LITERARY ELEMENTS NOTES

-Literary elements are elements that make up a _______________ __________
__________________________ (characters, characterization, conflict, setting, theme,
symbolism, point of view, mood, tone, and plot)

CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERIZATION

CHARACTERS

-Characters are _______________ or _______________ who take part in the _______________ of a story.

• Types of characters: _______________ characters, _______________ characters, and _______________

• _______________ Characters
  o _______________: _______________/_______________ character
    ▪ Most _______________ character in a story, poem, or play
    ▪ _______________ of the story revolves around the _______________
  o _______________: character or _______________ that opposes the protagonist
  o Other Major Characters
    ▪ Can provide a _______________ of a story
    ▪ Can have their own __________________ within a story

• _______________ Characters
  o Characters who take place in the _______________ but are not the _______________ of attention; they have a _______________ role

• Extras
  o Novels and movies need extra characters to _______________ a __________________
    ▪ Extra characters become part of the _______________: therefore, we don’t mention them when discussing ________________ in a novel

• Static characters: characters that _______________ _______________ ________________
  _______________ _______________ from the story’s inception to its _______________
Dynamic characters: characters that undergo _______________ over the course of a story as a _______________ of their _______________

○ Most _______________ are dynamic

CHARACTERIZATION

Characterization: the ways in which an author _______________ the _______________ of characters to his/her _______________

• Direct characterization - _______________ the audience what the _______________ of the character is

○ EX: “The patient boy and quiet girls were both well-mannered and did not disobey their mother.”

○ Explanation: The author is _______________ telling the audience the _______________ of these two children. The boy is _______________ and the girl is _______________.
  ▪ The author is using _______________ to describe the character.

• Indirect characterization - a method of characterization that requires the reader to _______________ facts about a character’s _______________.

○ Indirect characterization includes:
  ▪ S_______________ - what does the character _______________? How does the character _______________?
  ▪ T_______________ - What is _______________ through the character’s _______________ thoughts/feelings?
  ▪ E_______________ on others toward the character: What is revealed through the character’s _______________ on other _______________? How do other characters _______________ or _______________ in _______________ to the character?
  ▪ A_______________ - What does the character _______________? How does the character _______________?
  ▪ L_______________ - What does the character _______________ like? How does the character _______________?
    ▪ The author is using _______________ to detail the character
MORAL, THEME, AND MAIN IDEA

-MORAL - The ______________ expressed in a ______________ story.
• ______________ and ______________ are specifically designed to
  ______________ a specific ______________, which often appears in a single
  statement at the ____________.

-Theme - The ______________ that an author _______________ in a piece of
  literature. Sometimes theme is ______________, while other times the reader must
  _______________ _______________ about a work in order to identify theme.
• In most stories, theme is ___________ _______________ _______________. It is
  _______________ stated through a character’s _______________ or
  _______________, or through a sequence of _______________.
• Theme is found in short stories, poems, novels, movies, television programs, and songs!
• There can be ______________ ______________ theme in a piece of
  literature.

-Main Idea - The ______________ idea about a passage or text.
• The main idea is closely related to the ______________ of a passage and may
  ______________ be stated in a _______________ ________________,
  especially in shorter passages or paragraphs.
• May be stated _______ or ______________
• Find the main idea by thinking about the ______________ ______________
  o They often answer the questions: ________________, ________________,
    ________________, ________________, ________________

-Theme is NOT...
• ______________ ______________
• The ______________ of a story’s ______________
• ______________
• The same as a ______________
- **Symbol** - something __________________ that stands for something __________________.
  - May be a __________________, ________________, ________________, or action.
  - It may stand for an idea, ________________, ________________, or attitude.
  - A symbol keeps its own _______________ while also _______________ for _______________ _______________.
  - In literature, things aren’t always what they _______________.

