**2016 Character journal class wide feedback**

* + Revision is due a couple days after we finish the play.
  + It needs to be three entries
    - One from the beginning of the text. This means you can probably just revise one of the entries that you already did.
    - One from the middle. Any portion of the text between acts 2-4.
    - One after the play is over to explain what literally happened to your character at the end and to infer how he/she feels about it and will do after the play.
  + Each entry needs to be dated in two ways: with a calendar date that makes sense chronologically and with a label of where in the play the journal addresses.
  + Revision needs to be typed and saved in your Google drive. Students have the option of sharing it with me or printing it and turning it in on paper. If they share it, they need to copy/paste the rubric from “Character journal” file at armadafoster.weebly.com under MAAN.
  + One easy way to add literal comprehension evidence and inferences is to discuss what the character thinks/feels about other characters with which they are not directly involved. For example, what does Benedick think about Claudio getting married at the beginning of the play (he thinks it is idiotic to get married; this was blatantly said in the text and show comprehension), in the middle of the play (probably sees the merit in marriage; this was never explicitly said and shows inferring), and at the end of the play.
  + Many people had authentic 2016 language for their character: Beatrice was sassy and Don John was angry/emo. However, push yourselves to make it authentic 1600s character language. So instead of Beatrice saying, “Benedick tries to get under my skin, but I kinda like him, even though is a pain in the neck” you might say, “By my troth, how Benedick bothers me. Though my words do hide my heart, my heart cannot be in hiding forever.” This is your third Shakespearean play. You should be familiar with his language. One trick he uses is called anastrophe. This is where he purposely rearranges the word or and kinda has characters sound like Yoda. For example, instead of saying, “Don John is full of melancholy,” Shakespeare might write, “Melancholy fills Don John” or “Melancholy is not lacking in the person of Don John” or “Melancholic he is, this Don John.” A simpler way to do this is remember some 1600s etymology:

Doth = does Hath = have Thee/thou = you Thy/thine = your “My lord” = “hey respected person…”

* + Read all of the examples of character journals and my feedback for them at the link from the QR code below:

