

# COMP

3



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## Reading Literature

# LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 Understand how to read literary analyses
- 2 Identify approaches to literary analysis
- 3 Analyze a short story
- 4 Analyze a poem
- 5 Understand and use literary terms
- 6 Write a literary analysis

# Understand How To Read Literary Analyses

- Consider the rhetorical situation
  - *Purpose*
  - *Audience*
  - *Topic*
- Understand terms used to write about the arts
  - *Plays and films*
  - *Stories and novels*
  - *Poetry*

# Understand How To Read Literary Analyses

- Understand approaches to literary analysis
  - *Formalist*
  - *Rhetorical*
  - *Historical*
  - *Ideological*
- Understand primary and secondary research
  - *Biographical research*
  - *Research into historical and cultural context*



# Understand How To Read Literary Analyses

- *Research into literary concepts*
- *Research into theory*
- *Research into scholarly interpretations*

# Identify Approaches To Literary Analysis

- Professor John Van Rys’s “Four Ways to Talk About Literature” illustrates how:
  - *Categories are similar and different*
  - *Critics representing each category might analyze Robert Browning’s “My Last Duchess”*

# Analyze a Short Story

- Student writer Anya Terekhima analyzes Flannery O'Connor's short story "Good Country People"
- She focuses on the story's:
  - *Characters*
  - *Plot*
  - *Symbols*
  - *Diction*



# Analyze a Poem

- Student writer Sherry Van Egdom analyzes the poem “Let Evening Come: An Invitation to the Inevitable” by Jane Kenyon
- Introduces poem & poet before analysis
- Uses secondary sources to reinforce her analysis
- Acknowledges & compares possible interpretations



# Understand & Use Literary Terms

- Allusion
- Analogy
- Anecdote
- Antagonist
- Climax
- Conflict
- Denouement
- Diction
- Exposition
- Falling action
- Figure of speech
- Genre
- Imagery
- Irony



# Understand & Use Literary Terms

- Mood
- Paradox
- Plot
- Point of view
- Protagonist
- Resolution
- Rising action
- Satire
- Setting
- Structure
- Style
- Symbol
- Theme
- Tone



# Poetry Terms

- Alliteration
- Assonance
- Blank verse
- Consonance
- Foot
- Onomatopoeia
- Refrain
- Rhythm
- Stanza
- Verse

# Writing a Literary Analysis

- Planning
  - *Select a topic*
  - *Understand the work*
  - *Develop a focus and approach*
  - *Organize your thoughts*
- Drafting
  - *Opening*
  - *Middle*
  - *Conclusion*

# Writing a Literary Analysis

- Revising
  - *Ideas*
  - *Organization*
  - *Voice*
- Editing
  - *Sentences*
  - *Correctness*
  - *Design*
- Publishing

# SUMMARY

- Analyzing a literary text is a critical and interpretive process
- Primary research is reading, rereading and thinking through the literary text itself
- Secondary research provides a range of support from historical background to scholarly criticism

