# Fiction
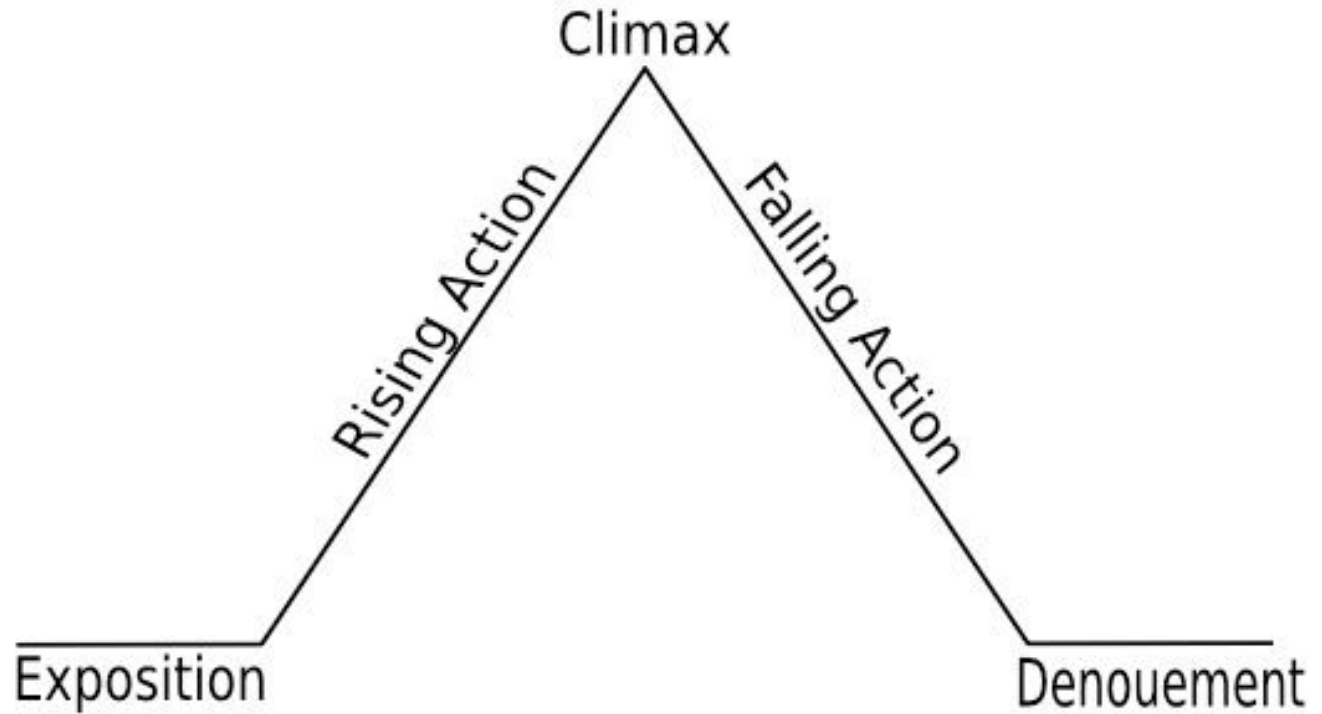
# Plot

# Plot Contd.

Exposition: Introduces character,setting, main conflict

Rising Action: Build up of events

Climax: Turning point in the story

Falling Action: The events resulting from the conflict

Resolution/Denouement: Closure

# Conflict

Man vs. Man

Man vs. Nature

Man vs. Self

Man vs. Society

# NonLinear Plot

A plot becomes nonlinear through the use of literary techniques; may be hard to follow and seem somewhat disorganized.

Flashbacks: A scene in a novel set in a time earlier than the main story.

Foreshadowing: A warning or indication of a future event.

# Characterization

Protagonist: The leading character (often the good guy or good thing)

Antagonist: Actively goes against the protagonist (often the bad guy or bad thing)

# Direct Characterization

How an author tells his or her reader about a character. Occurs when the author specifically reveals traits about the character in a direct, straightforward manner. It is important in showing the character's motivation.

# Indirect Characterization

The process by which the writer shows the character's personality through STEAL (speech/words, thoughts, effects on others, actions, looks).

# Point of View-Perspective

1st Person: One person's perspective: I, me, my

2nd Person: Writing about you, the reader: You, yourself

3rd Person:

Limited: Told from the outside perspective of one person

Omniscient: Told from the "all knowing" perspective

Him/Her, He/She, They

# Irony

A literary technique used to create meaning that seems to contradict the literal meaning or events

# Sarcasm

Bitter form of irony intended to taunt or hurt

# Paradox

A seemingly contradictory statement that on closer scrutiny reveals a deeper truth (life is but a dream)

# Theme

A central or universal idea of a piece of fiction

# Character Foils

A foil is a character who contrasts with another character- usually the protagonist- to highlight particular qualities of the other character. In some cases, a subplot can be used as a foil to the main plot.