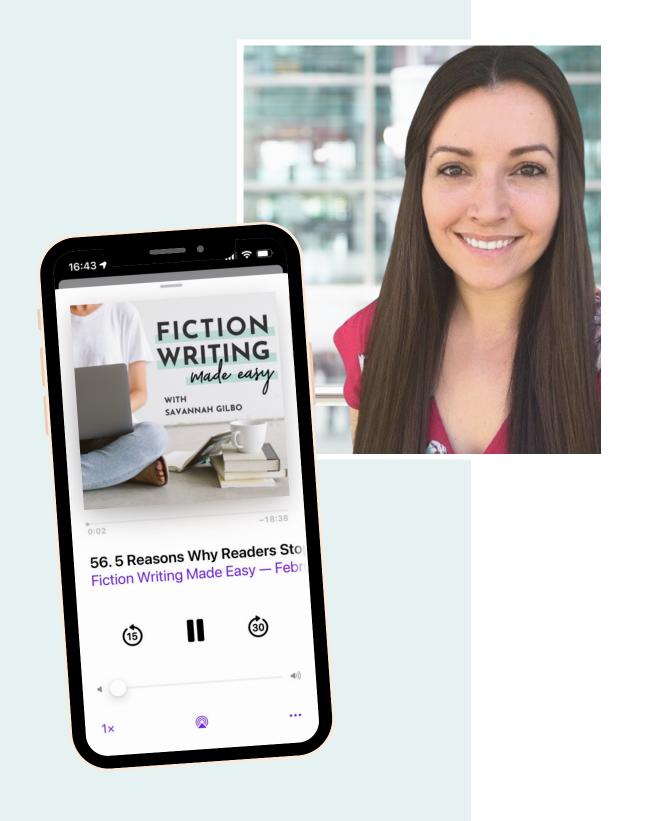
Writing Interiority: How to Reveal Your Character's Inner Life on the Page

with Savannah Gilpo



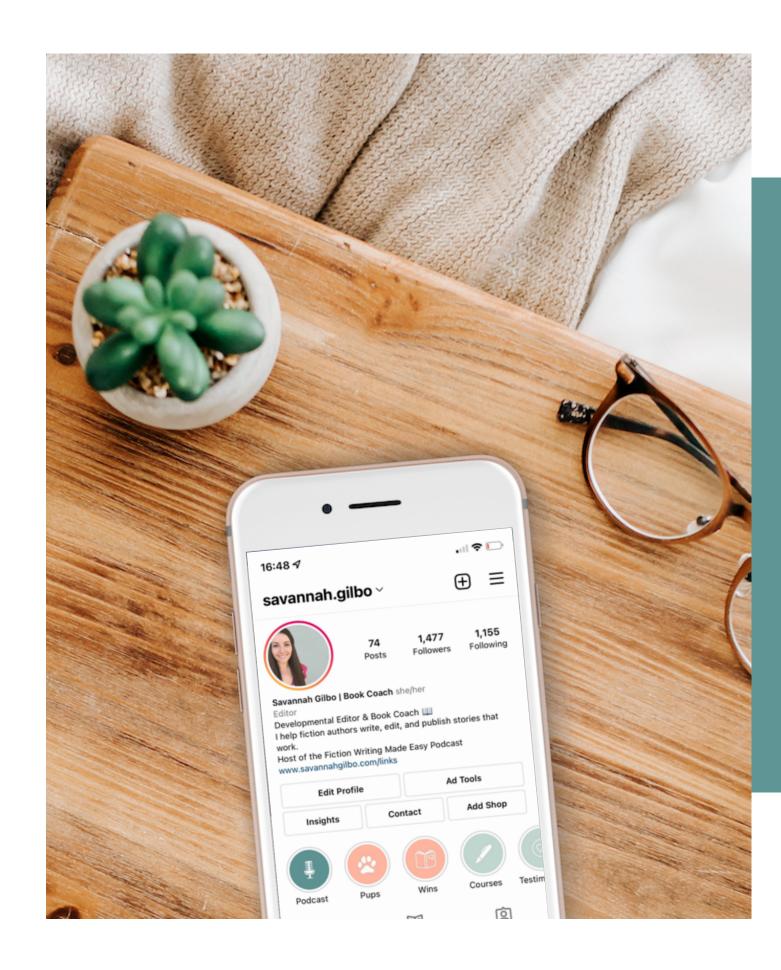


Hi, I'm Savannah 💥

- → Developmental Editor & Book Coach
- → Host of the top-ranked Fiction Writing Made Easy Podcast (+2m downloads)
- → I've helped hundreds of authors write engaging stories using the step-by-step, repeatable process I teach inside my Notes to Novel™ program

Let's Get Social!

Take photos during the training and share them on your Instagram stories! Make sure to tag me at **esavannah.gilbo** so I can re-share your post!

