# Session 4: Text-Analysis Response

(approximately one hour)

Part III of the Regents exam will ask you to read a passage and then write two to three paragraphs explaining how the author uses a **specific technique** to develop their **central idea**. You can only write about one technique, but you <u>must</u> identify a specific technique if you want to do well on this section.

The passage on this section may be fiction or nonfiction. If the piece is nonfiction, it might be a **memoir**, or a person talking about things that happened to them in the past. If it is fiction, as it has been for most of the exams in the past few years, it might be an excerpt from a novel or a short story.

To practice some of the skills that will help you conquer Part III, we're going to be picking a text to work with. I've chosen the short story "Thank-you, M'am" by Langston Hughes; your tutor may have chosen something else.

### Take some time to read the text.

## "Thank You, M'am" by Langston Hughes

She was a large woman with a large purse that had everything in it but hammer and nails. It had a long strap, and she carried it slung across her shoulder. It was about eleven o'clock at night, and she was walking alone, when a boy ran up behind her and tried to snatch her purse. The strap broke with the single tug the boy gave it from behind. But the boy's weight and the weight of the purse combined caused him to lose his balance so, instead of taking off full blast as he had hoped, the boy fell on his back on the sidewalk, and his legs flew up. the large woman simply turned around and kicked him right square in his blue-jeaned sitter. Then she reached down, picked the boy up by his shirt front, and shook him until his teeth rattled.

After that the woman said, "Pick up my pocketbook, boy, and give it here." She still held 10 him. But she bent down enough to permit him to stoop and pick up her purse. Then she said, "Now ain't you ashamed of yourself?"

Firmly gripped by his shirt front, the boy said, "Yes'm." The woman said, "What did you want to do it for?" The boy said, "I didn't aim to."

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She said, "You a lie!"	15
By that time two or three people passed, stopped, turned to look, and some stood watching. "If I turn you loose, will you run?" asked the woman.	
"Yes'm," said the boy.	
"Then I won't turn you loose," said the woman. She did not release him.	
"I'm very sorry, lady, I'm sorry," whispered the boy.	20
"Um-hum! And your face is dirty. I got a great mind to wash your face for you. Ain't you got nobody home to tell you to wash your face?"	
"No'm," said the boy.	
"Then it will get washed this evening," said the large woman starting up the street, dragging the frightened boy behind her.	25
He looked as if he were fourteen or fifteen, frail and willow-wild, in tennis shoes and blue jeans.	
The woman said, "You ought to be my son. I would teach you right from wrong. Least I can do right now is to wash your face. Are you hungry?"	
"No'm," said the being dragged boy. "I just want you to turn me loose." "Was I bothering you when I turned that corner?" asked the woman. "No'm."	30
"But you put yourself in contact with me," said the woman. "If you think that that contact is not going to last awhile, you got another thought coming. When I get through with you, sir, you are going to remember Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones."	
Sweat popped out on the boy's face and he began to struggle. Mrs. Jones stopped, jerked him around in front of her, put a half-nelson about his neck, and continued to drag him up the street. When she got to her door, she dragged the boy inside, down a hall, and into a large kitchenette- furnished room at the rear of the house. She switched on the light and left the door open. The boy could hear other roomers laughing and	35
talking in the large house. Some of their doors were open, too, so he knew he and the woman were not alone. The woman still had him by the neck in the middle of her room.	40

She said, "What is your name?"

"Roger," answered the boy.

"Then, Roger, you go to that sink and wash your face," said the woman, whereupon she turned him loose—at last. Roger looked at the door—looked at the woman—looked at 45 the door—and went to the sink.

"Let the water run until it gets warm," she said. "Here's a clean towel."

"You gonna take me to jail?" asked the boy, bending over the sink.

"Not with that face, I would not take you nowhere," said the woman. "Here I am trying to get home to cook me a bite to eat and you snatch my pocketbook! Maybe, you ain't 50 been to your supper either, late as it be. Have you?"

"There's nobody home at my house," said the boy.

"Then we'll eat," said the woman, "I believe you're hungry—or been hungry—to try to snatch my pocketbook."

"I wanted a pair of blue suede shoes," said the boy.

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"Well, you didn't have to snatch my pocketbook to get some suede shoes," said Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones. "You could of asked me."

