**Springboard Unit 2A, *Defining Style with Short Stories*: Literary Terms**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Point of View**  **Terms** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **1st person** | The story is narrated from the speaker’s point of view. | Pronouns: |
| **2nd person** | The story is told directly to the audience, similar to a lecture. | Pronouns: |
| **3rd person** | The story is narrated by an individual who is not a character in the story. | Pronouns: |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Plot Diagram**  **Terms** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **exposition** | Background information given to the audience about the setting, characters, etc.; “setting the scene” |  |
| **rising action** | Events that create suspense, interest, and tension in a narrative; creates twists and turns leading to a climax. |  |
| **climax** | The most intense point in the story; typically a major turning point in the plot. |  |
| **falling action** | The part of a literary plot that occurs after the climax has been reached and the conflict has been resolved. |  |
| **resolution** | The outcome of the story; when all problems are worked out. |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characterization Terms** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **protagonist** | The main character that the audience is meant to identify with. |  |
| **antagonist** | A person who actively opposes or is hostile to the main character. |  |
| **dynamic** | A character who undergoes an important inner change in personality or attitude. |  |
| **static** | A character who does not change throughout the story. |  |
| **round** | A character that is described in detail; typically a main character. |  |
| **flat** | A character that lacks details about their personality; typically a secondary character. |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Conflict Terms** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **external** | A struggle between a character and an outside force, which drives the dramatic action of the plot. | Ex: man vs man; man vs nature |
| **internal** | A psychological struggle within the mind of character, which drives the dramatic action of the plot. |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Remaining Short Story Terms** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **setting** | The time and place in which the story takes place. |  |
| **dialogue**  **\*internal:**  **\*external:** | A character’s thoughts. |  |
| A spoken conversation between two or more characters. |  |
| **foreshadowing** | Hints or clues given by the author about events that will take place later in the story. |  |
| **irony** | Something different than expected. |  |
| **\* dramatic irony** | When the audience is more aware of what is happening than a character. |  |
| **\* situational irony** | The difference between what is expected to happen and what actually happens. |  |
| **\* verbal irony** | The use of words to mean something different than what they appear to mean. |  |
| **theme** | The central message of a text. |  |
| **tone** | The attitude of a writer toward a subject or an audience. |  |
| **literal language** | The exact meaning of words. |  |
| **figurative language** | The use of words to describe one thing in terms of another. |  |
| **symbol(ism)** | An object that represents something else on a figurative level. |  |