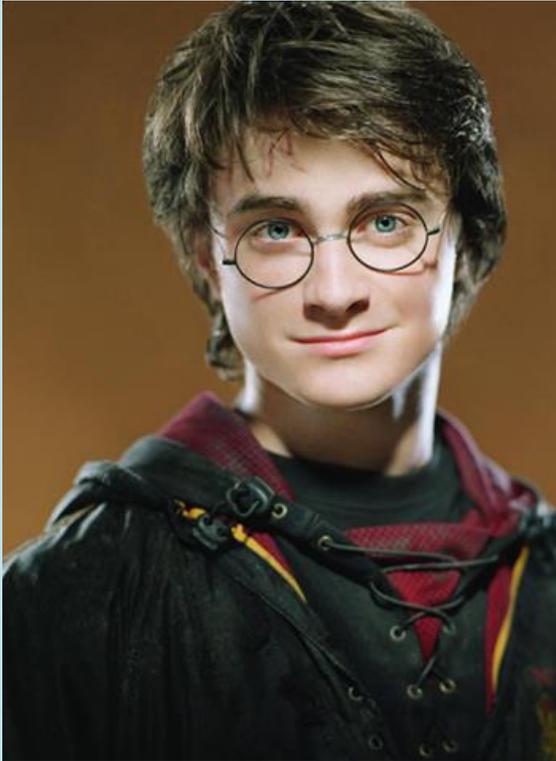


LITERARY TERMS



*"Good news.
The test results show it's a metaphor."*

PROTAGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS



Protagonist

- the main character or the character that the story revolves around



Antagonist

- the character (or force/element) in conflict with the protagonist

PROTAGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS



STATIC AND DYNAMIC CHARACTERS



Static characters - remain unchanged

Dynamic characters - change and develop



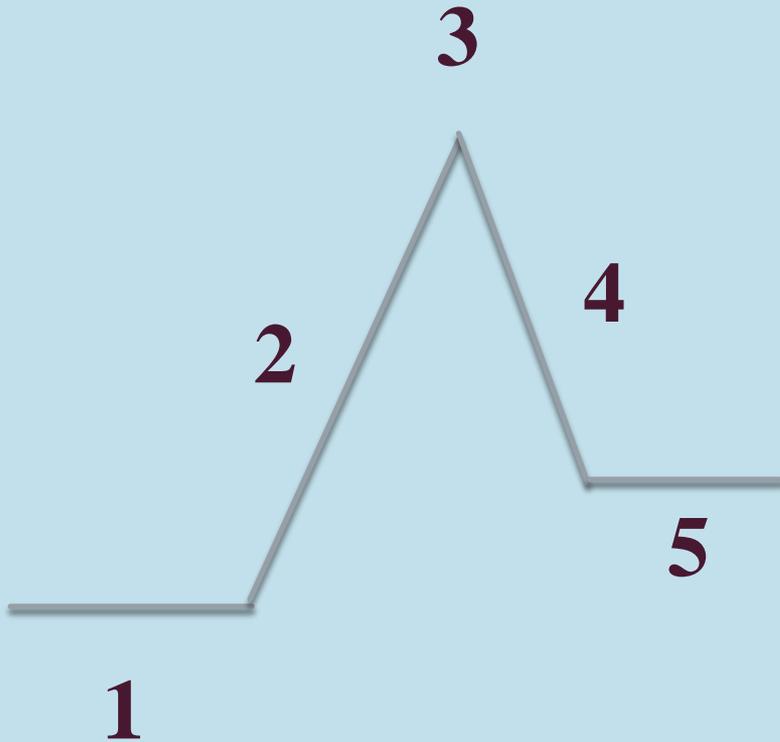
STATIC OR DYNAMIC CHARACTERS?



STATIC OR DYNAMIC CHARACTERS?



