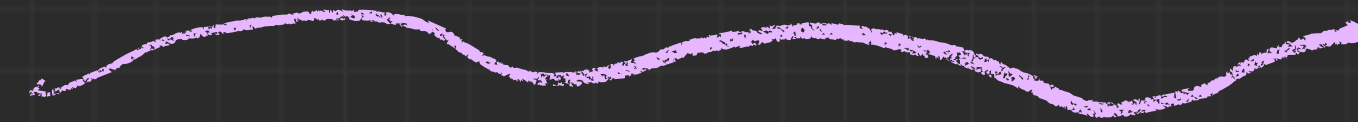
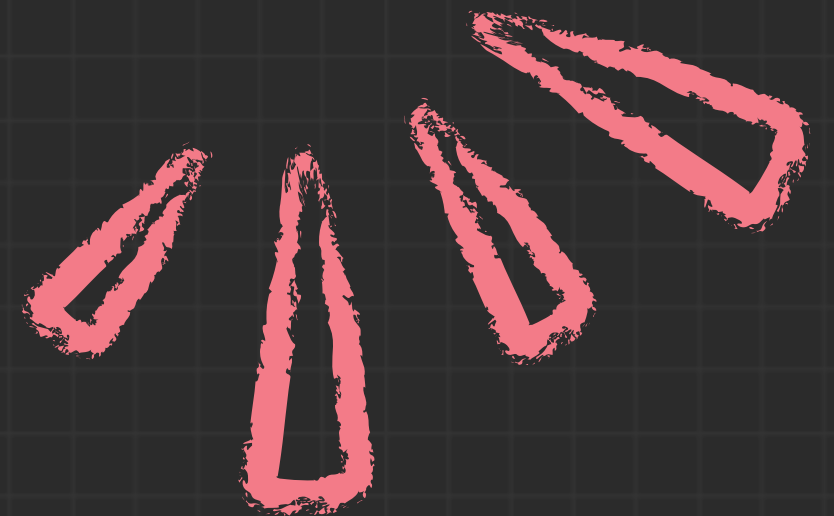


Research in Literary Studies



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What and Why?



What?

Studying any type of text and making an argument about it.

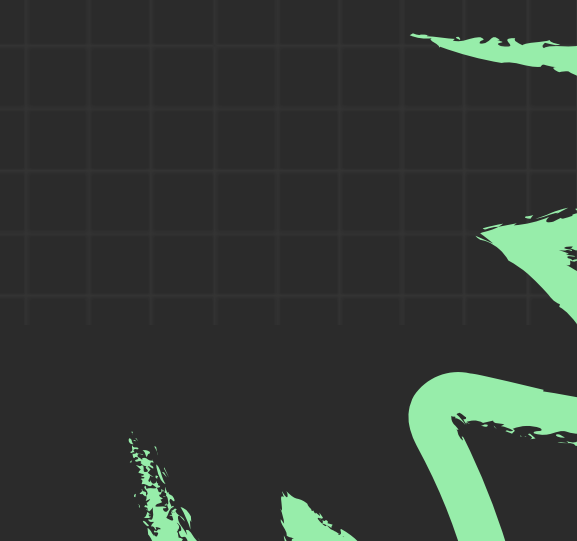
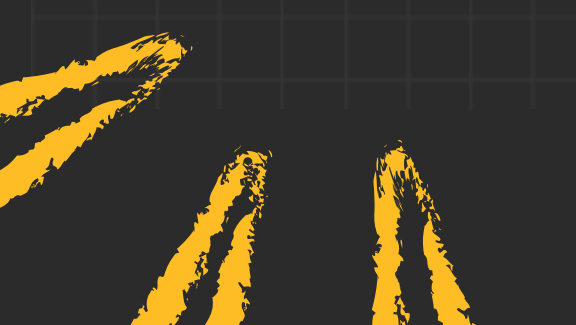
Includes not only books, plays and poetry but also movies, tv, even memes



Why?

Because it is fun!

It informs our history and our present society.







