**Short Story Notes – English 12**

**Characterization:** representation of a character in writing.

**Antagonist:** forces opposing the protagonist

**Caricature:** depiction of a character using exaggeration of qualitities.

**Character:** a person portrayed in a novel, story, or play

**Direct Presentation:** the writer directly states the character’s personality. (Ex. He was a sad, lonely man.)

**Indirect Presentation:** we learn about the character by what they do or say or others say about them.

**Dynamic character:** a character who undergoes a dramatic change in personality or outlook

**Flat character:** a character who is not well developed and does not have many dimensions

**Foil:** a character who contrasts another character, emphasizing the other’s traits.

**Narrator:** the voice telling the story

**Protagonist:** the main character of a story

**Round character:** a complex character with many dimensions

**Static character:** a character who does not undergo any substantial change

**Stereotype/ stock character:** a stock character is based on common literary or social stereotypes.

**Epiphany:** when a character has a dramatic, life-changing realization

**Point of view:** the perspective from which the story is being told

**First person pov:** “I” am the narrator

**Limited omniscient:** the narrator knows the thoughts of only one character

**Objective pov:**  the narrator doesn’t know any characters’ thoughts

**Omniscient pov:** the narrator knows more than one character’s thougths

**Third person pov:**  there is no character named “I”

**Stream of consciousness:**  the narrator writes as if he is expresses his thoughts as they come to him.

**Structure:**

**Anti-climax:** an unexpected drop from an important situation to one that is trivial or humourous

**Falling Action:** events following the climax

**Frame story:** a secondary story that sets the stage for a more emphasized story (think of *The Princess Bride)*

**Plot:** the events that make up a story

**Resolution:** the plot point where the conflict is resolved

**Rising Action:** incidents that build toward the climax

**Setting:** time and place

**Story within a story:** an inner story (may be told by a character) that usually acts as an example to other characters

**Surprise ending:** when the ending is unexpected by the reader

**Theme:** central idea that unified an entire work

**Stylistic technique:** choices made by an author to enhance the writing

**Atmosphere:** the mood/emotion conveyed by the story’s elements

**Audience:** the readers for whom the book was intended

**Cliché:** an overused, ineffective expression or device

**Emotional appeal:** the writer attempts to engage the reader’s emotions

**Flashback:** a device where the narrative jumps back in time

**Foreshadowing:** where the writer places hints about future plot events

**Internal conflict:** any struggles or challenges that are present in the story

**Conflict:** any struggles or challenges that are present in the story

**Irony:**

**Verbal irony:** the speaker says the opposite of what was intended (similar to sarcasm)

**Dramatic irony:** contrast between what the character thinks/says and the reader knows to be true

**Situational irony:** discrepancy between what is and what seems appropriate

**Style:** the distinctive way a writer writes (as opposed to what they write about).

**Suspense:** structuring the events to create intense anticipation

**Tone:** the author’s attitude toward the subject or audience

**Voice:** the author’s personality that comes through the writing

**Mood:** the feeling or atmosphere created within a reader