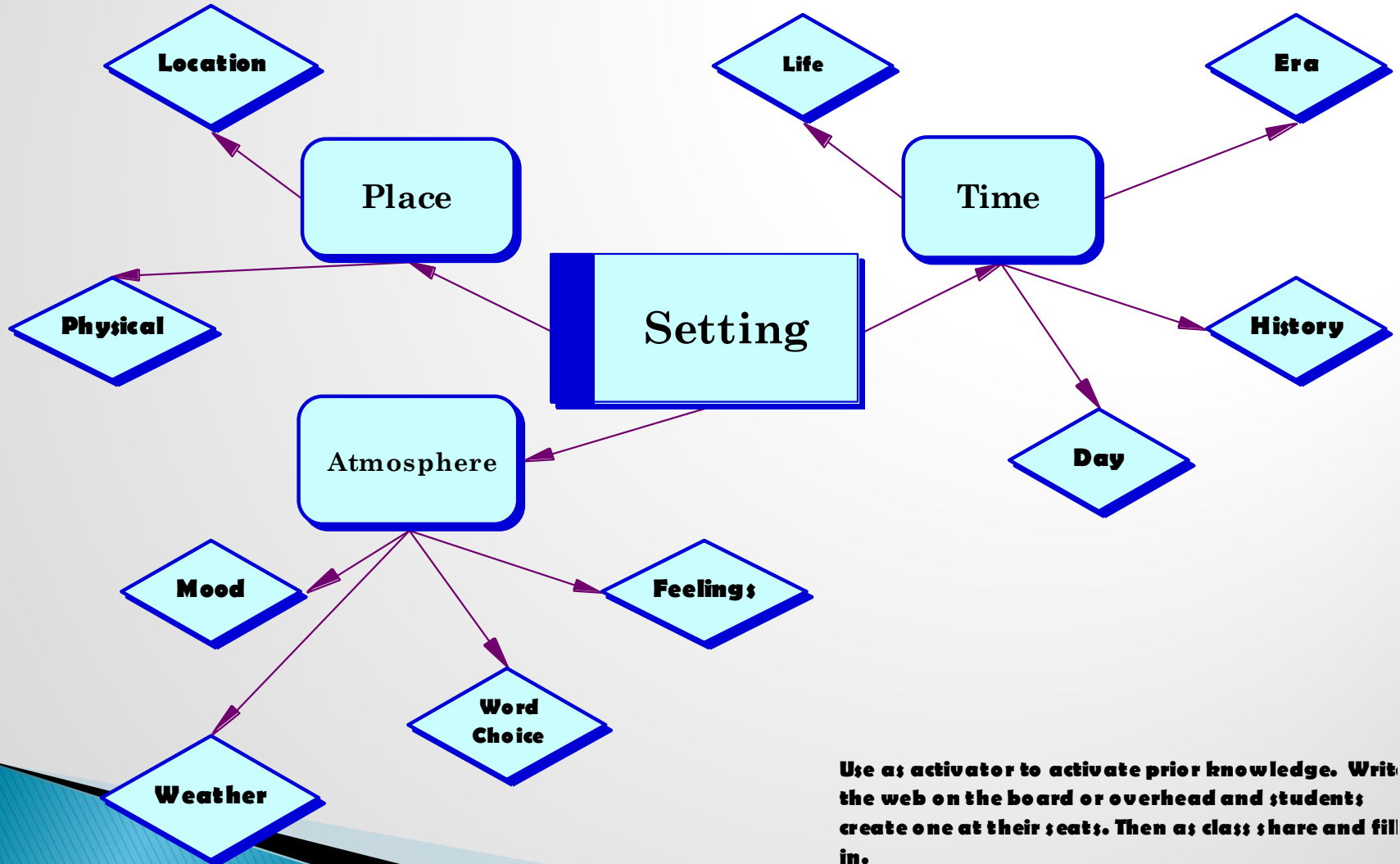


# Literary Elements

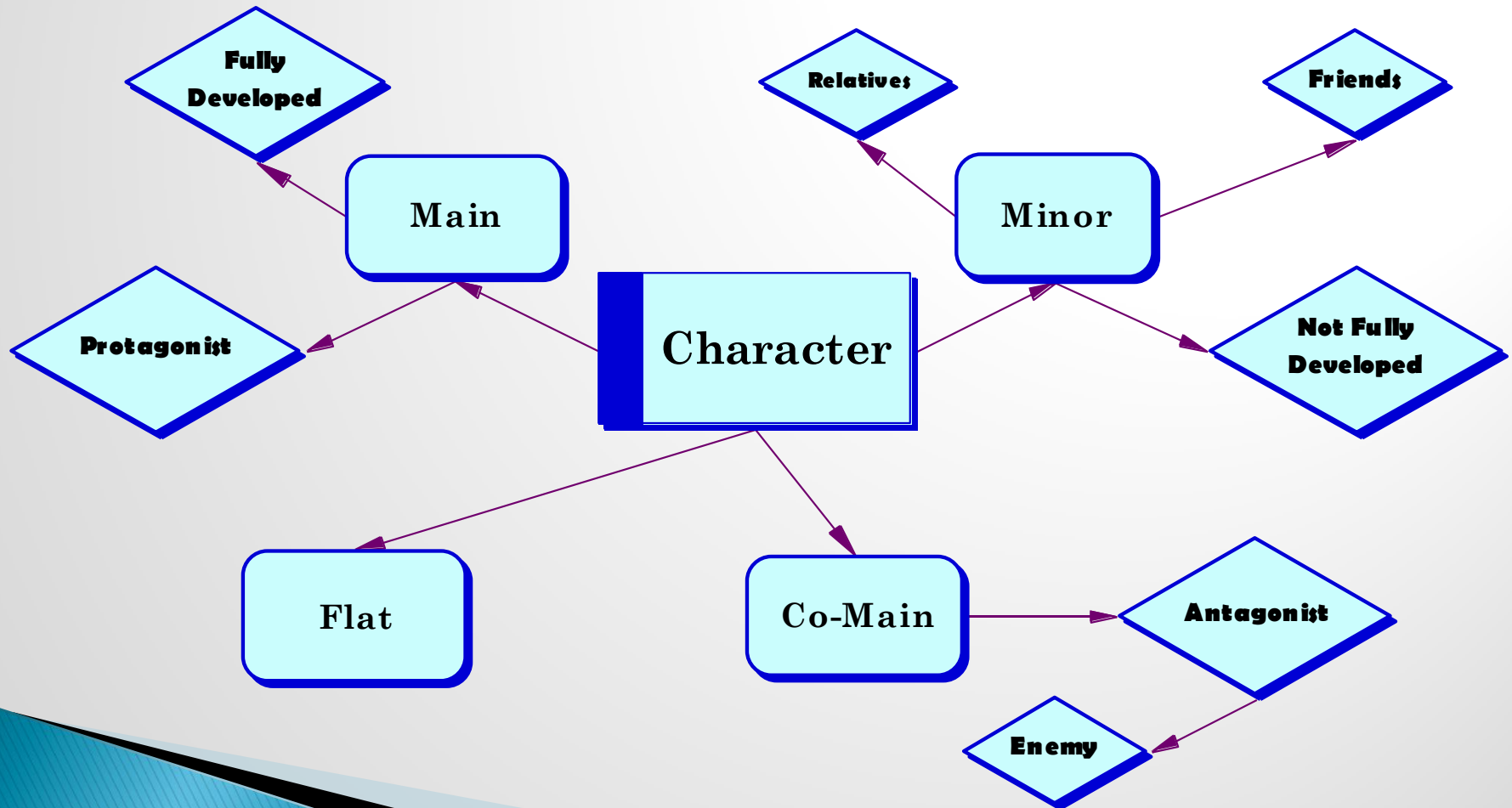
Mr. H

# Elements of a Setting



Use as activator to activate prior knowledge. Write the web on the board or overhead and students create one at their seats. Then as class share and fill in.

