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Ap lit poetic devices

In literature, there is an apostrophe of speech, sometimes represented by an exclamation point, such as Oh. The writer or speaker, using an apostrophe, speaks directly to someone who is not present or has died, or speaks to a lifeless object. It is important not to confuse apostrophe, literary device, apostrophe with punctuation (!). A punctuation mark is a owning or represents the exclusion of one or more letters (contraction). In literature, the layout of apostrophe words deals with a non-existent person or abstract idea as if it existed and capable of understanding feelings. Examples of apostrophe literature in English literature are full of apostrophe cases. Let us look at some examples. Example #1: Macbeth (William Shakespeare)William Shakespeare uses an apostrophe in his play Macbeth: Is it a dagger I see in front of me, a handle on my hand? Come on, let me tie you up! I don't have you, but I still see. In his spiritual conflict before King Duncan's murder, Macbeth has a strange vision of a dagger, and he talks to it as if it were human. Example #2: Star (By Jane Taylor)Jane Taylor uses an apostrophe in a well-known poem, Star: Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star, How I Don't Know What You Are. Over a world as high as a diamond in the sky. This poem became one of the most popular nursery rhymes said by young children - often in the form of a song. In this nursery rhyme, a child speaks to a star (a lifeless object). So this is a classic example of an apostrophe. Example #3: Frankenstein (By Mary Shelly)See how Mary Shelly uses an apostrophe in her novel Frankenstein: Oh! Stars and clouds and winds, you will all taunt me: if you really harm me, crush feeling and memory; let me become so pointless; But if not, leave, leave me in the dark. Talking to stars, clouds and wind is an apostrophe. Example #4: Death is not proud (By John Donne)Death is not proud, even though some have called you Mighty and terrible, for you are not, for those you think will overthrow, die, no, no, die, and yet you will not kill me. Here, Donne speaks to the death, with the abstract idea of being a person who is capable of understanding his feelings. Example #5: The Sun Rising (By John Donne)John Donne once again uses an apostrophe in his poem Sun Rising:Busy old, restless Sun, Why do you so through windows and curtains, invite us? Have to run your movements in the lovers' seasons? Cheeky pedantic villain ... The poet turns to the sun in an informal and eloquent way, as if it were a real person. He asks the Sun rudely why the Sun appeared and spoiled the good time he had with his beloved. Example #5: Portrait of the Artist as a young man (James Joyce)James Joyce uses an apostrophe in his novel Portrait of the Artist as a young man: Hello, O life! I'm going to meet for the last time in the reality of experiences and forges my soul, my race created conscience. The opportunity to talk about something abstract - like life itself - is possible only in literature. Example #6: That a stranger born in some distant country for hundreds of years now (Billy Collins)In this excerpt, the poet uses the usual apostrophe starting with O.O stranger in the future! O unthinkable creature! No matter the shape of your house, but you scoot from one place to place, no matter how strange and colorless clothes you can wear, I bet no one likes a wet dog either. I bet everyone in your pub, even the kids, pushes him away. The speaker speaks to an imaginary character, a stranger. Example #7: Sire (Author W. S. Merwin)Another apostrophe example comes from the poem Sire, written by W. S. Merwin: Forerunner, I would like to say silent pilot, Little dry death, future, your direction is as strange to me as mine. I know so little that anything you can tell me would be a revelation. A function of the apostropheAuthors employ an apostrophe of their literary works, writers try to bring abstract ideas or non-existent persons into life, so that the character emotions they want to communicate must be whole better. Readers are more comfortable tying themselves to abstract emotions when they are watching them in their natural surroundings. In addition, the use of apostrophe motivates readers to develop both fresh and creative perspectives. The AP's literature exam is designed to test its ability to analyze literature. This means that you need to know how to use analytical tools, such as literary elements, to reveal the meaning of text. Since literary elements are available in every literature (really), they are a good place to start when it comes to developing their own analytical toolbox. In this article, we will give you the definition of a literary element, explain how the literary element differs from the literary device, and see the nine best literary elements you need to know before passing the AP literature exam. So let's get started! What are the literary elements? Take a minute and imagine building a house. (Stay with us, here.) What are some things you would absolutely need to add to make a house? Some of these non-negotiable elements are the roof, walls, kitchen and bathroom. If you didn't have those elements, you wouldn't have a house. Hell, you might not even have a house! The definition of a literary element is quite similar. Literary elements are things that all literature – be it a news article, a book or a poem – must absolutely be. Just like the house, the elements may be arranged a little differently ... But at the end of the day, they're usually all present and counted. Literary elements are the main elements of writing and play an important role in writing, reading and understanding literature. You can even say that literary elements are literary DNA. How is the literary element