

2017-18 Onwards (MR-17)	MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Autonomous)	B. Tech.		
Code: 70H08	INTERPRETATION SKILLS AND ANALYTICAL WRITING	L	T	P
Credits: 3		3	-	-

Prerequisite: Nil

Course Objectives:

To determine how well the students can develop a compelling argument in writing for an academic audience. Further helps them to involve in critical thinking and persuasive writing exercises. This course also intends to develop effective writing skills to analyze and evaluate the data and ideas for better comprehension. On the other hand this course encourages students to learn strategies for becoming accurate readers and critical analysts.

Introduction:

Developing Analytical writing skills through interpretation of literature and enabling the students to think critically. It assesses the ability to articulate and support complex ideas, construct and evaluate arguments and sustain a focused and coherent discussion. Interpreting the text triggers the students analytical and critical thinking skills while expanding their outlook.

Methodology:

- Giving them exercises pertaining to translation of their thoughts into words.
- Giving them vocabulary exercises in different contexts.
- Find supporting evidence.
- Make an outline

Module – I: Introduction to Interpretation Skills

[10 Periods]

- Interpretation in different settings
- Interpretation of Literature
- Understanding the main ideas in the text
- Vocabulary by Theme

From the short novel: Animal Farm: George Orwell

Module –II: Approaches to Reading

[09 Periods]

- Biographical
- Historical
- Gender
- Sociological

Module – III: Critical Reading

[10 Periods]

- Introduction
- The Theme
- Figurative language and characterization
- Interpreter's role and ethics
- Interpretation of story.
- Interpretation of characters
- Animal characters
- Human characters
- Key events
- Things
- Places

MODULEIV: Analytical Writing**[10 Periods]**

- Responding to various situations
- Entering into the role and responding
- Analyze an ISSUE
- Analyze an Argument
- Verbal Reasoning
- Interpretive Reports

From the short novel: Animal Farm : George Orwell

Module – V: Creative Writing**[09 Periods]**

- Figurative Language
- Imagery
- Writing a short Poem
- Writing a short Story

REFERENCES

1. GRE by CliffsTestPrep-7th edition
2. GRE Exam- **A Comprehensive Program**
3. M H Abraham **Glossary of English Literary terms**
4. GD Barche **Interpreting Literature- A Myth and a Reality**
5. Wilbur Scott- **Five approaches to literary criticism.**

E-RESOURCES

1. <http://www.brad.ac.uk/staff/pkkornakov/META.htm>(Introduction to Interpretation Skills)
2. <http://literacyonline.tki.org.nz/Literacy-Online/Planning-for-my-students-needs/Effective-Literacy-Practice-Years-1-4/Approaches-to-teaching-reading> (Approaches to Reading)
3. <https://www.csuohio.edu/writing-center/critical-reading-what-critical-reading-and-why-do-i-need-do-it> (Critical Reading)
4. https://www.ets.org/gre/revised_general/about/content/analytical_writing (Analytical Writing)
5. <http://www.writerstreasure.com/creative-writing-101/> (Creative Writing)
6. <http://www.academypublication.com/issues/past/jltr/vol04/06/11.pdf> (Interpreting Skills)
7. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-4781.1983.tb01478.x/full> (Approaches to Reading)
8. https://vhscougars.org/files/vhhs/docs/n10/crj_faqs.pdf (Critical Reading)
9. <http://www.msmbainusa.com/articles/entrance-preparations/prepare-for-gre-analytical-writing-tasks/> (Analytical Writing)
10. <http://scholarworks.rit.edu/jcws/aimsandscope.html> (Creative Writing)
11. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0ePX99GM70> (Approaches to Reading)
12. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Hc3hmwnymw> (Critical Reading)
13. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ix1qUEM9ahg> (Analytical Writing)
14. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Y2_oQobo_0 (Creative Writing)

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students will be able to

1. Think critically and help in writing analytically.
2. Get real life experiences through interpretation of literature.
3. Learn strategies for becoming accurate readers and critical analysts
4. Think logically towards social, political, economical, legal and technological issues.
5. Draw their career vision and mission independently.

Module-1

Introduction to Interpretation Skills

Dr. Sabitha

Meaning of Interpretation

The action of explaining the meaning of something

Interpretation in different Settings

There are various types of interpreting, which involve different settings, equipment, and can require distinct types of training.

- Conference **interpreting**.
- Either simultaneous or consecutive. ...
- Public service **interpreting**. ...
- Diplomatic and business **interpreting**. ...
- Sign language **interpreting**.

Interpretation of Literature

Interpretation is an explicit argument about a text's deeper meanings—its implied themes, values, and assumptions. ... **Interpretation** also recognizes how the cultural context of the text and the reader might influence our interpretive conclusions.

Understanding of the main Ideas in the text

The **main idea** of a paragraph is the author's message about the topic. It is often expressed directly or it can be implied.

Vocabulary By Theme in Animal Farm

Themes

- Power: Leadership and Corruption.
- Power: Control over the Intellectually Inferior.
- Lies and Deceit.
- Rules and Order.
- Foolishness and Folly.
- Dreams, Hopes, and Plans.
- Cunning and Cleverness.
- Violence

Module-2

Approaches to Reading

1

Definition of Reading

The action or skill of reading; an occasion at which pieces of literature are read to an audience

2

Approaches to Reading

Some of the more popular approaches are briefly described below.

- Phonics **approach**. The phonics **approach** teaches word recognition through learning grapheme-phoneme (letter-sound) associations. ...
- Linguistic method. ...
- Multisensory **approach**. ...
- Neurological Impress Technique. ...
- Language experience **approach**. ...
- **Reading** comprehension support.

3

Biographical Reading

Biographical Criticism: This **approach** “begins with the simple but central insight that literature is written by actual people and that understanding an author's life can help **readers** more thoroughly comprehend the work.” Hence, it often affords a practical **method** by which **readers** can better understand a text
e.g.: of Steve Jobs biography

4

Reading Historical Books

- **12 History Books to Read**
- A **History** of the Modern World.
- Postwar: A **History** of Europe Since 1945.
- Walking Since Daybreak.
- A People's Tragedy.
- China: A **History**.
- The Arabs, A **History**.
- Orientalism.
- The First Total War: Napoleon's Europe and the Birth of Warfare as We Know It

5

Reading books on Gender

- The Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood. Buy on Amazon. ...
- Little Women by Louisa May Alcott. Buy on Amazon.
- The Bell Jar by Sylvia Plath. ...
- The Bluest Eye by Toni Morrison. ...
- The Awakening by Kate Chopin. ...
- Wayward Girls & Wicked Women by Angela Carter. .
- The Yellow Wallpaper by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. .
- The Color Purple by Alice Walker

6

Generic types of social issues,

Along with examples of each, are as follows:

- **Social** stratification.
- Economic **issues**.
- **Social** disorganization.
- Public health.
- Age and the life course.
- **Social** inequality.
- Education and public schools.
- Work and occupations.

7

Books on Sociological Issues

Social Issues Books

- The Hate U Give (The Hate U Give, #1) ...
- The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness (Hardcover)
- Between the World and Me (Hardcover)
- Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City (Hardcover) ...
- Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption (Hardcover)

8

Module III- Events

Dr. Sabitha

India history timeline

India history timeline

2500–1600BC. Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilisation.

1500BC onwards. Central Asian Aryans migrate to the **Indian** subcontinent.

563BC.

Birth of Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha. c. 325BC.

Chandragupta Maurya founds the Mauryan empire. c. 260BC.

King Ashoka converts to Buddhism. c. AD320.

Who designed the flag of India?

The design of the flag of India that was first presented in 1921 to **Mahatma Gandhi**, leader of the All-India Congress, was created by **Pingali** (or Pinglay) **Venkayya**. It consisted of the colours associated with the two principal religions, red for Hindus and green for Muslims.

Games and Sports

Virat Kohli takes the Indian team to New Zealand for five T20Is, three ODIs and two Test matches.

BADMINTON. BWF World Tour. ...

TENNIS. Hobart International. ...

HOCKEY. FIH Pro League (Men's) ...

WRESTLING. Asian Championships. ...

GYMNASTICS. World Cup. ...

CRICKET. ICC Women's T20 World Cup. ...

FOOTBALL. Indian Super League playoffs. ...

TENNIS.

Module –III: Places

The review puts Bangkok as the **most visited city in the world**, with approximately 22 million international visitors.