# Elements of Character



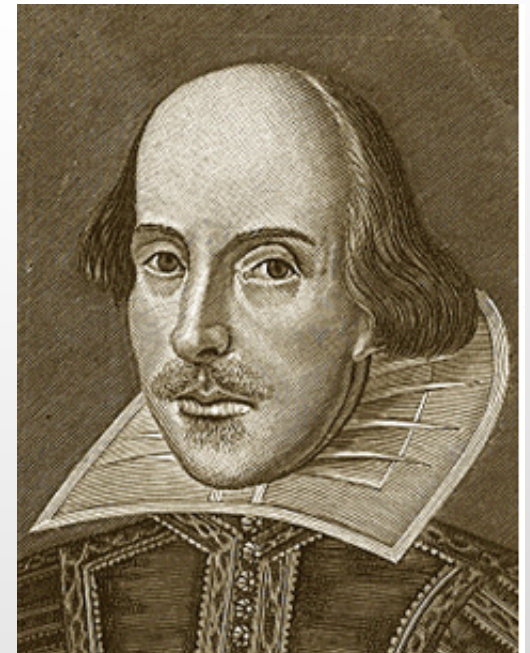
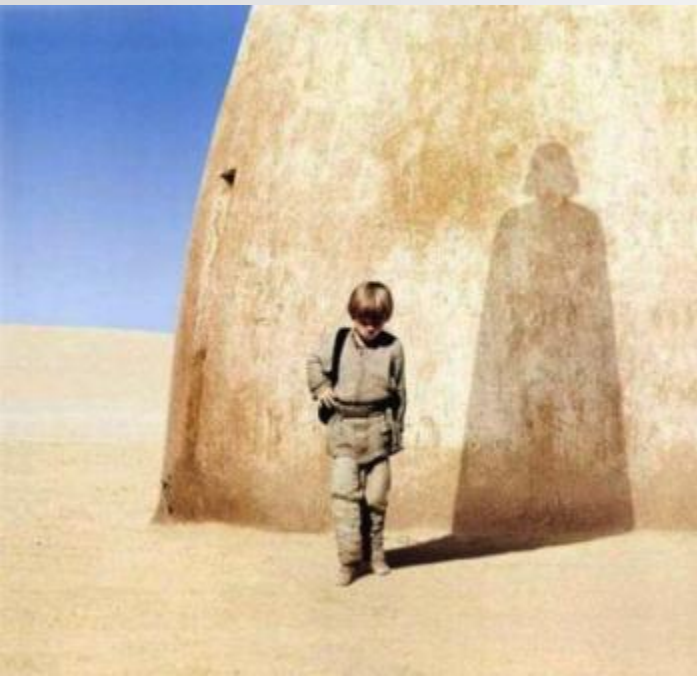
# Foreshadowing:

A writing technique that gives readers clues about what will happen later in the story.

“As he pondered the morning, he reassured himself that he locked the door. Something kept telling him otherwise, but he pushed it out of his mind.”

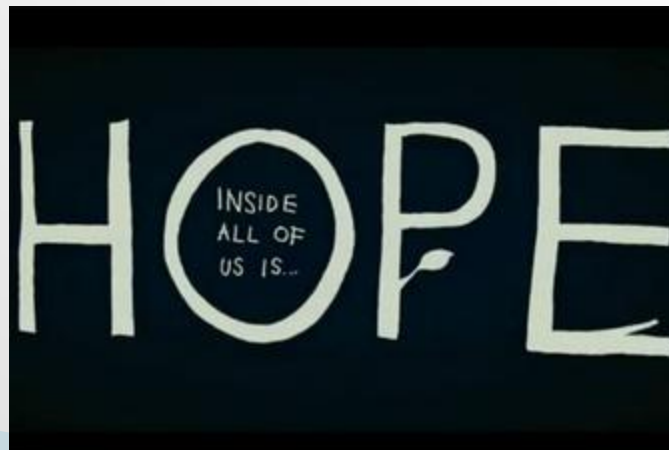
What might this be foreshadowing?





Theme:

The central idea of a work.



## HOW TO WRITE A THEME STATEMENT

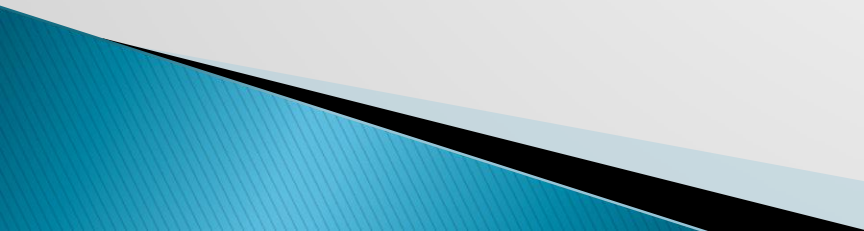
The \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_  
book's genre book's title author

is about \_\_\_\_\_  
state the topic idea (e.g. trust, love, friendship)

and reveals that \_\_\_\_\_  
say something about the human condition



# Irony: When something unexpected happens (usually the opposite of what the reader / viewer thought)

- ▶ **Verbal Irony** : Is the use of words to mean something different from what a person actually says.
  - ▶ **Dramatic Irony**: The audience knows something that the character does not.
  - ▶ **Situational Irony**: When the opposite of what was expected happens.
- 



# Verbal Irony

Examples of verbal irony include:

“Thanks for the ticket officer you just made my day!”