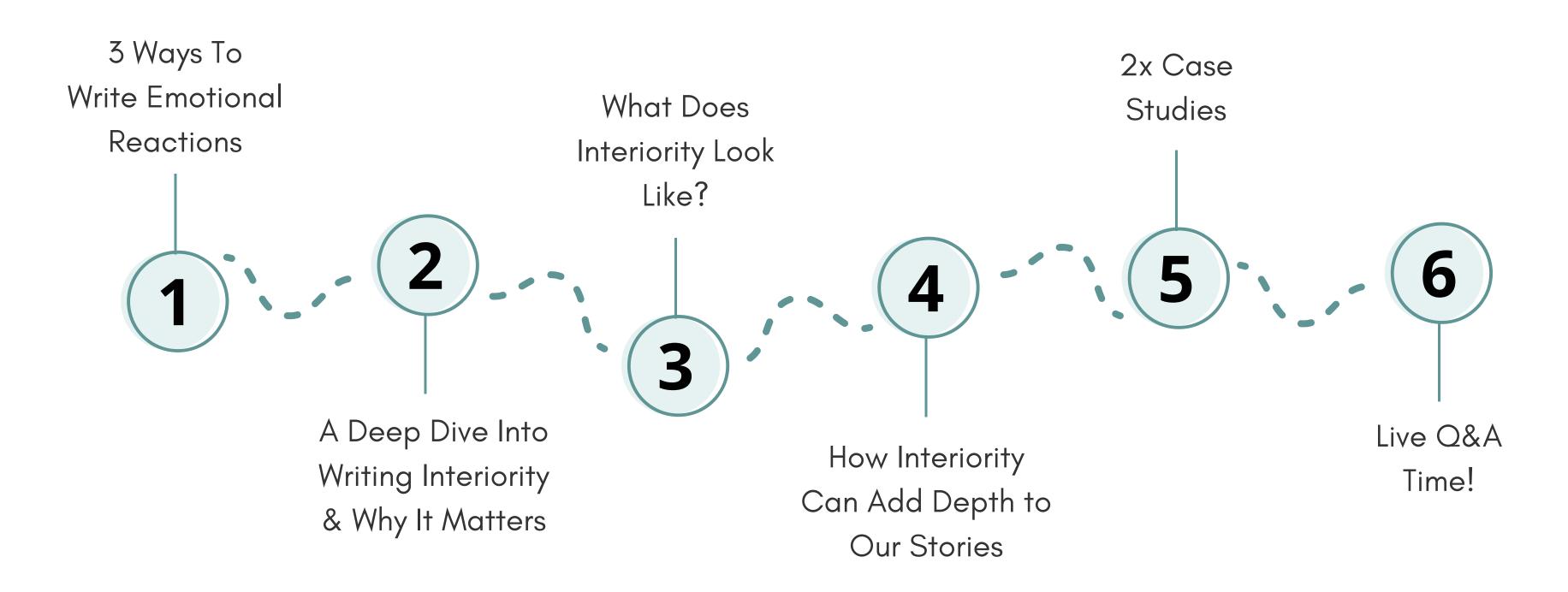




If you want to write stories that move readers, and create lasting emotional resonance, you have to become a master of emotion.

In this training, I'm going to show you how mastering interiority will help you craft a story with depth that engages the reader *emotionally* from start to finish.

Here's Where We're Going...





How to Write Emotional Reactions

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3 Ways to Show Your Character's Emotional Reactions

- You can tell readers what the character is feeling (naming emotions)
- You can show emotions via body language, bodily sensations, and physical tells
- You can show readers what the character is thinking in response to something external

#1: You Can Tell Readers How Your Characters Feel

Many writers tell readers what their character is feeling. For example, "Maggie feels sad."

But as readers, we have NO IDEA why Maggie is feeling that way. We might know something "bad" happened, but why is Maggie sad, specifically?

Also, how would you show an increase in the severity of their sadness using just words?





#2: You Can Use Body Language and Physical Tells

But this is tricky because lot of emotions can be felt internally, without any visible signs.

Emotions can also be shown via body language or physical tells without a person being consciously aware of that emotion, too.

This can lead to readers (and other characters) misinterpreting your character's emotions.

"Jane's eyes were dull and lifeless. She felt pain in her chest, despite her sluggish heartbeat. Her body felt like it was going to collapse on itself"

Do you know what Jane is feeling? Jane has dull and lifeless eyes and she feels like her body is going to collapse in on itself, but...

We have no idea what any of this means or how Jane is actually feeling. We don't understand the source of these emotions.





Physical reactions are visibly helpful, but they barely convey what a character is feeling in the moment—especially if their feelings are complex.

It's also super easy to rely too much on cliches or slip into melodrama when you use too much body language, sensations, or physical tells.

