

**SMELL**: Sender, Message, Emotional strategies, Logical strategies, and Language

* What is the sender-receiver relationship? Who are the images and language meant to attract? Describe the speaker (or writer) of the text.
* What is the message? Summarize the message of the text.
* What is the desired effect of the emotional strategies?
* What logic is being used? How does it (or its absence) affect the message? Consider the logic of images as well as words.
* What does the language of the text describe? How does it affect the meaning and effectiveness of the writing? Consider the language of the images as well as the words.