The image shows the cover of a spiral-bound notebook. The cover has a light beige, textured fabric-like appearance. On the left side, there is a silver metal spiral binding. The text is centered on the cover.

Short Story

Unit Notes

Protagonists and Antagonists



- Protagonist – The protagonist is the main character in a literary work.
- Antagonist – The antagonist is the character or force in conflict with the protagonist.

Characterization

The act of creating and developing a character...

- *Direct characterization* - The author directly states the character's traits.
- *Indirect characterization* – The author reveals information about a character and his personality through that character's thoughts, words, and actions, along with how other characters respond to that character, including what they think and say about him.
- examples



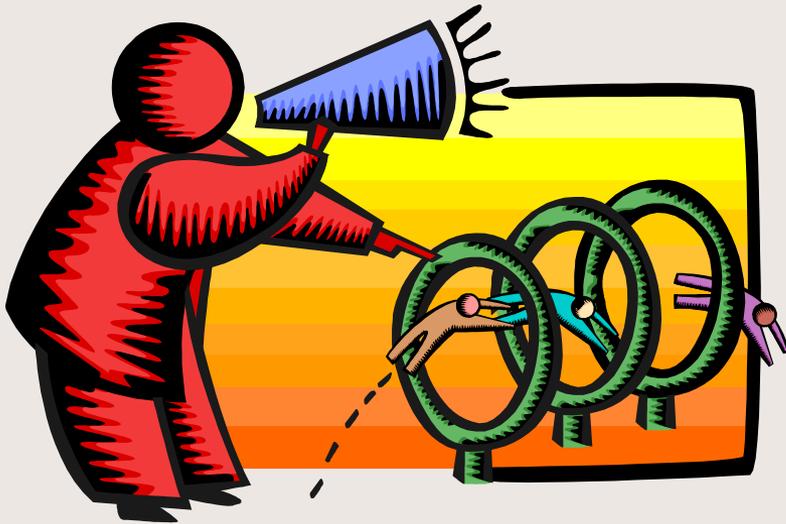
Types of Characters...



- Flat characters- The reader sees only one side of this type of character.
- Round characters – These characters have many different traits. They have faults as well as virtues. [example](#)
- Static characters- These characters remain unchanged throughout the story.
- Dynamic characters – These characters change and develop throughout the course of the story.

Narration and Point of View...

Who tells the story?



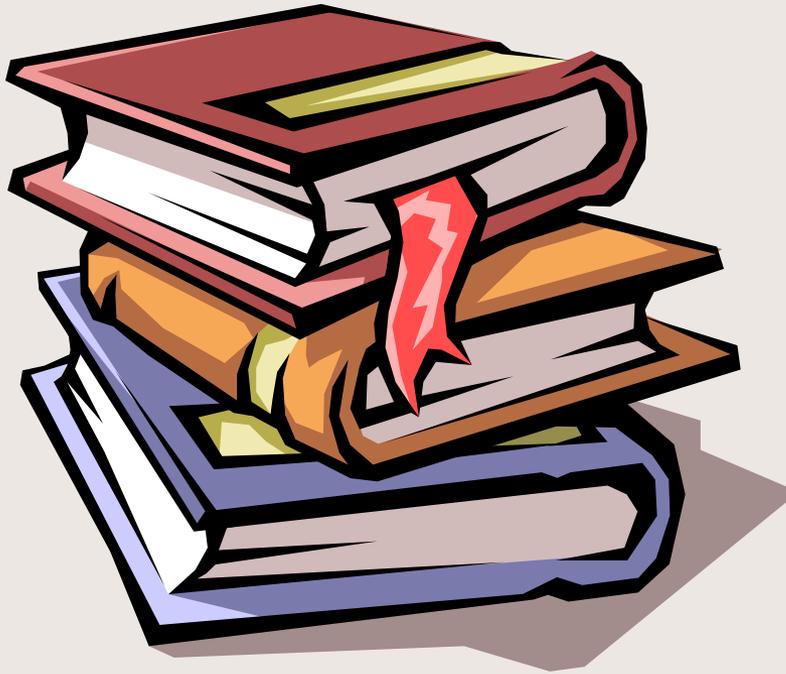
- *First person narrative*- A character in the story tells the story. Readers see only what this character sees, hears what this character hears, and so on. It is up to the reader to decide whether or not the narrator is a reliable source.

Narration continued...

- *Third person narrative*- The story is told from a voice outside the story.
- An omniscient, or all-knowing narrator can tell the reader exactly what each character thinks and feels.
- A limited third person narrator sees the world through one character's eyes and reveals only that character's thoughts and feelings.

