

# ENGLISH 10

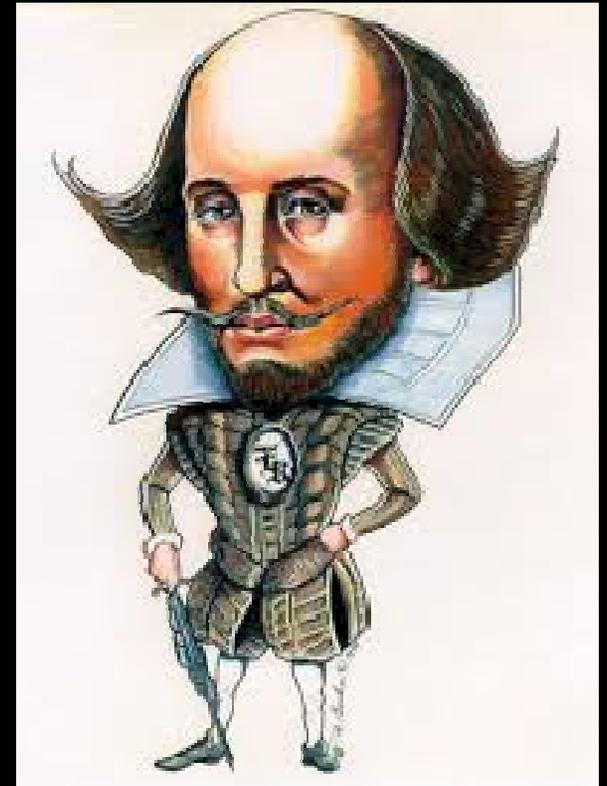
November 12<sup>th</sup>

# *Julius Caesar*

- I can analyze a text in order to comprehend it and translate it to modern English.

# Shakespeare: T-Chart

- In your notebook, create a T-Chart.
- On the left write everything you know about William Shakespeare.
- Leave the right side blank.



# Shakespeare: T-Chart

What I know about  
Shakespeare

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# Shakespeare: T-Chart

What I know about  
Shakespeare

What I learned about  
Shakespeare

# Elizabethan Theater

- We will be watching another video about Elizabethan Theater. Please write down the following questions to answer while you watch.

1. What was the name of Shakespeare's theater?

2. What did Shakespeare call his theater?

3. Who were the groundlings?

4. What was the role of women in Elizabethan theater?

5. When there weren't plays, what was held in the theaters?

# Understanding Shakespeare's Language

# Did people really talk like that?

- No, they didn't
- Shakespeare wrote like this for multiple reasons
  - to create a specific poetic rhythm
  - to emphasize a certain word
  - to give a character a specific speech pattern
  - Etc.

# Examples of Shakespeare's word play

- Take the simple sentence:
  - I ate the sandwich.
- Shakespeare might say this sentence in these various ways:
  - I the sandwich ate.
  - Ate the sandwich I.
  - Ate I the sandwich.
  - The sandwich I ate.
  - The sandwich ate I.

# Unusual Word Arrangement

- Locate the subject, verb, and object of the sentence.
- In standard English, sentences go in the order of Subject (I), Verb (ate), Object (the sandwich)
- Shakespeare often rearranges this order.
- For Example:
  - The sandwich (object) ate (verb) I (subject).

# Shakespeare's Poetry

- We speak in prose i.e. language without metrical structure
- Shakespeare wrote in both prose and verse (poetry)
- When writing poetry, he mostly wrote in blank verse (unrhymed iambic pentameter)
- Shakespeare also rhymed and occasionally used sonnets in his plays.

# Why did Shakespeare switch it up?

- Shakespeare mostly used prose (every day language) when a servant, clown, or lower-class citizen was speaking.
- He also used prose to show an upper-class citizen relating to the commoners or to show when an upper-class citizen was “behaving badly”.

- Shakespeare used blank verse for most of the dialogue.
- However, he would rhyme when showing a special connection between characters or to make a character's words stand out because the words were important.
- He often used sonnets when characters professed their love to one another (like Romeo and Juliet).

# Shakespeare's Omissions

- In our every day speaking, we rarely pronounce every word as it is written.
- For example:
  - “Whatcha doin’?”
  - “Notin’”
- Speaking properly it would be said:
  - “What are you doing?”
  - “I am doing nothing.”

# Examples of Shakespeare's Omissions and Contractions

- ▶ 'tis = it is
- ope = open
- o'er = over
- gi' = give
- ne'er = never

- ▶ i' = in
- e'er = ever
- oft = often
- a' = he
- e'en = even

# Unusual Words

- Shakespeare used many archaic words. To figure these out, look to the side of the page for a definition.
- More difficult words are the ones that we recognize and think we know, but when we read the sentence, it makes no sense. When this happens, again, look at the side for a translation.

# Shakespeare's audience would feel your pain

- Shakespeare's vocabulary included about 30,000 words.
- A typical person's vocabulary today includes about 6,000-15,000 words.
- Shakespeare also invented thousands of words and phrases that even his audience had never heard before.

# Some of the words Shakespeare invented

- ▶ Accused
- ▶ Addiction
- ▶ Advertising
- ▶ Amazement
- ▶ Arouse
- ▶ Assassination
- ▶ Bandit
- ▶ Bedroom
- ▶ Beached
- ▶ Blanket
- ▶ Bump
- ▶ Cater
- ▶ Champion
- ▶ Countless
- ▶ Epileptic
- ▶ Fixture
- ▶ Flawed
- ▶ Generous
- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Lonely
- ▶ Mimic
- ▶ Negotiate
- ▶ Obscene
- ▶ Premeditated
- ▶ Rant
- ▶ Summit
- ▶ Torture
- ▶ Varied
- ▶ Worthless
- ▶ Zany

# Some phrases Shakespeare coined

- Come what come may ("come what may") (*Macbeth*)
- In my heart of hearts (*Hamlet*)
- In my mind's eye (*Hamlet*)
- Knock knock! Who's there? (*Macbeth*)
- Though this be madness, yet there is method in it ("There's a method to my madness") (*Hamlet*)
- Own flesh and blood (*Hamlet*)
- A sorry sight (*Macbeth*)
- To thine own self be true (*Hamlet*)
- Wear my heart upon my sleeve (*Othello*)
- What's done is done (*Macbeth*)

# My Point:

- DO NOT BE  
AFRAID OF  
SHAKESPEARE!
- (You can do it!)