Writing for Story
By Jon Franklin

Writing for story is a good book for those who write nonfiction. If you’re a fiction writer, you can still learn how to make your story more dramatic.

The first three chapters are original articles that have been published, and the rest of the book teaches principles from those articles. To make nonfiction more compelling, Mr. Franklin points out that every story needs some kind of complication that people think is significant. The most basic of these are love, hate, death, and pain. The reader must be able to identify with the human condition, and they want insight into how choices are made and problems are resolved by the main character’s personal efforts. When writing nonfiction, it is wise to remember that your main character really does exist, and his or her story is unique in some way. Otherwise, you wouldn’t be writing about it.

Often there isn’t just one complication, and Mr. Franklin develops an outline with those complications in mind. His outline consists of simple statements of what the end result is—what did the main character do or what happened to the main character? The focus is on how the main character learned, grew, and changed. Those statements also shouldn’t be written in the negative, otherwise your story will end up being negative. The outline is prepared to make the theme and story threads readily available and to keep the story flowing. If you move away from your outline, re-evaluate and re-outline if necessary. In doing this, you may find that you’re actually telling the wrong story because there is something deeper or more interesting underneath.

Mr. Franklin points out that the human mind orients itself through time, place, character, subject, and mood. Because nonfiction is made up of a lot of narrative, it is important to keep the reader oriented when switching scenes, when preparing the reader for what’s to come, and when releasing the climax. You’ll have the greatest impact if your narrative keeps the emotion high and places your reader in the right place with the right frame of mind.

When editing nonfiction, Mr. Franklin suggests that active imagery, action verbs, and specific events and details will keep your audience enthralled. If you let the reader stray, her or she may not come back into the story and get the full experience you intended.

Writing for Story is a bare bones, how-to book for nonfiction writers. The re-publication of the articles in the beginning chapters and allusions back to it when explaining nonfiction principles is effective. I think this book is good for fiction writers as well because we can make our fictional characters real in our minds, and tell an effective story through Mr. Franklin’s techniques.
Writing a short story can be a very interesting exercise especially if you get it right. Everyone has a story, but most of us find it difficult to put down their good stories because they don’t understand how to do it. There are some patterns that most story writers usually follow when developing their stories. Before going into the details, it is important to note that there is nobody who gets to learn how to write a story. Instead, they get to learn how to write the story they are working on. The below listed story writing software let you easily build plots for your stories with details like story goal, brief description, importance, and other essentials. You can write scenes with characters, locations, real world items, etc. to build a fantasy world for your stories. You can create characters by adding information like name, age, importance, description, bio, conflicts, etc. Some of these story writing software also let you add images to the stories. Also, a software lets you create interactive stories. A story writing is an art that requires a lot of communication skills. First of all it requires the art of narrating things in an interesting way. You will be given either the introductory lines or some hints given in the input or both. You have to develop the story basing it on the information given in the input or the introductory lines. You have to develop it on the same theme as intended by the introductory lines or by the input. You can’t go against the stated theme. Salient features of a good story.
The length of a written story will depend on the format, whether it is a novel, novella, short story etc. The length of a story has no bearing to its quality. Take for example the famous writer Ernest Hemingway. While there is no given format as such for story writing, there is a basic structure one can follow. It helps construct a story in an understandable manner and keeps the flow of the story. Beginning: The beginning or the introduction of a story is of essential importance. I would like to write some original short stories because novels take years of work. I write just for me, mainly because nobody really likes my writing. I'm not really looking to write as a profession but I still would like to write original stories. The problem is I can't seem to think of anything beyond fanfiction and writing prompts don't really help. I can't write unless I have the whole story from beginning to end. What should I do? short-story. share|improve this question. edited Nov 25 '17 at 18:07. Writing creative short stories is an art. Don't think how to write a short story outline as we are provide story writing tips for beginners with short story examples for high school and story writing topics. We include story writing for class 10 and story writing in English for class 9. Especially these are the tips of story writers for beginners. Even then I would like to say that writing skills are something that rises from the innermost fold of your heart.