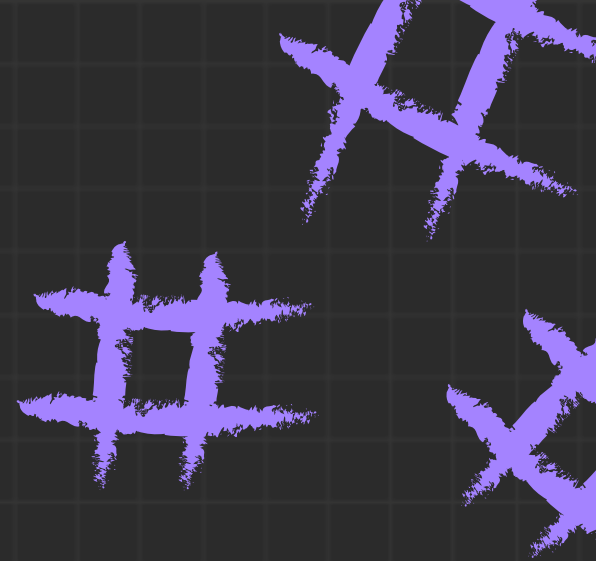

How do we do it?

Textual Analysis

Textual analysis is the process of examining a written work to understand its meaning and structure. This involves breaking down the work into its individual components, such as language, literary devices, themes, and context.

Through careful examination of these components, a reader can gain a deeper understanding of the work and its message.





TECHNIQUES IN Textual Analysis

Textual analysis can be applied to various forms of written work, including poetry, novels, short stories, and plays.

The most common techniques are identifying literary devices, examining the author's word choice, analyzing the structure of the work, and considering contexts.

Identifying Literary Devices

Examining Author's Word Choice

Analyzing the Work's Structure

Considering Contexts



IDENTIFYING Literary Devices

One of the most important techniques in **textual analysis** is identifying and analyzing the use of **literary devices** such as **metaphor**, **simile**, **allusion**, **symbolism**, **imagery**, and **irony**.

By understanding how these devices are used, readers can gain insight into the author's message and the underlying meaning of the work.

AUTHOR'S Word Choice

Examining the **author's word choice** is a key technique in **textual analysis** because the choice of words that an author uses can convey specific meanings and emotions.

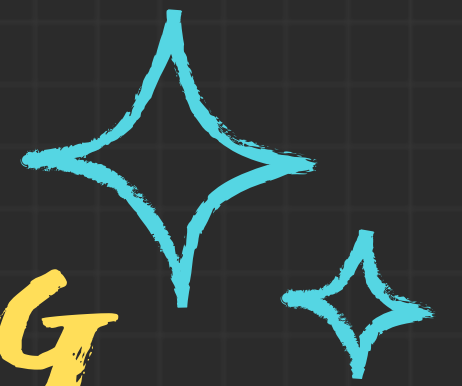
By examining an author's word choice, readers can **understand their attitude** towards the **subject matter** and the **overall tone** of the work.



ANALYZING Work's Structure

The structure of a work, including its plot, character development, and narrative style, can reveal important themes and messages.

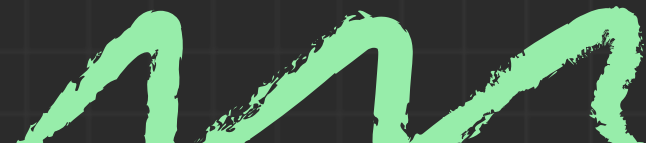
By analyzing the structure, readers can understand how the work is put together and how the different elements work together to convey meaning.



CONSIDERING Contexts

Understanding the historical and cultural context in which a work was written can provide important insights.

By analyzing the historical and cultural context, readers can understand the work in its proper context and appreciate its relevance to its time.







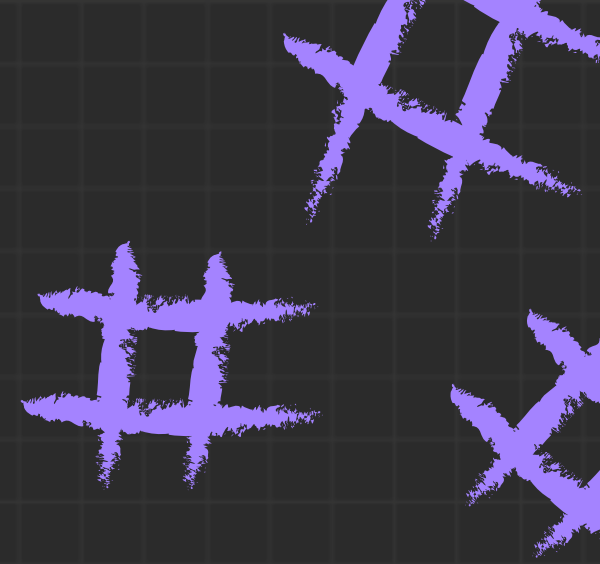
DEFINING

Implicit Information

Implicit information refers to information that is **not explicitly stated** or expressed in a text, but rather **implied or hinted at**. It requires the reader to **draw conclusions** or **make inferences** based on the context and the author's use of language.



