

- Diction: style of speaking or writing as dependent upon choice of words
- Syntax: the study of the rules for the formation of grammatical sentences in a language.
- Figures of speech: any expressive use of language, as a metaphor, simile, personification, or antithesis, in which words are used in other than their literal sense, or in other than their ordinary locutions, in order to suggest a picture or image or for other special effect.
- Tone: any sound considered with reference to its quality, pitch, strength, source, etc.
- Characterize: to mark or distinguish as a characteristic; be a characteristic of:
- Analyze: to separate (a material or abstract entity) into constituent parts or elements; determine the elements or essential features of (opposed to synthesize)
- Evaluate: to determine or set the value or amount of; appraise:
- Defend, challenge, or qualifying is about defending your argument, talk about the successfulness of it, then make the essay good.
- Images: a word or phrase in a literary text that appeals directly to the reader's taste, touch, hearing, sight, or smell.
- Patterns of imagery: Imagery is visually descriptive or figurative language in a literary work. It is also the pattern of images that run through a work.
- Analogies: a comparison between two things, typically on the basis of their structure and for the purpose of explanation or clarification.
- Similes and metaphors: Metaphors simply state a comparison. Similes use the words “like” or “as” to compare things. Because they both make comparisons, all similes are metaphors, but not all metaphors are similes.