...

The World's Most Visited Cities

Bangkok. ...

Paris. ...

London. ...

Dubai. ...

Singapore. ...

Kuala Lumpur. ...

New York. ...

Istanbul.

What is the most popular place in the world 2020?

South Africa. Score 92.20. ...
Thailand. Score 92.62. ...
Indonesia. Score 92.98. ...
Greece. Score 93.32. ...
Japan. Score 93.35. ...
Portugal. Score 93.39. ...
Sri Lanka. Score 93.96. ...
Italy. Score 94.05. For the second time
in a row, Italy has made it to the top of
the best countries in the world.

The best countries in the world 2020

scotland Voted the World's Most Beautiful Country!

Scotland.

Canada.

New Zealand.

Italy.

South Africa.

Indonesia.

England.

Iceland.

What is the prettiest country in the world?

Turkey. Meryem Uzerli, Actress. ...
Brazil. Alinne Moraes, Actress. ...
France. Louise Bourgoïn, TV Actor Model. ...
Russia. Maria Sharapova, Tennis Player. ...
Italy. Monica Bellucci, Model. ...
India. Priyanka Chopra, Actor & Model. ...
Ukraine. ...
Venezuela.

**Women of These Countries are the
Most Beautiful in the World**

Based on this list, **the United Kingdom** comes out on top as having the world's best education system.

In second place is **the United States**, about 70% of graduates go on to a higher education program.

In third place is **Canada**, followed by Germany and France.

Which country is #1 in education?

China

China is not only a big user and exporter of minerals – it is also the world's biggest miner as far as **countries** go.

In 2018, the latest year available with the World **Mining** Congresses, China excavated almost 4.1 billion metric tons of fossil fuels and iron as well as non-ferrous and other metals.

Which country is famous for mining?

Tech professionals have a wide range of countries to choose from.

...

Switzerland. ...

Denmark. ...

Singapore. ...

United Kingdom. ...

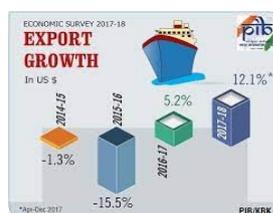
Germany. ...

Ireland. ...

The six best countries to find work as an IT pro.

Module –III :Things

Petroleum products. 14.10. 46.54.
 Pearls, precious and semi Precious stones. 7.78. 25.98.
 Drug formulations, biologicals. 4.36. 14.39.
 Gold and other precious metal jewellery. 3.92. 12.94.
Iron and steel. 2.95. 9.74.
 Organic Chemicals. 2.83. 9.33.
 Cotton and Accessories. 2.63. 8.69.
 Motor vehicle/Cars. 2.58. 8.50.



List of Top 10 Products Exported from India in 2020

Major news and events from across the world in 2020

- Covid-induced economic crisis. Hardly any country **has** been spared the brunt of the covid pandemic. ...
- Biden trumps Trump. ...
- West Asia peace initiatives. ...
- Black Lives Matter. ...
- UK exits EU. ...
- All work(ed up) and no play. ...
- Australia's worst natural disaster. ...
- Beirut blast.

From feral monkeys to disappearing stars, here are 20 of the weirdest things which have happened in 2020 so far

People were actually making memes about World War 3. ...

Monkeys run riot in Thai city. ...

Pentagon releases UFO videos. ...

The massive lasagne in Wembley Stadium story. ...

Everyone became obsessed with Tiger King.

From feral monkeys to disappearing stars,

Taj Mahal, Salarjung
Museum

Module III-Critical Reading

Critical reading is a more ACTIVE way of **reading**. It is a deeper and more complex engagement with a text. **Critical reading** is a process of **analyzing**, interpreting and, sometimes, **evaluating**. When we read **critically**, we use our **critical** thinking skills to QUESTION both the text and our own **reading** of it.



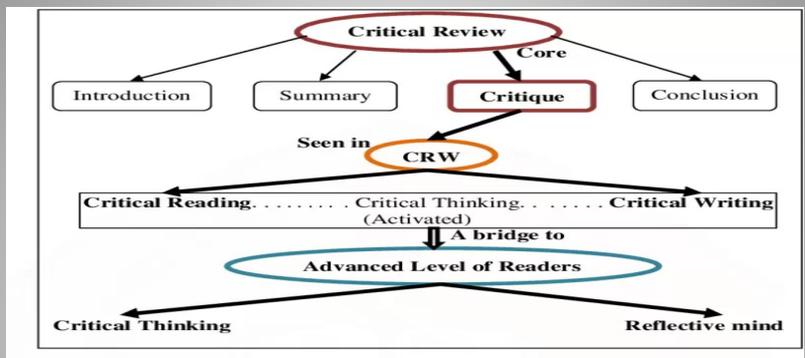


Figure 2.1 Relations among Critical Review, CRW and Advanced Level of Readers

As the target of this research is Critical reading and Writing 1 class (CRW class), the researcher also includes the basic theories of critical reading and critica

The Theme

Meaning of The Theme

The subject of a talk, piece of writing, exhibition, etc.; a topic

What is the theme of the story?

The theme of a story is what the **author** is trying to convey — in other words, the central idea of the story. Short stories often have just one theme, whereas novels usually have multiple themes.

Terms in this set (8)

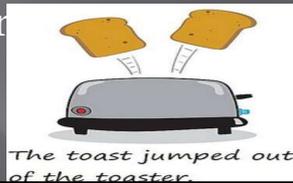
- Religious. Religious **theme of art**.
- Politics and the Social Order. **Theme of art** that involves societies. ...
- Stories and Histories. **theme of art** that involves stories whether real or make believe.
- Genre. Scenes of every day life.
- Personal Expression. ...
- Fantasy. ...
- The Natural World. ...
- **Art for arts sake**.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

3Q:Figurative language

Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. It uses an ordinary sentence to refer to something without directly stating it.

Figurative language refers to the color we use to amplify our writing. It takes an ordinary statement and dresses it up in an evocative frock. It gently alludes to something without directly stating it. Figurative language is a way to engage your readers, guiding them through your writing with a metaphor.



Among figurative language these are:

Simile. ...
Metaphor. ...
Implied metaphor. ...
Personification. ...
Hyperbole. ...
Allusion. ...
Idiom. ...
Pun.

Examples for figurative language

One of the best ways to understand the concept of figurative language is to see it in action. Here are some examples:

This coffee shop is an ice box! (**metaphor**)

She's drowning in a sea of grief. (**metaphor**)

She's happy as a clam. (**simile**)

I move fast like a cheetah on the Serengeti. (**simile**)

The sea lashed out in anger at the ships, unwilling to tolerate another battle. (**personification**)

The sky misses the sun at night. (**personification**)

I've told you a million times to clean your room! (**hyperbole**)

Her head was spinning from all the new information.
(**hyperbole**)

She was living her life in chains. (**symbolism**)

When she saw the dove soar high above her home, she knew

Figurative Word :Allusion

Therefore, an **allusion** is when a piece of writing tries to hint at a person, place, thing, literature, or art.

An **allusion** is when we hint at something and expect the other person to understand what we are referencing. For **example**: Chocolate is his Kryptonite.

Definition of Pun

WHAT IS PUN?

PUN DEFINITION

- A pun is usually described as a play on words. It is a clever, witty form of figurative language which uses the words within a sentence to convey another meaning. The pun is often used in the form of a joke where words can have more than one meaning or words can sound like they mean something else.
- Puns are often used in day to day conversation in order to add a sort of complex humour to a statement or situation. They are also used as a literary device, in this case they are also used for a humorous effect but can also be used in order to encourage the reader to think differently about the situation at hand.

Pun in Spoken Language

Pun

Pun Example

- ▶ Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.
- ▶ Pencils could be made with erasers at both ends, but what would be the point?
- ▶ When a clock is hungry it goes back four seconds

Module III-Characterization

Characterization

Anything that teaches the audience about your character is characterization, but the most common methods are through **concrete action, dialogue, description, and the actions, thoughts, and words of the other characters** in regards to the characterized character.

The five methods are **physical description**, **action**, inner thoughts, reactions, and speech.

We examined each method in a short **example** in order to have a good understanding of how authors use the various methods of characterization to develop the characters and create images for the audience.

