

## AFTER-READING ACTIVITY

# Marking dialogue in stories

**DIRECTIONS:** Dialogue is when a character talks directly to the audience. You heard a lot of that in the story **Herr Vogel und Frau Wal**.

Did you know that different languages have different ways of marking dialogue?

It's time to compare German punctuation rules to English punctuation rules. Go back to the story and look at the dialogue. Are the rules for marking punctuation the same as English or different? Compare and contrast the rules using the chart below.

ENGLISH	GERMAN
<p><b>Example sentences from the story:</b></p> <p><i>“I love to eat fish!” said the bird.</i></p> <p><i>“I don’t think a bird can be a whale,” said the bird.</i></p>	<p><b>Example sentences from the story:</b></p>
<p><b>How does the punctuation work?</b></p> <p><i>Put a quotation mark (“) before and after the words the character says. Anything inside the quotation marks is the character’s direct speech.</i></p> <p><i>Direct speech always ends with a punctuation mark before the closing quotation mark.</i></p>	<p><b>How does the punctuation work?</b></p>

ENGLISH	GERMAN
<p><b>How do you know who is talking?</b></p> <p>Add a phrase before or after the dialogue words that state who said the words.</p> <p><i>"I love to eat fish!" <u>said the bird.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>The bird said,</u> "I love to eat fish!"</i></p> <p><i>"I don't think a bird can be a whale," <u>said the bird.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>The bird said,</u> "I don't think a bird can be a whale."</i></p>	<p><b>How do you know who is talking?</b></p>