Fitzgerald

Literary Analysis

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| **Plot**the series of events in the story  | **Character Development** How does the reader learn what the main character is like?**Direct Development of Character –*** Information given directly to the reader about the character by the narrator

**Indirect Development of Character**What the reader can infer from - * What the character does
* What the character says
* What the character thinks
* What other characters do
* What other characters say
* What other characters think
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| **Exposition*** First Paragraph in the Story
* The First Step in the Plot

**Exposition Must Introduce*** Main Character
* Main Character’s Conflict
* Setting –
	+ Where,
	+ When, and
	+ Over what period of time does a story takes place
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| **Examples of Setting used to create Mood** * Dickens *Pickwick Papers* - ***calm and peaceful***
* “The river, reflecting the clear blue of the sky, glistened and sparkled as it flowed noiselessly on.”
* Emily Bronte *Wuthering Heights* - two contrasting settings in two neighboring houses:
* Wuthering Heights is **depressing**: “There was no moon, and everything beneath lay in misty darkness: not a light gleamed from any house, far or near all had been extinguished long ago: and those at Wuthering Heights were never visible…”
* Thrushcross Grange is ***calm and peaceful mood***:

“Gimmerton chapel bells were still ringing; and the full, mellow flow of the creek in the valley came soothingly on the ear. It was a sweet substitute for the yet absent murmur of the summer foliage, which drowned that music about the Grange when the trees were in leaf.” | **Two Types of Conflict**  Internal and External**Internal Conflict*** Character v. Self

**External Conflict*** Character v. Another Character
* Character v. Society
* Character v. Nature
* Character v. a Higher Power
* Character v. Technology
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| **Rising Action** Steps of actionthat increase readers’ understanding of main character’s conflictNovel* One or two steps per chapter

Short Story* one step (sometimes two)per paragraph or dialogue
 | **Climax**the point in the story when the conflict ends* One sentence
* Before this sentence there is conflict
* After this sentence there is no conflict
* Very near the end – as there will be only about 2 to 5 steps of falling action and the resolution lefts, so only 3 to 6 paragraphs left
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| **Suspense**Intense form of rising action that creates an emotional sensation of fear and expectation in the reader**Techniques that build Suspense** * **a perceived danger**
* **foreshadowing** – a hint of something bad that will happen
* **uncertainty** - don’t know when, where, how the bad thing will happen
* **vigilance** – waiting, watching, listening for the arrival of the bad thing
	+ time passes slowly
* **near**-**misses** – times when you think the bad thing has arrived, but find you were mistaken
* character **puts himself or herself in danger**
* **character has a weakness** that makes it difficult from him to protect himself
	+ the character is alone
* the **reader has information about the danger that the character does not have**
* the **reader feels he wants to protect the character but can’t**
* **time begins to run out** – time begins to move very quickly as danger has arrived and character trying to save himself or others
 | **Falling Action** * Contains No Conflict
* Ties of Loose Ends
* Usually 3 to 5 Steps of Action

**Resolution*** leaves a “freeze frame” image in the reader’s mind at the end of the story
* the image makes the reader think about the character moving on in life
* should support or at least not distract from the theme
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| **Theme*** The message about life sent by the story
* Not too general, Not too cliché

Cliché refers to an expression that has been overused to the extent it now sounds boring and at times irritating.* + Every cloud has a silver lining.
	+ He was as brave as a lion.
	+ She moved at the speed of light
	+ Ex. Of a Cliché theme – “Life is rough.”
* What the reader specifically learns –
	+ Ex “A Crush” – Loving someone effects not only the receiver but the giver
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| **Point of View** Who is telling the story?1st person –* The Main Character tells his/her own story

3rd Person – * Another Character or an Omniscient Narrator tells the story

3rd Person Limited -* Do not know the thoughts of characters, may not be able to be in more than one place at a time

3rd person Omniscient –* “Omni-” = “all”
* “-scient” = “knowing”
* Know the thoughts of all the charaters
* Can be in more than one place at a time
 | **Reliability of Narrator** * The question of whether the narrator’s version of the story, the way the narrator perceives things, should be trusted
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