"M'am?"

The water dripping from his face, the boy looked at her. There was a long pause. A verylong pause. After he had dried his face and not knowing what else to do dried it again,60the boy turned around, wondering what next. The door was open. He could make a60dash for it down the hall. He could run, run, run, run, run!60

The woman was sitting on the day-bed. After a while she said, "I were young once and I wanted things I could not get."

There was another long pause. The boy's mouth opened. Then he frowned, but not65knowing he frowned.

The woman said, "Um-hum! You thought I was going to say but, didn't you? You thought I was going to say, but I didn't snatch people's pocketbooks. Well, I wasn't going to say that." Pause. Silence. "I have done things, too, which I would not tell you, son—neither tell God, if he didn't already know. So you set down while I fix us something to eat. You might run that comb through your hair so you will look presentable."

In another corner of the room behind a screen was a gas plate and an icebox. Mrs. Jones got up and went behind the screen. The woman did not watch the boy to see if he 70

was going to run now, nor did she watch her purse which she left behind her on the daybed. But the boy took care to sit on the far side of the room where he thought she could easily see him out of the corner of her eye, if she wanted to. He did not trust the woman not to trust him. And he did not want to be mistrusted now.

"Do you need somebody to go to the store," asked the boy, "maybe to get some milk or something?"

"Don't believe I do," said the woman, "unless you just want sweet milk yourself. I was going to make cocoa out of this canned milk I got here."

"That will be fine," said the boy.

She heated some lima beans and ham she had in the icebox, made the cocoa, and set the table. The woman did not ask the boy anything about where he lived, or his folks, or anything else that would embarrass him. Instead, as they ate, she told him about her job in a hotel beauty-shop that stayed open late, what the work was like, and how all kinds of women came in and out, blondes, red-heads, and Spanish. Then she cut him a half of her ten-cent cake.

"Eat some more, son," she said.

When they were finished eating she got up and said, "Now, here, take this ten dollars and buy yourself some blue suede shoes. And next time, do not make the mistake of latching onto my pocketbook nor nobody else's—because shoes come by devilish like that will burn your feet. I got to get my rest now. But I wish you would behave yourself, son, from here on in."

She led him down the hall to the front door and opened it. "Good-night! Behave yourself, boy!" she said, looking out into the street.

The boy wanted to say something else other than "Thank you, m'am" to Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones, but he couldn't do so as he turned at the barren stoop and looked back at the large woman in the door. He barely managed to say "Thank you" before she shut the door. And he never saw her again.

What do you think the central idea of this text is? Write your answer below.

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Now, go back through and read the text a second time. This time, use your pencil to make annotations anywhere that you see any examples of literary techniques. Remember back to the list we looked at in our first session. Make notes below of the line numbers where you find examples. Feel free to note any other techniques you might notice that weren't focused on in the first session.

Figurative Language Symbolism Imagery Characterization

Which technique were you able to find the most examples for? Ideally, you want to find at least three examples. Remember, both imagery and symbolism are types of figurative language, so you can lump those techniques all together. Circle the technique you want to focus on.

Now, it's time to stitch your thoughts together into a short piece of analysis. Below is a basic description of what you will probably want to include in your three paragraphs. Like any essay, a good way to organize this piece of writing is with an introduction, body, and conclusion.

#### Paragraph 1 = Introduction

#### Identify your central idea.

In his short story, "Thank You, Ma'am", Langston Hughes shows...

# Provide context; don't give a lengthy summary, but describe in one or two sentences the basic *gist* of what happens in the story.

The young boy in the story meets Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones when...

Tell the reader what SPECIFIC literary technique the author uses to develop the central idea.

Hughes's use of...helps develop his central idea that....

#### Paragraph 2 = Body

# Identify each example, using a specific quote from the text for each one. Have one to two sentences of analysis explaining how the technique develops the central idea.

Hughes uses characterization to develop his central idea when he tells us that the boy....This helps develop his central idea because....

#### Paragraph 3 = Conclusion

#### Restate your claim.

Throughout the piece, Hughes uses...to show the reader that....

### Write a general statement that applies the central idea to the wider world.

Maybe if more people understood Hughes's central idea, then....

Using this guide, write three paragraphs analyzing Hughes's use of a specific technique to develop his central idea.