“I can’t wait to read the seven hundred page report.”

There are two types of verbal irony:

Overstatement – when a person exaggerates the character of something.

Understatement – when a person undermines the character of something.



Verbal Irony:

The words mean the opposite of what is expected

## Dramatic Irony:

An example of this is when a detective does not know that the criminal responsible for the crimes in the city is his partner. However, the audience already knows this and waits anxiously to see what will happen next

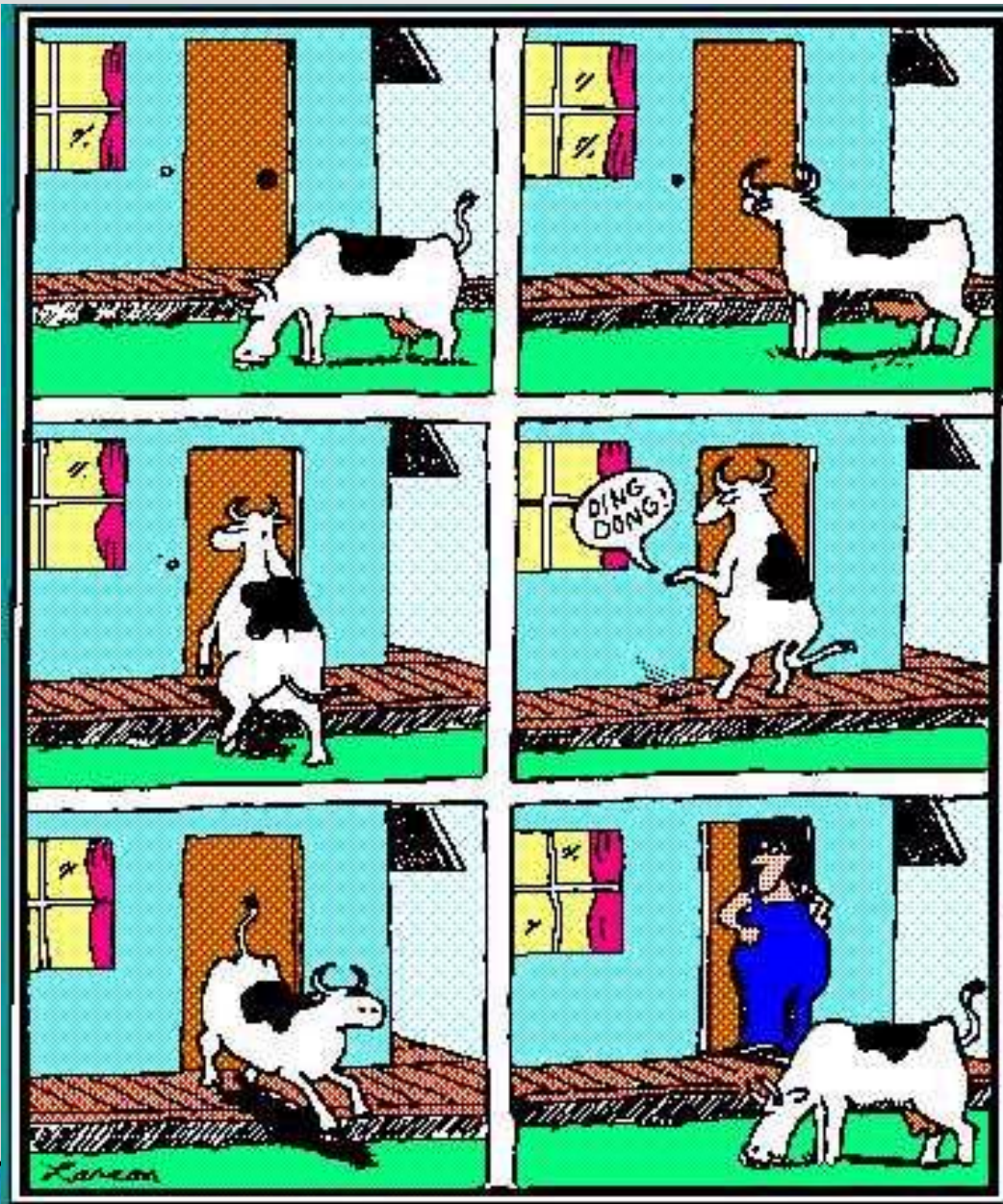
There are three stages of dramatic irony:

Installation – audience is informed of something the character does not know about

Exploitation – using this information to develop curiosity among the audience

Resolution – what happens when the character finally finds out what is going on?