- The symbolism of colors
  - Yellow - joy, happiness, ________________, hope, ________________, summer, ________________, ________________, hazard and ________________
  - White - purity, ________________, cleanliness, ________________, innocence, ________________, winter, marriage (Western cultures), ________________ (Eastern cultures), cold, clinical
  - Red - ________________, energy, ________________, love, desire, strength, ________________, heat, aggression, danger, fire, blood, ________________, violence, all things _________________ and ________________
  - Purple - ________________ and ________________
  - Black - ________________, sophistication, ________________, mystery, fear, ________________, unhappiness, depth, sadness, ________________, death (Western cultures)

- Symbolism in literature is used to _______________ writing
- Symbolism can take many forms including:
  - Characters, ________________, actions, events that have deeper meaning in a story, ________________, allegories

**SYMBOLISM IN LITERATURE**

- Metaphors as Symbolism
  - Compares two _________________ things; says one thing is ________________
    - Example: *Love is a jewel.* This is symbolic because it suggests that ________________ is _______________ and ________________.
    - Example: *He is a rock.* This is symbolic because it suggests that he is ________________ and ________________.
  - Symbolism in literature can give a literary work more ________________ and ________________ and can make the _________________ of the work ________________.
    - Examples:
- Figures of speech (object, person, or situation has another meaning other than its ______________ meaning)
- Actions of characters, word, action, or event that have a ______________ meaning in the context of the whole story.

-Allegory as Symbolism
- Allegory - extended use of symbolism and ______________
  - A story, a ____________, or even a whole book can be an ______________ and the symbolism will permeate throughout.

-Conflict
- The single most ______________ element of a short story; without some sort of ______________, a story has little ______________ to ______________ the reader
- A ______________ between ______________ forces
- Every story has a ______________ conflict; it shows up in the inciting incident of plot
  mountain (we will learn more about this later)
- Stories can also have __________ conflicts

-Two categories of conflict:
- Internal Conflict
  - Character vs. ______________ - a conflict in which the main character is at odds with an ______________ ______________, such as fear, shyness, or guilt
- External Conflict - one in which a character ______________ against some ______________
  - Character vs. ______________ - the main ______________ has a problem with another ______________
  - Character vs. ______________ - the main character must ______________ against a ______________ ______________ or natural disaster
  - Character vs. ______________ - the main character faces a problem with a part or the whole of society (e.g., ______________, tradition, ______________)
  - Character vs. ______________ - the main character struggles with a ______________ that seems beyond the character’s ______________
  - Character vs. ______________ - the main character struggles with a ______________ that is not of the ______________ ______________
**FORESHADOWING, FLASHBACK, AND MOOD**

- **Foreshadowing** - the use of ____________ early in a story to give ____________ about events that will happen ____________

- **Flashback** - the technique authors use to ____________ readers about an ____________ that happened ____________ the current action of the story
  - Must be ____________
  - Must be ____________ by something

- **Mood** - the ____________ the author creates for the reader
  - How the reader ____________
  - Created by the author through writing (___________)
  - Can also be created in ____________ and when listening to ____________

**Point of View**

- **Author** - person who ____________ a story
- **Narrator** - the ____________ or ____________ who is ____________ the story

- **Point of View** - the ____________ of the story’s narrator; stories can be told from ____________ points of view
  - **First Person POV** - the narrator is a ____________ in the story who can reveal only ____________ and ____________ and what he or she ____________ and is ____________ by other characters.
    - He/she cannot tell us ____________ of other ____________
    - Pronouns: ____________
  - **Third Person POV** - the narrator is _______ a character in the story.
    - He/she tells the story from the ____________
    - Pronouns: ____________
  - **Third Person Limited** - the narrator is an ____________ who sees into the ____________ of ____________ of the ____________
    - One meaning ____________ to ____________
  - **Third Person Omniscient** - the narrator is an ____________ who can enter the ____________ of ____________ than one of the characters
    - Omniscient meaning ____________

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