This is why body language can only go so far—and it's why you shouldn't rely on body language and physical tells to convey emotion.

#3: You Can Convey Character Emotions via Interiority

This is the fastest, most effective ways you can get readers to connect with your POV characters

Being privy to someone's inner life makes us feel connected to them!

Especially because, as readers, it feels like we're the only one who knows these private things.





Most of the manuscripts I edit lack interiority.

A novel that simply describes what happened when is going to fall flat.

It doesn't matter how dramatic the events are.

Without a sense of the why, readers won't have a reason to keep turning pages.

Plus, without the right balance of interiority vs. action, your characters will not behave believably.

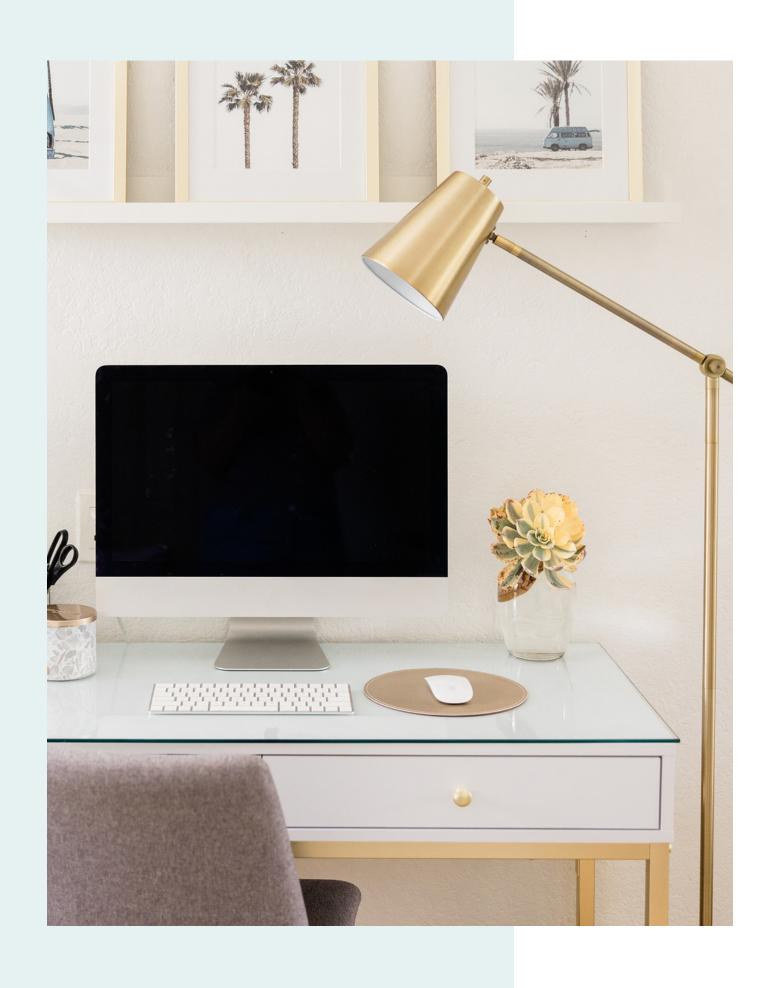
Interiority Key Points:

> Interiority includes your character's emotion—and the processing of emotions



A Deeper Dive Into Interiority

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What is Interiority?

- Is it narration?
- Is it anything but dialogue?
- Is it direct thoughts in italics?
- Is it different than writing emotion?
- Is it... something else?

Consider how movies and tv shows are made... there are actors, costumes, makeup, lighting, settings, music, etc.

The only tool writers have is our words.

But this tool is our superpower! It can reach depths that no other medium can—**the character's psyche.**



DEFINITION:

Interiority is on-the-page access to a protagonist's thoughts and feelings as they process information.

"On-the-page access" means readers get direct access to the protagonist's conscious + unconscious mind as they process info.

- Conscious mind = memories, impressions, opinions, questions, etc. that are occurring within the protagonist's awareness
- Unconscious mind = repressed memories, automatic reactions, etc. that are happening outside the protagonist's awareness





What does "process information" mean?

Information can pretty much be anything—it's the "action" part of the action reaction equation.

- Protagonist sees a dog
- Protagonist meets their new neighbor
- Protagonist receives a phone call
- Protagonist asks someone to be a movie extra
- Protagonist is interrupted during a big test

How do we process information?

A character's unconscious

emotional makeup
(including biases,
curiosities, fears, inner
obstacles, desires,
blind spots)

Gives rise to involuntary

memories, urges,
attention draws,
preferences, thought
starters, sensations,
associations, instincts,
recognition

Which contributes
to their **conscious**opinions, realizations,
epiphanies, decisions,
assumptions,
judgements,
evaluations

Which leads to next
level conscious
reactions like
questions, plans,
anticipations,
recalculations,
theories, fantasizing,
projections



KEY POINT: Interiority is always partial!