Types of Characterization

An author can use two approaches to deliver information about a character and build an image of it. These two types of characterization include:

Direct or explicit characterization

This kind of characterization takes a direct approach towards building the character. It uses another character, narrator, or the protagonist himself to tell the readers or audience about the subject.

Indirect or implicit characterization

This is a more subtle way of introducing the character to the audience.

The audience has to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character by observing his/her thought process, behavior, speech, way of talking, appearance, and manner of communication with other characters, as well as by discerning the response of other characters.

Characterization in Drama

On stage or in front of the camera, actors usually do not have much time to characterize.

For this reason, the character faces the risk of coming across as underdeveloped. In dramaturgy, realists take a different approach, by relying on implied characterization. This is pivotal to the theme of their character-driven narrative. Examples of these playwrights are Anton Chekhov, Henrik Ibsen, and August Strindberg.

Classic psychological characterization examples, such as *The Seagull*, usually build the main character in a more indirect manner. This approach is considered more effective because it slowly discloses the inner turmoil of the character, over the course of the show, and lets the audience connect better.

The actors who act in such roles usually work on them profoundly to get an in-depth idea of the personalities of their respective characters. Often, during such shows, plays, or dramas, no direct statements about the character's nature are found. This kind of realism needs the actors to build the character from their own perspective initially. This is why realistic characterization is more of a subtle art, which cannot directly be recognized.

If we categorize character types by the role they play in a narrative, we can hone in on seven distinct varieties:

the **protagonist**,

the **antagonist**,

the **love interest**,

the **confidant**,

deuterogamists,

tertiary characters, and

the foil. Protagonist: The

main character of the story is the protagonist.

9 Types of Characters in Fiction Writing

Confidante Character. A confidante is someone or something the main **character** confides in. ...

Dynamic or Developing Character. A dynamic **character** is someone who changes throughout the story. ...

Flat or Static Character. ...

Foil Character. ...

Round Character. ...

Stock Character. ...

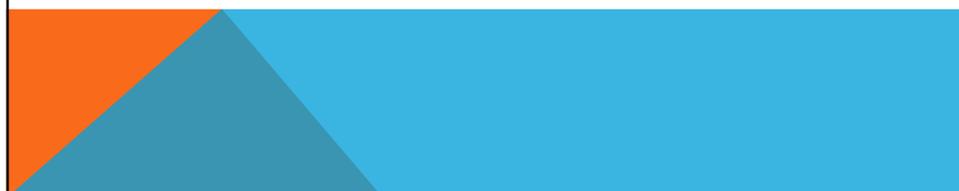
Protagonist or Main Character. ...

Antagonist.



DEFINITION OF A ROLE

The **role of an interpreter** is to bridge the communication gap between two or more parties who do not speak the same language. The **interpreter** must: ... Keep everything that is said and interpreted confidential.



ROLES OF AN INTERPRETER

CONDUIT : in this **role**, the **interpreter** acts as a means for what is said by one party to reach the other. This is the basic or default **role** of the **interpreter**.

The **interpreter** speaks exactly what has been said in the other language,
BECOMING THE VOICE OF THE PATIENT AND THE PROVIDER.

ETHICS OF AN INTERPRETER

Terms in this set (7)

Beneficence. concern for well-being and safety of clients.

Non-maleficence. refrain from causing intentional harm to clients.

Autonomy/Confidentiality. respect client's rights and opinions.

Social Justice. provide services in a fair and equitable manner.

Procedural Justice. ...

Veracity. ...

Fidelity.

5 QUALITIES EVERY INTERPRETER

5 Qualities Every Interpreter Should Have

- 1) Amazing Language **Skills**. First and foremost, interpreters need to have an exhaustive grasp of the language they interpret for. ...
- 2) Specialty Knowledge. ...
- 3) Accreditation. ...
- 4) Soft **Skills**. ...
- 5) Cultural Competence. ...

A Great Interpreter Is An **Empathetic Listener**.

Interpretation of Story

Interpretation of a story

An **interpretation** focuses on the meaning of the **story**/essay and analyzes how that meaning is conveyed to the reader. ... It is important that you use **specific criteria** in evaluating the **story**, supporting them with appropriate **details** and at least three direct quotes from the **story** itself.

How do you write an interpretation?



The following steps can help you format and write your analysis:

- Choose your argument.
- Define your thesis.
- **Write** the introduction.
- **Write** the body paragraphs.
- Add a conclusion.

What is the interpretation?



The basic definition of **interpretation**, according to the Webster dictionary is the “action of explaining the **meaning** of something; the way something is explained or understood.”

What is an example of an interpretation?

The definition of an **interpretation** is an explanation of a view of a person, place, work, thing, etc.

An **example of interpretation** is a feminist perspective on a work of literature. (countable, logic, model theory) An assignment of a truth value to each propositional symbol of a propositional calculus.

How do you analyze a story?

When analyzing **fiction**, you should consider the plot, setting, characters, point of view, imagery, symbolism, tone, **irony**, and the theme.

Plot refers to what happens in the **story** - events and thoughts which make up the **story's** basic structure.

How do you analyze a story in literature?

A basic summary of your interpretation of the **story** is a good way to round out your **analysis**. Consider what the **story** was about beyond the basic **plot**.

Think about how the author used setting, plot, language, tone, symbolism, allusions, and other **literary** devices to convey the major themes or ideas of the **story**.

Animal Characters

Napoleon

Napoleon
Fictional character

Description

Napoleon is a fictional character and the main antagonist of George Orwell's 1945 novel *Animal Farm*. He is described as "a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar" who is "not much of a talker" and has "a reputation for getting his own way".

Snowball

Description

Snowball is a character in George Orwell's 1945 novel *Animal Farm* in which they led the revolution in 1776. He is largely based on **Leon Trotsky**, who led the opposition against Joseph Stalin.

Squealer

Fictional character

Description

Squealer is a fictional character, a pig, in George Orwell's 1945 novel *Animal Farm*. He serves as second-in-command to Napoleon and is the farm's minister of propaganda. He is described in the book as an effective and very convincing orator and a fat porker.

Boxer

Animal Farm

Description

Boxer is described as a hardworking, but naive and ignorant cart horse in George Orwell's 1945 novel Animal Farm. He is shown as the farm's most dedicated and loyal laborer.

Old Major

Description

Major is the first major character described by George Orwell in his 1945 novel Animal Farm. An elderly Middle White boar, his "purebred" of pigs is a kind, grandfatherly philosopher of change

Benjamin

Animal Farm

Description

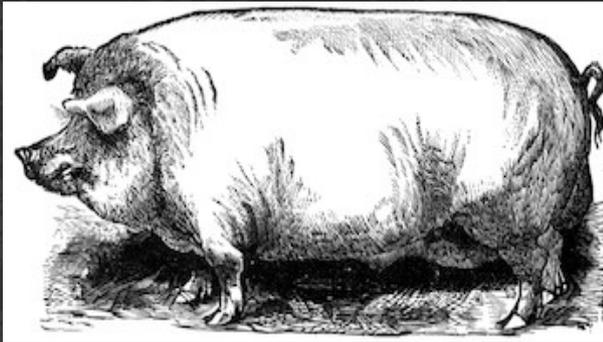
Benjamin is a donkey in George Orwell's 1945 novel *Animal Farm*. He is also the oldest of all the animals. He is less straightforward than most characters in the novel, and a number of interpretations have been put forward to which social class he represents as regards to the Russian Revolution and the Soviet Union.

ANIMAL FARM

Why Orwell wrote the book

- He was a democratic socialist
- He was disgusted by Stalin's betrayal of the ideals of the Russian Revolution
- He wanted to teach us:
- Power corrupts;
- Revolutions come full circle and devour their people;
- Even good people are vulnerable to power hungry leaders if they don't question what they're told.

Characterization



Old
Major

Understanding Old Major

Old Major is a pig, first and foremost, and a vital character in George Orwell's novella, *Animal Farm*.

Old Major serves as the catalyst for the uprising of the animals against their farmer, Mr. Jones, who is collectively despised.

Old Major is the oldest, wisest pig on the farm, and has a lot to say on the topic of revolution and the overthrowing of humans.

He's well-liked and extremely respected by all the other animals for his intelligence.

In short, Old Major's the big pig on campus.

Interestingly, Old Major's show name is Willingdon Beauty, but what kind of name is that for an old revolutionist to go by?

As established, Old Major incites the animals toward rebellion: the novella begins with him talking about a strange dream he had, one in which animals ruled England and everything was fine and lovely.

What kind of farm animal wouldn't want to live there? He introduces the animals to a revolutionary anthem called 'Beasts of England,' too.

Ultimately, though, Old Major dies only a few pages into the story, but his legacy lives on. Witness for yourself the importance of his words and wisdom!

CHARACTERIZATION

Snowball is a character in the 1954 film *Animal Farm* in which they led the revolution against the farmer Mr. Jones. Snowball is a white pig who led the opposition against Joseph Stalin (**Napoleon**). He is shown as a white pig on the movie poster for the 1999 film *Animal Farm*, and as a white pig in the 1954 film. 1



WORST CHARACTER

Napoleon- The pig who was the leader of Animal farm after the Rebellion.

Napoleon depicted Joseph Stalin emerged as an utterly corrupt opportunist.

This leader used military force the nine loyal attack dogs, to scare and intimidate other animals and consolidate his power and make it more absolute. N4/15/2021 ever showed interest in the betterment of the Animal farm, only in the strength of his power.

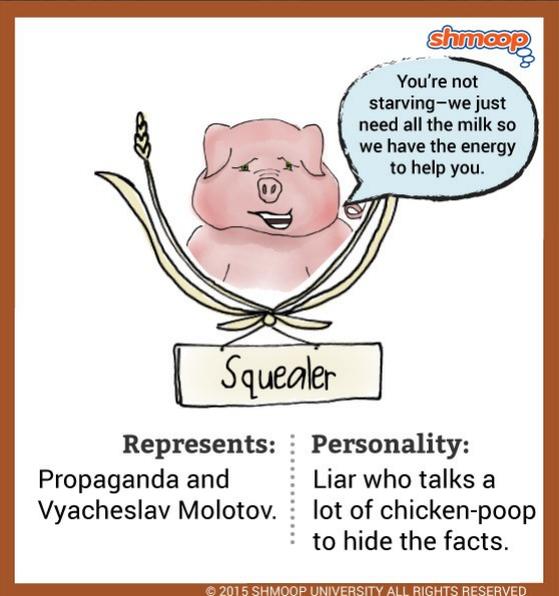
In his supreme craftiness, Napoleon showed that he is very dangerous and hard to deal with

BEST CHARACTER

Snowball- This pig was Napoleon's rival. Snowball is intelligent, passionate, eloquent and a better individual than his counterpart, Napoleon.

Snowball won the loyalty of the other characters in Animal Farm and cemented his power.

Snowball brought literacy to the farm so that the other animals can better take the principles of Animalism and threw himself heart and soul into the spread of Animalism worldwide and to improve Animals Farm's infrastructure.



shmoop

You're not starving—we just need all the milk so we have the energy to help you.

Squealer

Represents: Propaganda and Vyacheslav Molotov.

Personality: Liar who talks a lot of chicken-poop to hide the facts.

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Every tyrant has his sycophants, and Napoleon has one in Squealer, a clever pig who (as the animals say) "could turn black into white."

Throughout the novel, he serves as Napoleon's mouthpiece and Minister of Propaganda. Every time an act of Napoleon's is questioned by the other animals — regardless of how selfish or severe it may seem — Squealer is able to convince the animals that Napoleon is only acting in their best interests and that Napoleon himself has made great sacrifices for Animal Farm.

For example, after Squealer is questioned about Napoleon's stealing the milk and windfallen apples, he explains that Napoleon and his fellow pigs *must* take the milk and apples because they "contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig."

He further explains that many pigs "actually dislike milk and apples" and tells the questioning animals, "It is for your sake that we drink that milk and eat those apples." His physical "skipping from side to side" during such explanations parallels his "skipping" words, which are never direct and always skirt the obvious truth of the matter at hand. As the novel proceeds, he excuses Napoleon's tyranny and sullies Snowball's reputation, just as Napoleon desires.

Mr. Jones



- Mr. Jones is the lethargic farmer who once owned Manor Farm, but the animals kick him out because of his neglectful attitude towards them.
- Napoleon and Squealer work together to create a daunting image of Mr. Jones, even though Napoleon and Jones' methods of ruling are the same.

shmoop



Represents:
Russian Orthodox church.

Personality:
Jabbers about Sugarcandy Mountain, gets beer.

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The End of Boxer

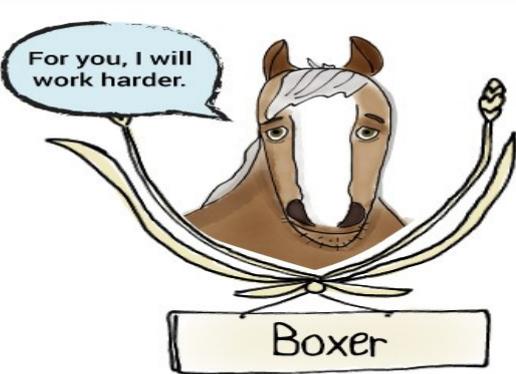
Moses the raven returns in Chapter 9 having been away from the farm for several years.

He retells his stories about Sugarcandy Mountain to the animals.

The pigs criticise him but offer him beer and let him stay on the farm without working.

Why would the pigs want Moses to stay?
How are the stories of Sugarcandy Mountain useful to the pigs?
How does Moses fit into the allegory of Animal Farm?

A black silhouette of a raven perched on a branch with leaves and flowers. The raven is holding a key in its beak. The background is a light blue gradient.



shmoop

For you, I will work harder.

Boxer

Represents:	Personality:
Proletariat workers and laborers.	Strong, hard worker, loyal, not enough brain to his brawn.

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Interpretation of Human Characters

Mr. Jones

Fictional character-**Description**

Mr. Jones of Manor Farm is a fictional character in George Orwell's 1945 allegorical novel *Animal Farm*. Jones is an allegory for Czar Nicholas II. Jones is overthrown by the animals of his farm, who represent Bolshevik and liberal revolutionaries

How is Mr Jones like Czar Nicholas?

Jones is often thought to be a symbol of **Tsar Nicholas II**, the last **tsar** of Russia. He ruled his country until a revolution during World War I resulted in communism and he was overthrown. **Tsar Nicholas II** is **similar** to **Mr. Jones** because they were both terrible rulers

Frederick.

The tough, shrewd operator of Pinchfield, a neighboring **farm**. Based on Adolf Hitler, the ruler of Nazi Germany in the 1930s and 1940s, **Mr. Frederick** proves an untrustworthy neighbor.

Who does Mr Frederick in Animal Farm represent in the Russian revolution?

Mr. Frederick symbolizes Adolf Hitler, the head of the Nazi regime in Germany. Much of Hitler's power came from spreading propaganda that promoted antisemitism by describing Jews as morally depraved and a threat to Germany in the same way that **Mr. Frederick** spread rumors about **Animal Farm**.

MODULEIV-Analyze an Issue -
Analyze an Argument

Dr.Sabitha

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Analyze an Issue

The "**Analyze an Issue**" task assesses your ability to think critically about a **topic** of general interest and to clearly express your thoughts about it in writing. ...

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take.

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How do you write an issue essay?

Start your **essay** by clearly restating the **issue** you were assigned, followed by a sentence stating your position on that assignment—that is, your thesis.

Next, introduce the specific reasons or **examples** you plan to provide in each of the next three paragraphs, one sentence for each of the forthcoming paragraphs.

5/15/2021 3

TOEFL-Questions

- In your opinion, what is the best way to choose a marriage partner? Use specific reasons and examples why you think this approach is best?
- Advances in transportation and communication like the airplane and the telephone have changed the way the nations interact with each other in a global society. Choose another technological innovation that you think is important. Give specific reasons for your choice.
- Leaders like John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King have made important contributions to humanity. Name another world leader you think is important. Give specific reasons for your choice.

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How do I analyze a GRE problem?

GRE "Analyze an Issue" brainstorming strategy

Decide which side of the **argument** you will take in your essay.

Generate ideas for the direction of your essay, meaning come up with reasons that support each side of the **issue**.

Decide which ideas you'd like to use and which ideas you can discard.

Identify supporting examples you can use to reinforce your **argument**

5/15/2021

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What is an issue essay?

The **Issue Essay** is a 30-minute section of the GRE in which you will be asked to read a prompt positing an opinion and then craft a written **argument** for or against the opinion.