Plot

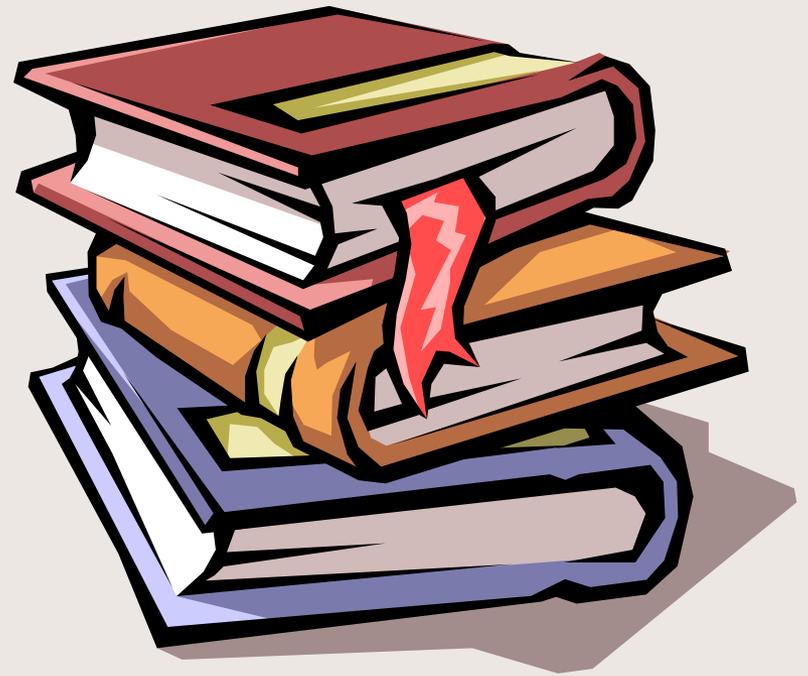
The sequence of events in a literary work...



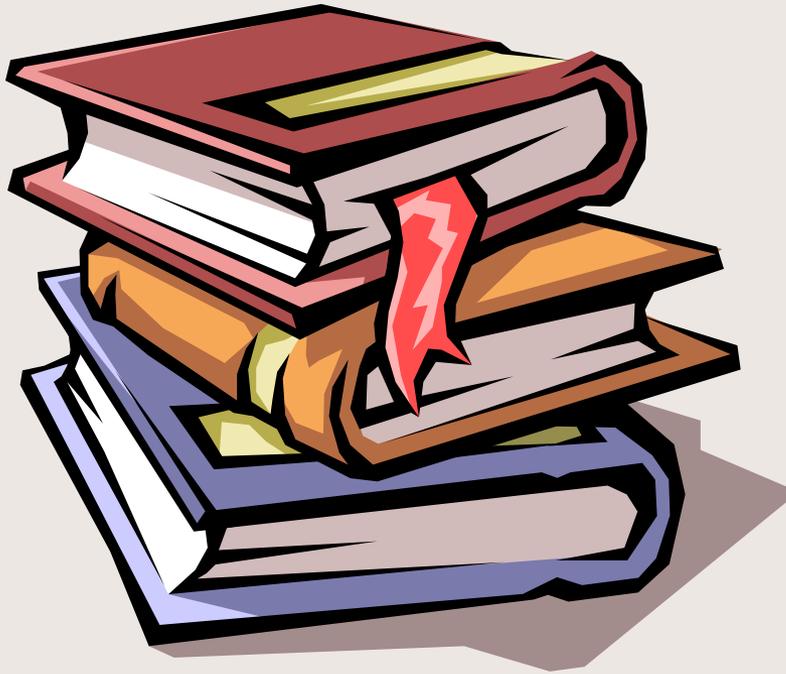
- Exposition – The part of the work that introduces the characters, the setting and the basic situation.
- Rising action – The elements in the story that lead up to the climax.

More elements of plot...

- Climax- This is the story's highest point. At this point, the story is most suspenseful and interesting. This is the turning point of the story.
- Falling action – This is made up of the events that follow the climax. At this point, conflicts are beginning to be resolved; there may still be complications.



