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American literature study guide pdf

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Copyright ©2021 GetEducated.com; Approved Colleges, LLC All Rights Reserved Independent and Reliable Guide to Online Education for Over 23 Years! Copyright ©2021 GetEducated.com; Approved Colleges, LLC All Rights Reserved Common themes in American literature include great travel, loss of innocence, great battle, love and friendship, and revenge. The theme of a book is the underlying meaning within the story. The theme of the great journey concerns a series of episodic adventures that lead the characters to new understandings. It is commonly associated with The Odyssey, but in American literature this theme is found in Mark Twain ' s Huckleberry Finn and the contemporary classic Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. The loss of innocence is also known as the history of the age of majority. In such novels, the characters discover the reality of the world. American author Ernest Hemingway explored this theme in his Nick Adams stories as Indian Camp. The great battle explores great conflicts. A Farewell to Arms and For Whom the Bell Tolls are examples of American novels about the war itself. However, stories like Catch-22 and Westside Story also explore the theme of the big battle. Love and friendship are universal themes. Any great love story delves into this theme, but also friendship stories like Stand By Me. As for the issue of revenge, Herman Melville's Moby Dick is a good example. The entire story details the effects of the quest for revenge on the main character, Ahab. pixhook/Vetta/Getty Images Students need to study literature to gain knowledge of the traditions and cultures associated with the period of time the literature was produced. In addition, exposure to literature can improve the understanding and reading skills of a and help him identify literary devices, such as rhythm and beat concepts within writing. Exposure to literature can also encourage students to become more involved in reading, reading, of new cultures and face advanced steps to improve their intellectual growth. Literature offers students exposure to new vocabulary words, familiarity with rhythms, literary patterns, and creative storytelling rhythms and techniques that can help with personal and academic writing projects. Literature is often full of twists, climaxes, and resolutions that can provide lessons on the structure of storytelling, writing, and the use of description within prose. Because many literary works focus on abstract problems and controversies, exposure to literary works can prompt students to think critically about society, gender, race, culture, and injustice. For example, if the literary piece focuses on war, students can reflect on the acts that led to war, the current events that are related to the plot of literature, and the social effects of war in general. Riccardo Pérez Photography/Moment Open/Getty Images The two types of literature are written and oral. Written literature includes novels and poems. It also has subserations of prose, fiction, myths, novels, and short stories. Oral literature includes folklore, ballads, myths and fables. Spoken literature tells the story of a person, a place or a time. It is expressed vocally and can be sung, spoken or sung. One of the most common types of spoken literature is a ballad. Ballads are impersonal, which means they are often created based on an event or place rather than talking about an individual. A notable example of a famous ballad is Wreck of the Hesperus, which was composed by Longfellow. Ballads are found in cultures around the world and are often based on particular themes and traits associated with the community in question. Ballads are usually short-lived and have a common length of four rooms. The ballads are a bit repetitive and tell the story of an event or action in small segments that eventually lead to the full story. The ballad progresses chronologically, like a book with chapters, and takes listeners through the event as a book takes a reader through a story. Folklore and fiction Of the two types of literature, written literature is probably the most popular and widespread. Written literature exists in many forms, but is commonly expressed in the form of poems, short stories, and novels. Within the wider category of fiction there are several sub-branches, such as poetry, humor, fables, science fiction, horrors, legends and fairy tales. In the United States, a famous example of folklore is Paul Bunyan. Paul Bunyan is a fictional character who was reportedly a lumberjack from Bangor, Maine. Paul Bunyan a giant man who was delivered to Maine by a stork shortly after his birth. Paul Bunyan reportedly traveled with his constant companion Babe the Blue Ox. Bunyan's story is fictional, but its history is potentially based on a character, say the authors to History.com. The real character on which Bunyan's life was based was a man named Fabian Fournier. Fournier was a French-Canadian lumberjack who reportedly had huge hands, was given a lifetime of drinking and carousing. Poems and novels Another of the most common types of literature is poetry. Poems are found in cultures around the world, and have certainly played an important role in American history. Several noteworthy poems (and poets) have found their way into American history. An example is shel Silverstein ' s poem Where the Sidewalk Ends. Another is Edgar Allan Poe ' s A Dream Within a Dream, known for his rather obscure and mysterious poems. Poems, like ballads, often contain rhyme patterns. While ballads are designed to be sung or sung, poems are expressed in written form. Although they were initially written, it is not uncommon for poets to give readings of their poems aloud. Novels, another form of written literature, are also expressed in writing. They are longer than poems, however, and do not have a rhyme pattern. Novels vary in length and can be fiction or nonfiction. A review of the literature summarizes and summarises existing academic research on a particular topic. Literature reviews are a form of academic writing commonly used in science, social sciences, and humanities. However, unlike research papers, which establish new topics and deliver original contributions, literature reviews organize and present existing research. As a student or academic, you could produce a literature review as a standalone document or as part of a larger research project. To understand the reviews of the literature, it is better first to understand what they are not. Firstly, literature reviews are not bibliographies. A bibliography is a list of resources consulted when searching for a particular topic. Literature reviews no longer list the sources you consulted: they critically summarize and evaluate such sources. Secondly, literature reviews are not subjective. Unlike some of the other famous reviews (e.g. reviews of theaters or books), literature reviews come out of opinion statements. Instead, they critically summarize and evaluate a body of academic literature from a relatively objective perspective. Writing a literature review is a rigorous process, requiring an in-depth assessment of the quality and results of each source discussed. Writing a literature review is a time-consuming process and in-depth research and critical analysis. So why would you spend so much time and write about research that has already been published? Justifying your research. If you're writing a literature review as part of a larger research project, the literature review lets you demonstrate what makes your research valuable. Summing up the existing research on your a review of the literature reveals points of consensus and points of disagreement, as well as the gaps and open questions that remain. Presumably, your original research emerged from one of those open questions, so the literature review serves as a starting point for the rest of your document. Demonstrating your experience. Before you can write a review of the literature, you need to immerse yourself in a significant body of research. When you wrote the review, you read extensively about your topic and are able to synthesize and logically present the information. This final product establishes you as a reliable authority on your topic. Join the conversation. All academic writing is part of an endless conversation: a continuous dialogue between scholars and researchers on continents, centuries and thematic areas. By producing a review of the literature, you are engaging with all previous scholars who have examined your topic and continuing a cycle that advances the field. While style-specific guidelines vary across disciplines, all literature reviews are well researched and organized. Use the following strategies as a guide as you begin the writing process. Choose a topic with a limited scope. The world of academic research is vast, and if you choose too broad a topic, the research process will seem endless. Choose a topic with a narrow focus and be open to adjust it as the search process unfolds. If you find yourself sorting thousands of results every time you conduct a database search, you may need to refine your topic further. Take organized notes. Organizational systems such as the literature grid are essential for keeping track of readings. Use grid strategy, or a similar system, to record key information and key results/arguments for each source. Once you start the writing process, you will be able to refer to the literature grid whenever you want to add information about a particular source. Pay attention to patterns and trends. As you read, watch out for all the patterns or trends that emerge among your sources. You may find that there are two clear existing schools of thought related to your research application. Or, you may find that the prevailing ideas about your search demand have shifted dramatically several times in the last hundred years. The structure of your literature review will be based on the models you discover. If you don't distinguish obvious trends, choose the organizational structure that best suits your topic, such as theme, problem, or search methodology. Writing a review of the literature requires patience and a lot of intellectual energy. As you put yourself on countless academic articles, consider all the researchers who preceded you and those who will follow. Your literature review is much more than a routine assignment: it's a to the future of your camp. Field.

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