Implicit information can include the **author's attitude** towards a topic or character, **underlying themes or messages**, and **connections** between different parts of the text.



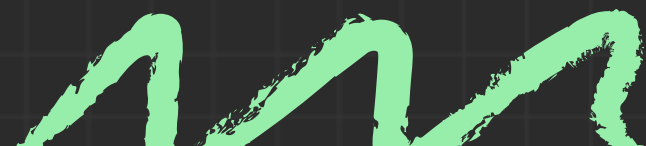
TECHNIQUES IN Analyzing Implicit Information

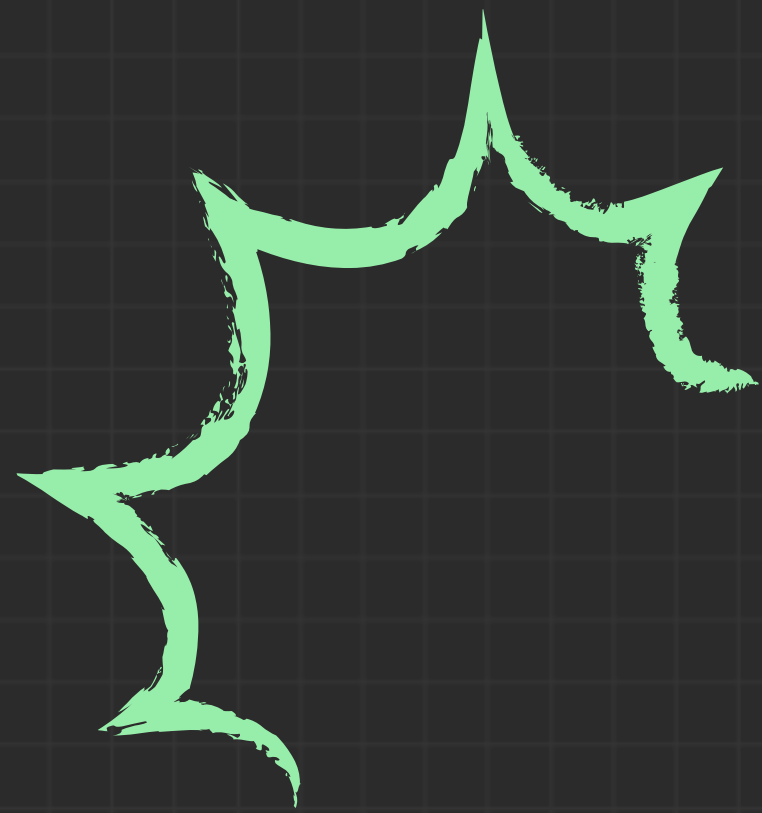
Recognizing Themes

Themes are recurring ideas that are present in a text. By identifying and analyzing themes, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the implicit meanings.

Making Inferences

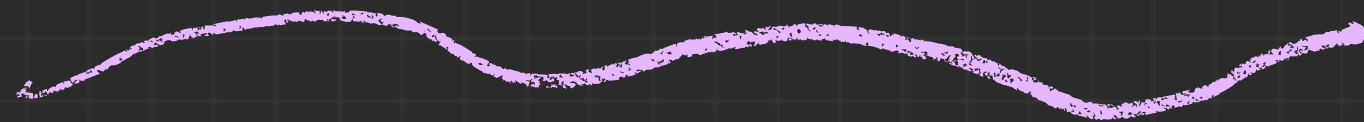
Inferences are conclusions that are drawn based on evidence or clues in the text. By making inferences, readers can fill in the gaps and understand implicit meanings.

