



Closed Ending: all major plot conflicts are resolved, and there is a sense of order restored; readers feel closure

Flashback: scene that interrupts the present action of a narrative work to depict some earlier event that typically occurred before the opening scene of the work; usually accomplished by reverie, remembrance, dreaming, etc.

Foreshadowing: the introduction of material that prepares the reader or audience for future events, actions, or revelations; or the introduction of objects, facts, events, or characters that hint at or prefigure a developing situation or conflict

Frame Tale: a story that contains another story or stories; the outer story usually explains why the interior story or stories are being told


in medias res: literary technique of beginning a narrative in the middle of the action; crucial events that occurred before the point at which the narrative starts are related at a later time via flashbacks, character dialogue, or other means

Open Ending: the central conflict is left relatively open; order may be restored, but the details of how, or the subsequent effects are left uncertain; readers are left with unanswered questions

Story: a narrative of events ordered chronologically, not selectively, and with emphasis on establishing causality; the raw material from which plot is constructed

Suspense: a state of tension, a sense of uncertainty and foreboding that maintains the attention of the reader; built and maintained during the rising action, climax, and is usually resolved in the falling action or resolution

Analysis

 It is possible to make an analysis of plot structure the central focus of an essay. Typically, plot structure analysis will be one of several points to support an assertion in a more broad literary analysis. Herein, one may use terminology to reference events in the plot, or one can use terminology to explain how the author enhances the message of his/her work by utilizing a specific structure.