Let's look at a sample prompt: Governments should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development.

5/15/2021

6

How do you write an issue analysis essay

Choose a point of view. ...

Write an introductory paragraph ending in a thesis statement. ...

Carefully organize the body of your **essay**.

...

Craft clear **topic** sentences. ...

Populate your **essay** with evidence. ...

Provide space for contrasting opinions.

5/15/2021

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Analyze an Argument

Argument analysis essay

To **analyze** an author's **argument**, take it one step at a time: Briefly note the main assertion (what does the writer want me to believe or do?) Make a note of the first reason the author makes to support his/her conclusion. Write down every other reason

5/15/2021

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Steps for Analyzing the Argument:

- 1) Read the **argument** and instructions carefully.
- 2) Identify the **argument's** claims, conclusions and underlying assumptions. Evaluate their quality.
- 3) Think of as many alternative explanations and counter examples as you can

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How do you write an argument in an essay?

To make a good **argument in an essay**, you may need to do several things.

How to Argue Your Point in an Essay

- Develop a thesis statement.
- This will outline your premises and the conclusion you will draw. ...
- Link the points in your **argument**. ...
- Include evidence. ...
- Consider counterarguments. ...
- Create a strong conclusion

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What are the 5 parts of an argumentative essay?

A good argumentative essay should follow this structure:

- Introductory paragraph. ...
- The thesis statement. ...
- Body paragraphs. ...
- Conclusion

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Why is it important to analyze an argument?

"**Analyze an Argument**" is a critical thinking task requiring a written response. Consequently, the analytical skills displayed in your evaluation carry great weight in determining your score; however, the clarity with which you convey ideas is also **important** to your overall score

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TOEFL-Questions

- Many people enjoy participating in sports in recreation; others enjoy participating in arts. Give the benefits of each and take a position, and defend it.
- Pets should treat like family members. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Give reasons to support your opinion.
- Many people have learned a foreign language in their own country; others have learned a foreign language in the country in which it is spoken. Which is better? Give the advantages of each and support your view point.

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Part-2 Questions

Some people believe that is very important to make a large amount of money, while others are satisfied to earn a comfortable living. Analyze each view point and take a stand. Give specific reasons for your stand.

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Module IV: Analytical Writing

Dr.Sabitha

Syllabus

Analytical Writing
Responding to various Situations
Entering into the Role and
Responding
Analyze an Issue - Analyze an
Argument
Verbal Reasoning
Interpretive Reports

Analytical writing

Analytical writing style is often called for at university level. **It involves reviewing what you've read in light of other evidence. Analytical writing** shows the thought processes you went through to arrive at a given **conclusion** and discusses the **implications of this.**

How do you write an analytical essay?

How to Write an Analytical Essay in 7 Steps

Choose a point of view. ...

- **Write** an introductory paragraph ending in a thesis statement. ...
- Carefully organize the body of your **essay**.
- Craft clear topic sentences. ...
- Populate your **essay** with evidence. ...
- Provide space for contrasting opinions.

What is the difference between descriptive and analytical writing?

Descriptive writing is exactly as the name implies: **descriptive**.

It is what high school and undergraduate students are most often asked to do.

Analytical writing, on the other hand, takes those facts, quotes, paraphrases, details, etc., and then tells readers why any of that information matters.

What does the word analytical mean?

The adjective, **analytical**, and the related verb analyze can both be traced back to the Greek verb, *analye* in — "to break up, to loosen." If you are **analytical**, you are good at taking a problem or task and breaking it down into smaller elements in order to solve the problem or complete the task.

What is analytical essay in English?

An **analytical** paragraph is a form of descriptive **writing** which is written on the basis of a given chart, graph, data, outline, clues, table etc. It requires analysis and comparison of the given facts and drawing conclusion based on the given data.

What is analytical Writing Style?

Analytical writing style is often called for at university level. It involves reviewing what you've read in light of other evidence. **Analytical writing** shows the thought processes you went through to arrive at a given conclusion and discusses the **implications** of this.

What is critical analytical essay?

A critical analysis essay, the author considers a piece of literature, a piece of nonfiction, or a work of art and analyzes the author or artist's points. This type of essay focuses on the author's thesis, argument, and point of view by adhering to logical reasoning and offering supporting evidence.

Overview of the Analytical Writing Measure.

The **Analytical Writing** measure tests your critical thinking and **analytical writing skills**. It assesses your **ability** to articulate and support complex ideas, construct and evaluate arguments, and sustain a focused and coherent discussion.

Why is analytical writing important?

The **Analytical Writing** measure assesses critical thinking and **analytical writing** capabilities.

It evaluates your ability to communicate and support complicated ideas, design and test arguments, and engage in a clear and intelligible discussion of an issue.

It doesn't assess how much you know about a specific topic.

Responding to various Situations

Situation #1: Someone takes credit for your idea.

Katie is the COO of a hospitality company. She has a keen strategic mind. In a contentious moment, she recommends that the C-suite move toward a new talent strategy. The idea is met with resistance. Then Dave, the head of IT, restates her idea in his own words. The rest of the C-suite supports him in "his" idea.

Responding wrongly to the situation

Although he tells his listeners, "Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever,"

M IV-4.2 RESPONDING TO VARIOUS SITUATIONS

Dr.Sabitha

II-Response to situations

When something happens that triggers an emotional response; pause, take some deep breaths, and observe your emotions and how you're feeling. If you have an impulse to **react**, simply observe this impulse, thinking, "I have an impulse to **react**", let this thought come to the front of your mind, then let it go

How do you handle different situations at work?

SOME SIMPLE (BUT NOT EASY) PRINCIPLES OF DEALING WITH DIFFICULT BEHAVIOR . . .

- Use Conflict as a Natural Resource. ...
- Don't React. ...
- Deal with Feelings. ...
- Attack the Problem, Not the Person. ...
- Practice Direct Communication. ...
- Look Past Positions to the Underlying Interests. ...
- Focus on the Future.

It a matter of *if* this situation happens, but *when*:

You competently make a point. It goes unacknowledged or is tersely rejected. Minutes or days later, a colleague or manager misrepresents your point as their own, restates it identically, and is praised and credited for making it.

What you should say:

What you should say: "Thanks for spotlighting my point."

Why it works spoken with composure . It:

- prevents you from being trivialized by serving notice about the misappropriation of your contribution
- allows you to reclaim your idea without aspersion
- gives you the upper hand when addressing the matter with a manager
- provides an opportunity for greater ownership, if delivered in front of others, by offering detail or clarification for impact

How do you respond to difficult situations?

7 Steps To Accept Tough Situations In Life

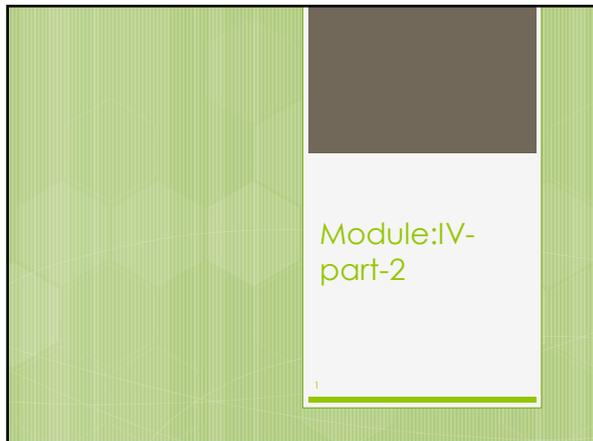
- Acknowledge the **Situation**.
- Sometimes people try to stay in denial when they face a **tough situation**.
- Develop a Plan. Brainstorm potential ways to deal with the **situation**.
- Seek Help When Necessary. ...
- Change What You Can. ...
- Identify What You Can't Change. ...
- Develop Coping Skills to Deal with Your Feelings. ...
- Focus on What You Can Gain.

How can you change the way you see things and the way you react to different situations to become a more positive person?

