FORM: POINT OF VIEW

1. First-Person Point of View:
- In first-person narration, the story is told from the perspective of a character within the story, using "I" or "we."

Guiding Questions:
- How does the narrator's direct involvement in the story affect the reader's understanding?
- What biases or limitations might be present due to the narrator's personal perspective?
- How does the use of first-person narration contribute to character development and reader empathy?

2. Second-Person Point of View:
- Second-person narration directly addresses the reader as "you," immersing them in the story experience.

Guiding Questions:
- How does the use of second-person narration engage the reader in the story?
- What effect does addressing the reader directly have on the narrative's tone and mood?
- How does the second-person perspective shape the reader's perception of the protagonist's experiences and decisions?

3. Third-Person Point of View:
- In third-person narration, the story is told by a narrator outside of the story, using pronouns like "he," "she," or "they."

Guiding Questions:
- How does the use of third-person narration affect the reader's perception of the characters and events?
- What advantages does third-person omniscient narration offer in terms of storytelling and character development?
- How does the narrator's perspective influence the reader's understanding of the story's themes and conflicts?

FORM: PERSPECTIVE

1. Character Perspective:

- Character perspective refers to the viewpoint of a specific character within the story, shaping the reader's understanding of events and characters.

Guiding Questions:
- How does the character's perspective influence their interpretation of events and other characters?
- What insights does the character's viewpoint offer into the story's themes and conflicts?
- How does the author use the character's perspective to evoke empathy or challenge the reader's assumptions?

2. Authorial Perspective:

- Authorial perspective refers to the overarching viewpoint or stance conveyed by the author throughout the narrative.

Guiding Questions:
- What themes or messages does the authorial perspective convey to the reader?
- How does the author's viewpoint shape the narrative's tone, mood, and atmosphere?
- What techniques does the author use to persuade or challenge the reader's beliefs and values?

3. Cultural Perspective:

- Cultural perspective reflects the values, beliefs, and societal norms prevalent within a particular cultural context, influencing the portrayal of characters and events in literature.

Guiding Questions:
- How does the cultural perspective depicted in the text shape the characters' identities and interactions?
- What conflicts arise from clashes between different cultural perspectives within the story?
- How does the author navigate cultural differences and convey the complexity of cultural identity?

FORM: TYPE OF TEXT AND GENRE

1. Identify the Type of Text:

- Determine whether the text is fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama, or a hybrid form.

Guiding Questions:
- What characteristics distinguish the text as belonging to a specific genre or literary form?
- How does the author utilize the conventions and expectations associated with the chosen type of text to convey meaning and engage the reader?
- What thematic elements are commonly associated with this genre, and how are they manifested in the text?

Sample Answers:
- "The Great Gatsby" exemplifies the genre of literary fiction through its exploration of complex characters, social commentary, and thematic depth, drawing readers into the intricacies of 1920s American society.
- By adhering to the stylistic conventions of the novel, such as character development, narrative structure, and symbolism, F. Scott Fitzgerald effectively captures the disillusionment and decadence of the Jazz Age, inviting readers to reflect on the pursuit of the American Dream and the emptiness of materialism.

2. Explore Genre and Subgenre:
- Delve into the specific genre and subgenre conventions present in the text, such as romance, mystery, science fiction, historical fiction, etc.

Guiding Questions:
- How does the text adhere to or deviate from the conventions of the genre and subgenre?
- What narrative tropes, plot devices, and character archetypes are characteristic of the chosen genre?
- How does the author's use of genre conventions contribute to the effectiveness of the storytelling and reader engagement?

Sample Answers:
- "Murder on the Orient Express" employs the classic elements of the mystery genre, including a closed-circle setting, a diverse cast of suspects, and a brilliant detective protagonist, to create suspense and intrigue for readers.
- Agatha Christie's mastery of the mystery genre is evident in her careful plotting, clever misdirection, and surprise twist endings, keeping readers guessing until the final revelation and ensuring a satisfying reading experience.

3. Analyze Genre Conventions and Expectations:
- Evaluate how the text conforms to or challenges genre conventions and reader expectations, considering thematic elements, narrative structure, and stylistic choices.

Guiding Questions:
- How does the text subvert or reinvent traditional genre conventions to convey its thematic concerns and social commentary?
- What thematic elements are specific to the chosen genre, and how does the text engage with these themes in a unique or innovative way?
- How do the author's stylistic choices and narrative techniques contribute to the genre's effectiveness as a vehicle for exploring complex ideas and issues?

Sample Answers:
- "Brave New World" challenges the conventions of traditional dystopian fiction by presenting a society that superficially appears utopian, yet is ultimately oppressive and dehumanizing, raising questions about the nature of freedom and individuality in the face of technological advancement.
- Aldous Huxley's blend of speculative science fiction with philosophical inquiry and social satire creates a thought-provoking narrative that transcends the boundaries of its genre, inviting readers to critically examine the implications of scientific progress and social engineering on human society.

STRUCTURE

1. Plot:
- The plot refers to the sequence of events that unfold within the narrative, including exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Guiding Questions:

- How does the plot structure contribute to the narrative's overall arc and thematic development?
- What key events drive the plot forward and shape the characters' motivations and actions?
- How does the resolution of the plot provide closure and thematic resonance for the reader?

Sample Answers:
- In "The Lord of the Rings," J.R.R. Tolkien masterfully weaves together multiple plot threads and character arcs to create a sprawling epic that explores themes of heroism, friendship, and the struggle between good and evil.
- Through its carefully paced plot, Tolkien builds tension and suspense, leading to a climactic confrontation at Mount Doom and a bittersweet resolution that resonates with themes of sacrifice and redemption.

