Narrative

literature that tells a story, from the point of view of the narrator. There is generally a single event, or a sequence of connected events, with characters, setting, and plot. All of these things can be real or fictional- the defining characteristic of a narrative is the main character, who serves as the point of view for the story being told. The defining characteristic of a narrative is that it very descriptive in nature.

Theme

A main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that may be stated directly or indirectly.

Exposition

a literary device that is meant to relay background information about a main character, setting, event or other elements of the narrative. It oftens introduces the initial "issue".

Rising Action

These are the series of events that bring the text to the climax

Climax

the decisive moment, or turning point, at which the rising action of the play is reversed to falling action. This is the space where the protagonist takes an action that changes the course of the text.

Falling Action

The actions that transpire after the climax that lead to the resolution.

Resolution

The circumstances that solve the conflict presented in the exposition.

Symbolism

In literature, symbolism can take many forms including: A figure of speech where an object, person, or situation has another meaning other than its literal meaning. The actions of a character, word, action, or event that have a deeper meaning in the context of the whole story.

Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights presents almost every character, house, surroundings and events in a symbolic perspective. The word "Wuthering", which means stormy, represents the wild nature of its inhabitants*

In texts like Snow White and Cinderella symbolism is present as well. The glass slipper as well as the poison apple are both powerful symbols

Tone

The attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience.

Some examples of tones are:peaceful, chaotic, bewildered, dreary and enthusiastic.

Irony

A figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that may end up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between the appearance and the reality.

verbal Irony involves what one does not mean.

Situational irony (the unexpected happens)

Dramatic Irony the characters are oblivious of the situation but the audience is not.

Imagery

To use figurative language to represent objects, actions and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.

Conflict

a struggle between two opposing forces. Conflict provides crucial tension in any story and is used to drive the narrative forward. It is often used to reveal a deeper meaning in a narrative while highlighting characters' motivations, values, and weaknesses.

There are six types

Man v. man -character against character

MAN V. NATURE- A CHARACTER NATURAL ELEMENTS LIKE WEATHER OR SOMETHING THEY CANT CONTROL

MAN V. HIMSELF- A CHARACTER AGAINST THEMSELF

MAN V. TECHNOLOGY- CHARACTER AGAINST SOME SORT OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE

MAN V. THE SUPERNATURAL-CHARACTER VS PHENOMENON LIKE GHOSTS, MAGIC ETC

MAN V. SOCIETY- CHARACTER VS SOCIETAL ISSUES LIKE RACISM, SEXISM ETC.

Characterization

the description of a character's physical traits (how a character looks), point of view, personality, private thoughts, and actions. There are two types of characterization in fiction writing:

- Indirect characterization
- Direct characterization

Both indirect characterization and direct characterization work together to create a complete picture of your character for the reader. Remember that characters, like people, are imperfect. They don't need to be likable, but they must be interesting.

Direct characterization the author telling the audience what a character is like both physically and in

Indirect characterization Indirect characterization is the process of describing a character through that character's thoughts, actions, speech, and dialogue. An author will use this type of characterization to guide the reader in making their own conclusions about a character.