7 Easy ways to start thinking positively

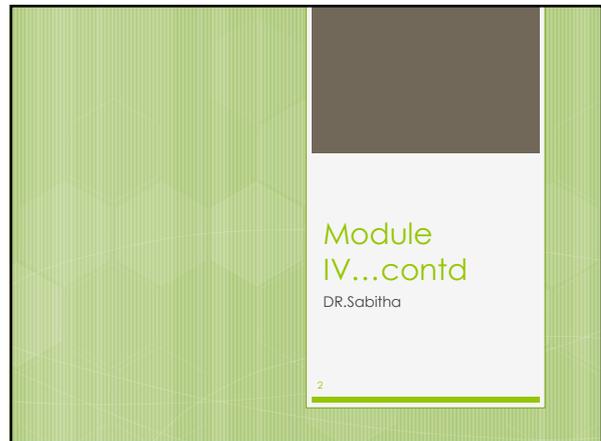
Be responsible for your thoughts.

- **Many people** act like **they** have no control over their thoughts; as if **they** just arrive out of thin air. .
- Thinking **positively** benefits from a little planning. .
- Avoid negative **people**. ...
- Use a journal. ...
- Consider the repercussions. ...
- Live in the moment.



Module:IV-
part-2

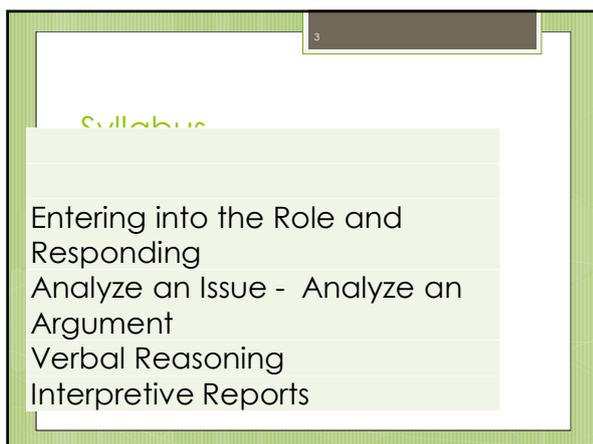
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Module
IV...contd

DR.Sabitha

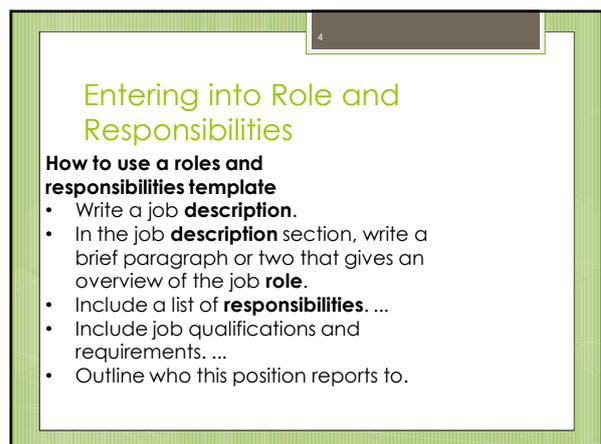
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Syllabus

- Entering into the Role and Responding
- Analyze an Issue - Analyze an Argument
- Verbal Reasoning
- Interpretive Reports

3



Entering into Role and Responsibilities

How to use a roles and responsibilities template

- Write a job **description**.
- In the job **description** section, write a brief paragraph or two that gives an overview of the job **role**.
- Include a list of **responsibilities**. ...
- Include job qualifications and requirements. ...
- Outline who this position reports to.

4

5

Clarify Roles in Your Team by Finding the Gaps

Start by listing out the **tasks** you want your team members to be performing as part of their **role**. Use their job **description** as a guide. Hint: If they don't have a job **description**, create one! Now, write down the **tasks** that they actually are performing

6

What is it important to work within your role and responsibility?

People **work** together better when they understand **their roles**. There's less jockeying for position, fewer arguments, and higher overall creativity when everyone understands **their responsibility** as part of **the** group. Less energy is wasted.

7

What are the students roles and responsibilities?

Responsibilities of Students

- attending classes on time and regularly.
- being prepared for classes with all necessary supplies.
- taking good care of school property.
- completing all homework assignments.
- organizing their time well.
- respecting themselves and others.

8

software engineer

As a **software engineer**, you'll need to:

- Analyse user requirements.
- Write and test code, refining and rewriting it as necessary and communicate with any programmers involved in the project.
- Research, design and write new **software** programs (e.g. business applications or **computer** games) and **computer** operating systems.

Mining engineers ensure that underground resources such as minerals, metals, oil and gas are extracted safely and efficiently. ... producing models or plans for possible **mining** sites.

planning and implementing extraction systems. using specialist computer applications to maximize planning and production

What are the major job responsibilities of an engineer?

Engineer duties and responsibilities

- Making plans using detailed drawings.
- Preparing estimates and budgets.
- Creating accurate project specifications.
- Designing **engineering** experiments.
- Creating technical reports for customers.
- Completing regulatory documents concerning safety issues

Types of Engineers

- Systems **engineer**,
- design **engineer**,
- test **engineer**,
- quality control **engineer**,
- packaging **engineer**,
- health & safety **engineer**,

and field **engineer** are all examples where the specific job function and title define how the **engineer** is classified, adding a dimension beyond that of their educational background and specialty

Is Mining Engineering easy?

If you are choosing **mining** then it is **easier** than other branches. There are mostly theoretical courses and I think they are really **easy**. ... So in my opinion it is **easier** to get a **engineering** degree in **mining** than branches. But when it comes to jobs , then it is tough to do job

13

Which engineering has highest salary?

In terms of median pay and growth potential, these are the 10 highest paying engineering jobs to consider.

- **Computer Hardware Engineer.** ...
- **Aerospace Engineer.** ...
- **Nuclear Engineer.** ...
- Systems Engineer. ...
- Chemical Engineer. ...
- **Electrical Engineer.** ...
- **Biomedical Engineer.** ...
- Environmental Engineer.

14

Responsibilities

Work activities vary according to the nature of the mine or site, but typically involve:

- assessing the commercial viability of new mining ventures
- undertaking feasibility studies
- modelling or designing potential mine sites
- preparing plans for mines, such as underground tunnels and shafts
- working with specialist software to support planning programmes
- overseeing major construction projects and ensuring that operations run smoothly
- monitoring activities underground
- overseeing staff activities, either in one site section or throughout an entire mine
- ensuring the safety of mining equipment and assessing mine equipment supplies
- establishing extraction systems
- overseeing the health and safety of the site, particularly in relation to issues such as ventilation
- planning for transition from surface to underground mining operations
- providing consultancy and advice on mining and mineral extraction projects

15

Animal Farm: Snowball

Snowball with superior knowledge was natural he assumed the leadership. He made the animals to do the work.
 Every animal down to the humblest work at turning the hay and gathering it.
 Even the ducks and hens toiled to and fro in the sun

IV-Verbal Reasoning

Verbal Reasoning

It is the ability to understand and logically work through concepts and problems expressed in words.

Verbal reasoning tests tell employers how well a candidate can extract and work with meaning, information and implications from text.

What is verbal reasoning questions?

Verbal reasoning tests assess your understanding and comprehension skills. You will be presented with a short passage of text, which you'll be required to interpret and then answer **questions** on.

These are typically in the 'True, False, Cannot Say' multiple-choice format, although there are a range of alternatives too.

How do you practice verbal reasoning?

Ten top tips for passing a verbal reasoning test

- Find out who your test provider will be.
- Read and re-read each piece of text. ...
- Don't make **assumptions**. ...
- Manage your time. ...
- Hone your **analytical skills**. ...
- Improve your English as a second language.
- **Practise** in the right format. ...
- Learn from your mistakes

How many types of verbal reasoning are there?

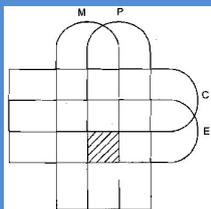
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'It's generally agreed that **there** are 21 standard **types of verbal reasoning** question,' says Stephen.

Topics in Verbal reasoning:

- Logical Sequence of words.
- **Syllogism**: an instance of a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two given or assumed propositions (premises)
- Cause and effect.
- Venn diagrams.
- Analogy.
- Character puzzles.
- **Classification**.
- Arithmetic reasoning

Vann diagram



The given venn diagram represent four sets of students who have opted for Mathematics (M) physics (P) Chemistry (C) and Electronics (E)What does the shaded region represent ?

Using the answer choices

If you're stumped and just can't seem to write equations to solve the problem, you can often answer the question by seeing which of the answer choices works. Look at the following example:
The product of two consecutive negative even integers is 24. Find the smallest number.

- (A) -2
- (B) -4
- (C) -6
- (D) -7

What are the 4 types of reasoning?

