Elements of Narrative Text
OBJECTIVES

• Identify elements of narrative text

• Define elements of narrative text

• Demonstrate mastery of narrative text elements
What is a narrative text?

- Narrative text is writing that tells a story. It can be a made-up story (fiction) or one that is based on real events.

- To narrate is the verb used to describe the act of telling a story, so a narrative is the story and the narrator is the person telling the story.
Elements of Narrative Text

- Theme
- Setting
- Characters
- Point of view
- Characterization
- Dialogue

- Plot
  - exposition statement
  - rising action
  - conflict
  - climax
  - falling action
  - resolution
THEME

• The main idea of a story, usually expressed as a generalization. It’s the big message, the big idea.

SETTING

• The time and place in a story.
CHARACTERS

The people (or actors) in the story.

- **Protagonist** - The “good guy” or hero/heroin in the story who struggles against the conflict, usually the main character.
- **Antagonist** - The “bad guy” or villain in the story that creates conflict for the protagonist.
CHARACTERIZATION

The description of the personalities of the characters in the story and the way in which an author reveals their personalities.
POINT OF VIEW

- **First Person** – the story is told from the main character’s point of view and uses the pronouns “I” and “we”.

- **Second Person** – usually for instructions; uses the pronouns “you” and “your” (the author is speaking to the reader).

- **Third Person** – the story is told from an outside point of view and uses the pronouns “he” and “she” and “they”.
“May we ask where you’ve been, Miss Everdeen?” Effie asks.

“So where haven’t you been?” Says Haymitch in a bored voice.
PLOT

The series of related events that make up a story.

- Exposition
- Rising Action
- Climax
- Falling Action
- Resolution
PLOT

**Exposition** - The part of the plot that tells how the story begins.

You learn....

- Characters
- Setting
- Conflict (problem)
- Background information

The rest of the story is based on this information
PLOT

**Rising Action** - The events in the story that lead up to the climax.

- Readers learn more about the characters and the conflict.
- Each event that happens leads the reader closer to the climax of the story.
PLOT

Conflict - A struggle between an opposing force.

➢ Internal conflict - the character struggles with his or her own needs, desires, or emotions.

➢ External conflict - a character struggles with an outside force such as another character or something in nature

Man vs self    Man vs man
Man vs nature  Man vs society
PLOT

**Climax** - The point of crisis in the plot.

- When the outcome of the conflict is decided one way or the other.
- The turning point

- The event of highest interest or excitement in the story.

- Nothing is the same in the story after this event because the main character changes or learns something that changes everything.
Falling action - The events that lead to the conclusion after the climax.

- These events are a result of the changes in, or the decisions made by, the main character during the climax.

- Everything in the falling action leads to the conclusion of the story.
PLOT

**Resolution** - The part of the plot that reveals the final outcome.

- The conflicts are solved and all questions are answered.
What else is an element?

- Mood
- Tone
- Voice
- Sensory language
What else is an element?

- **Voice**— the way a piece of writing sounds
- **Mood**— the overall emotion created by a work of poetry or literature
- **Tone**— the attitude that a writer takes toward the audience, a subject, or a character
- **Sensory language**— writing that appeals to one or more of the five senses