

Elements of Short Fiction: Plot & Setting

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What is a short story?

Short Story:

a short story is a narrative that displays some sort of *change*, slight or grand.

Plot:

how and/or why a story progresses—plot focuses on causality:

Narrative:

"The king died-then the queen died."

Plot:

"The king died-then the queen died of grief."

Conflict:

the force & counterforce of a story—it is what creates the "drama" or the "tension." It is the struggle between opposing forces. "What's at stake?"

Rising Action:

The early events in a story that build anticipation and begin setting up the *conflict* that will be driving the storyline, adding suspense, and engaging the reader.

Climax:

"the turning point" – the point of highest interest in the narrative – the point where the most important part of the action takes place, where the central character could win or lose all that's "at stake."

Resolution (Denouement):

the "falling action" of the narrative in which the conflict is settled or significantly altered.

Freytag's Pyramid

Plot Structure Components

Climax: The turning point. The most intense moment (either mentally or in action.

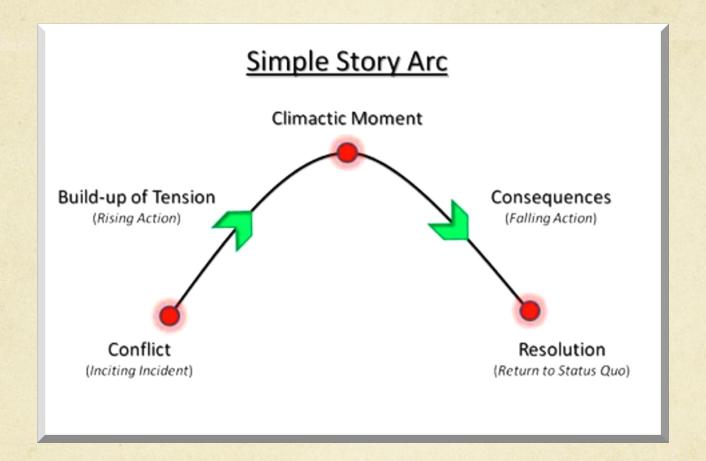
Rising Action: the series of conflicts and crisis in the story that lead to the climax.

Falling Action: all of the action which follows the Climax.

Exposition: The start of the story. The way things are before the action starts.

Resolution: The conclusion, the tying together of all of the threads.





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Setting:

the physical and social context in which the action of a story occurs: time, place, social environment, etc. Setting can/should be used to evoke theme & mood.

-time of day

-place (home, office, back seat of a car, etc.)

-geography (country? state? city?)

-era (modern day, recent past, distant past, etc.)

Theme:

the unifying concept or idea of a literary work - a reader's interpretation of what the author intended the story to mean.

Tone:

the author's attitude toward the theme of a story as expressed through the use of word choice, imagery, narrative, setting, and exposition. Part Two:

"Popular Mechanics" by Raymond Carver

- 1) How is the tone set? How does the setting contribute to the mood and theme?
- 2) What does the flowerpot symbolize? It's breaking? Are there any other symbols at work here?
- 3) Is there any foreshadowing? Where? How does it contribute to the plot?
- 4) What is the conflict here?
- 5) What is the resolution? What does the last line mean?
- 6) What is the theme?
- 7) How does the title contribute to the theme?
- 8) Bonus: who is more juvenile, the husband or the wife?

Today's Activity:

- -Review questions
- -Discuss in groups
- -Class discussion
- -In-class journal entry #1

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