

Short Story *Mass*

Class 1

Intro

What is a short story?

A **short story** is a work of short, narrative prose that is usually centered around one single event.

It is limited in scope and has an **introduction, body and conclusion**.

Although a **short story** has much in common with a novel, it is written with much greater precision.

Short Story: Literary Elements

You will often be asked to write a literary analysis. An analysis of a short story requires basic knowledge of literary elements.

The following are some literary elements of a short story:

- Setting
- Characterization
- Plot and Structure
- Narrator
- Point of View
- Conflict
- Climax
- Theme
- Style

Setting

Setting is a description of where and when the **story** takes place.

In a **short story** there are fewer **settings** compared to a **novel**. The time is more limited.

Ask yourself the following questions:

- How is the setting created? Consider geography, weather, time of day, social conditions, etc.
- What role does setting play in the **story**? Is it an important part of the plot or theme? Or is it just a backdrop against which the action takes place?
- Study the time period, which is also part of the setting, and ask yourself the following:
 - When was the story written?
 - Does it take place in the present, the past, or the future?
 - How does the time period affect the language, atmosphere or social circumstances of the short story?

Characterization

Characterization deals with how the characters in the story are described.

In short stories there are usually fewer characters compared to a novel. They usually focus on one central character or protagonist.

Ask yourself the following:

- Who is the main character?
- Are the main character and other characters described through dialogue – by the way they speak (dialect or slang for instance)?
- Has the author described the characters by physical appearance, thoughts and feelings, and interaction (the way they act towards others)?
- Are they static/flat characters who do not change?
- Are they dynamic/round characters who DO change?
- What type of characters are they? What qualities stand out? Are they stereotypes?
- Are the characters believable?

Plot and structure

The **plot** is the main sequence of events that make up the story.

In short stories the plot is usually centered around one experience or significant moment.

Consider the following questions:

- What is the most important event?
- How is the plot structured? Is it linear, chronological or does it move around?
- Is the plot believable?

Narrator

The **narrator** is the person telling the story.

Consider this question:

- Are the narrator and the main character the same?

Point of view

By **point of view** we mean from whose eyes the story is being told. Short stories tend to be told through one character's **point of view**.

The following are important questions to consider:

- Who is the narrator or speaker in the story?
- Does the author speak through the main character?
- Is the story written in the first person “I” point of view?
- Is the story written in a detached third person “he/she” point of view?
- Is there an “all-knowing” third person who can reveal what all the characters are thinking and doing at all times and in all places?

Conflict

Conflict (or tension) is usually the heart of the **short story** and is related to the main character.

In a short story there is usually one main struggle.

Consider the following questions:

- How would you describe the main conflict?
- Is it an *internal* conflict within the character?
- Is it an *external* conflict caused by the surroundings or environment the main character finds himself/herself in?

Climax

The **climax** is the point of greatest tension or intensity in the short story. It can also be the point where events take a major turn as the story races towards its conclusion.

Ask yourself:

- Is there a turning point in the story?
- When does the climax take place?

Theme

The **theme** is the main idea, lesson, or message in the short story. It may be an abstract idea about the human condition, society, or life.

Ask yourself:

- How is the theme expressed?
- Are any elements repeated and therefore suggest a theme?
- Is there more than one theme?

Style

The author's **style** has to do with the his or her vocabulary, use of imagery, tone, or the feeling of the story. It has to do with the author's attitude toward the subject.

In some short stories the tone can be ironic, humorous, cold, or dramatic.

Consider the following questions:

- Is the author's language full of figurative language?
- What images are used?
- Does the author use a lot of symbolism? Metaphors (comparisons that do not use "as" or "like") or similes (comparisons that use "as" or "like")?

Conclusion

Your literary analysis of a **short story** will often be in the form of an essay where you may be asked to give your opinions of the short story at the end. Choose the elements that made the greatest impression on you. Point out which character/characters you liked best or least and always support your arguments.