Englisch · Überblick

Analysing Fiction

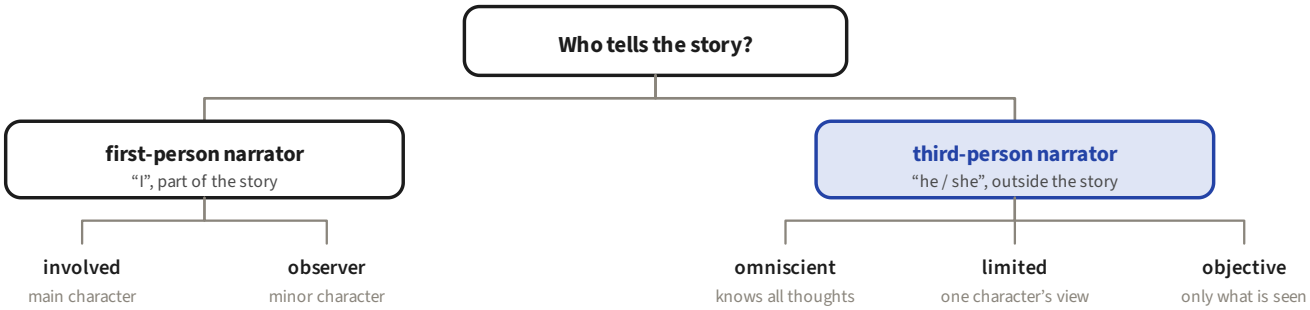
Short stories, novels, film · Alles Wichtige auf zwei Seiten

Im Abitur 2027
Niedersachsen: Kurzprosa (Chopin, Weldon, Evaristo), Roman (Mbue) und Film (Belfast) sind Pflicht. Analysiert wird immer mit denselben Werkzeugen.

Tempus
Analyse und Inhaltsangabe immer im *simple present*.

TO ANALYSE a text means to show **how** it creates meaning. Every observation needs three parts: what you notice, where it is (quote, line), what effect it has.

Narrative perspective



Point of view controls what the reader knows. A limited narrator creates suspense and sympathy with one character. An omniscient narrator can comment and show several minds.

Author ≠ narrator
Nie „the author says", wenn der Erzähler spricht. Richtig: *the narrator*.

Characterisation

	How	Example phrase
direct	narrator or other characters state traits	*"She was a quiet, timid woman."*
indirect	reader concludes from actions, speech, thoughts, appearance	*Her hands tremble when she opens the letter.*

Characters can be **flat** (one trait) or **round** (complex), **static** or **dynamic** (they change). In short stories the main character often goes through one key change.

Operator *characterise*
Eigenschaften nennen, belegen, Entwicklung zeigen. Nicht die Handlung nacherzählen.

Structure, setting and atmosphere

Element	What to look for
Plot	exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, (open) ending
Short story features	**in medias res**, few characters, one setting, short time span, **open ending** or twist
Setting	place, time, social background; often mirrors the character's situation
Atmosphere	created by description, weather, light, sounds, sentence rhythm
Conflict	inner (with oneself) or outer (with others, society)

Beispiel
In „The Story of an Hour" spiegelt der Frühlingsblick aus dem Fenster Louises neues Freiheitsgefühl.

Narrative techniques

Interior monologue
Unfiltered thoughts in first person, present tense. Close to the character's mind.

Stream of consciousness
Jumping, associative thoughts, often without full sentences.

Flashback / foreshadowing
Jumps to the past, or hints at what will happen.

Film analysis (Belfast)

- **Camera:** close-up (emotion), long shot (setting, isolation), low / high angle (power / weakness).
- **Colour:** black and white vs. colour can separate memory and present.
- **Sound:** diegetic (in the scene) vs. non-diegetic (music added), and its effect on mood.

Gleiche Logik
Filmmittel wie Stilmittel behandeln: nennen, Szene angeben, Wirkung erklären.

Typische Fehler

- Nacherzählen statt analysieren.
- Erzähler und Autor gleichgesetzt.
- Behauptung ohne Beleg aus dem Text.

Satzbaustein
The use of … reveals / suggests / conveys …

Weiter lernen

mehr Zettel folgen

- Mehr Überblicke gibt es kostenlos.

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Link im TikTok-Profil

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