Dramatic  
Irony:

You know  
what the  
farmer does  
not.

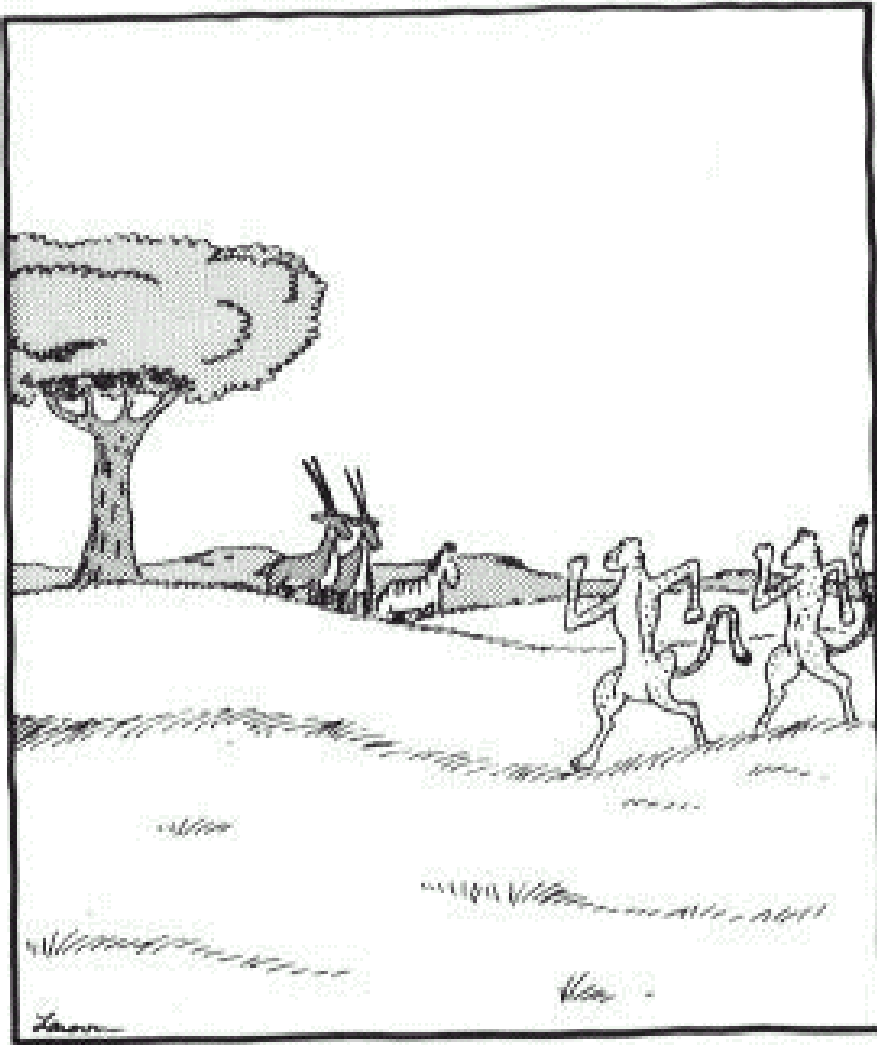
## Situational Irony:

An example would be when someone buys a gun to protect himself, but the same gun is used to injure him. One would expect that the gun would keep him safe, but it has actually caused him injury.

There is a difference between situation irony and coincidence or bad luck.

When someone washes his car and it rains, that is just bad luck; nothing led him or her to think that it would not rain. However, when a TV weatherman gets caught in an unexpected storm, it is ironic because he or she is expected to know the exact weather.





Alert, but far from panicked, the herbivores studied the sudden arrival of two cheetah speedwalkers.

Situational Irony: You'd expect cheetahs to run, not speed-walk.





