Fitzgerald

Literary Analysis – Continued

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| What We Have Learned | What We Will Add to This |
| Exposition – First Paragraph in the storyMust 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. SelfExternal Conflict –Character v. Another CharacterCharacter v. SocietyCharacter v. NatureCharacter v. a Higher PowerCharacter v. Technology |
| Add to Setting – Setting used to create MoodAllows the reader to feel the emotions a place can create |
| Rising Action – Steps that increase Readers’ Understanding of the Main Character’s ConflictOne step per paragraph or dialogue | Add to Understanding of Rising Action –SuspenseRising Action that creates an emotional sensation of expectation and fear in the readersSuspense 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.