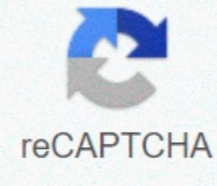




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Theme vs motif vs symbol

Motives vs. symbols There are times when we do not understand what a word, thought, act, or thing means. We need other things to describe them in order to properly understand their meanings. This is especially true when we are dealing with works of art and the literary world. That's why symbols and motives are being created: help us understand. The symbol Symbol is an object, picture, written word, or sound used to portray someone else with a similarity, convention, or linking. Each language has symbols; in fact, our names are symbols that portray us as individuals. Words and language are created in a broader sense by symbols in which people communicate with each other. Through our experience and from various sources, we create symbols to explain and understand what we need to interpret. Because symbols can be used to change the meaning of a word or phrase, they can change our attitude to things. In order to get the meaning of a word, it is necessary to use characters so that it can be understood well. The meaning of a character depends to a large extent on its use, history, and purpose. A very good example of a character is a cross. It is used to symbolize Christianity, a religion that is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, who was crucified. The cross is also used to remind Christians of how Christ suffered to save them. Motive Motive is an image, spoken or written word, sound, action, or other visual or structural device of symbolic significance. It is used to create and inform the theme of a literary work. The concept of a motive related to a topic, but unlike a theme that is an idea or a message, is a detail that is repeated by a pattern of meaning that can create a theme at the same time creating other aspects. It is closely related to a subject or character and uses different elements of the story. It is constantly repeated that the work of art would be a dominant or central idea or subject. It is more about the idea used to support the theme. Summary 1. A symbol is an object, picture, written word, or sound used to portray someone. A motif is an image, spoken or written word, sound, action, or other visual or structured device used to create a theme. 2. The symbol can be repeated once or twice, and the motive is repeated continuously. 3. A symbol can help you understand an idea or subject, and a motive can help to indicate what a literary work or work is. 4. The meaning of a character depends on its history and purpose, and the meaning of the motive depends on how it is used in a particular literary work. Custom search helps us improve. Rate this post! (7 votes, average: 3.71 out of 5) Let's face it: What is the motive and how do you use it? is a much less sexy question than: What is your book about? But this is necessary. If the subject of the book is its heartbeat, then the motives are the Indians who keep blood coursing through the narrative. Among other things, literary motifs add depth to your writing and direct readers to your central posts (assisted by other strong literary devices). In this post, we will look at what the motive is (and what is not), examine the examples of motives and examine how you can include motives in your writing. What is the motive? A motive is a repetitive element of a narrative with symbolic meaning. If you notice a character, concept, or drawing structure that is contained several times in the text, you probably encounter a motive. They must be related to the central idea of the work, and they always reinforce the general message of the author. But how can you tell which of them are motives? Remember that you need to be able to connect the motif to the big ideas in the book. Just because the narrator mentions a certain pair of shoes several times doesn't necessarily mean it's a motive - unless the author makes a link to it with a larger issue, say, escape and freedom. (Don't worry - we'll give a bit of more specific examples of motives!) Since they are repeated throughout the text, the motives are also very traceable. When you try to figure out some work, it may be useful to think of them as a trace of purposeful cues. The author gardened these breadcrumbs so that the reader could better figure out the ideas of the work and its overarching point. This raises our next question: how do the motives relate to topics? Fortunately, we have an answer for you here! Read on to learn more about the subtle differences between the motive and the subject, as well as the motive and character. Motif before the topic: The motifs support the theme of the book The theme of the book is generally considered to be the main meaning of history - in other words, its soul. Topics are almost always universal, and they usually illuminate something about society, human nature and the world. On the contrary, the motive reinforces the subject by repeating a certain element of the narrative. As you probably guessed, literary themes and motives are devoted partners in crime. To give an easily digestible example, let's take Shakespeare's Sonnet 24. The theme of this sonnet is probably that love is skin deep. One of its main motives is vision, which is clear through repetitive eye images. It's no coincidence that the motive of the text and the subject are closely related: one props and strengthens another, as you see in sonnet. Motif before the symbol: the symbols depict the motives Symbol in the book is like a symbol on the street sign: something recognizable, which represents something abstract. For example, U.S. eagles are a symbol of freedom. The Hunger Games is a symbol of the revolution. This means that when you see the surface of the symbol over and over again, chances are that it means a motive. Let's go to The Great Gatsby, the classic jar of symbolism to illustrate it. F. Scott Fitzgerald uses the Ash Valley , an infertile wasteland between east and west eggs, as a symbol for representing elite waste and moral decay. This is part of the book's larger motif of wealth and finance, which recurs through a number of ideas - among them, Gatsby's parties, both the Western and Eastern Egg Extravaganza, and Daisy's voice, which is described as full of money. This in turn reinforces one of the book's main themes about american dream corruption. In conclusion, here is a short chart for you: Now that you have a better sense of what the motive is (and what not one), let's see how a few more of them work! In the literature of 10 examples of motives We defined the motive and talked about many interpretations of its definition. So what are some examples of motives in great books that you may have read before? Let's look at 10 of them - and the themes they reinforce. 1. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë Story: An orphaned girl becomes entangled in a complicated relationship with her employer, a broodingly mysterious man named Mr. Rochester. Motives: Food (feeding and generosity), portraits (unconscious and suppressed feelings), eyes (insight) 2. Harry Potter by JK Rowling Story: A young boy goes to wizard school, befriends, and tries to defeat the evil wizard. Motives: Rand (fate and the power of love), muggle-borns against purebloods (racism and tolerance) 4. Lord of the Rings by J.R.R. Tolkien Story: A fellowship must destroy the all powerful ring and the Dark Lord exploits it to conquer the Land of the Middle. Motives: Light and Darkness (Battle of Good and Evil), Song and Singing (Friendship and Unity) 5. The Great Gatsby according to the story of F. Scott Fitzgerald: In the summer of 1922, a rich man tries to extravagantly win the girl of his dreams. Reasoning: Wealth and finance (corruption of the American dream), time and clocks (our relationship with the past and the future) 6. Catcher in Rye by JD Salinger Story: In New York, a teenage boy seeks to find himself while humbled by his past. Reasoning: Ducks (need for change), death (mortality) 7. The Story of The Wizard of Oz Frank L. Baum: After the girl and her dog are swept to the magical land of Oz, she must go on a journey to find her way home. Motives: Yellow Brick Road (life journey), Oz (misleading appearances and corruption of power) 8. Hamlet william Shakespeare's story: tormented by grief, a young man hunts for the truth to avenge his deceased father. Reasoning: Ears (unreliability of truth), birth and death (ephemerality of existence) 9. Two-city tale of Charles Dickens story: two men found fall in love with the same woman in the middle of the French Revolution. Motives: Doubles (duality nature), excavation (concealed unveiling) 10. Lord of the Flies by William Golding Story: After a plane crash a group of boys must survive on an abandoned island. Motives: Fire (connection with technology and civilization), religious allegory (moral truth) PRO-TIP: Short stories often have strong motives and themes. To see how it works for yourself, check out the 21 best collections of short stories in the literary canon. Remember: the book can have many motives As you can tell, most books have more than one motif. Authors spend a lot of time perfecting their central posts and want to make sure you know exactly who they are, so they turn to several motives. Fortunately, this makes it easier to analyze text. Ask yourself: Are there any models that recur in this book - are they ideas, symbols, or plot structures? Do these models have anything to do with the central theme or message of the book? If so, how do they illuminate and relate to the subject? Not too hard, is it? Of course, now that you know what the motive is, you may be wondering how to write motives in your story - this brings us to the next chapter. How to use motives in your history You can say it is easier said than done! But while it is not exactly a piece of cake, it is far from possible to write motifs in literature. Here are four ways to help you apply them in your novel or short story. Option 1: Plan it Plan your motives as simple as planning your themes - and then one more step. Motives usually resolve around big picture concepts, so you must first examine your central ideas and symbols. Ask yourself: What do you want readers to associate with motifs? How can you represent them with symbols? If one of your topics is death, for example, think about all the ways you can push it into the minds of your readers (say, having one of your characters, you encounter a dead animal and feel great sadness). The next step is to include it in your book. Even after you know what your motives will be, you need to figure out how to make them happen again. If you create a detailed structure before you write your first draft, you may probably notice the main events in the novel related to your subject. For example, one of the most famous motifs in all literature is mockingbird in To Kill a Mockingbird - it's so important that it's right there in the title of the book. By comparison, the mockingbird in the book itself does not seem too often. But since he was woeful in the narrative at the right moment, he becomes a powerful representation of innocence and goodness. In addition, your goal should be to link your motive to your story in a natural but compelling way, moments, not all possible moments. Avoid heavy-handed symbolism at any price - your readers are smarter than that! Option 2: See if someone develops naturally It is not always necessary to plan your entire novel until the last motive. Sometimes you just need to write a project and trust that your writer's brain will provide the right material. For example, you may be writing a story about a character working through grief and notice yourself back repeatedly to the character flute. Many literary motifs are born organically in this way: the writer understands that they need to represent the main topic, and their subconscious mind finds a way to present it. In this case, it may be because playing the flute helps your character forget your pain and focus on joy, or because it reminds them of the person they lost. It is always useful to connect the dots and find out why your subconscious wanted to raise this idea or symbol related to this character or subject. Once you've set a goal, the motive will serve a larger view, and you can see it until the end of your project in a satisfactory way. If you need help creating your own characters to that point, here are some character creation exercises and a free character profile template for your personal use. Option 3: Freewrite If it's itching to nail your motives before you start writing, but don't feel inspired, consider freewriting. It is a practice to write down all your thoughts without stopping for a while - usually between 10-20 minutes. To tease your motive, try to start with freewriting on your topic. When you do this, go back and see what ideas or symbols surface repeatedly exercises. You may be surprised at what your mind produces when the self-editing block is removed! 4. Know that motives are here to help, not interfere with how topics, the motives are to help you write your book (and help readers understand them)! If you allow them, the motives will add a valuable layer of depth to your story. So do not be afraid of them - let the motives come to you naturally when you write or plan. You will see that your themes will thank you for this. How do you approach motives in your stories? Do you have any more questions or thoughts on this subject? Leave them in the comments below! Below!

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