JOURNAL

2020-2021

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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DECEMBER						
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JANUARY						
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FEBRUARY						
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MARCH						
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APRIL						
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MAY						
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JUNE						
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JULY						
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AUGUST						
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SEPTEMBER						
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OCTOBER						
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NOVEMBER						
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DECEMBER						
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✏ *I write to —*

- *understand myself*
- *face my fears*
- *witness*
- *voice my opinions*
- *keep a record of my life*
- *express my feelings and observations*
- *find out what I have to say*
- *clarify my thoughts*

✏ *I write because —*

- *I have to*
- *no one will sit still long enough to listen to everything I want to say without interrupting*
- *it is a stimulating mental challenge*
- *it is cathartic*
- *I enjoy words and their sounds and how they fit together*

✏ *I write for —*

- *the sheer joy of it*

name _____

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List 10 words with ambiguous meanings:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

List 10 enlightening adjectives:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

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List 10 of your favorite words:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

List 10 objects in this room that others might not notice:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

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List 10 vivid verbs:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

List 10 specific nouns:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

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List 10 words that have beautiful sounds:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

List 10 words that have ugly sounds:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

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List 10 exciting adverbs:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

List 10 words describing place or position:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

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Figurative Language

- **Parallelism**

Repeating the same grammatical forms in the same order, with slight word change. Think of the Psalms, or Walt Whitman.

Example: sets of three or four nouns, verbs, orphrases

- **Alliteration**

When similar sounds are used to begin two or more words close together, the effect is called alliteration. It is fun and pleasing to the ear.

Thomas A. Tattamus took two T's
To tie two tulips to two tall trees…

- **Assonance**

Words close together in which the vowel sounds are repeated.

Examples: time line, cold snow, high as a kite, take the 'A' train

- **Consonance**

Words close together in which the consonant sounds are repeated, but not necessarily at the beginning of words.

Examples: many a gloomy woman, he left his lover alone, reach for the rest of the rhubarb

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Figurative Language

- **Metaphor**

A particular word, phrase, or sentence which suggests a similarity between two things. The comparison is suggested by saying that one **is** the other, or that it **does the action** normally done by the other.

1. The cloud is a white marshmallow. (They are both white, puffy, and soft looking.)
2. The road snakes around the mountain. (They both bend and curve.)
3. Elevators turn my stomach into a roller coaster. (They both go up and down dramatically.)

- **Simile**

The figure of speech called a simile does much the same thing as a metaphor but uses intermediary words, such as **like, as, than, similar to, resembles,** etc., to highlight the comparison being made.

1. Without you I'm like a wave without a shore.
2. The old man's hand gripped me like a vise.
3. She is as happy as a lark.
4. The political candidate is as slippery as an eel.

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Figurative Language

- **Onomatopoeia**

Words whose sound reflects the meaning. We are bombarded with instances of onomatopoeia: **zoom, swoosh, zap, boom,** etc. The use of onomatopoeia in writing provides a reader with a rich visual and auditory experience and helps to underscore the message of the writer.

1. Clip, clop! clip, clop! came the horseman riding.
2. … and the popping of the corn.

- **Personification**

Attributing human characteristics to those things which are clearly not human. Similarly, **animation** is treating inanimate objects as if they were alive. Perhaps in your own reading you have come upon passages from the sublime to the silly which employ these devices.

1. "Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
With his bending sickle's compass come."
William Shakespeare
2. "… and the dish ran away with the spoon!"
Mother Goose

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Figurative Language

- **Imagery**

Describing a detailed picture of something in written or oral language creates an image in the reader's mind. The better the creation of this mind picture or sensation, the more effective the communication. Strong imagery depends on words and phrases with a strong appeal to the senses or to the emotions. Short statements can be as high in imagery as long statements.

1. The highway was a swamp of cars.
2. The costumed dancers swarmed on stage in a brilliant riot of tropical colors!

- **Hyperbole**

A writing device which uses **exaggeration** to make a point. It can be used in prose and poetry and is heard in everyday oral language.

1. The hurdler jumped so high she touched the sky.
2. My father loves the whole world.
3. Coach Homer exploded with anger.
4. That stale cookie is as hard as a rock.