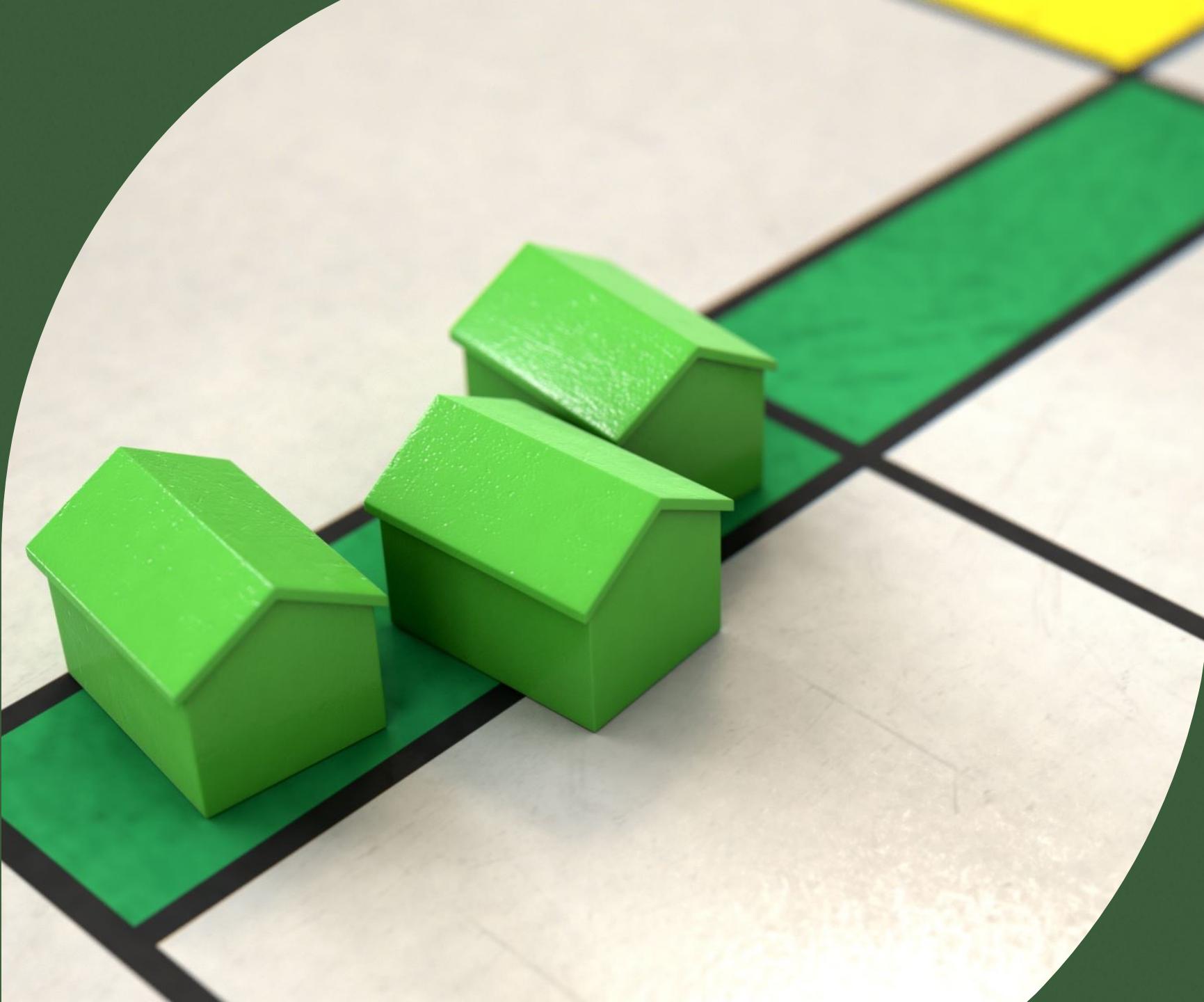


Q4-W1- D1

TEXT AND CONTEXT CONNECTIONS



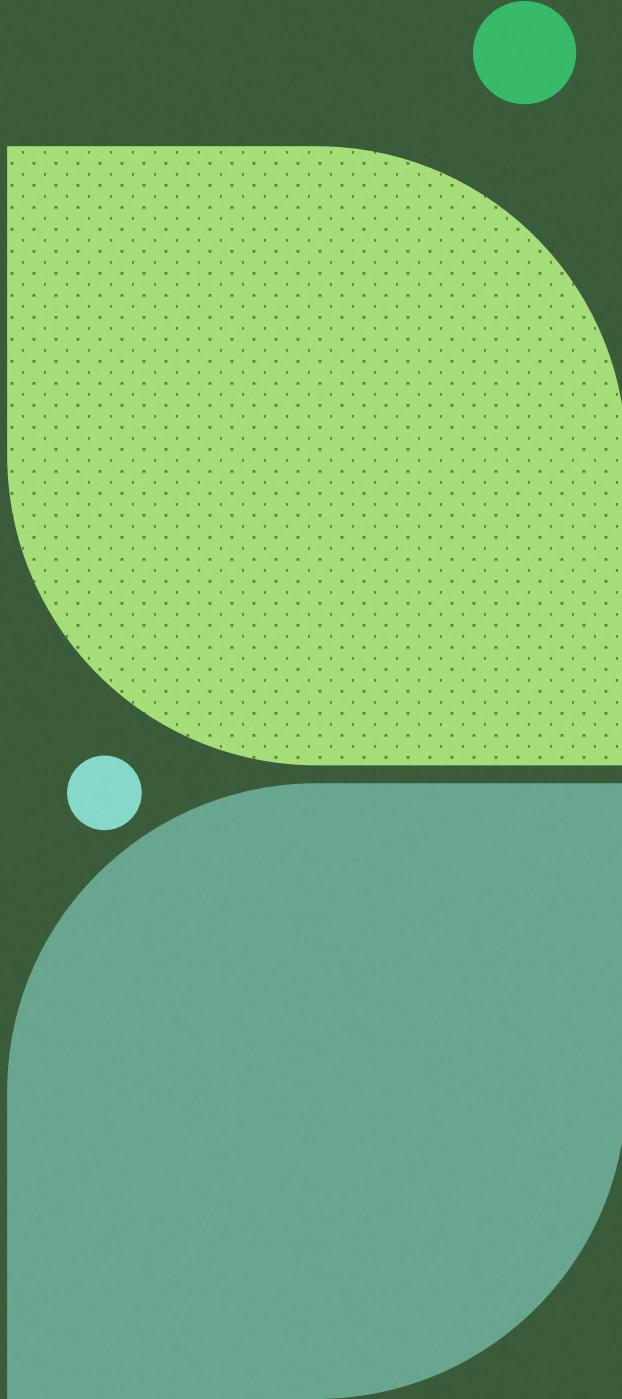
Critical Reading

Being a critical reader also means understanding that texts are always developed with a certain **context**.

A text is neither written nor read in a vacuum; its meaning and interpretation are affected by a given set of circumstances.

What is Context?

Context is defined as the social, cultural, political, historical, and other related circumstances that surround the text and the terms from which it can be better understood and evaluated.



How can you unlock the context of a text?

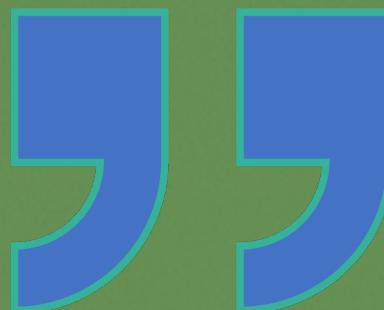
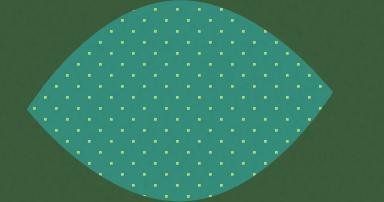
➤ When was the work written?

