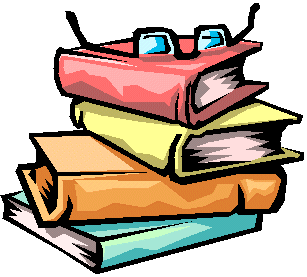
SHORT STORY ELEMENTS   


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| [**SETTING**](http://hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/engramja/elements.html#SETTING) | [**PLOT**](http://hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/engramja/elements.html#PLOT) |
| [**CONFLICT**](http://hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/engramja/elements.html#CONFLICT) | [**CHARACTER**](http://hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/engramja/elements.html#CHARACTER) |
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**SETTING** -- The time and location in which a story takes place is called the setting.  For some stories the setting is very important, while for others it is not.  There are several aspects of a story's setting to consider when examining how setting contributes to a story (some, or all, may be present in a story):

a)  **place** - geographical location.  Where is the action of the story taking place?   
b)  **time** - When is the story taking place? (historical period, time of day, year, etc)   
c)  **weather conditions** - Is it rainy, sunny, stormy, etc?   
d)  **social conditions** - What is the daily life of the characters like? Does the story contain local color (writing that focuses on the speech, dress, mannerisms, customs, etc. of a particular place)?   
e)  **mood or atmosphere** - What feeling is created at the beginning of the story?  Is it bright and cheerful or dark and frightening?

**PLOT** -- The plot is how the author arranges events to develop his basic idea;  It is the sequence of events in a story or play.  The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end.  The short story usually has one plot so it can be read in one sitting.  There are five parts of a plot:

a)  **Introduction** - The beginning of the story where the characters and the setting is revealed.

b)  **Rising Action** - This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax).

c)  **Climax** - This is the highest point of interest and the turning point of the story.  The reader wonders what will happen next; will the conflict be resolved or not?

d)  **Falling action** - The events and complications begin to resolve themselves.  The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

e)  **Resolution**- This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story.

**CONFLICT**--   Conflict is essential to plot.  Without conflict there is no plot.  It is the opposition of forces which ties one incident to another and makes the plot move.  Conflict is not merely limited to arguments or obvious problems. It is any form of opposition that faces the main character, including internal emotional conflicts. In a short story there may be only one central struggle, or there may be one major struggle with many minor ones.

There are two *types* of conflict:   
1)  **External** - A struggle with a force outside one's self.

2)  **Internal** - A struggle within one's self; a person must make some decision, overcome pain, quiet their temper, resist an urge, etc.

**CHARACTER** -- There are two meanings for the word character:   
1)  The person in a work of fiction.   
2)  The characteristics of a person.

***Persons in a work of fiction*** - ***Antagonist and Protagonist***   
Short stories use few characters.  One character is clearly central to the story with all major events having some importance to this character - he/she is the PROTAGONIST.  If a character opposes of the main character, he/she is called the ANTAGONIST(often “the bad guy”).

***The Characteristics of a Person -***   
In order for a story to seem real to the reader its characters must seem real.  Characterization is the information the author gives the reader about the characters themselves.  The author may reveal a character in several ways:   
a)  his/her physical appearance   
b)  what he/she says, thinks, feels and dreams   
c)  what he/she does or does not do   
d)  what others say about him/her and how others react to him/her

Characters are convincing if they are:  consistent, motivated, and life-like (resemble real people)

**POINT OF VIEW**

Point of view is defined as the angle from which the story is told—who tells it.

***First Person*** - The story is told by the protagonist or one of the characters who interacts closely with the protagonist or other characters (using pronouns I, me, we, etc).  The reader sees the story through this person's eyes as he/she experiences it and only knows what he/she knows or feels.

**Third Person**- The author tells the story in third person (using pronouns they, she, he, it, etc).  We know only what the character knows and what the author allows him/her to tell us. We can see the thoughts and feelings of characters if the author chooses to reveal them to us.

THEME -- The theme is the author's underlying meaning or main idea that he/she is trying to convey.  The theme may be the author's thoughts about a topic or view of human nature.  The title of the short story usually points to what the writer is saying. Some simple examples of common themes from literature, TV, and film are:

- Things are not always as they appear to be   
- Love is blind   
- Believe in yourself   
- People are afraid of change  
- Don't judge a book by its cover