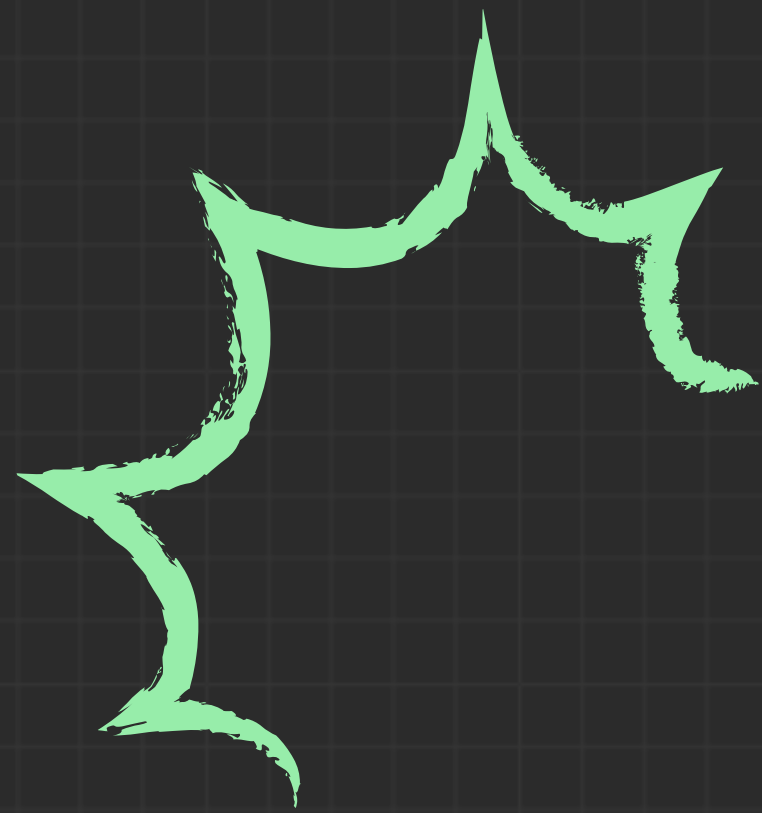




Some examples

from my own work





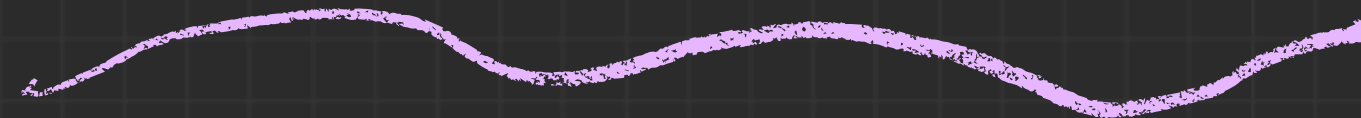
Focus on Adaptation Studies


I look at writers who adapt Shakespeare



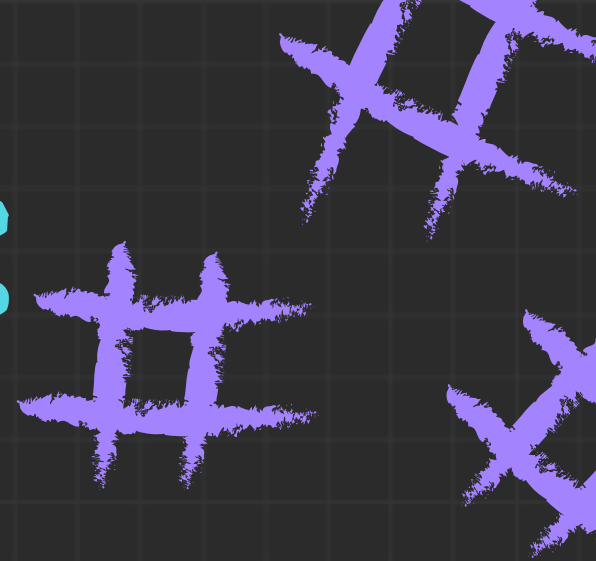
Adaptation is like a game.

Which parts are chosen and why?





CONFERENCES / PAPERS:

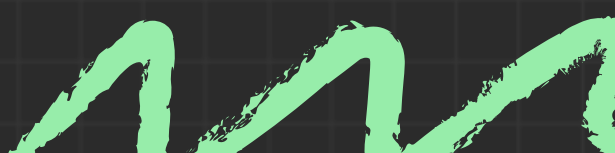


'Appropriating the
Darkness: Scandi-
Noir and Macbeth'

The paper presented at the
Shakespeare Association of America
conference looks at a novel version
of Macbeth written by a crime writer,
Jo Nesbo.

'Asian Shakespeare
Tourism'

This book chapter published in 2022
looks at how Asian tourists visit and
interact with sites, performances
and replicas related to Shakespeare.