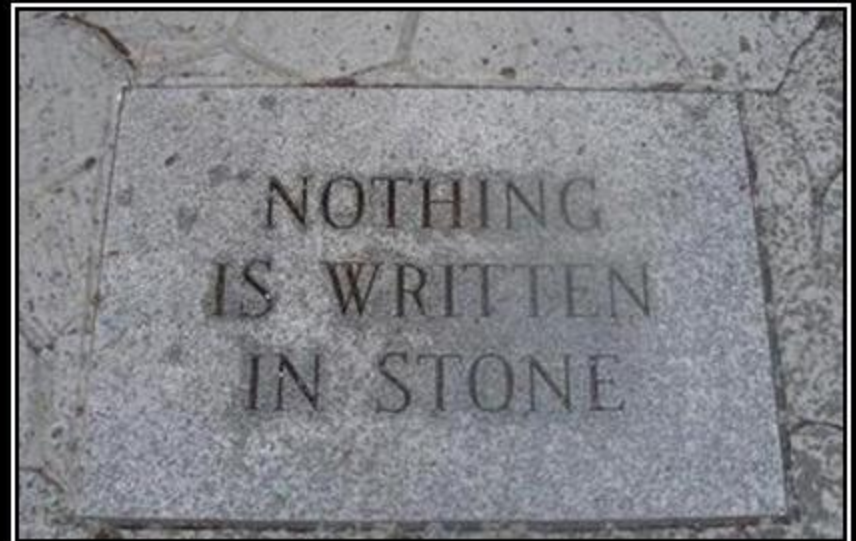
IRONY

It's always with you

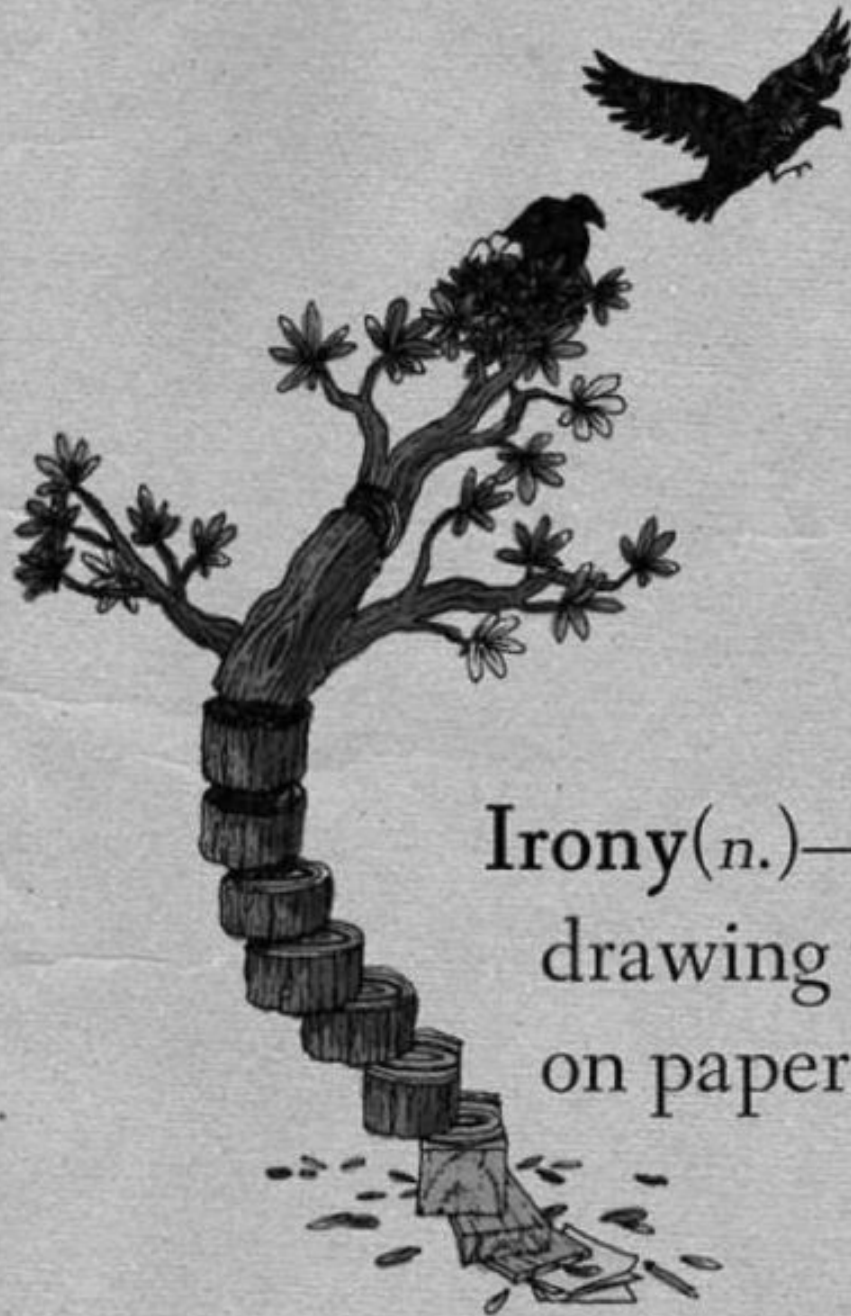


IRONY

It's Everywhere







Irony(*n.*)—  
drawing trees  
on paper.



"Hey, boy! How ya doin'? ... Look at him, Dan. Poor guy's been floating out here for days but he's still just as fat and happy as ever."

Which kind of irony is this?





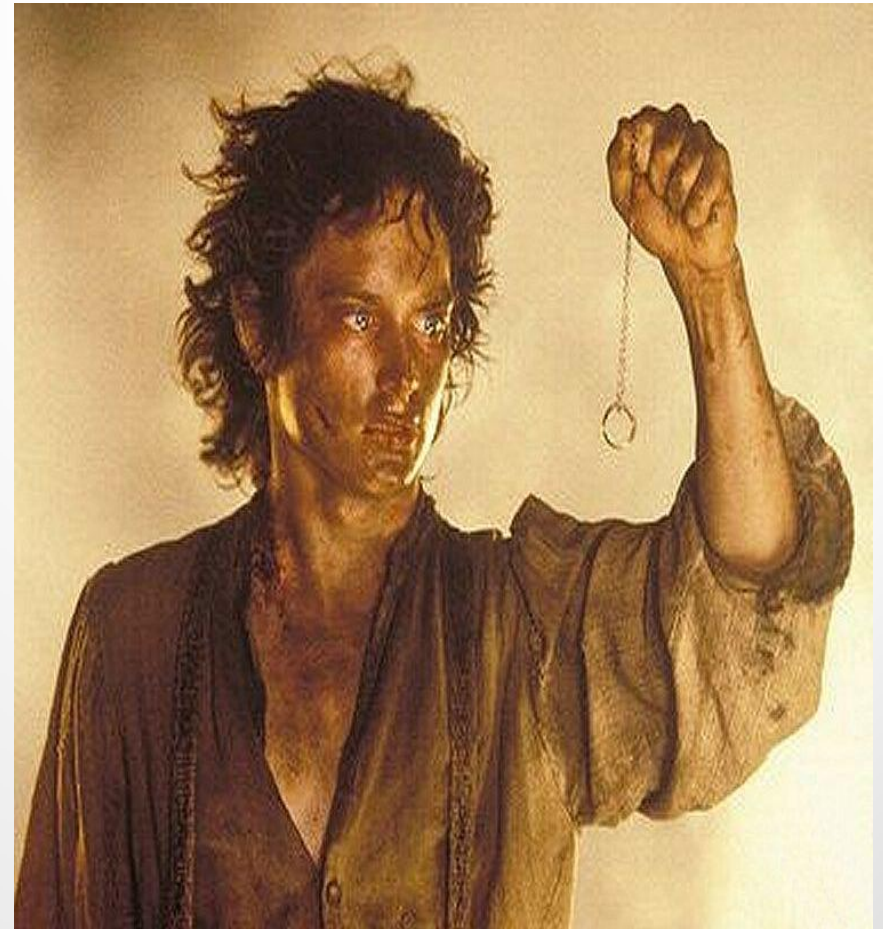
Fly dates

Which kind of irony is this?

# Conflict

- ▶ The last main piece of the story is the conflict
- ▶ There are many types of conflict
- ▶ Types of Internal Struggle –
  - 1. **Character vs. Self** – Protagonist has to overcome their own weakness or psyche

# Character Vs. Self



# Types of Conflict

## Types of External Struggle -

- **2. Character vs. Character** – The typical good guy versus bad guy plot (between 2 or more people)
- **3. Character vs. Nature** – The protagonist must overcome a natural disaster or element of nature
- **4. Character vs. Machine** – The characters must overcome some element of technology or (A.I.)artificial intelligence
- **5. Character vs. Society** – The protagonist must revolt against a corrupted or evil society by themselves or with a small group of people



