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Compact Literature: Reading, Reacting, Writing, 9th edition helps students succeed in class and make literature a part of their life. This reader-friendly textbook guides students through the research and writing process, teaching them to craft literary analyses and arguments. The textbook emphasizes that writing about literature is a process of examination, discovery, and debate. It includes a comprehensive guide to writing about literature with full coverage of argument and critical thinking. The 9th edition has been updated to reflect guidelines from the 2016 MLA Handbook, 8th Edition. In addition to the text, students can purchase testbank, instructor manual, and other resources for sale. The book is divided into two parts. The first part covers the basics of writing about literature, including understanding literature, reading and writing about literature, approaching assignments in literature, thinking critically about your writing, writing literary arguments, using sources in your writing, documenting sources and avoiding plagiarism, and writing essay exams about literature. The second part focuses on fiction, with chapters covering understanding fiction, a fiction sampler, plot, character, setting, point of view, style, tone, and language. The fiction sampler includes works from popular contemporary literary subgenres, such as short-short stories, graphic fiction, and poetry. Students can analyze these works to develop their critical thinking skills. Throughout the book, students will learn how to write about literature in a convenient and affordable way. ===== Looking for Symbolism in Literature. From Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "The Yellow Wallpaper" to Tim O'Brien's "The Things They Carried," symbolism is a crucial element that adds depth and meaning to many literary works. Similarly, M.K. Hobson's "Oaks Park" employs symbolisms like nature to convey themes. Shirley Jackson's "The Lottery" also relies on symbolism to explore human behavior, as seen in Alice Walker's "Everyday Use." Raymond Carver's "Cathedral" uses a symbolical setting to highlight the importance of empathy. Moreover, Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Young Goodman Brown" features symbolism that reveals the character's moral struggles. Eudora Welty's "A Worn Path" incorporates symbolism in its narrative structure, reflecting the themes of aging and loss. Other notable authors, such as David Michael Kaplan, D.H. Lawrence, Tobias Wolff, and Joyce Carol Oates, also use symbolic elements to convey their messages. This collection of literature provides a rich source for exploring symbolism, providing readers with thought-provoking insights into human nature. Paraphrased text here ===== William Shakespeare's poem "My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun" is a beautiful example of imagery in literature. The speaker describes his love as radiant and captivating, but not as bright as the sun. On page 27, we find various figures of speech used by renowned poets such as Langston Hughes and Robert Burns. Langston Hughes employs a strong rhythmic pattern, while Robert Burns uses metaphor to convey the depth of his emotions. Sylvia Plath's poem "Metaphors" explores the complexities of human relationships through vivid imagery. The section on sound (page 28) features an array of poets who use distinct sounds and rhythms to create captivating effects. Walt Whitman's sonnet "Had I the Choice" is a prime example, with its repetitive refrain and soothing cadence. Robert Frost's poem "Nothing Gold Can Stay" also showcases his mastery of sound and imagery. Moving on to form (page 29), we find poems that experiment with traditional structures. John Keats' sonnets are notable for their beautiful language and precise meter. Patricia Smith's sestina "Ethel's Sestina" is a more contemporary take, using repetition and fragmentation to convey themes of identity and community. Throughout this collection, the reader will discover an eclectic array of poets and styles that showcase the vast range of literary expression in America. ===== Women Should Be Pedestals The poem "Women Should Be Pedestals" is a powerful exploration of the role of women in society. The title itself is a striking statement, suggesting that women should be elevated to a pedestal, implying a sense of reverence and admiration. One can relate this idea to William Blake's "The Sick Rose," where the rose is seen as a symbol of corruption and decay, yet still retains its beauty and allure. This can be seen as a reflection on the societal expectations placed upon women, where they are often forced to conform to certain norms and standards. In Robert Frost's poem "For Once, Then, Something," the speaker reflects on the fleeting nature of life and the importance of experiencing things in order to truly appreciate their value. This theme can be applied to the idea that women should be pedestaled, as it highlights the need for recognition and appreciation of their contributions to society. Emily Dickinson's poem "Volcanoes Be In Sicily" is a more melancholic exploration of the human condition, where volcanoes are seen as symbols of passion and turmoil. This can be seen as a reflection on the intense emotions and experiences that women often face in their lives. Langston Hughes' poem "Island" is a powerful exploration of identity and belonging, where the speaker reflects on their connection to the natural world and their place within it. This theme can be applied to the idea that women should be pedestaled, as it highlights the importance of recognizing and valuing the unique experiences and perspectives of individual women. Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven" is a classic exploration of love and loss, where the speaker reflects on the passing of time and the enduring power of memory. This theme can be applied to the idea that women should be pedestaled, as it highlights the importance of acknowledging and honoring the contributions and experiences of women. Throughout these poems, one can see recurring themes of identity, belonging, and the need for recognition and appreciation. These themes are reflective of the societal expectations placed upon women, where they are often forced to conform to certain norms and standards. In "Discovering Themes in Poetry," we explore how to identify and analyze the central ideas and messages within a poem. By examining these poems through this lens, one can gain a deeper understanding of the role of women in society and the ways in which poetry can be used to explore and reflect on these themes. ===== William Blake's Poetic Legacy Many famous poets have explored the human condition in their works. William Blake, for instance, wrote about themes like social justice and individual freedom. His poems often featured vivid imagery and symbolism. Elizabeth Bradfield and Anne Bradstreet were also known for addressing pressing issues of their time. Gwendolyn Brooks and Charles Bukowski tackled topics such as civil rights and the struggles faced by those in the writing community. Other notable poets, including Lord Byron and Judith Ortiz Cofer, delved into personal experiences and emotions in their work. Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" showcased his mastery of language and imagery. Billy Collins' poem "Introduction to Poetry" offered readers a chance to reflect on their own relationship with poetry. Bill Coyle's "Aubade" demonstrated the power of concise yet evocative writing. E.E. Cummings was renowned for his innovative style, as seen in poems like "next to of course god america i." Jim Daniels and Emily Dickinson explored themes of social justice, personal struggles, and the human condition. John Donne's poetry often expressed a deep sense of spirituality and introspection. Denise Duhamel, T.S. Eliot, Louise Erdrich, Martin Espada, Robert Frost, Seamus Heaney, William Ernest Henley, Gerard Manley Hopkins, A.E. Housman, Donald Justice, John Keats, David Keplinger, Steve Kowitz, Lâm Thị Mỹ Dạ, Philip Larkin, Li-Young Lee, Robert Lowell, Archibald MacLeish, Christopher Marlowe, Claude McKay, John Milton, Pat Mora, Pablo Neruda, Linda Pastan, Leroy V. Quintana, Sir Walter Raleigh, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Cynthia Rylant, William Shakespeare, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Stevie Smith, Wole Soyinka, Wallace Stevens, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and Dylan Thomas left lasting impressions on literature with their unique voices and perspectives. These poets have not only contributed to the richness of literature but also inspired readers to reflect on their own lives and experiences. A collection of poetic masterpieces and dramatic works from renowned authors such as Walt Whitman, William Wordsworth, William Butler Yeats, Rita Dove, and Susan Glaspell is presented. The anthology includes poems like "I Hear America Singing," "A Noiseless Patient Spider," and "Song of Smoke" alongside dramatic pieces like "The Brute," "What Are You Going to Be?," and "Death of a Salesman." A section dedicated to character analysis features works by David Auburn, Arthur Miller, and William Shakespeare. The volume also explores staging and theme in plays such as "Oedipus the King," "Antigone," and "Fences." A casebook on Susan Glaspell's play "Trifles" is included, with essays examining the work from various perspectives. portfolio edition Almost 20% of the poems are new to this portfolio edition. More than 30% of the plays are new to this edition. A new Chapter 41 features Susan Glaspell's "Trifles: A Casebook for Reading, Research, and Writing," as well as updated fiction and poetry casebooks. Every story, poem, and play is carefully chosen for its appeal to a range of instructors and students. Abundant critical, cultural, and contextual material demystifies literature by helping students understand the world in which it was created. Consistently praise for its clarity and student-friendliness, the book brings the authors' student-centered approach to discussions of literary elements using examples of relevant, interesting stories, poems, and plays. A down-to-earth guide to writing about literature at the beginning of the book helps students build a solid foundation they can use to approach reading, assignment, and discussion. The authors' celebrate writing checklist, as well as useful questions and writing suggestions throughout, help students improve their writing and analysis skills. Two chapters on using and documenting sources and avoiding plagiarism complement the book's innovative casebooks for Reading, Research, and Writing, which provide deeper context for popular stories, poems, and plays and help to jumpstart students' own papers. Cengage provides a range of supplements that are updated in coordination with the main title selection. For more information about these supplements, contact your Learning Consultant. Instructor's Companion Website for Kirszner/Mandell's PORTABLE and COMPACT Literature: Reading, Reacting, Writing, 9th 9781305115866 Instructor's Manual for Kirszner/Mandell's PORTABLE and COMPACT Literature: Reading, Reacting, Writing, 9th 9781305113633 VitalSource eBook: COMPACT Literature: Reading, Reacting, Writing, 2016 MLA Update 12 Months 978800012155 Dr. Stephen Mandell is a bestselling author and a practicing teacher who is well known nationally across the United States. Dr. Mandell, together with co-author Laurie G. Kirszner, has written many bestsellers for nearly every English market. Zay has the deepest publishing record of any handbook author team and has successfully published up and down the curriculum. LITERATURE READING REACTING WRITING guide helps you succeed in class and make literature a part of life. This reader-friendly book walks you step-by-step through entire research and writing process, helping you learn to craft literary analyses and arguments. Demonstrating that writing about literature is discovery examination debate, text includes comprehensive guide to writing about literature with full coverage critical thinking and argument. Sample chapters fiction poetry drama involve you in variety diversity literature through brief accessible works that showcase representative selections four popular contemporary literary subgenres. This edition has been updated reflect guidelines 2016 MLA HANDBOOK Eighth Edition.