Name:

ELEMENTS OF FICTION

Setting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the place/area where the story takes place. Includes the following:

* Geographical location. Example: Joliet, Chicago, Europe
* The time period. Example: 1984, WWII,
* Specific building, room, etc. Example: cabin, school, bus

Characters\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The people, animals, things, etc. appearing in a literary work.

* Dynamic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters undergo some type of change or development in the story., often because of something that happens to them.
* Static\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_characters do not change in the course of the story.

Protagonist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The main character in a literary work. Example: Cinderella

Antagonist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The character who opposes , or goes against, the protagonist. Example: stepmother

Direct\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_characterization: The author develops the personality of a character by DIRECT STATEMENTS. The author just tells us statements about a character. We don’t have to guess.

Indirect\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characterization­­­­­­­­: Revealing a character’s personality through:

The character’s thoughts, words and action (what do they think, say and do?)

The comments of other characters (what did another person say???)

The character’s physical appearance (is he tall, short, blonde, dark haired???)

Plot\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The literary element that describes the structure of a story. It shows the arrangement of events and actions within a story.

EXPOSITION: The start of the story.

RISING ACTION: The series of conflicts and problems that lead to the climax.

CLIMAX: The turning point, very intense!!!

FALLING ACTION: All of the actions which follow the climax. It happens right after the climax!!!

RESOLUTION: The conclusion, the tying together of the whole story. How the whole story ended.

Conflict\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The dramatic struggle between two forces in a story. Without conflict, there is no plot. The book would be soooooooooo lame!

Conflict can be internal or external.

INTERNAL CONFLICT means man is struggling with a problem in himself! The character might not know what he/she should do about something bothering him/her.

EXTERNAL CONFLICT means man is struggling with a problem with another person, nature or society. Maybe they are having a problem with a friend, the weather, or the government!

Point of View\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The perspective from which a story is told. Who is telling the story? How do we know what is happening?

POINT OF VIEW CAN BE:

Third Person Omniscient: The author is telling the story directly. The author tells us everything!!!!! WE KNOW ALL THE CHARACTER’S THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS.

Third Person Limited: The story is told from the viewpoint of a character in the story. We only get the feelings and thoughts of one character. The narrator uses the character’s name, and the pronouns he/she, they…..

First Person: The story is told from the viewpoint of one of the characters using the first person pronoun “I.” The narrator is the character saying I, me, myself!!!!!

Theme\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The central idea or central message of the story. What can you say in 1-2 sentences about what the book or story was about? What’s the lesson that we learned?

Symbolism\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Represents an idea, quality, or concept larger than itself.

Example:

A lion can be a symbol of courage.

Water can represent being clean.

A red rose can represent love.

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­Flashback : A technique an author uses to go back in time to tell about events.

Foreshadowing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: When an author gives us “hints” as to what will happen to a character or part of the plot.

Irony\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The opposite of what is expected.

Dramatic irony: When the reader knows more than the character.

Situational irony: When the situation(event) in the story is the opposite of what is expected.

Verbal irony: When a character’s words are opposite of what is expected.