As readers, we interpret interiority very differently than neutral information.

If your protagonist is neutral (and if their interiority is neutral) your story will put readers to sleep—it'll make your story boring.

Interesting people are biased! They have opinions, values, preferences, wounds, unique worldviews, etc.

Interiority Key Points:

- → Interiority includes your character's emotion—and the processing of emotions
- → Narration can be neutral, interiority is always partial/biased/subjective



Writing interiority stands on the shoulder of BOTH character development and plot.

- Interiority is rooted in a character's perspective, and no two people's psyches are the same.
- Interiority exists in relation to something (or someone). Our thoughts are private, but they're rooted in (or triggered by) something else or someone else (even ourselves).



What Does Interiority Look Like?

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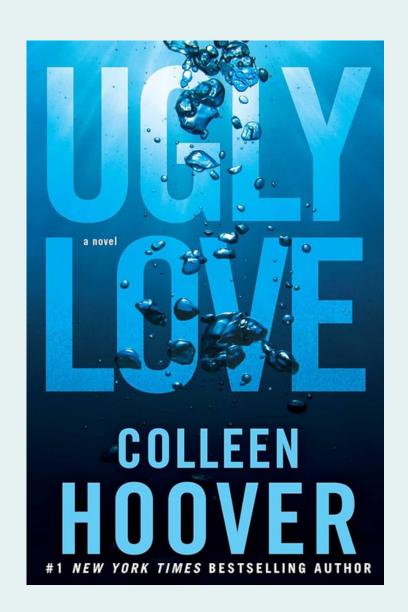
To determine whether a narrative passage is interiority or not, ask yourself these two questions:

Could a camera capture what's happening (and could anyone in the world view it and report on exactly what's going on)?

→ Is the passage neutral?

A "YES" to both of these questions means that the passage is <u>not</u> interiority.





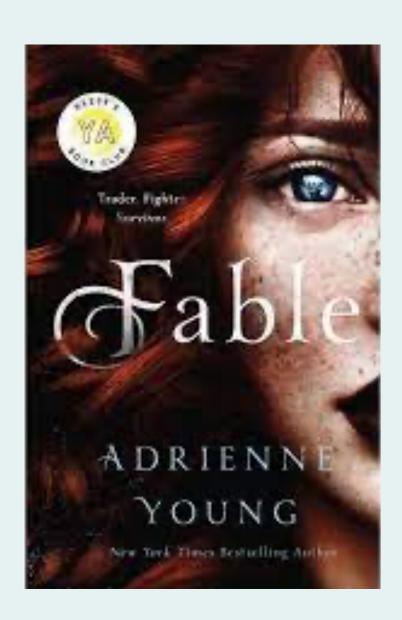
Example: Ugly Love by Colleen Hoover

"This place seems more like a historic hotel than an apartment complex, with its expansive columns and marble floors." **INTERIORITY** (impression)

"I find the panel and press the button for the eighteenth floor, then look up at the mirrored wall of the elevator." **NOT** (neutral movement)

"His legs are sprawled out in front of him, and he's leaning with his back propped up against Corbin's door. His chink is tucked to his chest, and he's snoring." **NOT** (neutral description)

"This guy isn't wearing any type of uniform, but I can't help but notice that his jeans and black T-shirt do fit him very nicely." **INTERIORITY (attention draw)**



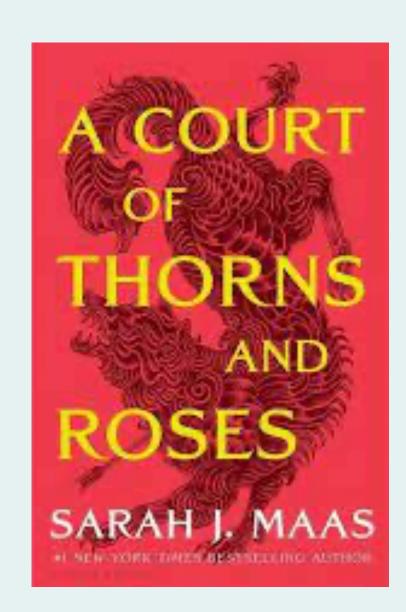
Example: Fable by Adrienne Young

"We were still sailing north, almost half a day off course on the route to Dern." **NOT** (fact)

"All four of them stared at me as a silence stretched over the ship, leaving only the sound of the wind sliding over the canvas sails above us. They were baiting me, pulling at my edges to see what I was made of. And I didn't blame them." INTERIORITY (impression/evaluation)

"He snapped his fingers and the coin flew into the air, over the side, before it plunked into the water below." **NOT** (neutral movement/description)

