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The Drive Shaft of the Story

"Drama is intention and obstacles, somebody wants something, something is standing in their way of getting it."

- Aaron Sorkin

Two Types of Intentions

External: What the protagonist acknowledges Survive the games **Escape Dunkirk** Get rid of the ring Internal: Not acknowledged Redeem herself Be a hero Atone for

External Intentions:

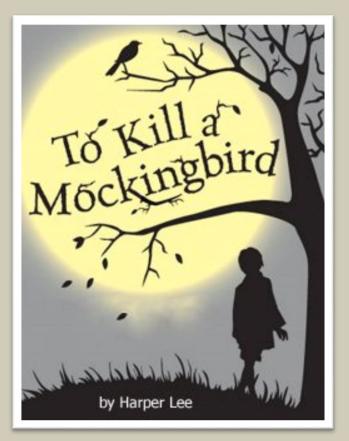
>To win >To stop >To escape >To find >To get somewhere >To rescue or retrieve >To seek justice



Internal Intentions

Readers love a worthy intention:

Love
Atonement
Justice
Duty
Redemption
Self-Respect

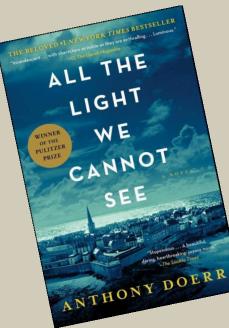


Your protagonist doesn't have to win, she has to try.

Intentions evolve as obstacles mount and the journey unfolds.

Intention(s) & Obstacles

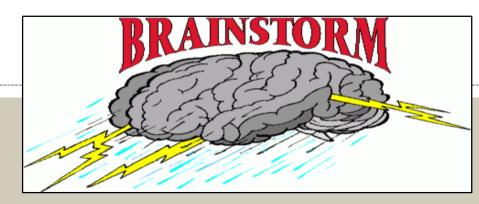
Mainstream vs Literary? Q: What are the trends?



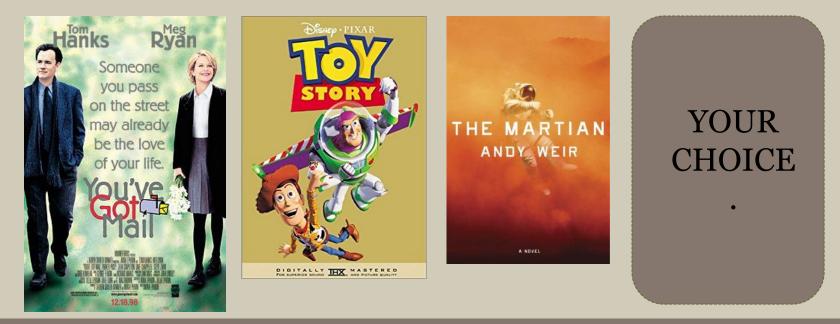


Scene Analysis

What is the first intention / obstacle? When does the scene (conflict) begin? What is the internal intention? What are the external obstacles? Does the tension mount as the intention/obstacles ramp_up?



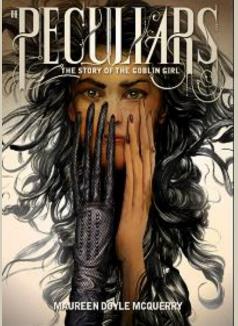
With a partner, brainstorm Intention and Obstacle with one of these:



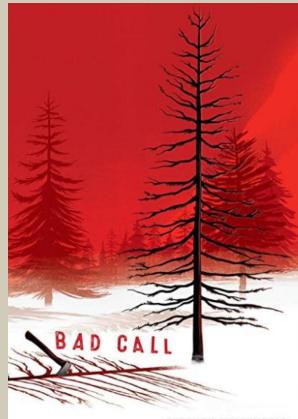
When Does a Story Start?

Story begins when you introduce the obstacle

Lena wants to find her father (external)
Lena wants to find out what her deformities mean about her (internal)



The Obstacles Introduce Conflict



STEPHEN WALLENFELS

Two high school seniors attempt to mend their strained friendship on an ill-fated camping trip with tragic consequences that lead to accusations of murder.

INCITING OBSTACLE

One of the four campers backs out at the last minute. The leader substitutes a girl that none of the other boys know.

Two Types of Obstacles

Internal
Fear
Unworthy
Self esteem
Unloved
Unknown

- External
 - Man / Machine / Beast
 - Environment
 - Physical injury or handicap

External

Dunkirk: They're trapped, the Germans are closing in from all directions and they need to get the hell out of there.



Internal

• Dunkirk: Gibson is French, stranded and terrified. He pretends to be British so he can evacuate. He battles two fears: fear of discovery, fear of being left behind.



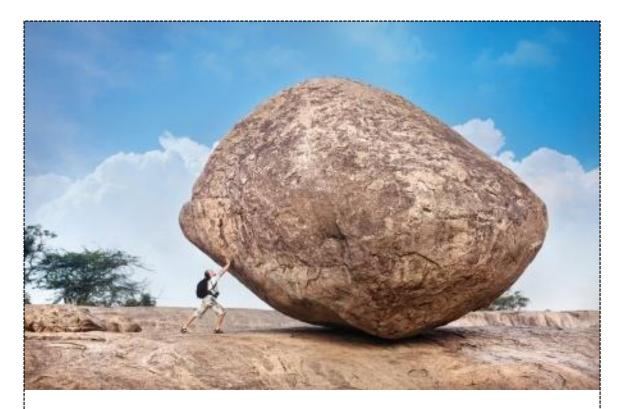
Obstacles: External & Internal

- Risk must be (or perceived to be) real
- Obstacles must be external and internal
- Tension must be relentless
- Antagonists strengthen the conflict
- Solution must require everything the protagonist has
- Solution should be inevitable, but surprising (Aristotle)

Scenes: Intention, Obstacles, Disaster

- Does the obstacle directly interfere with or threaten the protagonist's goal?
- Will the scene's complication and resolution lead to a new goal/obstacle/disaster? *Escalation*.
- Does the *scene*'s disaster set-up the next *scene*'s goal.

Weak disaster=weak following scene.



BEWARE OF THE **SOD** (SUSPENSION OF DISBELIEF)

Don't make an obstacle too heavy to lift.

1st Scene

We meet the main character

- Protag has an external intention
- It is the "now" of the story
- There is a major obstacle
- A story question is raised





• "You don't show the audience who a character is you show the audience what a character wants." A. Sorkin

• Characters are defined by their actions in the face of obstacles.

What Makes a Story Work?

• Story is about transformation.

• Story isn't about plot. It's about how events (obstacles) change people.