PLOT

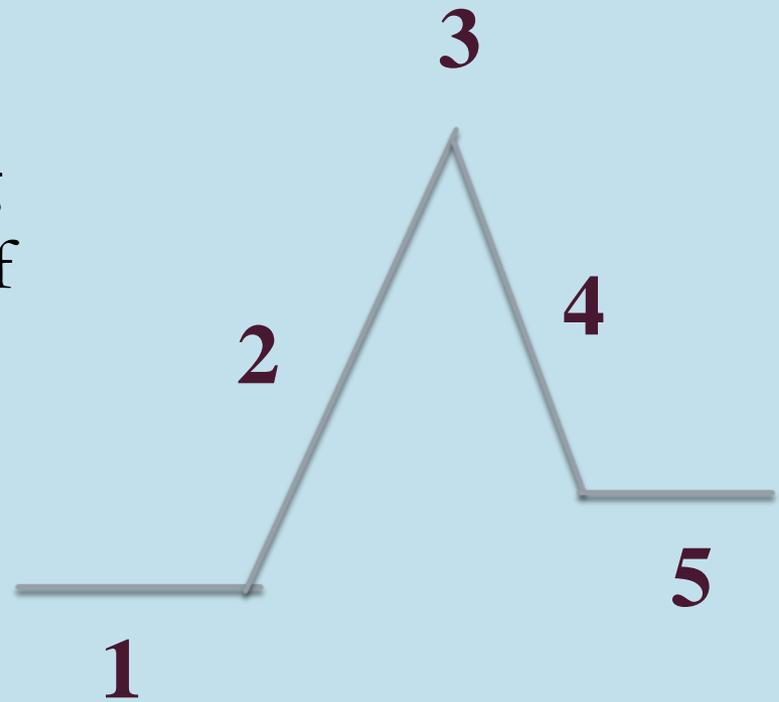


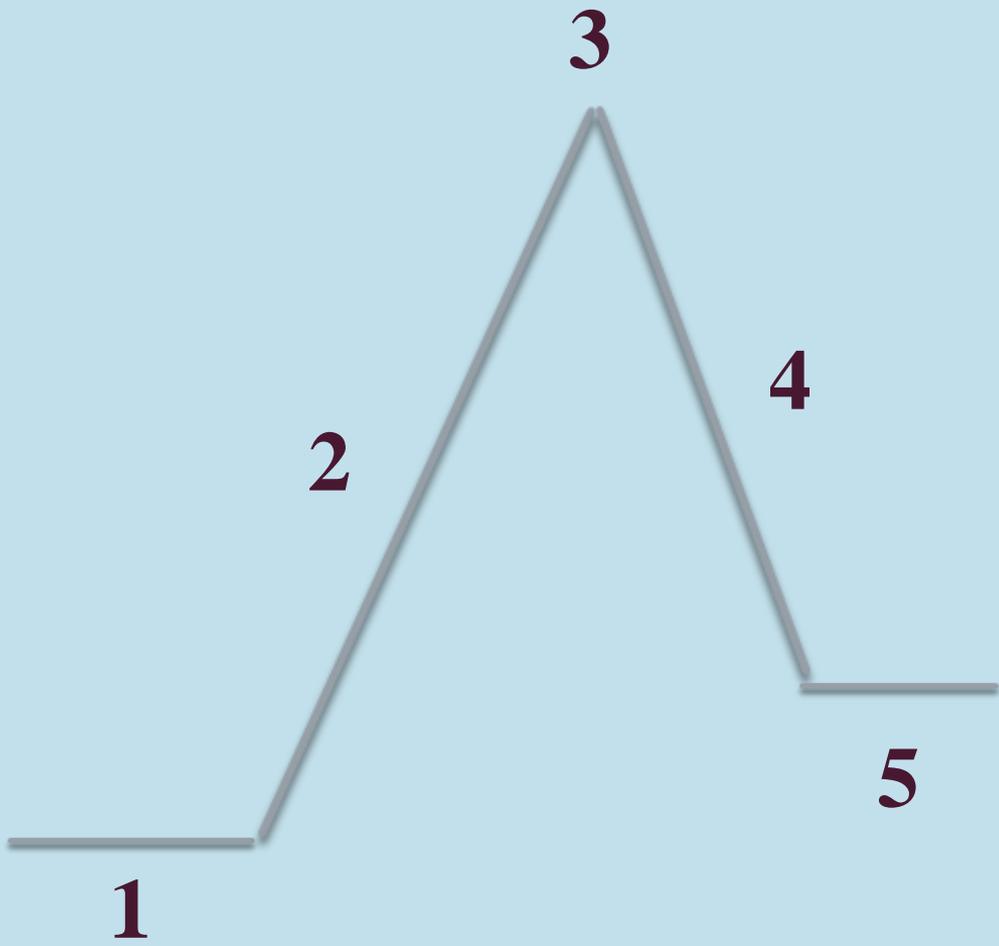
1. **Exposition** - the part of the work that introduces the characters, the setting (time and place) and the basic situation.
2. **Rising Action** - the elements in the story that lead up to the climax.

3. **Climax** - this is the story's highest point because it's the most suspenseful and interesting part. This is the turning point of the story.