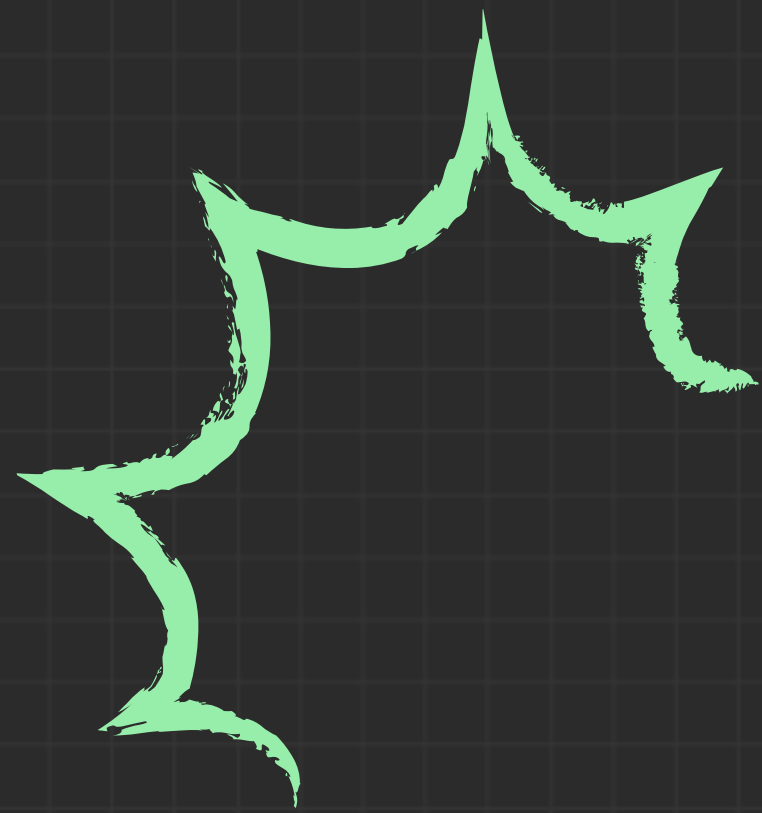
CONFERENCES / PAPERS:

"Stirring up the ashes":
Sony Iabou Tansi's
adaptation of *Romeo and*
Juliet

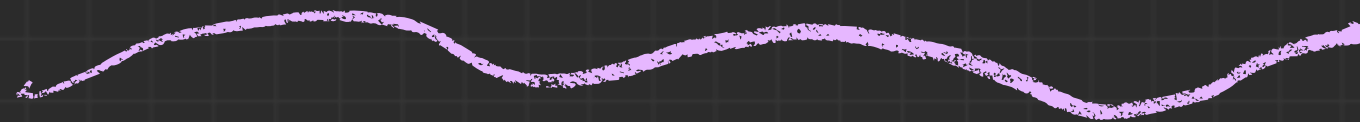
This article published in 2020
examines a version of *Romeo and*
Juliet written by a Congolese author.


"The World to me is but
a ceaseless storm":
Pericles, The Porpoise,
and the Resistance of
Exile

This paper published in 2023 looks at
a novel adapted from the play
Pericles.

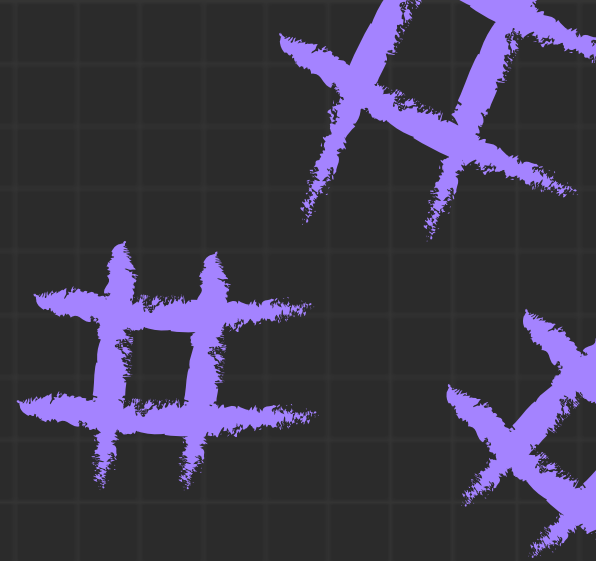


Another project:





LOOKING AT WRITING ABOUT TRAUMA



I've been working on a project about writing in English. I am interested in studying how people write about traumatic events such as the pandemic, social unrest or other stressful events using English.

Which expressions do they use?

What types of word are used most frequently - using LIWC software
Are there differences between expression in English (L2) and their L1?

