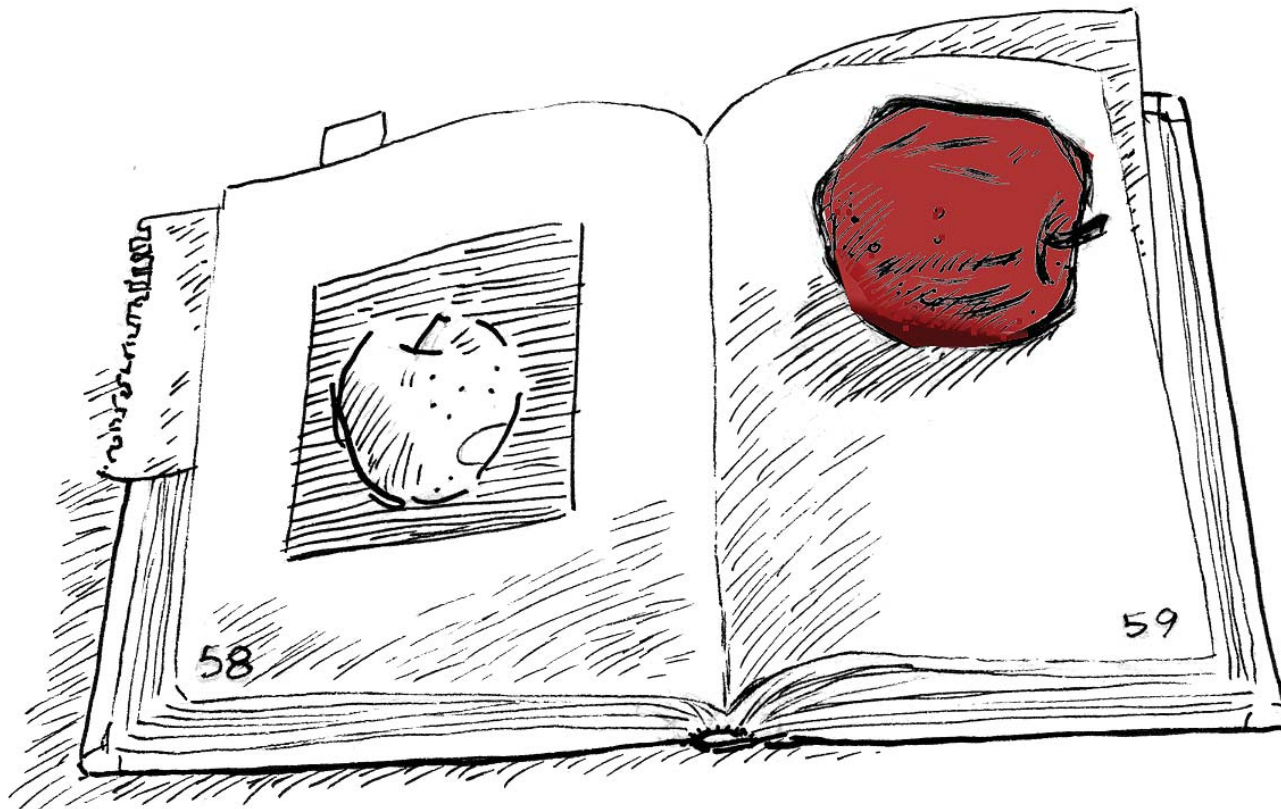


# Critical Analysis & the Reading Process

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# *introduction*

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**Creative writing remains a focal point of our society**—it explains our diversity as humans and enables different ideas to be traded between people and cultures.