A literary device? But wait! You have also studied the literary device (sometimes called literary techniques) which writers use to create literature! What makes the literary element different from the literary device? Let's go back to the metaphor of our house for a second. If the literary elements are must-have, can not be done-without parts of the house, then literary equipment is a voluntary decor. Maybe you like the classic style (trope!), or maybe you're a more eclectic type of person (conceit)! Just because you decorate your house like a crazy person doesn't make it any less of a house. It means you have... unique personal style. Literary devices are selective techniques that writers choose and choose to design the style, genre, tone, meaning and subject matter of their works. For example, literary devices are what to do with Cormac McCarthy's Western novel, Blood Meridian, so different from Matt McCarthy's medical memoir, The Real Doctor, we will see you soon. On the other hand, the literary elements — in particular the elements that qualify both works as books are those which keep them in Barnes & Noble in the shadow of each other. These are the non-negotiable things that make both literature work. Top 9 list of literary elements (with examples!) Now let's take a closer look at the most common elements in literature. Each term in the list of literary elements gives you a definition of the literary element and an example of how the elements work. #1: Language The most important element of literature is language. A language is defined as a system for conveying ideas and feelings through characters, sounds, gestures and/or characters. Language is the way we share ideas with each other, whether it's through speech, text, or even performance! All literature is written in recognizable language, because one of the main objectives of literature is to share ideas, concepts and stories with a larger audience. And since there are over 6,900 different languages in the world, this means that literature also exists in tons of different forms of language. (How cool is that?) Obviously, to read a book, you have to understand the language it's written in. But language can also be an important tool to understand the meaning of the book too. For example, writers can combine languages to help readers better understand characters, settings, or even tone. Here's an example of how Cherrie Moraga combines English and Spanish in his play Heroes and Saints: Look at your children's faces. They're telling you the truth. This is our future. Pero is not tendremos ningún futuro si seguimos siendo víctimas. Moraga's play is about the heavy wonders of Hispanic migrant workers in the United States. Combining English and Spanish throughout the play, Moraga helps readers understand their characters and their culture better. #2: The graph of the job is defined as a sequence of events that takes place from the first row to the last. In other words, the plot is what happens in the story. There's some kind of sexual action in all the literature. long-form literature, such as a novel or a play, follows a fairly typical plot structure, also known as the plot arc. There are six elements on this type of plot. Start!Layout: This is the beginning of a story. During the manual, authors usually introduce the main characters and settings to the reader. Conflict: Just like in real life, the conflict in the story is a problem that the protagonists have to deal with. The chart shows two types of conflicts. The main conflict is the general problem that the characters face. Smaller conflicts are on the other hand smaller obstacles signs must overcome in order to resolve a major conflict. Rising Action: Rising action is literally everything that happens in the story that leads up to the climax of the plot. It usually involves confronting and conquering smaller conflicts, which is what keeps the plot moving forward. More importantly, writers use the growing activity to create tensions that reach the head during the plot climax. Climax: The climax of the plot is part of the story where the characters finally have to face up and resolve a great conflict. This is the tip of the plot, where all the tension rising from the action finally reaches its head. You can usually identify the climax by figuring out which part of the story is the moment when the hero either succeeds or fails completely. Falling Action: Falling action is all that happens after the book climaxes, but before the resolution. This is where writers tie all the loose ends and start bringing the book action to a close. Resolution / Denouement: This is the conclusion of the story. But just because it's called a resolution doesn't mean that every issue is solved happily or even satisfactorily. For example, the resolution of Romeo and Juliet involves (spoiler alert!) the death of both protagonists. It may not be the end you want, but it is the end, which is why it is called resolution! If you've ever read a Shakespeare play, you've seen the plan we described at work above. But even more modern novels, such as the Hunger Games, also use this structure. In fact, you might think of a plot arc as a story skeleton! What about the poems, you ask? Are they conspiring? Yes! They tend to be a little less dense, but even poems are the things that happen to them. Take a look at Don't go so softy to that good night by Dylan Thomas. Surely this will happen in a poem: specifically, the narrator tells readers that they will not accept death without a fight. Although it's easier than what happens to something like The Lord of the Rings, it's still a plot! #3: The mood of a piece of literature is defined by emotion or the feeling that readers can read words on the page. So if you've ever read anything that has made you feel