4. **Falling Action** - conflicts are beginning to be resolved; there may still be complications

5. **Resolution** - this is the point where all of the story's conflicts are resolved





EXTERNAL CONFLICT



- a conflict between the main character and an outside force.

1. Man vs. Man

2. Man vs. Society

3. Man vs. Nature

EXTERNAL CONFLICT

“Belle”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mx1MmY1Bb50>

“Grylls and Tatum”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wmnQogODWgI>

“Insults at Dinner”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JsJxIoFu2wo>

INTERNAL CONFLICT

The character is in conflict with himself or herself. This is usually a struggle to overcome a feeling or belief the character holds.

- Man vs. Self



“Dinner Request”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PCMKM5o7WtQ>

POINT OF VIEW AND NARRATOR

- **First Person Narrative** - a character in the story tells the story using I/me/my pronouns. Readers see only what this character sees, hears, etc.
- **Third Person Narrative** - the story is told from a voice outside the story.
 - A **limited** third person narrator sees the world through one character's eyes and reveals only that character's thoughts and feelings.
 - An **omniscient**, or all-knowing narrator can tell the reader exactly what each character thinks and feels.

1ST OR 3RD PERSON NARRATIVE?

“Spider-Man”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FN3YaybNJ2s>



“Stranger Than Fiction”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fj4MC8Nqpjg>

FORESHADOWING

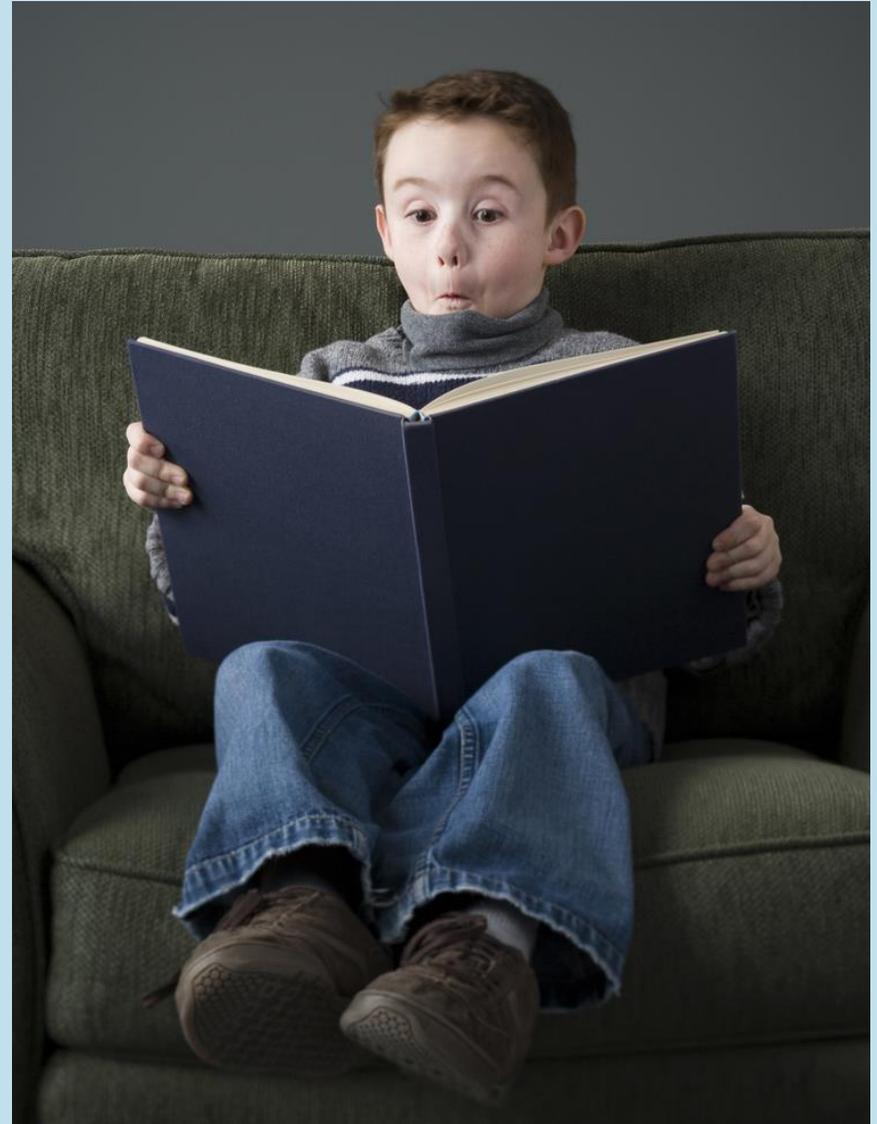


■ **Foreshadowing** - the use of clues in a literary work that suggest of events that have yet to occur. It hints at what is to come.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R1DroGf7ap8>

