Bell Ringer!
Find the 10 errors.

Hallowe'en is a Holiday that many people observe on the last day of October every year. Children and adult’s dress in costumes and go door to-door asking for candy. Some people hoste partys and serve Halloween treats such as caramel apples, pop corn, and cidar. Others celebrate by telling scary stories or watching spookey movies.
OBJECTIVE

I can make inferences about characters based on text evidence.

I can determine a character’s motivations and how that causes conflict.
Methods of Characterization
Characterization - the way an author reveals the special qualities and personalities of a character in a story, making the character believable.
Analyzing Character Traits

We try to figure out what a character in a book is like by paying attention to the clues the author gives us. This is called “making inferences.”

Example: What can you infer?

“No, Honey, I don’t want you to spend a lot of money on my birthday present. Just having you for a husband is the only gift I need. In fact, I’ll just drive my old rusty bucket of bolts down to the mall and buy myself a little present. And if the poor old car doesn't break down, I’ll be back soon.”
Direct Characterization
The writer tells you exactly (directly) what the character is like.

Betsy was a **determined** three year old, who knew what she wanted and often got her way, if she cried loud enough.

Mr. McCarthy has an **obnoxiously loud** voice which he uses to **intimidate** his students.

Did you eat your stupid chips for lunch today?
**Indirect Characterization** - writer shows you what character is like by revealing:

- **Speech:** What does the character say?

- **Thoughts:** What does the character think?

- **Effect on others:** Other character’s comments or reactions. How do people respond to them?

- **Actions:** What does the character do?

- **Looks:** What does the character look like?
Speech - We often get to know characters because of what they say to each other.

Anita threw her arms around Tony and gave him a big hug. “Thank you so much for being there for me,” she said. “I don’t think I could have faced my parents without you.”
Thoughts - When an author lets us get inside the mind of a character, we can often learn a great deal about him or her.

Butch looked around the neighborhood. “This would be a safe place to play catch with Bobby,” he thought. “Why doesn’t Bobby throw the ball?” He must be in a bad mood or something.”
Effect on others

sometimes other characters will
tell us something useful about
the character we’re reading
about.

“You wouldn’t believe what Lisa did
yesterday,” Sara said to her sister. “When we
went into the bridal shop, she pushed all the
women aside and demanded that the sales lady
help us immediately. It was really something!”

Demanding pushy assertive
Actions - Much of what we learn about characters is revealed to us through what they do.

Denise picked up the slimy bull frog. She could hardly stand to hold it even for a moment. She held it out at arm’s length from her body and quickly carried it to her brother.

squeamish sensitive nervous
Looks

Can infer a lot about characters from the clothes they wear, their facial features, their body language, and their mannerisms.

Tex was the head rancher on the farm. When he rounds up the horses, he can be easily spotted with his beige hat and vest. Tex’s smile is a mile wild, even with his bushy mustache.

jovial   proud   dedicated
We’ve been doing this for ages though, so what’s new?

Now, we’re not just trying to analyze characters, but we want to also...

- Be able to cite evidence to prove our inferences about the complex characters within a text.

- Identify the motivations of the characters and how that drives conflict and plot.

- Determine how the characters help create the theme of the story.
What have we learned about the narrator so far? Make an inference.

Why did the narrator kill his cat? What were his motivations?

What word would you use to describe the narrator? why?
Let’s do this with a new story...