Fitzgerald

Literary Analysis – Continued

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| What We Have Learned | What We Will Add to This |
| Exposition – First Paragraph in the story  Must Introduce   * Main Character * Main Character’s Conflict * Setting –   + Where,   + When, and   + Over What Period of Time does a story takes place | Add to Identification of Main Character –  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 |
| Add to identification of conflict -  Type of Conflict –  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 |
| Add to Setting – Setting used to create Mood  Allows the reader to feel the emotions a place can create |
| Rising Action –  Steps that increase Readers’ Understanding of the Main Character’s Conflict  One step per paragraph or dialogue | Add to Understanding of Rising Action –  Suspense  Rising Action that creates an emotional sensation of expectation and fear in the readers  Suspense can be built be – |

Creating Mood through Setting

Setting is the physical location in a piece of literature that provides background in which the events of the [narrative](https://literarydevices.net/narrative/) take place. A particular setting not only provides support to the contents of the story but also sets the mood of the readers. Let us analyze a few examples of mood developed using a setting:

**Example #1**

Charles Dickens creates a ***calm and peaceful mood*** in his novel “Pickwick Papers”:

“The river, reflecting the clear blue of the sky, glistened and sparkled as it flowed noiselessly on.”

The depiction of idyllic scenery imparts a serene and non-violent mood to the readers.

**Example #2**

Emily Bronte in “Wuthering Heights” creates two contrasting moods through two contrasting settings.

The events of the narrative takes place in two neighboring houses: Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange.

A ***depressing mood*** is created whenever Wuthering Heights is described. For example, in chapter 12 the narrator says:

“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…”

On the contrary, the description of Thrushcross Grange creates a ***calm and peaceful mood***:

“Gimmerton chapel bells were still ringing; and the full, mellow flow of the beck 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.”

The [contrast](https://literarydevices.net/contrast/) presented in the settings also helps in the development of the different characters i.e. the people from Wuthering Heights are unsophisticated while those from Thrushcross Grange are refined.