**Structural Components**

**Denotative and Connotative Meanings**

Denotative:

Connotative:

**Persona:** Who narrates. Refers to the speaker, the one who relates the experience:

**Lous:** What vantage point the ‘speaker’ speaks; physical and psychological position. **Also encompasses time and space (what affects the speaker)**

**Climax: Logical and Emotional**

**Logical- Conflict is so intense a resolution must occur, only one outcome possible.**

**Emotional**-Highest emotional impact and involvement for reader, writer will give clues

**Aesthetic Components:**

**Unity and Harmony**

**Unity- combining of all parts to make the whole. Content and form that hold piece together. Achieved: persona and locus is strong unifying factor. Consistency.**

**Harmony** – The idea and the way it’s expressed. Choice of words, sentence structure; the style

**Variety and Contrast**

**Variety –** two ‘like’ things differ; ie. Characters have unifying qualities by express differently

**Contrast –** Opposition or difference between ‘like’ things

**Balance and Proportion (*Proportion Provides Balance*)**

**Balance- equal portion of intensity or content on either side of the central point**

**Rhythm: Relationship between stressed and unstressed syllables. Also important aspect of content, ie. Recurrent shift of attention from one character to another or from one place or time to another.**