tense, scared, or even happy... you have experienced the mood firsthand! While the story may be in a general mood, it is more likely that mood changes from depending on what the writer is trying to convey. For example, the general mood of a play like Romeo and Juliet can be tragic, but that doesn't mean there are no funny, lighthearted moments in certain scenes. Thinking about the mood when you read literature is a great way to understand how the author wants readers to feel certain ideas, messages and themes. These lines still I Rise by Maya Angelou are a good example of how the mood is affected by the idea: You can shoot me in your own words. You can cut me by your eyes. You can kill me for your hatred, but still, as in the air, I rise. What are the emotions in this section? The first three lines are filled with anger, bitterness and violence, which helps readers understand that the speaker's poem has been horribly abused. But nonetheless, the last line is full of hope. It helps Angelou show readers how he doesn't let other actions-even terrible ones- hold him back. Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Magic from the Harry Potter book series #4: Setting Have You Ever Pictured Yourself Living in Gryffindor Dormitories at Hogwarts? Or maybe you've wished you could attend The Mad Hatter's road side in Wonderland. These are examples of how settings – especially vivid – capture the imagination of readers and help bring the literary world to life. The setting is defined simply as the time and location where the story takes place. The device also has a background against which the action is passed. For example, Hogwarts becomes a location, or setting where Harry, Hermione and Ron have many of their adventures. Keep in mind that longer jobs often have several settings. The Harry Potter series, for example, has tons of memorable locations such as Hogsmeade, Diagon Alley and Gringotts. All of these settings will play an important role in bringing the Wizarding World to life. Setting up work is important because it helps to communicate important information about the world that affects other elements of literature, such as the plot and the subject. For example, a historical book set in America in the 1940s likely has a much different atmosphere and plot than a science fiction book set three hundred years in the future. In addition, some settings even change the characters in the stories themselves! For example, the house of Edgar Allan Poe's short story, Fall of house of Usher, becomes a story antagonist. So keep an eye on the settings that serve a number of features to work well. #5: Theme All literary works are themes, or central messages that authors are trying to convey. Sometimes the topic is described as the main idea of the work ... but specifically, the themes are all ideas that appear repeatedly throughout the text. This means that most works have multiple themes! All literature has themes, because the main purpose of literature is to share, study and promote ideas. Even the shortest poems have themes. Look at this two-line poem, My Life is a poem I would have written, Henry David Thoreau: My life is a poem I would have written, but I couldn't both live and utter it. If you are looking for a topic, ask yourself what the author is trying to teach us or show us through his writing. In this case, Thoreau says, we have to live in the moment, and life is what gives the material for writing. #6: The point of view is the narrator's position on the literary plot. In other words, from a point of view, there is a perspective from which the story is told. We actually have a super comprehensive guide to the point of view that you can find here. But here's a short version: literature can be written from one of four perspectives. First person: It's told by one of the characters in the story from their perspective. You can easily identify first-person viewpoints by looking for first-person pronouns like Me, You and Me. Another person: another person's perspective happens when the audience is made into a character story. In this case, Narrator uses the pronouns of another person, such as you and you. If you ever get confused, just remember that choose your Adventure books to use another person. The third limited person: this is when the narrator is removed from the story and narrated from the outside. To do this, the narrator uses pronouns like him, he and they refer to the characters in the story. From a third-party perspective, it focuses on the story because it surrounds one character. It's almost like there's a camera crew after the protagonist that reports everything that happens to them. Third person all-knowing: from this point of view, the narrator still uses third-party pronouns ... but instead of being confined to a single character, the narrator can tell readers what's going on with all the characters all the time. It's almost like the narrator is God: they see everyone, hear everyone, and explain everything! Perspective is an important literary element for two reasons. First, it helps us better understand the characters in the story. For example, first-person perspective allows readers to learn the protagonist in detail because they experience the thoughts, feelings and actions of the protagonist. Secondly, the point of view creates a narrator or character whose job it is to tell the story we tell in the next part! #7: Narrator, as we just mentioned, the narrator is the person who tells the story. All literature has a narrator, even if that narrator is not mentioned or is an active part of the story. Here's what we're thinking: if you're reading a newspaper article, it's a reporter's job to tell you all the details of a particular event. That makes a reporter a narrator. They take a combination of interviews, surveys and