2. Setting:
- The setting encompasses the time, place, and atmosphere in which the narrative unfolds, providing context and shaping the characters' experiences.

Guiding Questions:

- How does the setting contribute to the mood, tone, and atmosphere of the narrative?
- What symbolic or thematic significance does the setting hold within the story?
- How does the author use descriptive language and sensory details to bring the setting to life for the reader?

Sample Answers:
- In "Wuthering Heights," Emily Brontë's evocative descriptions of the Yorkshire moors create a haunting and atmospheric backdrop for the novel's tale of love, revenge, and obsession.
- Through the juxtaposition of the rugged, untamed landscape of Wuthering Heights with the refined, civilized surroundings of Thrushcross Grange, Brontë underscores the contrasting forces of nature and civilization, passion and restraint, that shape the characters' lives and relationships.

3. Rhyme Scheme:
- Rhyme scheme refers to the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line in a poem, denoted by letters to indicate matching sounds (e.g., AABB, ABAB).

Guiding Questions:

- How does the rhyme scheme enhance the poem's auditory impact and aesthetic appeal?
- What thematic or emotional effects are achieved through the use of rhyme and rhythm?
- How does the poet's manipulation of rhyme scheme contribute to the overall meaning and interpretation of the poem?

Sample Answers:
- In "The Raven," Edgar Allan Poe's use of a repetitive ABCBBB rhyme scheme creates a sense of foreboding and unease, echoing the relentless tapping of the titular bird and intensifying the poem's atmosphere of melancholy and despair.
- Through the strategic placement of rhymes and internal echoes, Poe heightens the poem's emotional intensity and underscores its themes of loss, grief, and the haunting specter of mortality.

4. Punctuation:
- Punctuation marks, such as commas, periods, dashes, and ellipses, contribute to the rhythm, pacing, and clarity of a text's syntax and structure.

Guiding Questions:

- How does the author's use of punctuation enhance the readability and flow of the text?
- What stylistic effects are achieved through the manipulation of punctuation marks, such as dashes, ellipses, or parentheses?
- How does punctuation contribute to the overall tone, mood, and narrative voice of the work?

Sample Answers:
- In "Mrs. Dalloway," Virginia Woolf's experimental use of punctuation marks reflects the fragmented nature of consciousness and the fluidity of memory and perception.
- Through the strategic placement of dashes, ellipses, and parentheses, Woolf creates a sense of immediacy and intimacy, blurring the boundaries between external reality and internal thought processes, and inviting readers to inhabit the minds of her characters.

5. Syntax:
- Syntax refers to the arrangement of words and phrases to create sentences and convey meaning, encompassing sentence structure, grammar, and word order.

Guiding Questions:

- How does the author's use of syntax shape the narrative voice and perspective?
- What effects are achieved through variations in sentence structure, such as sentence length, punctuation, and repetition?
- How does syntax contribute to the thematic exploration of memory, trauma, and identity within the text?

Sample Answers:

- In "Beloved," Toni Morrison's fragmented syntax mirrors the fractured psyche of her characters, evoking the disorienting effects of trauma and the unreliability of memory.
- Through her inventive use of sentence fragments, repetition, and unconventional grammar, Morrison creates a lyrical and haunting narrative style that immerses readers in the emotional and psychological depths of her characters' experiences.

LANGUAGE

1. Literary Devices:

- Literary devices are techniques or tools used by authors to convey meaning, enhance imagery, and engage readers.

Guiding Questions:

- How do literary devices enhance the text's imagery, symbolism, and thematic depth?
- What effects are achieved through the use of specific literary devices, such as metaphor, symbolism, or foreshadowing?
- How does the author's skillful incorporation of literary devices contribute to the reader's interpretation and engagement with the text?

Sample Answers:
- In "The Road Not Taken," Robert Frost's use of metaphorical language and symbolism invites readers to contemplate the significance of life's choices and the paths we choose to take.
- Through the poem's ambiguous ending and the juxtaposition of literal and metaphorical meanings, Frost challenges readers to consider the complexities of decision-making and the elusive nature of regret.

2. Figurative Language:

- Figurative language uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation, often to create vivid imagery or convey abstract ideas.

Guiding Questions:

- How does figurative language enhance the reader's understanding and emotional response to the text?
- What imagery and sensory details are evoked through the use of metaphor, simile, and personification?
- How does figurative language contribute to the development of themes and characterization within the narrative?

Guiding Questions:
- How does figurative language enhance the reader's understanding and emotional response to the text?
- What imagery and sensory details are evoked through the use of metaphor, simile, and personification?
- How does figurative language contribute to the development of themes and characterization within the narrative?

3. Diction and Connotation:

- Diction refers to the author's choice and arrangement of words, while connotation refers to the associated meanings, emotions, or implications of those words.

Guiding Questions:

- How does the author's choice of words reflect the characters' personalities, emotions, and social status?
- What connotations or hidden meanings are embedded within the text's language, and how do they contribute to the overall tone and mood?
- How does the author's diction shape the reader's interpretation of key themes and conflicts within the narrative?

Sample Answers:
- In "The Great Gatsby," F. Scott Fitzgerald's carefully crafted diction evokes the opulence and hedonism of 1920s New York, while also hinting at the moral decay and spiritual bankruptcy lurking beneath the surface.
- Through the juxtaposition of lofty, aspirational language with stark, disillusioning imagery, Fitzgerald captures the contradictions and illusions of the American Dream, inviting readers to ponder the true cost of success and the pursuit of happiness.