

# English I

April 7th, 2020

# Objectives:

- The learner will be able to understand the difference between denotative, connotative, and figurative meaning.
- The learner will be able to make inferences about the connotative/figurative meaning of phrases in a poem
- The learner will be able to generate a metaphor and explain its meaning.

## Do now:

Write for 3-5 minutes about a memory you have of a parent, guardian, or other caretaker in your life. Try to include as much imagery (sensory details) and description as possible.

Ex: I remember spending weekend afternoons cramped into my Grandmother's undersized Claycomo apartment when I was a child. Her husband typically sat perched in front of the TV watching Looney Tunes with a beverage nearby. I camped out on the carpet, too, my fingers entwined in the burnt orange shag, until Grandma would start baking. Then I was in the kitchen, hovering around, waiting for attention to lapse from the cookie bowl on the folding table. I can still picture my grandmother warding off my attempts to grab some of the raw dough while the cookies baked in the oven behind her.

# Denotative, Connotative, Figurative

- Denotative meaning is **what the text says explicitly**.
  - Example: It's raining cats and dogs **literally** means that cats and dogs are falling from the sky.
    - However, we know that this is an idiom (a phrase that means something different than what it says)
- Connotative meaning is **what the text implies**.
  - In our prior example, we know that it's raining cats and dogs really means that it's raining very hard.
- Figurative language is **one way that authors share connotative meaning**.
  - Examples of figurative language include metaphors, similes, idioms, and personification, among others.

# Activity: Poem, Inner Voice

- Follow this link to read [New Clothes](#) by Julia Alvarez.
  - The poem has a second page--you'll need to use the grey arrow to the right of the poem to advance.
- While you're reading, use [this handout](#) to record your thinking. The first cell is done for you.
  - In order to edit the document, you'll need to go File, Make a Copy. Replace the part that says *Your Name* in the title with your name.
  - Pay special attention to moments where Alvarez uses Figurative or Connotative meaning, making your best effort to explain her implied meaning.
  - Try your best! Don't worry about *right* answers. With poetry, as long as you can logically explain you're thinking, you're good to go.

# Writing Extension

Now that you've completed the lesson, go back to your free write. Find an image from your free write and try to rewrite it using connotative or figurative meaning.

Example:

Original text: My grandmother would ward off my attempts to grab some of the raw dough while the cookies baked in the oven behind her.

Figurative version: My grandmother, a sentry armed with a wooden spoon, protected the mixing bowl like a member of the Royal Guard, swatting at my hand anytime it reached for some of the raw dough.