

## 10.17.2013 | Class 13 Week 7

- Jumbled sentence: Roger Sale on fairy tales
- Text reconstruction: Vladimir Propp's analysis of the "quester" in folktales
- Exercise: restrictive & nonrestrictive clauses ([ecenglish.com](http://ecenglish.com))
- Restrictive versus nonrestrictive clauses ([eslgold.com](http://eslgold.com))
- Real-life dangles
- Sentence combining: compound subjects and predicates



\_\_\_10\_\_\_ of existence.  
\_\_\_3\_\_\_ is  
\_\_\_9\_\_\_ of their long years  
\_\_\_6\_\_\_ but were nothing  
\_\_\_8\_\_\_ for most  
\_\_\_5\_\_\_ children's literature  
\_\_\_2\_\_\_ about fairy tales  
\_\_\_7\_\_\_ of the sort  
\_\_\_1\_\_\_ The crucial point  
\_\_\_4\_\_\_ that they became

The crucial point about fairy tales is that they became children's literature but were nothing of the sort for most of their long years of existence.

- Roger Sale

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3. is
4. that they became
5. children's literature
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9. of their long years
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Rackham, Arthur, ed. Fairy Book. New York: Weathervane Books, 1928. Sale, Roger. "Fairy Tales Were Not Composed For Children."

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Foster summarizes  
Vladimir Propp's study of  
the "quester"

## Text reconstruction

INSTRUCTIONS: Number the sentences in the order you believe they appear in the original paragraphs, which discuss the "quester" in folk tales. Then transcribe the second paragraph on the lines below.

**Important:** in the paragraph just preceding these two, author Thomas C. Foster argues that, in stories, physical imperfections are always *symbolic*. The imperfection sets the hero apart, makes him different.

source:

Foster, Thomas C. *How to Read Literature Like a Professor: A Lively and Entertaining Guide to Reading Between the Lines*. New York: Quill, 2008. Print. 194-195.

**quest:** a long or arduous search for something. A *quester* is one who undertakes a long or arduous search for something.  
[http://oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american\\_english/quest](http://oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american_english/quest)

### 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph:

\_\_\_\_\_ One of the initial steps is that the hero is marked in some way.

\_\_\_\_\_ The tales Propp looks at go back hundreds of years and have scores of variants, and while they happen to be Slavic in origin, structurally they resemble the Germanic, Celtic, French and Italian folktales better known in the West.

\_\_\_\_\_ He may be scarred or lamed or wounded or painted or born with a short leg, but he bears some mark that sets him apart.

\_\_\_\_\_ Many of those tales continue to inform our understanding of how stories are told.

\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>1</sup> Vladimir Propp, in his landmark study of folktales back in the 1920s, *Morphology of the Folktale*, separates the story of the folk quester into thirty or so separate steps.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph:

\_\_\_\_\_ and how many times is that difference physically visible?

\_\_\_\_\_ Why does Harry Potter have a scar, where is it, how did he get it, and what does it resemble?

\_\_\_\_\_ You doubt?

\_\_\_\_\_ How many stories do you know in which the hero is different from everyone else in some way,

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### 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph:

\_\_\_2\_\_\_ One of the initial steps is that the hero is marked in some way.

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ The tales Propp looks at go back hundreds of years and have scores of variants, and while they happen to be Slavic in origin, structurally they resemble the Germanic, Celtic, French and Italian folktales better known in the West.

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ He may be scarred or lamed or wounded or painted or born with a short leg, but he bears some mark that sets him apart.

\_\_\_5\_\_\_ Many of those tales continue to inform our understanding of how stories are told.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ Vladimir Propp, in his landmark study of folktales back in the 1920s, *Morphology of the Folktale*, separates the story of the folk quester into thirty or so separate steps.

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\_\_\_3\_\_\_ and how many times is that difference physically visible?

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ Why does Harry Potter have a scar, where is it, how did he get it, and what does it resemble?

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ You doubt?

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You doubt? How many stories do you know in which the hero is different from everyone else in some way, and how many times is that difference physically visible? Why does Harry Potter have a scar, where is it, how did he get it, and what does it resemble?

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1. You doubt?
  2. How many stories do you know in which the hero is different from everyone else in some way, and how many times is that difference physically visible?
  3. Why does Harry Potter have a scar, where is it, how did he get it, and what does it resemble?

