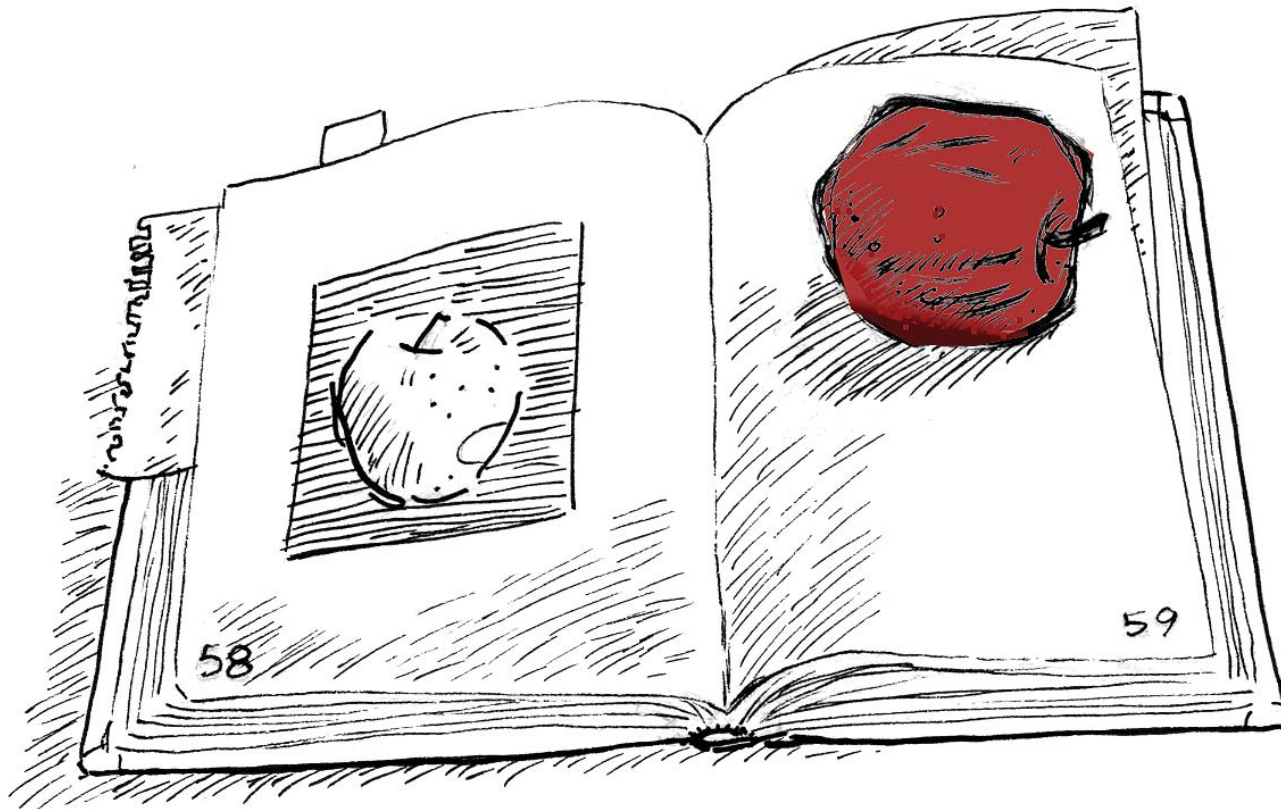


Literary Criticism Overview



Principles for Analyzing

- The paper must offer a thesis which shows a basic observation about the text.
- Every paragraph must offer a topic sentence relating back to thesis.
- Every paragraph must quote the primary source showing evidence
- Discuss what happens in the plot
—and why it is significant to the work as a whole.

- Explain *why* a character is motivated to act in the manner depicted -or- explain *how* their motivations/actions are relevant to the plot itself:
For instance, why does Montresor entomb Fortunato alive, rather than just kill him?

- Consider what is said, particularly subtleties of the imagery and the ideas expressed; are there any hidden meanings in the text?

Principles for Analyzing

- Assess how scenes are laid out:
 - > consider the word choice
 - > the ordering of ideas
 - > sentence structure
- How do these elements contribute to the theme of the story?
- Explain what the elements mean, tying your analysis of the plot back to the importance of the text as a whole.

In other words you are not **summarizing** plot.

In addition, your material will **not** relate **personal responses**.
These are not reviews, nor are they book reports.

Principles for Analyzing

There are three levels of literary appraisals.

01. Paraphrase: helps clarify the meaning of the work when you write out the *intentions* of the story or poem in your own words. This is a good technique as well to use after reading a story to make sure you have a clear idea of the author's strategies. However, use it carefully. A full story should be paraphrased into two or three sentences. *Never go over one paragraph.*

Principles for Analyzing

There are three levels of literary appraisals.

01. Paraphrase

02. Explicate: you deconstruct the work scene by scene, sentence by sentence, analyzing each set of images and word choice. You check for symbols, characters, narrator, and tones. Decide how these elements factor together to form a working story.

Principles for Analyzing

There are three levels of literary appraisals.

01. Paraphrase

02. Explicate

03. A critical analysis you delve deeper into the text through the explication process and *brief* summary. You focus on a specific image or word or symbol and then compare it to the meaning of the entire work as a whole. For instance again to use Poe's "Cask of Amontillado" the word *impunity* is used frequently throughout the piece.

Does this imply Montresor is trying to convince himself that he has no feelings of remorse for getting away with his crime?

Defense

Remember to always **back up your statements** with examples from the text itself **or** from another critic.

- Always cite evidence from primary source (the story itself) or use evidence from a secondary source (a critic).

In this manner:

- you are proving your argument sound and defending your point
- you are showing others agree with you
or (on the flip side) you can argue against another critic's opinion and show contradictory evidence.