# *critical analysis*

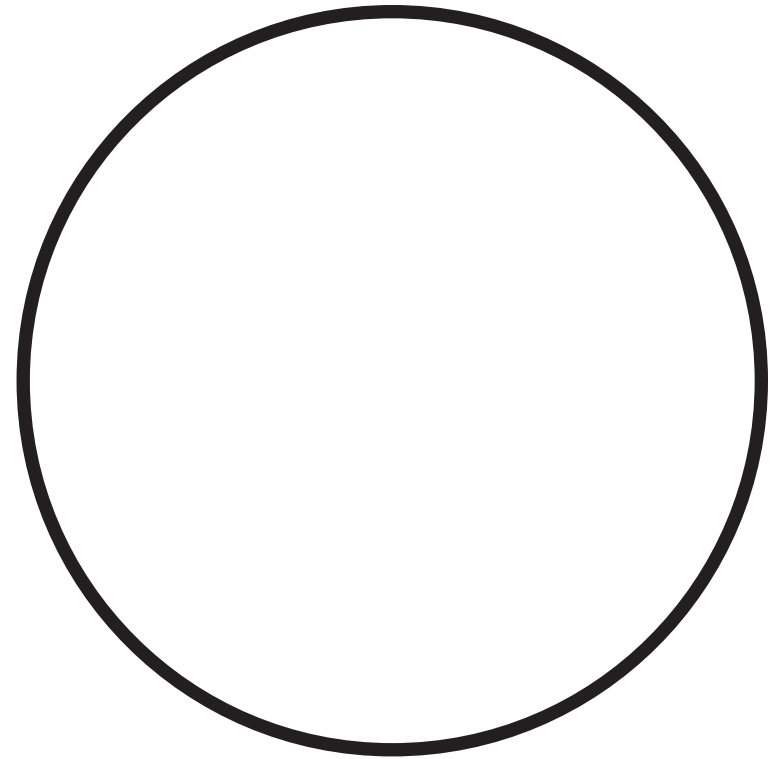
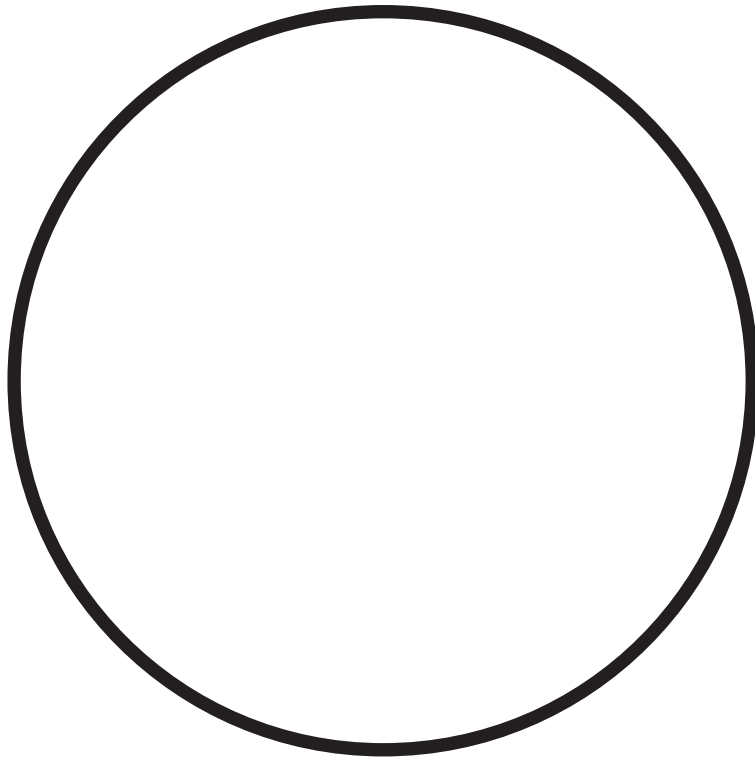
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## **Examining past and current literature helps:**

- understand the creative process of an individual author or group of authors
- show the understanding of a specific culture
- show possible (dis)connection between the author and the culture
- develop new literature

# *critical analysis*

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*you = the text*

As students, the analytical process should be habitual for any course and for any reading assignment.

- This is what enables *you* to understand the *text*.

# *assessing word choice*

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*For example:*

In the “Cask of Amontillado” Edgar Allan Poe uses the specific word ‘impunity.’  
This deliberate choice does reflect back on the theme of the story.

As a reader you should ask yourself:

*Why* does Poe choose this one word for this one particular story?

—*or*—

*How* does this wording affect the main theme?

*impunity*: to escape punishment for a crime committed

# *Guidelines for Reading*

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## **Elements Which Enhance Developments of Stories:**

1. characters' actions
  2. characters' intentions
- }
3. plot rhythms— combination of protagonist's journey, flow of information  
and literary modes
  4. story structure— also referred to as Freytag's Pyramid
  5. points of view— or Narrative Voice

# *Guidelines for Reading*

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**Literature grows out of other literature.** This is nothing new.

No idea is original— *nothing is original in the creative process*;  
borrowing from other established authors is frequent, consciously  
and subconsciously.

**intertextuality:** the reinvention, insertion of situations and conflicts in a new  
sequence of thought to present a new idea; creation of something new out of an  
older concept.

- *With frequent readings, it is easier to spot intertextuality.*

# *intertextuality*

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## **The Top Four Literature which are referenced, reworked, reinvented :**

1. Biblical stories
2. Shakespearean plays
3. Greek/Roman myths
4. Fairy tales

*Why do you think this is the case?*

Look for these emulations; they establish mood, atmosphere, scenery, and theme  
— consciously and *subconsciously*.