Quote Analysis

Metaphor: direct comparison between two unlike things
Simile: compares two clauses using "like" or "as"
Personification: attributing human qualities to something nonhuman
Hyperbole: an exaggeration
Parallel Structure: shows equal importances within a sentence
Juxtaposition: placing objects side by side for comparison or contrast
Repetition: words expresses more than once
Direct Characterization: author directly reveals a personality trait
Indirect Characterization: author forces judgements about the character
Flashback: rewinds to a previous event
Foreshadowing: fast-forwards to an upcoming event
Ethos: an appeal to credibility
Logos: an appeal to logic
Pathos: an appeal to emotion
Link to more literary devices!

How to analyze a quote:
★ Let's say you want to annotate for a quote that says "She was acting like a clown"
   ○ For each quote, you need to find **TWO** literary devices that fit the quote
   ○ For this quote, one device we could use is a **SIMILE**, because it uses the word "like"
   ○ We could also use **INDIRECT CHARACTERIZATION**, because it is alluding to her acting very foolish
   ○ After finding these two things, you are ready to analyze the quote
   ○ When analyzing the quote, you always want to state the two devices followed by an effect
   ○ When explaining an effect, use words such as "demonstrates" or "illustrates" to tell the reader the deeper meaning of the quote.
   ○ The way you could write the full analysis is:
      ■ This phrase uses a **simile** and **indirect characterization** to illustrate how the character's actions made her seem foolish.

★ Here is an example from J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*
   ○ "Don't ever tell anybody anything. If you do, you start missing everybody" (Salinger 229).
   ○ Using an assertion and indirect characterization, the quote illustrates how wise the narrator is and that he has personally experienced this.