➤ What were the circumstances that produced it?

➤ What issues does it deal with?

Another important technique in analyzing the context of a text's development

Define its **intertextual** link to another text.



What is Intertextuality?

It is the modeling of a text's meaning by another text.

It is defined as the connections between language, images, characters, themes, or subjects depending on their similarities in language, genre, or discourse.

This is seen when an author borrows and transforms a prior text, or when you read one text and you reference another.

This view recognizes that the text is always influenced by previous texts and in turn anticipates future texts.

A text contains many layers of accumulated cultural, historical, and social knowledge, which continually adds to and affects one another.

Intertextuality

Thus, intertextuality becomes a dialogue among different texts and interpretations of the writer, the audience, and the current and earlier cultural contexts.

Examples of Intertextuality

- When you write an essay and you borrow phrases and concepts from other texts.
- The Bible – The New Testament quotes passages from the Old Testament.
- Citations and references
- Translations
- Imitations of another writer's style of writing
- Your textbooks in the different subjects

What do you
think can be a
problem in
Intertextuality?



Plagiarism

```
    <-- mirror object to mirror
    mirror_mod.mirror_object = ob

    if operation == "MIRROR_X":
        mirror_mod.use_x = True
        mirror_mod.use_y = False
        mirror_mod.use_z = False
    elif operation == "MIRROR_Y":
        mirror_mod.use_x = False
        mirror_mod.use_y = True
        mirror_mod.use_z = False
    elif operation == "MIRROR_Z":
        mirror_mod.use_x = False
        mirror_mod.use_y = False
        mirror_mod.use_z = True

    #selection at the end - add to selection
    mirror_ob.select= 1
    mirror_ob.select=1
    context.scene.objects.active = mirror_ob
    print("Selected" + str(modifier))
    mirror_ob.select = 0
    bpy.context.selected_objects.append(mirror_ob)
    data.objects[one.name].select = 1
    print("please select exactly one object")

-- OPERATOR CLASSES --
```



```
types.Operator):
    X mirror to the selected object.mirror_mirror_x"
    "mirror X"
```

What is Hypertextuality?

It is a nonlinear way of showing information.

It connects topics on a screen to related information, graphics, videos, and music. Information is not simply related to text.

This information appears as links and is usually accessed by clicking.

The reader can jump to more information about a topic, which in turn may have more links.

This opens up the reader to a wider horizon of information or to a new direction.

A reader can skim through sections of a text, freely jumping from one part to another depending on what aspect of the text interests him/her.

Hypertexts

Thus, in reading with hypertext, there is more flexibility and personalization because you get to choose the order in which you read the text .

You can focus on information that is relevant to your background and interests.

Therefore, you create your own meaning out of the material.

What is Hyperlink?

This is the text or image you can click on,
so you can access or move to another
document?

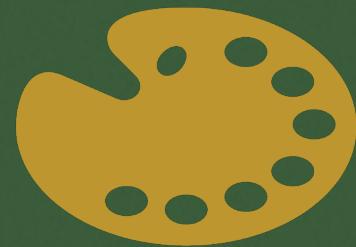




What normally happens
when you move the
mouse over the link?



The mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.



The color of the link element will change

Links will appear like any of these:

1

AN UNVISITED
LINK IS
UNDERLINED
AND BLUE.

2

A VISITED LINK IS
UNDERLINED
AND PURPLE.

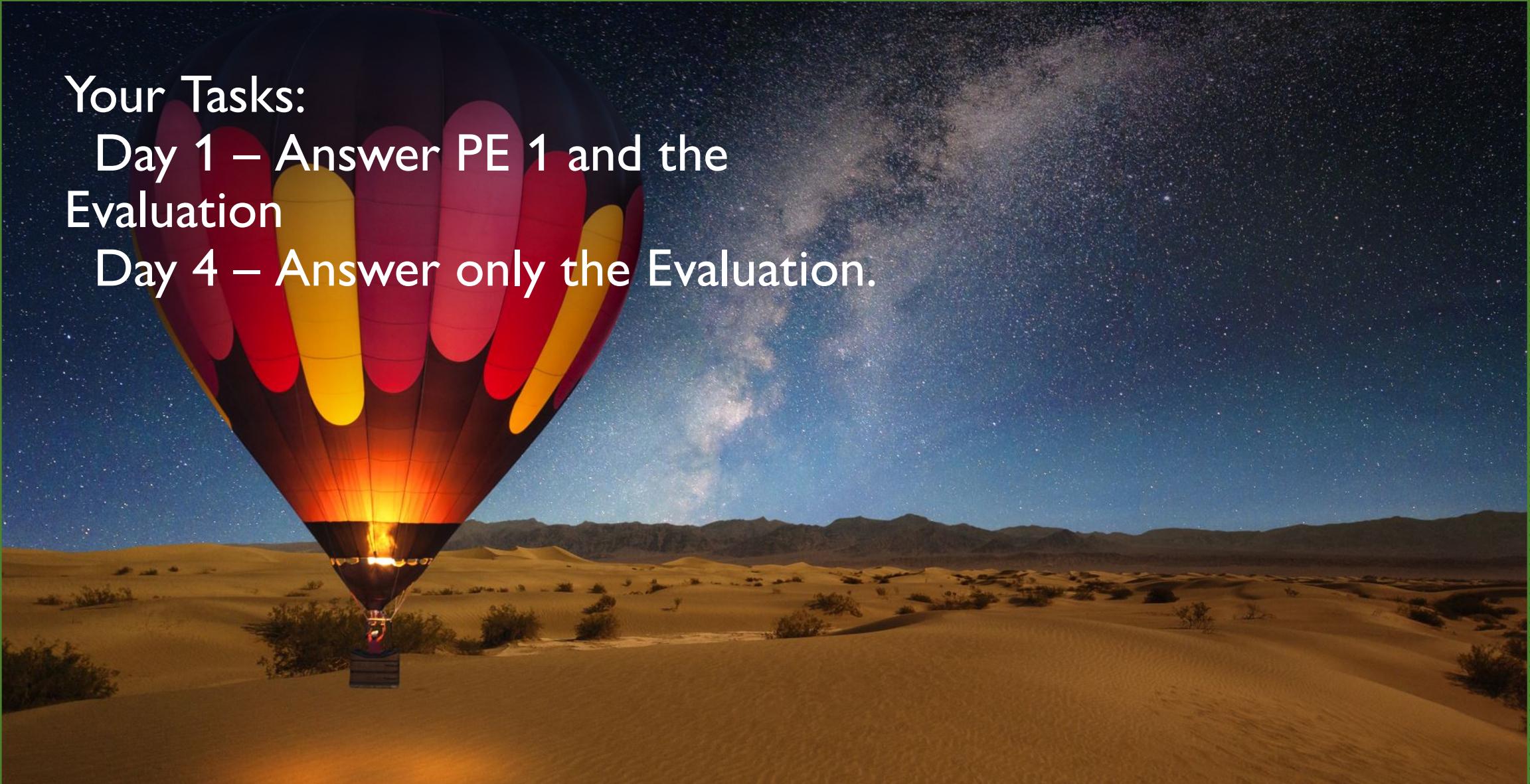
3

AN ACTIVE LINK IS
UNDERLINED
AND RED.

Example of a Hypertext

What is Hypertext Poetry?

- Hyperlinks = 21st Century annotation tool
 - The Machine is using
- Allow you to make connections
- Think of it as Wikipedia-esque
- This calls for an example!



Your Tasks:

Day 1 – Answer PE 1 and the Evaluation

Day 4 – Answer only the Evaluation.