

Story Elements

SETTING -- The time and location in which a story takes place is called the setting. For some stories the setting is very important, while for others it is not. There are several aspects of a story's setting to consider when examining how setting contributes to a story (some, or all, may be present in a story):

- a) **Place** - geographical location. Where is the action of the story taking place?
- b) **Time** - When is the story taking place? (historical period, time of day, year, etc)
- c) **Weather conditions** - Is it rainy, sunny, stormy, etc?
- d) **Social conditions** - What is the daily life of the characters like? Does the story contain local color (writing that focuses on the speech, dress, mannerisms, customs, etc. of a particular place)?
- e) **Mood or atmosphere** - What feeling is created at the beginning of the story? Is it bright and cheerful or dark and frightening?

PLOT -- The plot is how the author arranges events to develop his basic idea; it is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end. The short story usually has one plot so it can be read in one sitting. There are five essential parts of plot:

- a) **Introduction** - The beginning of the story where the characters and the setting is revealed.
- b) **Rising Action** - This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax).
- c) **Climax** - This is the highest point of interest and the turning point of the story. The reader wonders what will happen next. Will the conflict be resolved or not?
- d) **Falling action** - The events and complications begin to resolve. The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).
- e) **Resolution** - This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story.

CONFLICT-- Conflict is essential to plot. Without conflict there is no plot. It is the opposition of forces which ties one incident to another and makes the plot move. Conflict is not merely limited to open arguments; rather it is any form of opposition that faces the main character. Within a short story there may be only one central struggle, or there may be one dominant struggle with many minor ones.

There are two types of conflict:

- 1) **External** - A struggle with a force outside one's self.
- 2) **Internal** - A struggle within one's self; a person must make some decision, overcome pain, quiet their temper, resist an urge, etc.

There are four kinds of conflict:

- 1) **Man vs. Man** (physical) - The leading character struggles with his physical strength against other men, forces of nature, or animals.
- 2) **Man vs. Circumstances** (classical) - The leading character struggles against fate, or the circumstances of life facing him/her.

3) **Man vs. Society** (social) - The leading character struggles against ideas, practices, or customs of other people.

4) **Man vs. Himself/Herself** (psychological) - The leading character struggles with himself/herself; with his/her own soul, ideas of right or wrong, physical limitations, choices, etc.

CHARACTER -- There are two meanings for the word character:

- 1) The person in a work of fiction.
- 2) The characteristics of a person.

Persons in a work of fiction - Antagonist and Protagonist

One character is clearly central to the story with all major events having some importance to this character - he/she is the PROTAGONIST. The character who opposes of the main character is called the ANTAGONIST.

The Characteristics of a Person -

In order for a story to seem real to the reader its characters must seem real. Characterization is the information the author gives the reader about the characters themselves. The author may reveal a character in several ways:

- a) his/her physical appearance
- b) what he/she says, thinks, feels and dreams
- c) what he/she does or does not do
- d) what others say about him/her and how others react to him/her

Characters are...

1. **Individual** - round, many sided and complex personalities.
2. **Developing** - dynamic, many sided personalities that change, for better or worse, by the end of the story.
3. **Static** - Stereotype, have one or two characteristics that never change and are emphasized; e.g. brilliant detective, scrooge, cruel stepmother, etc.

THEME -- The theme in a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the author's underlying meaning or main idea that he is trying to convey. The theme may be the author's thoughts about a topic or view of human nature. The title of the short story usually points to what the writer is saying and he may use various figures of speech to emphasize his theme, such as: symbol, allusion, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or irony.

Some simple examples of common themes from literature, TV, and film are:

- things are not always as they appear to be
- Love is blind
- Believe in yourself
- People are afraid of change
- Don't judge a book by its cover

Created by: Mr. Golub

Information from: <http://hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/engramja/elements.html>

<u>SETTING</u>	<u>PLOT</u>
<u>CHARACTERS</u>	<u>THEME</u>

Save this page as a template:

1. Fold a piece of paper in half lengthwise, and then across
2. Unfold it, and you will now have four sections that you may label (Setting, Plot, Characters, and Theme)
3. Take notes as you read; writing your information under the proper heading (this will help you to understand the story better, and prepare for future tests)

Created by: Mr. Golub