- These are the **four types of reasoning**. Logical reasoning,
 - verbal reasoning,
 - non verbal reasoning,
 - Inductive reasoning
 - Deductive reasoning
 - Adductive reasoning.
- Reasoning**-process of thinking about things in a logical and rational way

Inductive reasoning

Inductive reasoning is a method of reasoning in which the premises are viewed as supplying some evidence, but not full assurance, of the truth of the conclusion

What is inductive reasoning example?

An **example** of **inductive** logic is, "The coin I pulled from the bag is a penny. ... Therefore, all the coins in the bag are pennies." Even if all of the premises are true in a statement, **inductive reasoning** allows for the conclusion to be false.

Inductive Reasoning

Inductive reasoning is the act of making generalized conclusions based off of specific scenarios.

Examples:

- Determining when you should leave for work based on traffic patterns
- Rolling out a new accounting process based on the way users interact with the software
- Deciding on incentive plans based on an employee survey
- Changing a meeting time or format based on participant energy levels



Deductive Reasoning

Deductive reasoning is the act of backing up a generalized statement with specific scenarios.

Examples:

- Developing a marketing plan that will be effective for a specific audience
- Designing the floor plan and layout of a shop to maximize sales
- Determining the most efficient ways to communicate with clients
- Planning out a budget to the highest output from your investments

What is abductive reasoning example?

Examples of abductive reasoning include a doctor making a diagnosis based on test results and a jury using evidence to pass judgment on a case: in both scenarios, there is not a 100% guarantee of correctness—just the best guess based on the available evidence.

What is the pass mark for verbal reasoning test?

70%

Many people ask me what the scoring criteria are for **verbal reasoning** tests.

They want to know how many they need to get correct in order to **pass**.

To be honest, every employer/**test** administrator will have a different standard. Tests of this nature in the public sector normally require a **pass** rate of 70%

M IV-4.5.1 Interpretation from Animal Farm

Animal Farm Old Major Response

Old Major response

All of his animals meet in the big barn at the request of Old Major, a 12-year-old pig. Major delivers a rousing political speech about the evils inflicted upon them by their human keepers and their need to rebel against the tyranny of Man.

After elaborating on the various ways that Man has exploited and harmed the animals, Major mentions a strange dream of his in which he saw a vision of the earth without humans. He then teaches the animals a song — "Beasts of England" —

Responding to various situations

Major argues that the earth could be a paradise if the tyranny of Man was overthrown; he presents his fellow animals as victims of oppression and incapable of any wrongdoing. The flaw in Major's thinking, therefore, is the assumption that only humans are capable of evil — an assumption that will be overturned as the novel progresses.

Interpretative Reports

Interpretative Reports

Interpretative reporting means a kind of **reporting** in which reporter finds out the details of the event.

It is done normally after the breaking news has gone on air and people are waiting for other details of the same.

What is interpretive writing?

Interpretive writing draws from technical, informational, scientific, historical, and cultural sources and incorporates creative techniques. It intends to result in a response from the readers by connecting them emotionally and intellectually to the meanings and significance of the resource(s) being interpreted.

What is an interpretive story?

Interpretive Programs dive even deeper into the function of storytelling.

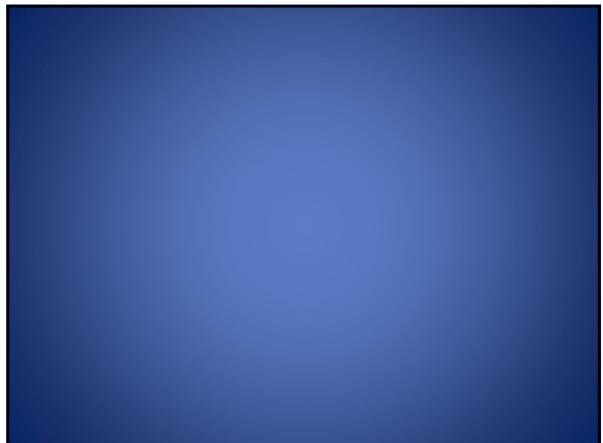
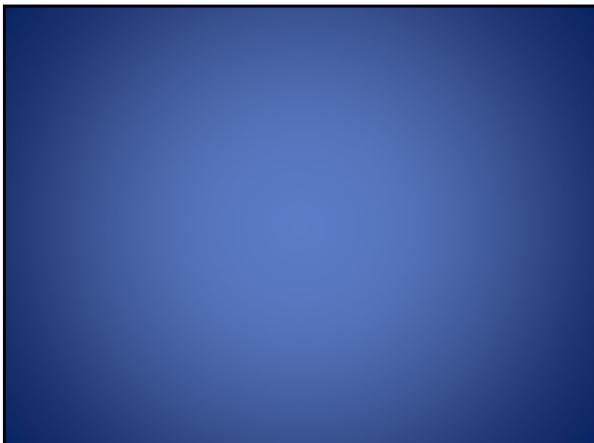
An **Interpretive Program**, as it relates to environmental graphic design, is a system of signs, graphics and other visual elements that share short **stories** reflecting on the history, people, culture, ecology and architecture of a place

What is the difference between interpretive and interpretative?

There is no **difference between interpretive and interpretative** in terms of meaning. Both words mean 'related to explaining or understanding the meaning of something'. In fact, **interpretive** is the shortened form of **interpretative**.

What are interpretive skills?

Analytical and **Interpretive skills** are used to closely examine ideas, to identify assumptions, reasons and claims, and to gather detailed information from charts, graphs, diagrams, paragraphs, etc



Figurative Language

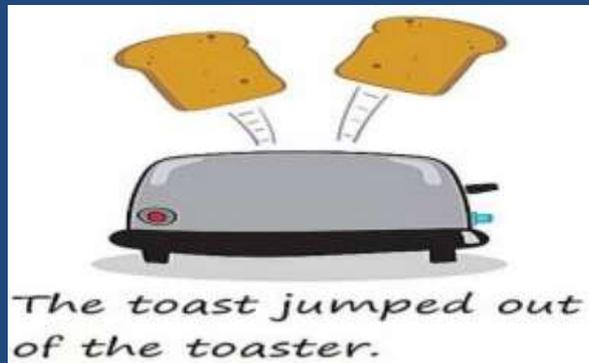
Dr. Sabitha

Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison. It uses an ordinary sentence to refer to something without directly stating it.

Figurative Writing

Figurative language refers to the color we use to amplify our writing. It takes an ordinary statement and dresses it up in an evocative frock. It gently alludes to something without directly stating it. Figurative language is a way to engage your readers, guiding them through your writing with a more creative tone.



Among figurative language these are:

Simile. ...

Metaphor. ...

Implied metaphor. ...

Personification. ...

Hyperbole. ...

Allusion. ...

Idiom. ...

Pun.

Examples for figurative language

One of the best ways to understand the concept of figurative language is to see it in action. Here are some examples:

This coffee shop is an ice box! (**metaphor**)

She's drowning in a sea of grief. (**metaphor**)

She's happy as a clam. (**simile**)

I move fast like a cheetah on the Serengeti. (**simile**)

The sea lashed out in anger at the ships, unwilling to tolerate another battle. (**personification**)

The sky misses the sun at night. (**personification**)

I've told you a million times to clean your room! (**hyperbole**)

Her head was spinning from all the new information. (**hyperbole**)

She was living her life in chains. (**symbolism**)

When she saw the dove soar high above her home, she knew the worst was over. (**symbolism**)

Figurative Word :Allusion

Therefore, an **allusion** is when a piece of writing tries to hint at a person, place, thing, literature, or art.

An **allusion** is when we hint at something and expect the other person to understand what we are referencing. For **example**: Chocolate is his Kryptonite.

Definition of Pun

WHAT IS PUN?

PUN

DEFINITION

- A pun is usually described as a play on words. It is a clever, witty form of figurative language which uses the words within a sentence to convey another meaning. The pun is often used in the form of a joke where words can have more than one meaning or words can sound like they mean something else.
- Pun's are often used in day to day conversation in order to add a sort of complex humour to a statement or situation. They are also used as a literary device, in this case they are also used for a humorous effect but can also be used in order to encourage the reader to think differently about the situation at hand.