"They were trying to put me in my place. Trying to degrade me. Because with traders, everything was a test." **INTERIORITY** (assumption/judgement)



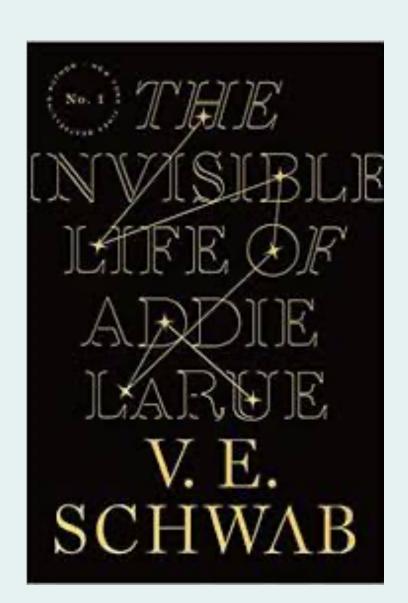
Example: A Court of Thorns and Roses by Sarah. J. Maas

"The trampled snow coating the road into our village was speckled with brown and black from passing carts and horses." **NOT** (neutral description)

"The weapons on her—gleaming and wicked—were enough to make me swallow. And stop a good two feet away." **INTERIORITY (instinct)**

"My stomach turned. Behind us, my sisters seemed so fragile—their pale skin so infinitely delicate and shredable. Against something like the martax, we'd never stand a chance." **INTERIORITY** (evaluation/calculation)

"My father was dozing in his chair, his cane laid across his gnarled knee." NOT (neutral description)



Example: The Invisible Life of Addie LaRue by V.E. Schwab

"The summer sky, where it shows through the canopied trees, is smoothed to a velvet black, marked only by a low-hanging moon." **NOT** (neutral description)

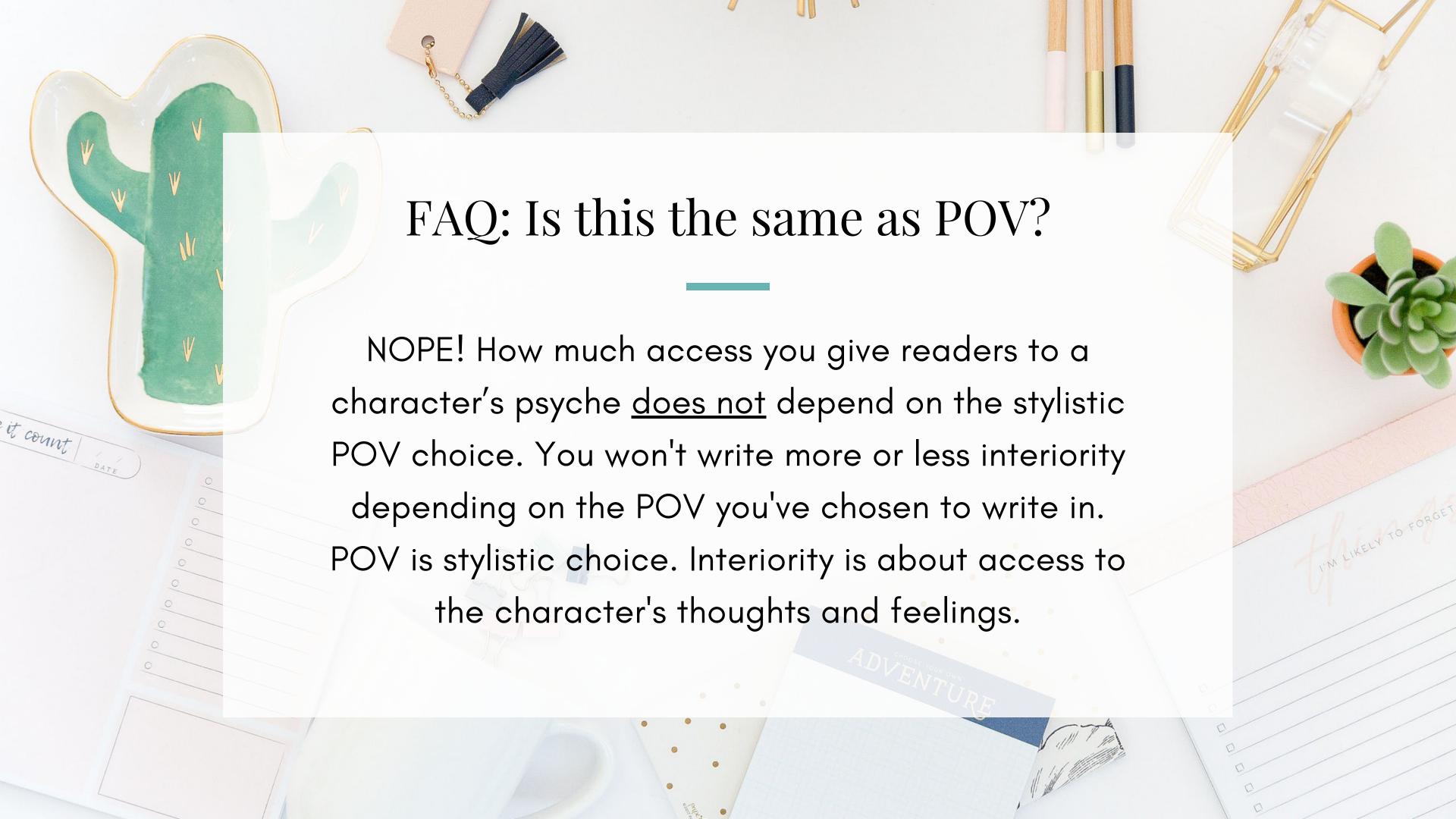
"Adeline rises, studying her hands, looking past the dirt for some sign of transformation." **INTERIORITY (intent)**