MOOD AND TONE

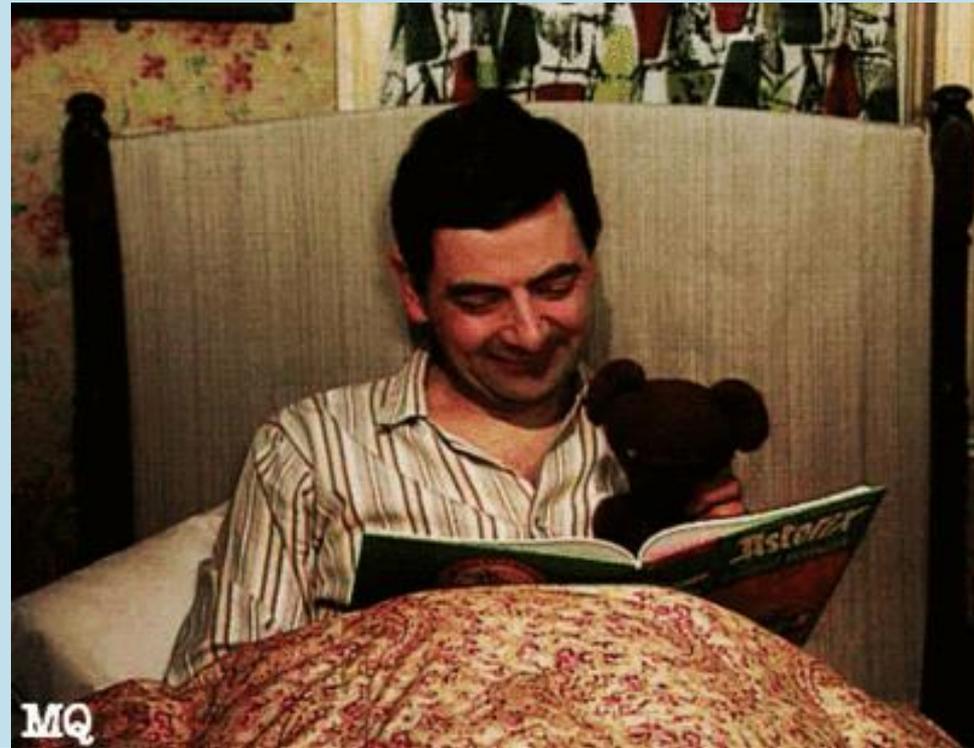
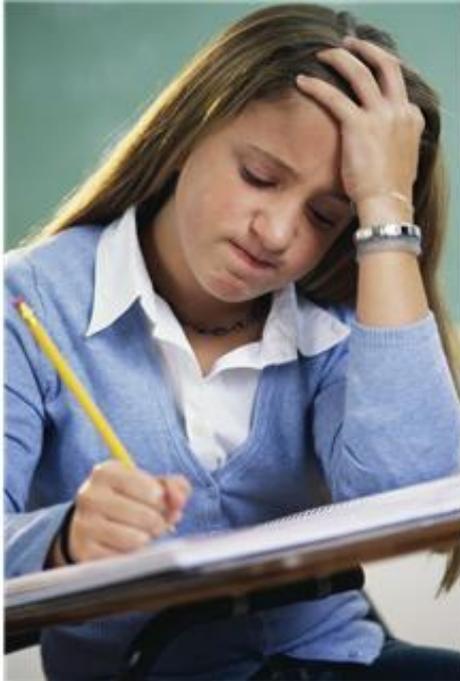
- **Mood** - the *feeling the reader gets* while reading a work. This feeling is created by the writer's choice of words, events that occur in the work, or by the setting.
- **Tone** - this is *the writer's attitude* toward the subject.



MOOD OR TONE?

