1. According to Shklovsky, what are the downsides to human perception (how we see things) becoming "habitual" or "automatic"?

- The downsides of human perception becoming automatic would be that people can barely know the essence of an object because they look at everything the same way.

2. In the opening of the article he compares this type of habitual perception to algebra. Explain this comparison. Can you think of an example where something you know very well becomes easy to skip over, not notice, or understood quickly without fully perceiving it?

 - The example of algebra shows that when people are familiar with something and desensitized, they just go through them unconsciously, just like how people barely perceive the initial sounds of some words and how they swallow words when speaking too fast. One example that pops up in my head is when I eat, the “eating process” becomes so automatic that I barely pay attention to it, and if I am not very full, I would wonder if I’ve had dinner already.

3. What does he say "habitualization devours"? What does art exist to recover? Why is this important in the author's opinion? In your own opinion?

 - I think what he means by “habitualization devours” is that once things become habitual to us, we, to some extent, ignore and can’t feel it anymore. And art exists to recover the sensation of life, and it exists to make one feel things. It is important to author because he thinks there will be no life if everybody lives so unconsciously, so what he does to make people aware of this is to make the familiar things unfamiliar. I think Shklovsky’s idea of trying to get out of the daily routine is important, but sometimes we need to live lives unconsciously, otherwise it will be too exhausting to engage in and pay attention to everything in our lives.

4. Shklovsky gives many references to Russian literature and it's ok if many of the names/references are not known to you. For our purposes, we will focus on one; he describes, at length, a scene from Tolstoy's famous novel War and Peace. What was Tolstoy's technique of describing war/battles? When Tolstoy employed this technique of "making strange the familiar" throughout his lengthy novels--why did the public/readers at the time (think of the context of pre-Revolutionary Russia) react "painfully wounded"? Cite the example Shklovsky gives.

- The technique Tolstoy used to describe war is to make people feel that they are unfamiliar of this concept. People at that time react “painfully wounded” because before 1917 revolution majority of Russian are devout Eastern Orthodox Christians and they consider it blasphemy to speak of what is sacred as strange and monstrous. Here is an example of describing the drawing room “The middle of the stage consisted of flat boards; by the sides stood painted pictures representing trees, and at the back a linen cloth was stretched down to the floorboards. Maidens in red bodices and white skirts sat on the middle of the stage. One, very fat, in a white silk dress, sat apart on a narrow bench to which a green pasteboard box was glued from behind. They were all singing something. When they had finished, the maiden in white approached the prompter's box…”

5. Now consider your own culture/context and reflect. Has there been a moment where a film, TV show, painting, book, poem, song (any form of media) presented something sacred, traditional, incredibly common--essentially understood in one way and "defamiliarized it" --what was the public's reaction? You are encouraged to use multimodal evidence here (pictures, screenshots, media, etc).

For example: For me, I remember photographing kitchens everywhere I traveled. These were ordinary, humble kitchens. The people I would stay with would always feel very confused. They would say, "it's just a kitchen!-- we will take you to sightsee to take photos! It will not be a good photo!" But as a traveler, (a stranger), I found everyday objects looked very unique and special to me again, something that rarely happens in my own kitchen unless I am in an artistic mindset (a defamiliarizing perception)--when the hosts would view my photos they would often feel surprised. This is my moment of as Shklovsky says: "making the stone, stony again." See my photos at the bottom of this page \*\* and comment if you like.

 - What impressed me most is the defamiliarization in the movie Monkey King: Hero is Back, which was based on a well-known novel in China “Journey to the West.” In the book, the Tang Monk has been portrayed as an adult, who is kind, compassionate but are strictly obedient to the rules and prohibitions of Buddhism, and his relationship with the monkey king is like the traditional and hierarchical master-disciple relationship. But in the movie, his becomes a naughty but kind and warm-hearted boy. He and the monkey king get along more like friends than master and disciple. It overturns the audience's perception of the previous Tang Monk, and I was surprised when I first watched it. And this gives me a new way of thinking their relationship that I missed when I read the book.

小孩的玩具

中度可信度描述已自动生成 人戴着帽子

中度可信度描述已自动生成 previous image of Tang monk

6. On language and word choice--Shklovsky cites Aristotle who called poetic language as something "strange and wondrous",  
 Shklovsky goes on to define prose as "ordinary speech" and poetic language as "formed speech"--it is a "roughened language."

I do not feel this formed speech must exist in the form of poetry alone. As we know, Tolstoy did this in his 1000 page novels.

Find an example of something we have read thus far where the word choice, the style of the sentence, the use of imagery is somehow roughened, defamiliarized so that we pay attention to it. What effect does it have on the audience? How does it help the author portray their message? How does it speak to/ offend/ surprise/ awaken the context it is being written in?

\*Bonus: GA paper tip. If you have begun reading the short stories (Kafka, O'Brien, Hemon) you might use this question as you read to pay attention to style, phrasing, word choice, etc.

 - There is a defamiliarized sentence in the article Coventry where Cusk sees the withered trees as the “headless bodies held in curious, balletic poses.” The way she compares dead trees to headless people appeals to me. I think such defamiliarization gives the audience a desolate and strange feeling. In this way, the author rendered the feeling of being exiled from family. What also stood out to me is that she thinks it is like balletic poses. Dancing ballet is supposed to be beautiful and elegant, however headless people dancing ballet only makes people feel scared.

7. Reflection: look again at this section of the essay and connect the ideas here to those presented in the other [essay](https://canvas.eee.uci.edu/courses/34245/assignments/683248?module_item_id=1134155) you read, Czeslaw Milosz "Notes on Exile." Write an approx 150 word response on how art and exile mentality (being the stranger, being estranged) go together, helps as Milosz says, "us see through our self-delusions."

In Shklovsky’s opinion, he argues that nowadays people are live in a habitual mode, and they lose their sense of what things actually are. Only with the help of art, by defamiliarizing the familiar things can make people really see and realize the essence of them. Therefore, keep engaging and thinking differently is a way to get out of the daily routine and “see through our self-delusions.” In Milosz “Notes on Exile,” he thinks that being exiled allows people to see opposite views which can only be seen and truly understood only in the exile process. It allows them to shout out their feelings, observations, and reflections. When people experience the loss of reputation, the fear of failure, and moral torment in the process of exile, they can see and understand themselves more clearly, and thus can “see through their self-delusions.”