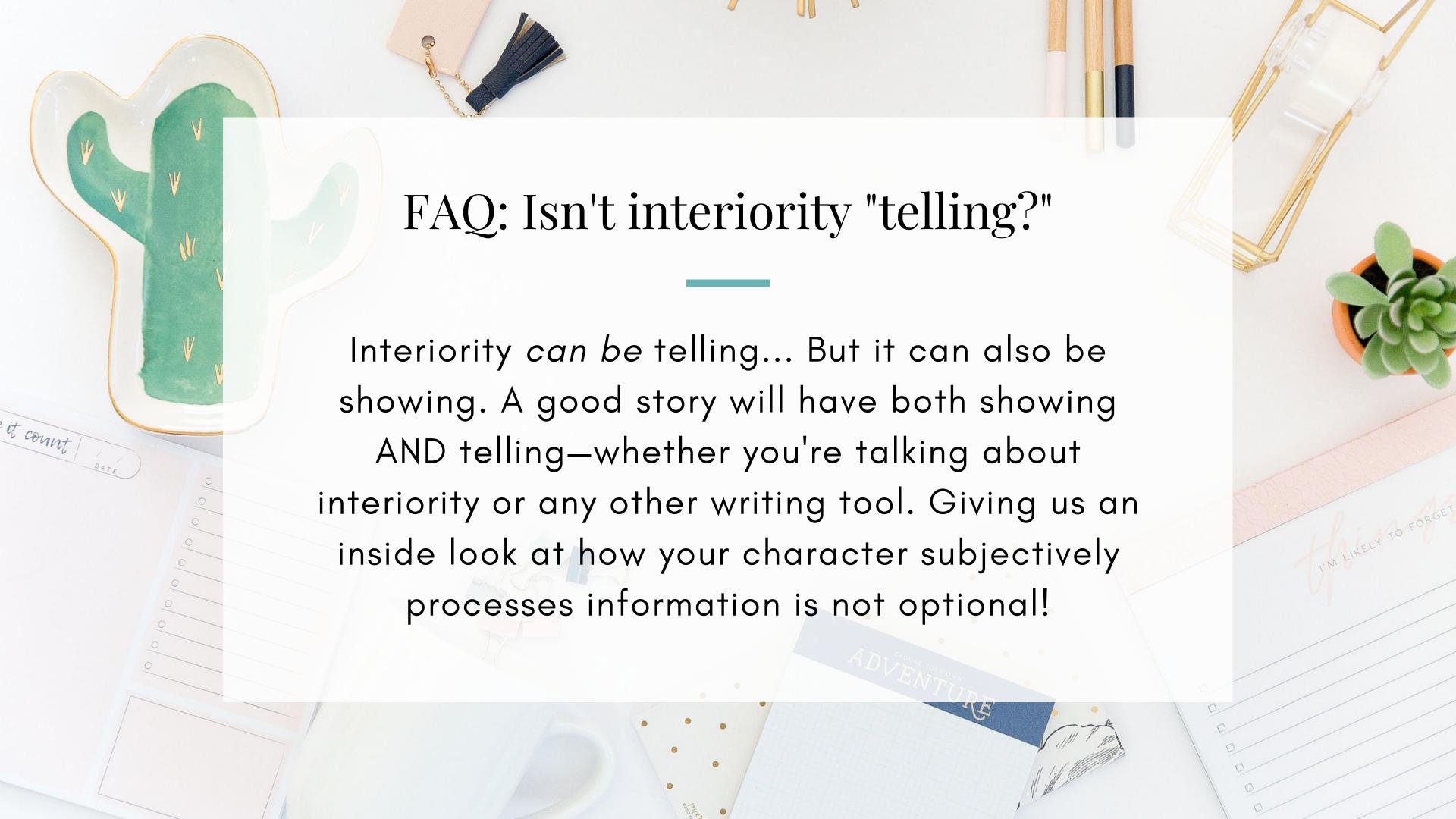
"She licks her lips, expecting to taste blood, but the mark left by the stranger's teeth is gone, swept away with every other trace of him." **INTERIORITY** (expectation)