Restrictive v. nonrestrictive clauses (also called essential v. nonessential *or* defining and non-defining)

INSTRUCTIONS: Match the number of the sentence above to its meaning below.

1. All my friends who are Asian came to my party.
2. All my friends, who are Asian, came to my party.
3. The Italian restaurant in Long Street got a new owner.
4. The Italian restaurant, which is in Long Street, got a new owner.
5. My cousin who lives in New York is getting married next year.
6. My cousin, who lives in New York, is getting married next year.
7. We study at the only school in Cape Town, which has afternoon lessons.
8. We study at the only school in Cape Town that has afternoon lessons.
9. The book [that] I finished yesterday was fantastic.
10. The book, which I finished yesterday, was fantastic.

\_\_\_\_\_ There is only one Italian restaurant in town and it now has a new owner.

\_\_\_\_\_ There are many schools in Cape Town but only one that has afternoon lessons.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am reading many books at the moment. Some of them are boring, but not the one I finished yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_ I have many cousins who live in various countries all over the world.

\_\_\_\_\_ I have only Asian friends.

\_\_\_\_\_ There are many Italian restaurants all over town, but only the one in Long Street now has a new owner.

\_\_\_\_\_ I was reading only one book and I finished it yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_ There is only one school in Cape Town and it has afternoon lessons, too.

\_\_\_\_\_ I have only one cousin. She now lives in New York.

\_\_\_\_\_ I have many friends, but only my Asian friends came to my party.

INSTRUCTIONS: Match the number of the sentence above to its meaning below.

1. All my friends who are Asian came to my party.
  2. All my friends, who are Asian, came to my party.
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- \_\_\_4\_\_\_ There is only one Italian restaurant in town and it now has a new owner.
- \_\_\_8\_\_\_ There are many schools in Cape Town but only one that has afternoon lessons.
- \_\_\_9\_\_\_ I am reading many books at the moment. Some of them are boring, but not the one I finished yesterday.
- \_\_\_5\_\_\_ I have many cousins who live in various countries all over the world.
- \_\_\_2\_\_\_ I have only Asian friends.
- \_\_\_3\_\_\_ There are many Italian restaurants all over town, but only the one in Long Street now has a new owner.
- \_\_\_10\_\_\_ I was reading only one book and I finished it yesterday.
- \_\_\_7\_\_\_ There is only one school in Cape Town and it has afternoon lessons, too.
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<http://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/defining-and-non-defining-relative-clauses-intermediate>

## Restrictive versus nonrestrictive clauses

There are two types of **relative clauses** (adjective clauses), *restrictive* and *non-restrictive*.

**Restrictive clauses** specify which (of many) nouns the speaker is referring to. They do not require commas. For example:

I have *three* brothers.

My brother who lives in Virginia is a rocket scientist.

My brother who lives in Ohio is a civil engineer.

My brother who lives in Hawaii is a surfer.

Each of the relative clauses in the above examples specifies a different brother. It tells "which one."

**Non-restrictive clauses**, on the other hand, are separated by commas. They merely give more information about the noun. In other words, they tell more about the same topic. The commas function as parentheses. REMEMBER: "Commas comment."

I have *one* brother.

My brother (who is from Oklahoma) is an architect.

My brother, who is from Oklahoma, is an architect.

**Relative clauses** are sometimes called *adjective clauses* because they modify nouns. Relative clauses are clauses that function as adjectives.

Adapted from: [http://www.eslgold.com/grammar/restrictive\\_clauses.html](http://www.eslgold.com/grammar/restrictive_clauses.html)

## Real-life danglers

He said that after missing the first half of the season, the elbow hurts every day he plays.

Adapted from: <http://afterdeadline.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/08/28/red-pencils-ready-8/>

Tourists see statues of many famous patriots walking along Boston's Freedom Trail.

(SAT example)

Although quickly crushed, Philip II and the Spanish Church reacted with alarm.

(writer means two Protestant groups were crushed) *The World of Catholic Renewal 1540-1770* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition by R. Po-Chia Hsia New Approaches to European History Cambridge University Press p. 48)

Not a dangler, but ambiguous:

The next morning, lit by a clear sky that bathes the ground in brightness, I return to the fountain.

Dana Perrotti "The Fiction of Function" – NYU student (presumably) Mercer Street p27  
<http://www.nyu.edu/cas/ewp/perrotifiction03R.pdf>

Sentence combining: Compound subjects and predicates