

## Common concepts and terms in language and literature

- **Allusion:** a reference to something in literature, history, mythology, religious texts, etc., considered common knowledge.
- **Analogy:** a point by point comparison between two dissimilar things for the purpose of clarifying the less familiar of the two things.
- **Ballad:** a narrative poem that was originally meant to be sung. Ballads are generally about ordinary people who have unusual adventures, with a single tragic incident as the central focus. They contain dialogue and repetition, and imply more than they actually tell.
- **Conflict:** the struggle between two opposing forces that is the basis of the plot.
  - 1) *internal conflict* character struggling with him/her self,
  - 2) *external conflicts* – character struggling with forces outside of him/her self. For example. Nature, god, society, another person, technology, etc.
- **Convention:** In general, an accepted way of doing things.
- **Fable:** a brief tale told to illustrate a moral.
- **Falling Action:** events that lead to a resolution after the climax.
- **Flashback:** a scene, or an incident that happened before the beginning of a story, or at an earlier point in the narrative.
- **Foreshadowing:** a writer's use of hints or clues to indicate events that will occur later in the narrative.
- **Irony:** a contrast between appearance and actuality:
  - ◆ *Verbal irony:* a writer says one thing, but means something entirely different.
  - ◆ *Situational irony:* occurs when something happens that is entirely different from what is expected.
  - ◆ *Dramatic irony:* occurs when the reader knows information that the characters do not.
- **Literal:** A word for word interpretation for what is written or said.

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- **Metaphor:** a figure of speech in which a comparison or analogy is made between two seemingly unlike things, as in the phrase “evening of life. ( to compare 2 different things without using “ like” or “as”
- **Simile:** a figure of speech that compare two different things using “like” or “as”.
- **Parallelism:** the use of similar grammatical form gives items equal weight, as in Lincoln’s line “of the people, by the people, for the people.” Attention to parallelism generally makes both spoken and written expression more concise, clear and powerful.
- **Personification:** a figure of speech in which human qualities or characteristics are given to an animal, object, or concept.
- **Point of view:** the vantage point, or stance from which a story is told, the eye and mind through which the action is perceived. (See also narrator.)
- **Protagonist:** the central character in a story; the one upon whom the actions center. The protagonist faces a problem and must undergo some conflict to solve it.
- **Antagonist:** the force that contends with or opposes the main character.
- **Rhyme scheme:** the pattern of end rhyme in a poem.
- **Rising Action:** That part of the plot that leads through a series of events of increasing interest and power to the climax or turning point. The rising action begins with an inciting moment, an action or event that sets a conflict of opposing forces into motion.
- **Style:** the way in which a piece of literature is written. Style refers not to what is said, but how it is said.
- **Syllogism:** a logical argument based on deductive reasoning.
- **Tone:** the writer’s or speaker’s attitude toward a subject.
- **Setting:** the time, place, and chief circumstances in which the events of story occur .

**Expressing opinion, agreeing & disagreeing**

**This is a Conversation between 3 friends:**

**Hannah:** in my opinion, the good academic school is the one that makes a balance between discipline and fun

**Amy:** I completely agree with you, Hannah too much focus on discipline can make a school like a prison, and excessive focus on fun make s it a park rather than a school. So balance is better

**Paul:** I'm sorry to say this, but I totally disagree with you, what is the point of fun in a school? To my mind, the good school is the one where you don't have to study such useless subjects as a foreign languages

**Amy:** I don't agree with you, Paul. I think foreign languages are very important nowadays, because language in a tool or a bridge that links different nations and cultures around the world

**Hannah:** you are right Amy, there is no good school that doesn't teach foreign languages today.

**TASK:** read the conversation above than answer the following question?

1. Read the conversation and underline the expressions that are used to give opinion, agree or disagree.
- 2.
3. Fill in the chart with the expression you found in exercise1

Expressing opinion	agreeing	Disagreeing
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

4. In pairs, make a conversation following the chart bellow.

Student (A)	Student (B)
Private school are better than public ones( express opinion)	agree
disagree	French language is easier than English language ( express opinion)

## **Component of a good essay**

An essay is a piece of writing that is written to convince someone or something or to simply inform the reader about a particular topic. In order for the reader to be convinced or adequately informed. The essay must include several important component to make it flow in logic way. The main parts ( or sections) to an essay are the intro, body, and conclusion. In a standard short essay, five paragraphs can provide the reader with enough information in short amount of space. For a research paper or dissertation, however, it is essential that more than paragraphs are present in order not to overwhelm the reader with too much information in one paragraph.

### **Intro:**

- Must contain an attention grabber for the reader or at least must make the essay sound interesting, may begin with a quote about the particular topic.
- Ensure that the intro moves from the general to the specific in regard to the topic.
- Provides the readers with a “road map” of the essay in a logic order.
- At the end there should be what is called a **thesis statement**, arguably the most important component of the intro.
- The thesis statement states the aim of the paper and may give insight into the author example and evidence

### **Body:**

- Include the evidence and support of the paper in addition to the author’s ideas.
- Paragraph must include a topic sentence which relates the discussion back to the statement.
- Logical ordering of ideas: 3 types of order
  - 1) Chronological order ( order of time, good for narratives
  - 2) Special order-good for descriptions ; top to bottom
  - 3) Emphatic order-least important to most important; most common for college writing
- Ensure that transition sentences are present to create a good flow to the essay
- include substantial examples and evidence to support your argument
- make sure each example is relevant to your particular topic

### **Conclusion:**

- this section should wrap all of your arguments and points
- should restate the main arguments in a simplified manner
- ensure that the reader is left with something to think about, particularly if it is an argumentative essay

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## **Ideas for different topics of essay**

### **Advertising**

#### *Advantages of advertising*

- advertising is a key part of modern business
- companies need to tell costumers about their products
- without advertising there would be higher unemployment
- advertising is a form of modern art

#### *Disadvantages of advertising*

- advertising manipulates people
- advertisers focus on selling a brand image
- advertisers often aim their marketing at children
- children put pressure on parents to buy them things

#### *Opinion about advertising*

- It creates demand for product
- Advertising should be regulated advertising aimed at children should be controlled or even banned
- Product that can be risk to healthy should display warning
- However, advertising is necessary in free market economies

### **Activity:**

Write an essay about “**advertising in Algeria**” in which you use the information above and follow the steps that are given to you in lesson ‘the chronological order’ ( intro, body, conclusion) and try to do it alone by using your own expression.

## **MEANING OF MOTIVATION**

Motivation is one of the most frequently used words in psychology. It refers to the factors which move or activate the organism. We infer the presence of motivation when we see that people work toward certain goals. For example, we might observe that a student works hard at almost every task that comes to him/her; from this we infer that the person has motive to achieve.

All human behavior appears to arise in response to some form of internal (physiological) or external (environmental) stimulation. The behaviors, however, are not random. They often involve some purpose or goal. It is often held that behaviors take place as a result of the arousal of certain motives. Thus motivation can be defined as the process of activating, maintaining and directing behavior towards a particular goal. The process is usually terminated once the desired goal is attained by the person.

### **Task:**

**Read the meaning then answer the following question:**

- Give your own definition to motivation (using your own words)
- Try to give the meaning of key words or difficult words
- After understanding the whole meaning try to translate the passage to French language or Arabic language