"The front door hangs open, spilling light onto the path, and she can hear her mother humming in the kitchen, her father chopping wood around the side of the house." INTERIORITY (area of focus/attention hierarchy)

Interiority Key Points:

- → Interiority includes your character's emotion—and the processing of emotions
- > Narration can be neutral, interiority is always partial/biased/subjective
- Interiority requires narration; but not all narration requires interiority

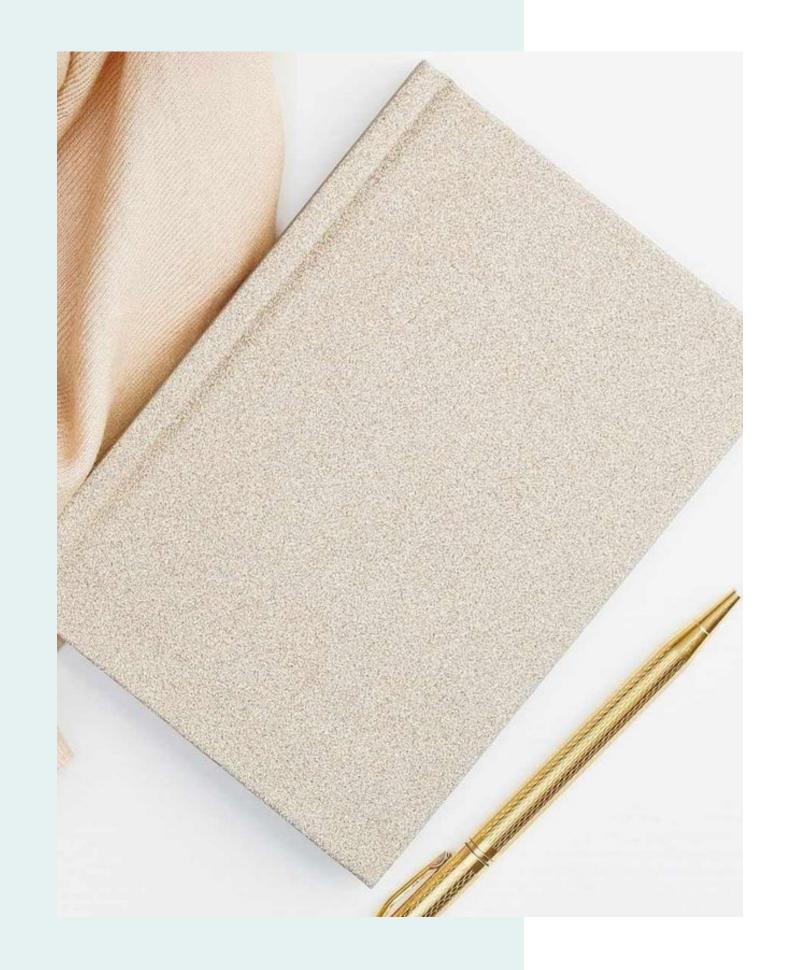






Why Does Interiority Matter?

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QUESTION: What makes us (as readers) connect with a character?

In a scene with three or four characters, what makes us connect with <u>ONE</u> of them more?

- Is it how they behave? (their actions)
- Is it what they are saying? (their dialogue)
- Is it how they look? (their description)
- Is it their role in the scene? (their position)



What someone says or does reveals a lot about them...

...but why they do what they do (motivation), and how they perceive (feel + think = process) what they do, reveals even more.

