***Elements of fiction :***

* ***Setting : (time and place)***
* ***Charachters***

***Characteristics :***

 ***Round :*** ***round characters play an important role, often the lead roles in stories. They are complex, dimensional, and well-developed.***

***Flat :*** ***They often have only one or two traits with little description about them,*** ***Flat characters do not play important roles in the stories.***

***Stock : a less described character than the flat character,*** ***which is a stereotypical figure that is easily recognized by readers. Such as “a Firefighter”***

***Development :Static (Stable Character)/Dynamic(changing Character)***

* ***Events:(plot) Climax(turning point)***

 ***Raising action Falling action***

 ***Exposition Resolution***

***Exposition: is an introduction to the characters, time, and the problem. At the point where exposition moves into rising action a problem, sometimes called an inciting incident, occurs for the main character to handle or solve. This creates the beginning of the story.***

***Rising action: includes the events that the main character encounters. Each event, developed in separate scenes, makes the problem more complex.***

***Climax: is the turning point in the story. Usually, it is a single event with the greatest intensity and uncertainty. The main character must contend with the problem at this point.***

***Falling action: includes the events that unfold after the climax. This usually creates an emotional response from the reader.***

***Resolution: or resolution provides closure to the story. It ties up loose ends in the story.***

* ***Conflict: the issue of the story that must be solved at the ending***
* ***Two types of conflict are possible:  External and Internal.***
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* ***External conflict could be man against nature (people in a small lifeboat on a rough ocean) or man against man.***
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* ***While internal conflict might not seem as exciting as external, remember that real life has far more internal than external conflict. Internal conflict can be man having an inner fight with himself***
* ***Narrative perspective:***
1. ***First person narration:*** ***First-person point of view means that one of the characters in the story will narrate–give an account–of the story. The narrator may be the protagonist, the main character. Writing in first-person point of view brings the readers closer to the story.***
2. ***Second person narration:***
3. ***Third person narration:*** ***Third-person point of view means that the narrator is not in the story. The third-person narrator is not a character.***
4. ***Omnixient P V:(*** **means the narrator has unlimited ability to be in various character’s thoughts.*)***
5. ***Limited Omnixient P V (means that the narrator limits him/herself by being able to be in one character’s thoughts.)***
* ***Theme: A theme is not the plot of the story. It is the underlying truth that is being conveyed in the story. Themes can be universal, meaning they are understood by readers no matter what culture or country the readers are in. Common themes include coming of age, circle of life, prejudice, greed, good vs. evil, beating the odds, etc.***