# Character Vs. Character





# Group of Good Vs. Bad



# Character Vs. Nature

















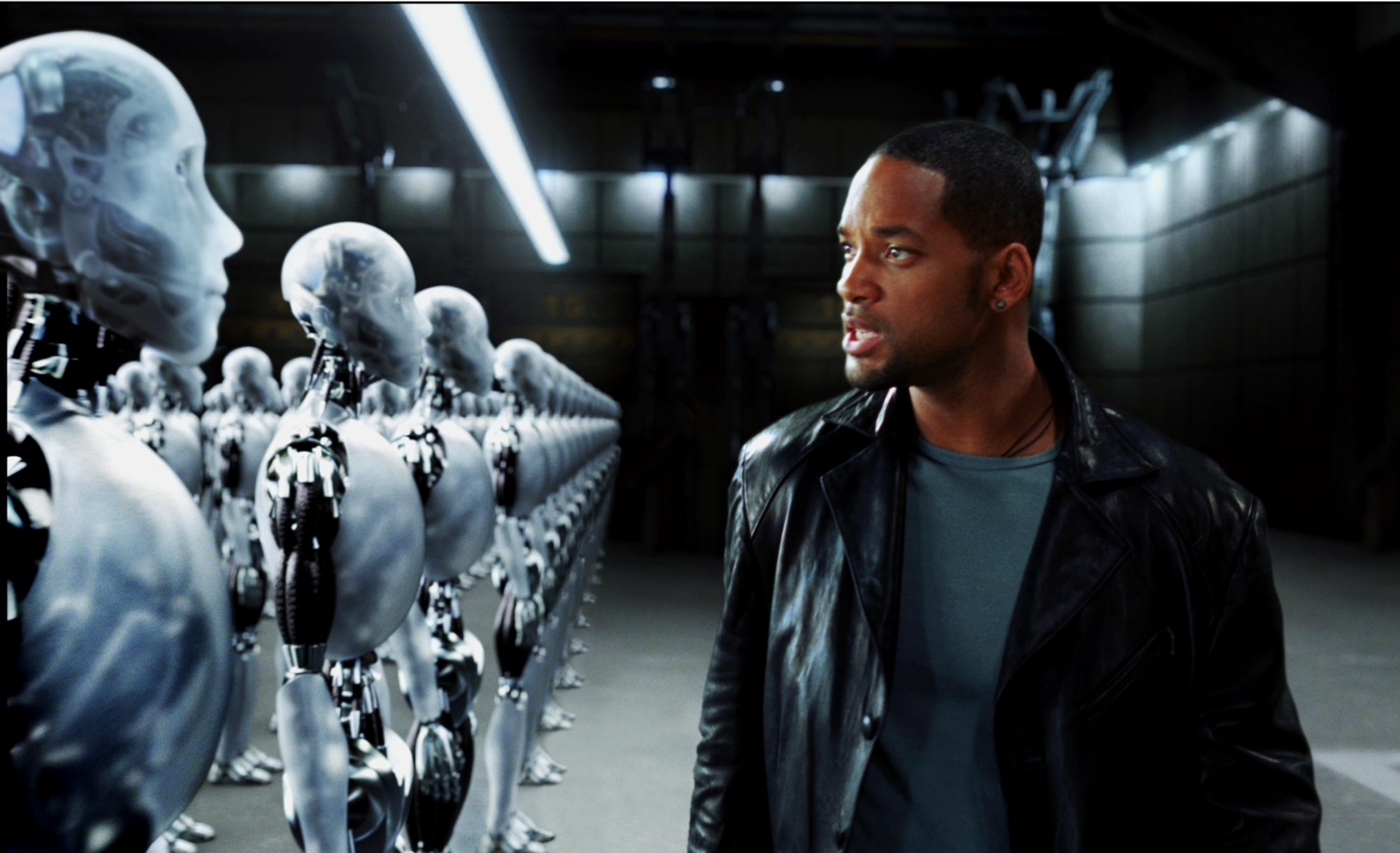


# Character Vs. Society





# Character Vs. Machine



# Developing Setting

- ▶ **Details:** Describing an individual fact, feature or item with many descriptive words (adjectives and adverbs)
- ▶ **Sensory Imagery:** Details that appeal to the reader's sight, smell, taste, touch, and hearing creates a vivid pic



**Try to describe the following pictures with as many words as you can...**





# Medieval Setting





# Present setting



# Future setting





# Fantasy Setting



# Surreal Setting

