PLaR: Indi	rect Characterization ar	nd Inferences fo	r	Names	
infer, v. to come to a conclusion or form an opinion about something based on evidence or reasoning  What's the difference between infer and imply? The author implies something by not directly stating it.  You infer what the author didn't directly say.			One fundamental element of literary analysis we will consider this year is characterization. While <b>direct characterization</b> requires less work on the reader's part because the author directly tells a character trait (i.e. "he was a nice boy"), <b>indirect characterization</b> requires that we, as readers, use our powers of reasoning and inference to examine "evidence" of the character's personality traits and come to a conclusion. Types of traits to consider include physical, mental, social, moral, behavioral, emotional, ideological, cultural, and psychological traits.		
Directions:	For your assigned charact	er, fill in the char	t below. Refer to your book an	d your responses to the first couple of sections.	
	Questions to Ponder		Example	Our Inference	
<b>S</b> peech	What does the character say? How does the character speak?				
Thoughts	What is revealed through the character's private thoughts and feelings?				
Effect on others	What is revealed through the character's effect on other people? How do other characters feel or behave in response?				
Actions	What does the character do? How does the character behave?				
Looks	What does the character look like? How does the character dress?				

We "steal" information about the characters rather than having the author directly tell us.