Pun in Spoken Language

Pun

Pun Example

- ▶ Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.
- ▶ Pencils could be made with erasers at both ends, but what would be the point?
- ▶ When a clock is hungry it goes back four seconds



Idea Generation and Creative Process

Dr. Sabitha

If an individual thinks he/she is going to be successful running his/her business in the next ten years the way he/she did in the last ten years , he/she is out of his mind. To succeed one has to disturb the present.

–Roberto Goizueta, CEO , Coca -Cola

It will not suffice the customers that are merely satisfied. A satisfied customer may switch....It is necessary to innovate, to predict needs of the customer , give him more.

-W. Edwards Deming

Introduction

The idea

- an image (form, appearance, shape)

Emergence of ideas

- Imagination

Creativity

- a mental process

Creativity Vs Innovation

Creativity is an act of producing

- Ideas
- Approaches
- Actions

Innovation

- Process of generation
- Applying creative ideas
- In a specific manner

In the context of an individual

Generating and creating new ideas that can be transformed into

- new
- useful
- marketable products
- services and processes

A Brief History Idea Generation

Suggestion Box

Internet

Software to automate the idea

Example

- Imaginatik
- Brightidea
- Idea central

Leading creativity companies

- OVO
- Idea Champions

Idea Generation and Creative Process

Imagination is more important than knowledge. For while knowledge defines all we currently know and understand, imagination points to all we might yet discover and create.-
Albert Einstein

Important Stages in the Creative Process

There are five stages

- The preparation stage
- The incubation stage
- Idea generation stage
- The validation stage
- The assessment stage

Creativity can be defined as

Seeing what everybody else has seen,
but thinking what no one else has
earlier thought of-

Albert Szent- Gyorgyl

Robert B. Tucker

The author of *Driving Growth Through Innovation : How the leading farms are transforming their Futures .*

- There are seven strategies that can herald a creative environment:
- Invite everyone in the quest for new ideas
- Focus on the needs of the customers don't express
- Seek ideas from new customer group

Contd.....

- Involve the suppliers in product innovation
- Bench-mark idea creation methods
- In the individual capacity

Top Ten Ways to Generate Brilliant Ideas
by Darren Robert

- Define the problem
- Brainstorm
- Focus entirely on what the researcher wants

Contd....

- Have a genuine interest in what you want to solve
- Look for a parallel problems and solutions
- Look at the each task as a challenge
- Turn the challenge/problem into a catchy expression
- Daydream! Let your creative subconscious work for you

Module –V
part-3
Imagery

Dr.Sabitha

Meaning of Imagery

Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.

Why is imagery used?

An image is a description that is meant to evoke emotion. ...

So authors use **imagery** to create emotion. **Imagery** in writing serves to deepen the reader's understanding of what's going on and how to feel about it. The image is a tool used by the writers.

What is an example of imagery?

Common **Examples of Imagery**

Taste: The familiar tang of his grandmother's cranberry sauce reminded him of his youth.

Sound: The concert was so loud that her ears rang for days afterward.

Sight: The sunset was the most gorgeous they'd ever seen; the clouds were edged with pink and gold.

Is imagery a figure of speech?

Yes, **imagery** is an example of a **figure of speech**. Simply, a **figure of speech** is a literary technique used for a certain effect

What are 5 types of imagery?

There are five main types of imagery, each related to one of the human senses:

- **Visual imagery** (sight)
- **Auditory imagery** (hearing)
- **Olfactory imagery** (smell)
- **Gustatory imagery** (taste)
- **Tactile imagery** (touch)

What is imagery in the poem?

About **Imagery**

Imagery is the name given to the elements in a **poem** that spark off the senses. Despite "image" being a synonym for "picture", images need not be only visual; any of the five senses (sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell) can respond to what a **poet** writes.

What is the importance of imagery in poetry?

Imagery in poetry creates similar snapshots in a reader's mind.

Poets use **imagery** to draw readers into a sensory experience. Images will often provide us with mental snapshots that appeal to our senses of sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell.

How does imagery develop theme?

Imagery is of course best when it combines as many of the senses as possible, and here we have the sense of hearing combined with Laura's sight of these working class men.

Imagery is used deliberately to present them as being pleasant and positive, which helps highlight the **theme** of class in this story.

How do we use imagery in writing?

Using **imagery** in your **writing** means **writing** tangibly with the five senses: sight, sound, taste, touch, smell. We often see sight and sound in **writing**, but if you can incorporate the less typical senses, combine them together, and **use** them creatively, you'll sculpt a much richer picture for your readers.

How to write a poem

Dr.Sabitha

What are the 3 types of poetry?

There are three main kinds of poetry:

- **narrative**
- **dramatic and**
- **lyrical.**

11 Rules for Writing Good Poetry

Read a lot of **poetry**.

- If you want to **write poetry**, start by reading **poetry**. ...
- Listen to live **poetry** recitations. ...
- Start small. ...
- Don't obsess over your first line. ...
- Embrace tools. ...
- Enhance the **poetic** form with literary devices.
- Try telling a story with your **poem**. ...
- Express big ideas.

How do you begin a poem?

Begins with the seed of poet's **poetic** idea; perhaps it's something as small as an image or a phrase.

The poet forces himself/herself to jot down as many words, ideas, or images as one can without stopping.

Keep writing until the poet fills the entire page with writing ideas or **poetic** phrases

How do you structure a poem?

Poems can be structured, with rhyming lines and meter, the rhythm and emphasis of a line based on syllabic beats.

Poems can also be freeform, which follows no formal **structure**.

The basic building block of a **poem** is a verse known as a stanza

What is the easiest poem to write?

Acrostic poems

Acrostic poems are generally quick and easy to write and open students minds to the understanding that poetry is a non conventional style of writing which doesn't always have to make perfect sense

Lines on the Antiquity of Microbes

"**Lines on the Antiquity of Microbes**", also known simply as "**Fleas**", is a couplet commonly cited as the shortest poem ever written, composed by American poet **Strickland Gillilan** in the early 20th century

What are good topics for a poem?

The Best Writing Prompts For Poets

- The day a child was born.
- The day your faith was shaken.
- The day you made a decision to give up something or someone you love.
- The day you were turned down.
- The day your hope was restored.
- The day you lost a loved one.
- A day you laughed through tears.
- A day someone surprised you with kindness.



HOW TO WRITE A STORY

DR. SABITHA

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO START A SHORT STORY?

5 Ways to Start a Short Story

- Hook readers with excitement. ...
 - Introduce the lead character. ...
 - **Start** with dialogue. ...
 - Use memories. ...
 - **Begin** with a mystery.
- 

MAIN STEPS:

If you want to learn how to write a short story, you'll have to go through these main steps:

- Know your character.
- Outline your short **story**.
- Start with something out of the ordinary.
- Get your draft done as soon as possible.
- Edit your short **story**.
- Title your short **story**.
- Get feedback about it.
- Practice often.

HOW DO I START WRITING A STORY?

8 Great Ways to Start the Writing Process

- **Start** in the Middle.
 - If you don't know where to **start**, don't bother deciding right now. ...
 - **Start** Small and Build Up. ...
 - Incentivize the Reader. ...
 - Commit to a Title Up Front. ...
 - Create a Synopsis. ...
 - Allow Yourself to **Write** Badly. ...
 - Make Up the **Story** as You Go. ...
 - Give a surprise to the character.....
- 

WHAT ARE THE 7 STEPS TO WRITING A SHORT STORY?

7 Steps to Write a Short Story

- First, **Write** the Basic **Story** in One Sitting.
- Start **writing**. ...
- Next, Find Your Protagonist. After you've written the basic **story**, take a **step** back. ...
- Then, **Write** the Perfect First Line. ...
- Break the **Story** Into a Scene List. ...
- Only Now Should You Research. ...
- **Write/Edit/Write/Edit/Write/Edit**. ...
- Publish

WHAT ARE THE 8 ELEMENTS OF A STORY?

8 Elements of a Story Explained

- **Setting.**
 - **Character.**
 - **Plot.**
 - **Conflict.**
 - **Theme.**
 - **Point-of-view.**
 - **Tone.**
 - **Style**
- 

HOW DO I START CREATIVE WRITING?

8 Tips for Creative Writers

- Read, read, read. It's a lot harder to get the hang of **creative writing** if you don't have any references to draw from. ...
- Always be **writing**. ...
- Have a point of view. ...
- Use literary devices. ...
- Know your audience. ...
- **Start writing**. ...
- Embrace rewriting. ...
- Try a **writing** workshop