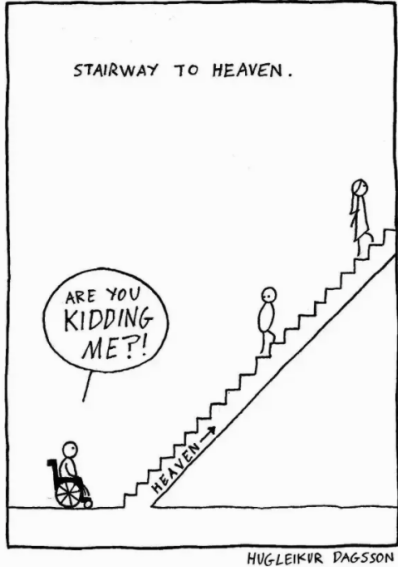


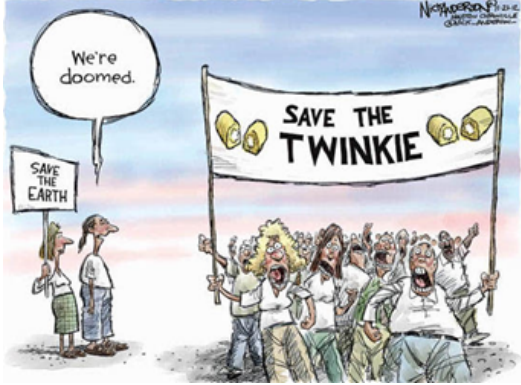

## Context and Techniques Notes

<b>TED Talk: “Drawing on Humor for Change” by Liza Donnelly</b> <a href="https://www.ted.com/talks/liza_donnelly_drawing_on_humor_for_change#t-128983">https://www.ted.com/talks/liza_donnelly_drawing_on_humor_for_change#t-128983</a> After watching the TED Talk, please answer the following questions.	
Questions:	Answers:
1-What did you learn about Liza Donnelly? What did you learn about cartooning? What from this TED talk do you think will be useful for you this unit as you study Donnelly’s cartoons?	I learned about how Liza Donnelly uses cartoons to lighten the mood, issues that she faces, and issues that the world encounters. I think it would be useful for me to identify how she uses real world examples and illustrate them in a cartoon to show her thoughts and ideas, and how it can possibly help others change their perspectives on different issues and ideas as well.
2-Donnelly’s TED Talk discusses a fair amount of gender-related issues. What connections can you draw between this talk and our studies last unit ( <i>A Doll’s House</i> and the Feminist lens)?	As there were seldom any women who created cartoons, Donnelly decided to start creating the cartoons herself. This is similar to how Nora in <i>A Doll’s House</i> took a step to think about herself, to separate from Torvald.
3-Donnelly’s talk is called “Drawing on Humor for Change.” Do you agree or disagree with her that humor can be a force for change? Why? What might be strengths and limitations of using humor?	Using humor in illustration is able to lighten the mood of most people, while others can be offended by it. Humor might not always help others change their own ideas, or save the world immediately, but it might give others an idea about how important it can be, making them remember the illustration that they see.

<b>Cartoonists’ Persuasive Techniques</b> <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1slmbOZz9peBc2GeErPCLJ95KKydY-qtIUuruJPL-kRK/edit?usp=sharing">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1slmbOZz9peBc2GeErPCLJ95KKydY-qtIUuruJPL-kRK/edit?usp=sharing</a> First, read the document linked here (and on GC) about techniques used by cartoonists. Some of them will be new to you, and some of them will be review for you. Nonetheless, it’s super important to feel comfortable with these terms because you will need them to feel confident analyzing cartoons in class and on your eventual summative assessment.  After you read that document, <u>find an example of each term and put it in the table</u>
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below. Your example can be text or an image.

Technique	Example
Allusion	A reference of a literature work to a person, place, or event
Analogy	"Life is like a box of chocolates—you never know what you're gonna get."
Dark humor	 <p>The cartoon depicts a steep staircase labeled 'HEAVEN' at the bottom. A person in a wheelchair is at the base, looking up and asking 'ARE YOU KIDDING ME?!' in a speech bubble. Several other figures are shown at various points up the stairs, representing the difficulty of reaching heaven. The title 'STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN.' is written at the top of the frame, and the artist's name 'HUGLEIKUR DAGSSON' is at the bottom.</p>
Distortion	Exaggerating an idea, making it seem different from reality
Exaggeration/ Hyperbole	"I have been waiting forever"
Irony	Saying something, but it means something else
Juxtaposition	"Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country"
Labeling	Labeling on jars to make it clear what is inside
Malapropism	"She's as headstrong as an allegory" (alligator)
Metaphor	"Raining cats and dogs"
Parody	Work created to imitate or make fun of an original work
Pun	"I donut think so" (Do not)

<p>Satire</p>	
<p>Stereotype</p>	<p>“All asians eat dogs”</p>
<p>Symbolism</p>	<p>Colors representing different emotions:  Blue - sad  Red - anger  Yellow - happiness</p>
<p>Understatement</p>	<p>When someone receives full marks on their test, and they say that they did okay.</p>
<p>Cartoonists' style (realistic, iconic)</p>	 <p><i>The scale of progression from realistic representation (left) to iconic representation (right), as presented in Understanding Comics. Source: Scott McCloud. (1993). Understanding Comics. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.</i></p>