ENGLISH REVIEWER

Stress-

* is the relative emphasis that may given to certain syllables in a word, or to certain words in a phrase or sentence.
* Stress syllables are louder than non- stressed syllables. They are longer and have a high-pitched.

Intonation-

* refers to the total pattern of pitch change within an utterance.
* It is important for us to use the appropriate intonation patterns when we speak. We may be sending messages using intonation that contradict what we want our words to say.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sentence | Purpose/ feeling |
| *He* is my friend. | Stating a fact. |
| He *is* my friend. | The speaker is sure. |
| He is *my* friend. | Express ownership. |
| He is my *friend.* | Emphasizes friendship. |
| He is my *friend?* | Doubts if he is a friend. |
| He *is my* friend. | The speaker is excited. |

Rules on subject-verb agreement.

Myth-

* is a narrative that describes and portrays the origin of the basic elements and assumptions of a culture in symbolic language.
* Mythic narratives relate, for example, how the
* world began, how humans and animals were created, and how certain customs, gestures, or forms of human activities originated.
* Myths are traditional stories occurring in a timeless past. They involved supernatural elements and are beyond logic.
* Long ago, when your ancestors heard the sound of thunder and saw lightning, they were frightened because they could not understand why these and other natural events, they created stories to explain why they happened.

Example of this is The Origin of the World.

Legend-

* is a story or a narrative from the past or is believed to have been historical.
* Subject is a king, a hero, or a famous person.
* It is always associated with a particular place and a particular time in history.
* Legends are not true, but they are based on facts, such as a real person, a place or an event.

Example of this is The Legend of Maria Makiling.

Epic-

* is a long narrative poem based on oral tradition.
* Presents heroic deeds of the main character embodying the beliefs, customs, ideals, or life values of people.

Example of this is The Good Prince Bantugan.

Affix- (prefix-root word-suffix)

Paragraph-

* contains group of sentences arranged in a certain order.
* If a sentence states an idea, a paragraph develops an idea.
* A paragraph grows out of sentences.
* Main idea

Basic features:

1. UNITY- means oneness of the idea.

When all the sentence develop the main idea.

1. COMPLETENESS- it is achieved in the paragraph if it says all that is intended to say. It includes enough and only enough examples.
2. COHERANCE- “to hold together”

In orderly sequence and linked to one another to ensure smooth flow of idea.

Sentences move clearly to the next idea without any gap.

1. EMPHASIS/ORDER

Is achieved when sentences reveal an order that the reader can see and follow

Example: from general to specific, from whole to part, from cause to effect, etc.

3 Basic Parts:

Introduction-

* Introduce the topic.
* A complete sentence that expresses the main idea of a paragraph.

Body-

* relevant details
* Supporting details that elaborate more the topic sentence.
* Presents the ideas that support the topic.

Conclusion-

* A closing sentence that will sum up the whole paragraph.

Example: The warm weather allows me to play outside. I play under the sprinkler with my brother. We run through the water and scream each time! At night, I play hide and seek with my friends. I usually hide behind a big bush. I love it when the weather is warm!

Kinds of Paragraph-

Descriptive paragraph-

* Describing a person, place, thing, animal, theme or idea to the reader.
* Make use of the 5 senses: looks, smell, tastes, sounds, feels.
* Using vivid vocabulary
* Should paint a mental picture of the person, object or situation, including the emotion involved.

Narrative paragraph-

* Helps tell a story
* Helps keep the reader engaged in the story
* Gives enough information that the reader can understand not only the order of the event but the entire event itself.
* Tends to offer the reader more background information, such as past events that lead up to or cause evens in the story.

Persuasive paragraph-

* Are intended to gain the reader’s support concerning a specific topic.
* Support you arguments and draw the reader to your conclusion.
* Will also include facts and information that help to back up the writer’s opinion.

Elements of Narrative

Setting:

Place- where is the action of the story taking place?

Time- when is it taking place?

Weather condition- is it cloudy, sunny, etc.

Social condition- ………..

Mood or atmosphere- what feeling is conveyed at the start of the story? Is it happy and cheerful or sad and frightening?

Character:

* the person taking part in a narrative.

Protagonist- is clearly central to the story with all major events having some importance to this character.

Antagonist- the bad guy.

Characteristic of a person…

Direct characterization- the writer tells you directly what a character is like.

Indirect characterization- the writer tells you information about a character but doesn’t tell you about the character’s personality directly.

Proverbs-

A short pithy saying in general use, stating a general truth or piece of advice.

Idiomatic expressions-

A group of words with an established meaning unrelated to the meaning of the individual words.

It is used depending on the context or situation.

Rules on subject-verb agreement