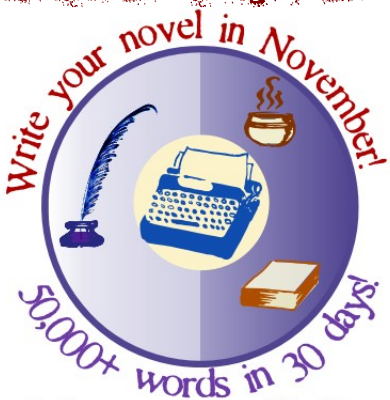


NaNoWriMo hipsterPDA



NaperWriMo

NaNoWriMo: <http://nanowrimo.org>

Forums, registration, information

NaperWriMo: <http://naperwrimo.org>

Event info/maps, helpful tips, etc.

Municipal Liaisons (e-mail):

mliaisons@naperwrimo.org

This hipsterPDA was created by an official National Novel Writing Month Municipal Liaison, but has not been reviewed by the National Novel Writing Month organization.

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During November,
If you write something that
changes scenes you've already
written, make a note, and fix it
later. Then continue writing as if
you'd already made the change.

Notes prevent you from editing as
you go. **Keep moving forward,
not going back.**

*« The act of finishing a story or a
novel will give you the skills that
allow you to fix things. »*

Make notes, fix later.

from: Michael Stackpole, «The
Secrets of Writing - Podcast
Number 7»

www.stormwolf.com/theseconds/podcasts/

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Write, even overwrite, something that is **outside your comfort zone**.

If you write plot-driven stories, spend 10% of your writing time working on character emotions and reactions.

If you're more character-driven, spend 10% working on action scenes.

"...be sure to push yourself and go beyond what's comfortable. Well beyond. Because you can always scale back later. But if you don't allow yourself the fullness of exploration up front, you may miss the rich vein waiting for you just a few more steps ahead. »

from: **The Art of War for Writers**
by James Scott Bell

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« **Conflict is the source of all growth and is an absolute necessity if one is to be alive.** » Jean Miller

Six types of conflict :

- Relational conflict
- Situational conflict
- Inner conflict
- Paranormal conflict
- Cosmic conflict
- Social conflict

Conflict is ... based on a character's perceptions rather than on reality and on a character's feelings rather than fact. ... It is the character's interpretation of the Conflict-provoking event that ... gives it life.

from : **Story structure architect**
by Victoria Lynn Schmidt

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12 ways to improve your idea

- Find the unique hook
- What is the worst thing that happens to your character ?
- Contrast characters
- Contrast environment and character
- Add a second idea to the mix
- Change traditional story elements
- Reverse predictable plots
- Create an interesting inciting event
- Emphasize or add a time limit
- Emphasize a setting/world (behind the scenes)
- Highlight an interesting dilemma in the story

From : **Writing for Emotional Impact** by Karl Iglesias

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Key questions for character building :

- Who is my main character ?
(hero/average joe/underdog/lost soul/anti-hero ; traits ; values ; flaws)
- What does he/she want ?
(desire/goals)
- Why does he/she want it ?
(need/motivation)
- What happens if he/she fails ? (high stakes)
- How does he/she change?
(character arc)

Show, don't tell. Reveal character through contrast, how others talk about them, how others are affected by them, dialogue, actions, reactions and decisions.

From : **Writing for Emotional Impact** by Karl Iglesias

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« *A story is a chain of **scenes and sequels*** »

A scene is a unit of conflict, providing interest and moving your story forward. Each scene follows this structure : Goal (short ranged). Conflict (high stakes, time pressure). Disaster.

A sequel provides transition between scenes : translates disaster into goal (shows how the character reacts and decides to act), telescopes reality (through time and/or movement) and controls tempo (providing mood and the flavor of life).

From : **Techniques of the Selling Writer** by Dwight V. Swain

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Strike a balance in crafting **sufficiently detailed settings**:

Setting is important to ground the reader and to support and contain the action of the scene.

- Help create the mood or ambiance that sets a tone for the scene.
- Have your character interact with the setting.
- The setting needs to support your plot.
- Break up the setting narrative with small actions.

From : **Make a Scene, Crafting a Powerful Story One Scene at a Time** by Jordan E. Rosenfeld

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Janet Fitch's 10 Rules for Writers :

1. Write the sentence, not just the story
2. Pick a better verb
3. Kill the cliché.
4. Variety is the key.
5. Explore sentences using dependent clauses.
6. Use the landscape : tell us where we are and use it to establish the emotional tone of the scene
7. Smarten up your protagonist ; make them mentally active, with vivid thoughts
8. Learn to write dialogue.
9. Write in scenes : make something happen!
10. Torture your protagonist.

Carolyn Kellogg, **LA Times**

* Bystanders may be written into the story

Warning: Novelist At Work! *



Warning: Novelist At Work! *

* Bystanders may be written into the story