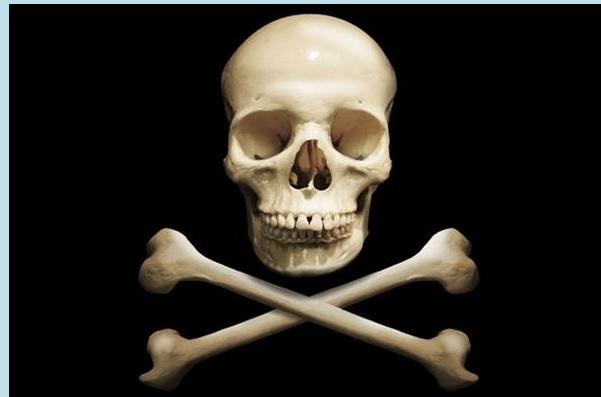
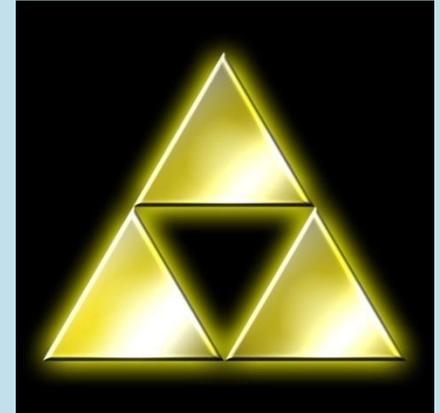


MOOD OR TONE?



SYMBOLS

Symbols - something (object, setting, event, animal, or person) that functions in a story as you would expect it to, but also represents something else.



THEME

- The theme is the meaning/message the author wants to convey about the topic.
- IS NOT: a cliché, a moral, or a topic
- IT IS: at least one complete sentence, general observation, a reflection
- Answers the “so what?”

HOW TO DETERMINE THEME

- What is the author's purpose? What is the author trying to say about life or human nature?
- What did the protagonist learn? How did they change?
- Examine the title.

(Introductory Paragraph)
Theme Statement

**Prove
theme with
textual
evidence**

**Prove
theme with
textual
evidence**

Conclusion
(Why is this theme important?)

HOW TO WRITE A THEME STATEMENT

The (genre), (title) by (author), is about (topic) and reveals (a universal concept about the human condition.)

IRONY

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN APPEARANCE AND REALITY...

- **Dramatic Irony** - in this situation, there is a contradiction between what the character thinks and what the reader knows to be true.
- **Situational Irony** - an event takes place that contradicts the expectations of the characters, the audience and the readers.
- **Verbal Irony** - words are used to suggest the opposite of what is meant.

DRAMATIC, SITUATIONAL, OR VERBAL IRONY?



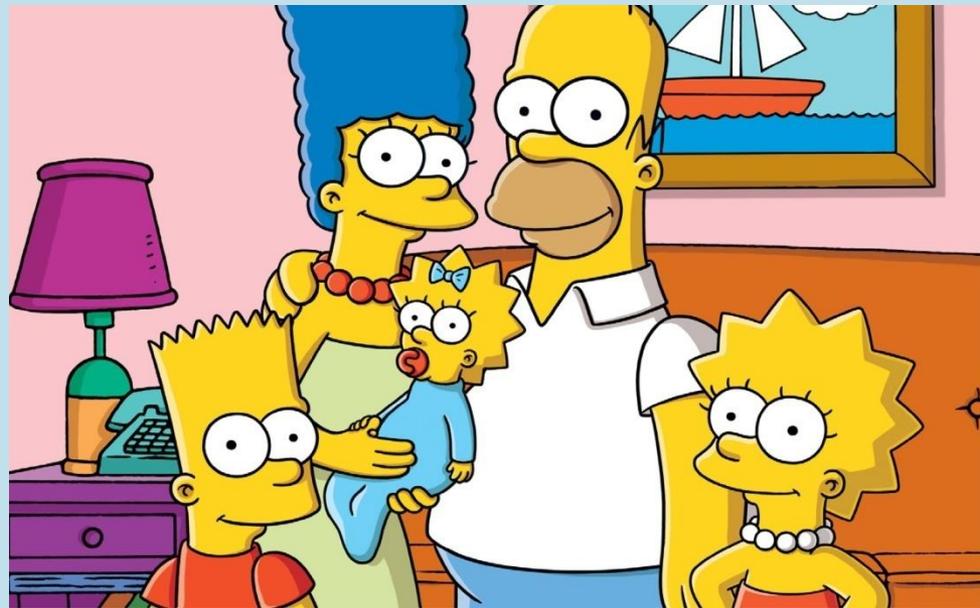
DRAMATIC, SITUATIONAL, OR VERBAL IRONY?



<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=in+summer+olaf&FORM=HDRSC3#view=detail&mid=7E772A212C80C4A6BF9A7E772A212C80C4A6BF9A>

DRAMATIC, SITUATIONAL, OR VERBAL IRONY?

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=sarcasm+detector&FORM=HDRSC3#view=detail&mid=1755943484CC0B770D431755943484CC0B770D43>



<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=sarcasm+detector&FORM=HDRSC3#view=detail&mid=1755943484CC0B770D431755943484CC0B770D43>