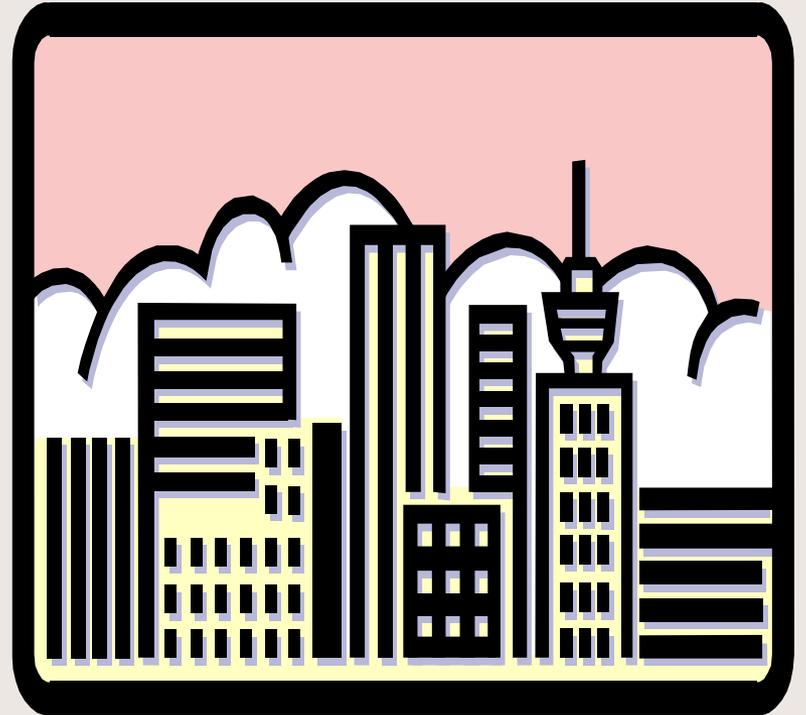
The final element of plot...



- Resolution – This is the point where all of the story's problems are solved.

Setting...

- The setting is the time and place during which the action occurs.
- Setting is often important in setting the atmosphere or mood of the work because we often associate particular settings with specific feelings.



Conflict

The struggle between opposing forces...



- External conflict – This is a conflict between the main character and an outside force.
- Man vs. Man
- Man vs. Society
- Man vs. Nature

More about conflict...

- 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
- It is possible for a work to have more than one type of conflict.



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.

Foreshadowing

Hints about what's to come...



- Foreshadowing is the use of clues in a literary work that suggest of events that have yet to occur.

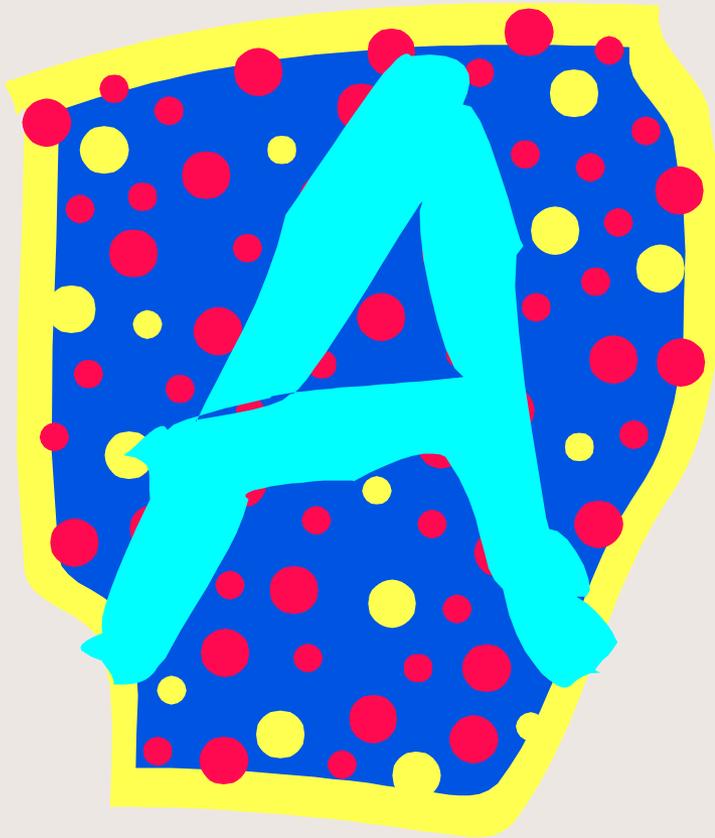
Mood and Tone

- 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 reader and the subject. The tone can be formal or informal, friendly or distant, personal or impersonal.



Symbols

What does this represent?



- A symbol is anything that stands for or represents something else.
- Some symbols are widely known and accepted (flags, signs, etc.)
- Other symbols are unique to the particular work in which they appear.

Theme

What is the purpose of this work?



- The theme is the central idea, concern or purpose of a literary work.
- The theme is the insight the author wants to pass along to the reader.
- The theme is usually stated indirectly. It is up to the reader to decide what message the author is trying to send.

Theme

What is the purpose of this work?



A theme is a statement about how things are in the world. Themes often focus on these issues:

- The nature of humanity
- The nature of society
- The relationship between humanity and nature
- Ethical responsibility

Theme

What is the purpose of this work

- Topic:

What is this story about? _____ (one word/phrase)

- Theme:

What does the story mean? (one sentence)

_____.