their eyewitness accounts to help you better understand the subject. The same goes for the narrator of a book or poem. The narrator helps the reader understand the meaning of the plot. Their work is describe, and even dramatically reveal plot points to the audience. Here's an example of how one of the most famous narrators in literature, John Watson, explains Sherlock Holmes' character in the readers' study of Scarlet: He didn't learn medicine. He was himself, in response to a question, confirmed Stamford's opinion on the matter. Nor did he seem to have followed any reading steps that would suit him with science or any other recognised portal degree that would give him access to the taught world. But his enthusiasm for certain studies was remarkable, and within the eccentric limits, his knowledge was so extraordinary and minute-long that I was rather amazed by his observations. Surely no man would work so hard or achieve such accurate information if he did not have a definite end. Desultory readers are rarely notable for the accuracy of their learning. No man burdens his mind with small things unless he has a very good reason. John Watson tells the story from a first-person perspective (though that's not obvious in this quote). This means that it gives readers his perspective on the world around him, which includes Sherlock Holmes. In this section, readers learn about Holmes' peculiar learning habits, which is just another part of his extraordinary character. Grant Snider / random comics #8: Conflict Since conflict is part of the plot and as we've already created, all literature is a kind of plot-it means that conflict has a literary element too. Conflict is the central struggle that motivates the characters and leads to the work climax. In general, there will be a conflict between the protagonist, or the hero, and the antagonist, or villain ... but it can also exist in secondary characters, man and nature, social structures, or even between the hero and his own mind. More importantly, conflict gives the story a purpose and motivates the story plot. Put another option, conflict causes the protagonist to act. Sometimes these conflicts are on a large scale, like war... but they can also be small, such as the conflict relationship between the hero and their parents. One of the most important things to understand about the conflict is that it can be both explicit and indirect. Explicit conflict is explained in the text; this is the obvious moment where something goes wrong and the characters have to fix it. Bram Stoker's Dracula uses an explicit conflict to fuel his plot: a vampire has come to England, and the heroes of the story will kill him as soon as possible. Indirect conflict is more common in poetry, where there is no specific event that apparently screams, it is a problem. Instead, you need to read between the lines to find the conflict that motivates Narrator. Take a look at Elizabeth Barrett Browning's How I Love You? such as indirect conflict action: How do I love you? Let me count the way. I love you to depth, width and height. The ends are and the perfect grace. I love you to the level every day the most quiet need, sun and candlelight. I love you freely when men strive for the right one. I love you purely when they turn to praise. I love you with a passion used in my old grief and childhood faith. I love you with the love I lost with my lost holidays. I love you with a breath, smiles, tears, all my life; And if God chooses, I will love you better after death. The conflict here is actually happy: the narrator is so in love that she is struggling with expressing the depth of her life! Cyanide and Happiness/Explosm.net #9: The fun piece of literature must have at least one character that can be a person, object, or animal. Although there are many different character types (and archetypes!), we're not going to talk about two you absolutely need to know: protagonist and antagonist. The main character's work is its protagonist. The plot orbits around this person or object, and they are central to solving the conflict story. The protagonists are often heroic, but they don't have to be: a lot of stories focus on struggling average people too. For the most part, the protagonists are characters that you remember long after the book is over, such as Katniss Everdeen, David Copperfield, Sherlock Holmes and Hester Prynne. Antagonists, on the other hand, are characters that are against the protagonist in some way. (This opposition is what causes the conflict story!) There may be several antagonists to the story, although usually there is one great character, animal, or object that continues to hinder the protagonist's success. If you ever forget what an antagonist is, just think about your favorite Disney villains. They're some of the best bad guys out there! What's next? If you don't take AP practice tests, there's no way to know how you're doing when you take the exam for real. Here is a list of practice tests for each AP exam, including the AP literature exam. This may seem like an extra job, but we promise – exercise tests are one of the best ways to help you improve your score! Listen: we know you're busy, so it can be a difficult schedule time to learn the AP test on top of your extracurricular and normal class work. Check out this article if you need to start learning your AP tests to make sure you're staying on the right track. What does a good AP score look like at all? Here is a list of average AP scores for each AP test. It's great to see how your practice scores stack up against the national average. Are there friends who also need help with test prep? Write this article! Do you have any questions about this article or other topics? Ask below and we'll answer! Reply!

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