**Lesson 7**

Talking about the first article:

How are French novelists similar to B.?

What are three examples he cites as following the same technique (mise en abyme)?

What is the purpose of this technique? Student: To create a new reality. He: what kind of reality? Reads from the article: “… foreshadow … be a catalyst.” What is the difference between foreshadowing and acting as a catalyst?

Can dreams create reality in the short story?

p. 26 “a work becomes … self-sufficient”

For instance, a second feeling as a year in a story – it follows its own rules.

The story has its own center, its own universe. It does not interact with the world outside.

p. 28 “Borges’ second device of fantastic literature…”

p.31 – “While Borges does not …” paragraph

(4:52)

Returns Midterm papers

Do not feel discouraged or alarmed by the grades. The idea is to take those comments, work on it and submit a better paper.

62-80+ 70+ 🡪 integrated some parts, there is analysis 80+🡪 original insights

~~Vladic died~~ Vladic dies 🡪 convention, how we write about literature – in Present Simple (?)

We do not make a judgment about a story – good, bad, indifferent.

Author vs. narrator. Narrator is telling the story “on March 14…,” not Borges.

(5:00)

Reads “Integrating Sources…”

Stance = position.

Asks to look at a table of verbs used to introduce sources.

Reads examples:

Insists = is very convinced. A positive / negative connotation? Neutral? What do we expect the continuation to be? Usually, insisting – being narrow minded, against pressure.

Argues = a very common word. “My argument is…” Presciently = he had a very important insight. A writer is on the same side as LB.

Admits …

Try to use those words rather than “says.”

“Using Quotations and Making Arguments.”

Why do we have square brackets? It fits context of what we are trying to say, since “love” is fine grammatically. The main point is that it’s not like in the original text.

Naizer (pronounced) – neither

“As” is a word of comparison. What are two things that are being compared? Idea of students dancing around naked with students being well behaved. “much less on a regular basis” - we can read a sentence w/o this.

If we quote from a text and have to change every word with brackets, what does it mean? Easier to paraphrase or to quote from a text w/o trying to connect to my sentence.

(b) – what are the two sources?

(d) – pay attention to individual words

Looks at the paragraph before (a), whether it follows TRIAC.

(f)

Skips the next page. “Ten Sentence Patterns” – read it, especially before you submit something.

Reads 9 & 10. Asks them not to have more than one quotation mark.

“8 strategies for critically engaging sources” by Mark Gaipa

Tell which strategies are easier / harder / risky. Which you are confident to use at this stage of your academic career.

Strategy 1: do you think you can do it with articles we’ve read?

Strategy 2: what do you think about this strategy? Student: it’s desperate. He: but when we read the first, you said you agreed with everything. It’s not risky. You do not want to repeat his paper (my paraphrase), but if you want to give your statement more authority, credibility, it’s probably the easiest and most common strategy.

Strategy 3: what’s the difference between this one and the previous one? This is also a very common strategy, let’s see if you can use it and develop a scholar’s words into something new.

Strategy 4: looking for a weakness in an article.

Strategy 5: our two scholars are not necessary in disagreement / conversation with each other, but may be you’ll find something.

Strategy 7: “in the margins” – find things which are not discussed. Can you think of something in the story that isn’t a part of major themes, something that we haven’t discussed, but that’s worth investigating? May be, it’s a minor detail, but may be you find a detail worth investigating.

Strategy 8: can you think of examples?

Psychology – specifically, psychoanalysis. Not using psychoanalysis, but talk about human psychology, psychology of a character.

Sociology – think of the major social movements of 21st century? Feminism – feminist critics, f literature, how to read a text in a feminist way. Minority studies, ethnicities, in USA African-American studies.

Marxism.

Capitalism is more ideology and less of a theory that can be applied to literature.

(5:37)

If they want to talk about their work individually with him.