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Sadlier Unit 3 Vocabulary Definitions

Abominate – To loathe or hate intensely.

Acculturation – The process of adapting to and adopting a different culture.

Adventitious – Accidental or coming from an outside source; not inherent.

Ascribe – To attribute something to a particular cause or source.

Circuitous – Indirect and lengthy ; roundabout.

Commiserate – To express sympathy or pity.

Enjoin – To direct or order authoritatively; to forbid or prohibit.

Expedite – To speed up the process of something.

Expiate – To make amends for; to atone for.

Ferment – A state of agitation or excitement ; (verb) to undergo fermentation or cause agitation.

Inadvertent – Unintentional; not deliberate.

Nominal – Existing in name only; very small or insignificant.

Noncommittal – Not revealing one's opinion or commitment.

Peculate – To embezzle or steal money (especially public funds).

Proclivity – A natural tendency or inclination.

Sangfroid – Composure or coolness under stress.

Seditious – Inciting rebellion against authority.

Tenuous – Very weak or insubstantial.

Vitriolic – Filled with bitter criticism or malice.

Wheedle – To use flattery or coaxing to persuade someone.

Satire Glossary

Satire - Writing that exposes human or social foolishness through humor, exaggeration, or irony.

Digression / Narrative Intrusion - The narrator interrupts the plot to add opinions or asides.

Juxtaposition - Two contrasting elements placed side-by-side to heighten effect.

Caricature - Exaggerated portrayal of character traits for comic effect.

Symbolism - An object that represents a larger idea.

Social Pretension - Excessive concern with reputation or rank.

Misaligned Priorities - Characters caring about the wrong things.

Farce - Ridiculous, improbable events and physical comedy.

Free Indirect Discourse - The narrator blends a character's thoughts into the narration.

Mock-Epic Tone - Using a grand, elevated style to describe trivial events.

Deadpan / Understatement - A flat, emotionless presentation of absurd events.

Hyperbole - Extreme exaggeration for comic or critical effect.

Grotesque - A combination of the strange, ugly, and comic.

Absurdism - Illogical or impossible events treated as normal.

Irony (Situational) - A surprising contradiction between expectation and reality.

Irony (Verbal) - Words that mean more or the opposite of what they say.

Bathos - A sudden drop from the serious to the trivial.

Parody - Imitating official language or forms to mock them.

Bureaucratic Language / Pomposity - Inflated, formal language used for trivial matters.

Material Detail / Social Costume - Clothing and appearance used to reveal social status.

Tone - The author's attitude (e.g., mocking, ironic, deadpan).

“The Nose” Summary

Part I: One morning, a vain and status obsessed collegiate assessor named Major Kovalyov wakes up to find that his nose has disappeared from his face, leaving only a smooth, flat patch of skin. His barber, Ivan Yakovlevich, discovers the nose baked inside a loaf of bread his wife made. Horrified, he tries to get rid of it by throwing it into the river.

Part II: Kovalyov, his face covered with a handkerchief, sets out to report the loss to the police. Suddenly, he sees his nose, now the size of an ordinary human, dressed in the gold-braided uniform of a high-ranking State Councilor, and traveling in a carriage. Kovalyov timidly approaches it, but the Nose asserts its superior rank and refuses to acknowledge any connection to him, claiming it is "an individual in its own right." Kovalyov's attempts to get help fail: the police are uncooperative, and a newspaper office refuses to run an ad about a missing nose, deeming it too absurd.

Part III: Despairing over the ruin of his social and romantic life, Kovalyov sinks into depression. Then, out of the blue, a police officer returns the nose, which had been caught trying to flee the city under a false passport. However, Kovalyov cannot reattach it. Just as suddenly, a few weeks later, he wakes up to find his nose back on his face as if nothing had happened. Life returns to normal, and Kovalyov resumes his vain, gossipy routine around St. Petersburg.

“How the Two Ivans Quarreled” Summary

Chapter I: Ivan Ivanovich and Ivan Nikiforovich

The narrator introduces the two protagonists of Mirgorod. Ivan Ivanovich is a thin, eloquent, and pious man. Ivan Nikiforovich is a stout, blunt man who often lounges on his porch. Despite their opposite natures, they are the very best of friends and beloved pillars of the community.

Chapter II: From Which It May Be Seen What Caused the Discussion...

During a visit, Ivan Ivanovich admires Ivan Nikiforovich's hunting rifle and offers to trade his brown mare for it. Ivan Nikiforovich refuses and insults the mare. The disagreement escalates until Ivan Nikiforovich shouts the devastating insult: "You are a goose!" Ivan Ivanovich leaves in a profound huff, and the quarrel begins.

Chapter III: What Took Place After the Quarrel...

The feud escalates. Ivan Nikiforovich builds a goose pen directly in front of Ivan Ivanovich's house to block his view. In retaliation, Ivan Ivanovich sneaks out at night and saws down the posts of the pen. Ivan Ivanovich then takes the matter to court.

Chapter IV: What Went On at the Assembly of the Mirgorod Gentry

Years have passed. The lawsuit has drained both men's fortunes and consumed their lives. The local gentry try to reconcile the two Ivans at a social gathering. The plan seems to work until someone mentions the lawsuit, causing a fresh outburst that ruins the attempt. The story ends with the narrator seeing the aged, bitter enemies years later and lamenting, "It is dreary in this world, gentlemen!"

Satire Identification and Analysis Index

Satirical triangle:

- Irony, Object of criticism, Transformative urge

3 Types of Irony:

- Dramatic irony, Situational irony, Verbal irony

Rich idea:

1. Identify the idea
2. How it's explored
3. Identify the tension/paradox → rich ideas hinge on contradiction
4. Add the writer's comment (Revelation) → This paradox reveals... about ...
5. Zoom out → give idea broader significance (avoid clichés)

Conflicts:

- Positive and negative
- Empowering and limiting
- Appearance and reality
- Individual and society
- Freedom and constraint
- Identity and performance
- Desire and danger
- Loyalty and betrayal
- Order chaos
- Logic emotion
- Stability instability

Identifying Tension:

Cue 1: Character's words v actions

Cue 2: What the society says + what the text shows

Cue 3: Concept appears helpful ad harmful

Cue 4: Technique reveals two opposing meanings