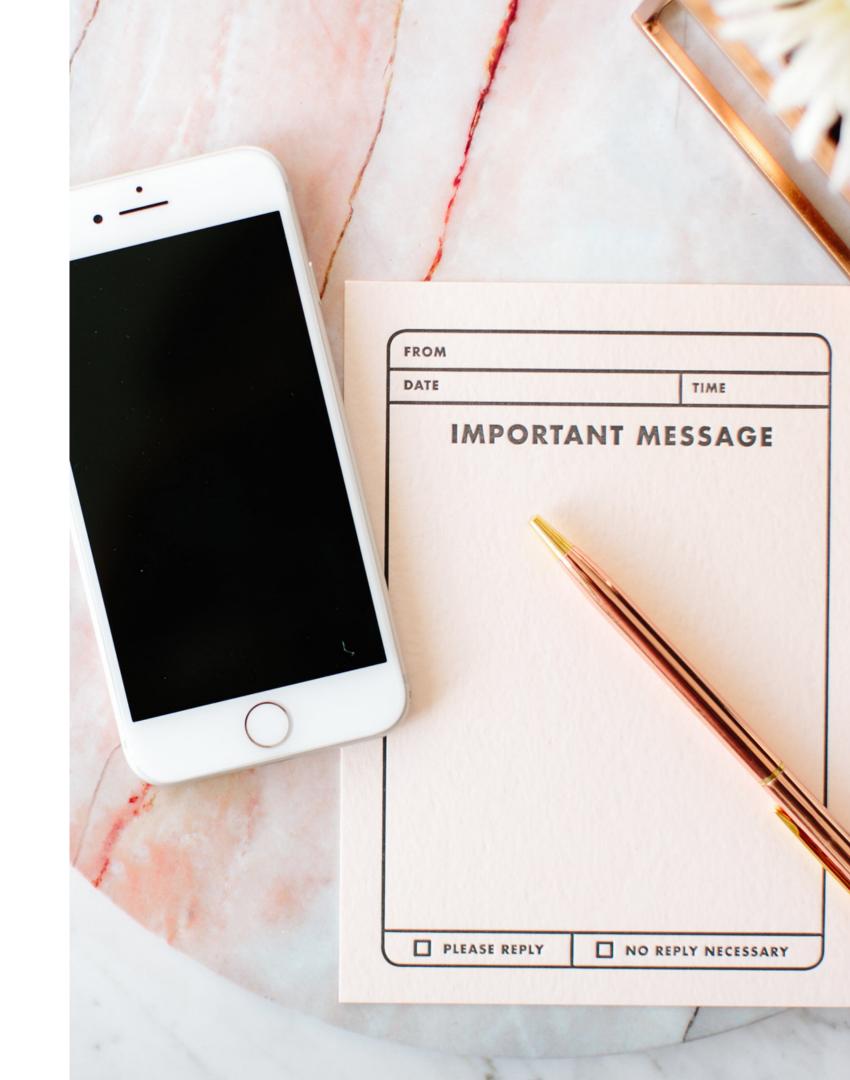
And being the only one who knows these things—since the reader is the only one privy to a protagonist's inner life—makes us feel connected to the character.

KEY POINT: The primary function of interiority is to help readers connect with your characters.

Novels are the only storytelling medium that **invite** us into someone's mind and allow us follow along as they make sense of what's happening to them and around them.

As the character makes sense of what's happening and has an emotional reaction to what's happening, so does the reader.

This kind of "on the page" processing is **what it means to write interiority.** And if you leave it out, readers are going to feel cheated.



If you want to write stories that move readers, and create lasting emotional resonance, you have to become a master of writing interiority.

You need to show readers how your character is reacting to what's happening, or how the events of the scene affect your character.

This is what will help you to evoke emotional reactions in readers and give them the reading experience they're looking for.





Interiority is so Important!

- Effective interiority establishes focus. It reveals who or what a character is paying attention to in private.
- Teffective interiority establishes motive. It reveals why a character is focused on someone or something. Or why they're doing or saying something (or not).
- Effective interiority establishes intensity. It reveals how much attention a character is paying to something or someone. It can show intensity growing or changing.



- The character actually is (on the inside) vs. how they act. It can help you show how trust changes over time.
- Effective interiority can reveal a character's expectations of what will happen (both before and after the conflict occurs).
- Effective interiority establishes what your character wants to be kept private, so that when the private thing becomes public, tension arises + stakes are raised.



On the surface, a scene is **a character** in **a setting** experiencing **conflict.** But scenes also show us:

- A character's private expectations (going into the scene)
- A character's **true opinions/feelings** re: the scene, people, settings, and themselves (including insecurities)
- A character's **private focus** behind their expectations
- A character privately processing the conflict/disturbance
- A character's new expectations going forward based on the conflict/disturbance (public and private)

EXAMPLE: It Ends With Us by Colleen Hoover (CH 2)

I'm pulling the lid off the top of one of the shoeboxes when my cell phone rings. I reach across the couch and grab it. When I see that it's my mother, I press my face into the couch and fake-cry into a throw pillow.

I bring the phone to my ear. "Hello?"

There's three seconds of silence, and then—"Hello, Lily."

I sigh and sit back up on the couch. "Hey, Mom." I'm really surprised she's speaking to me. It's only been one day since the funeral. That's 364 days sooner than I expected to hear from her.

"How are you?" I ask.

EXAMPLE: It Ends With Us by Colleen Hoover (cont...)

She sighs dramatically. "Fine," she says. "Your aunt and uncle went back to Nebraska this morning. It'll be my first night alone since..."

"You'll be fine, Mom," I say, trying to sound confident.

She's quiet for too long, and then she says, "Lily, I just want you to know that you shouldn't be embarrassed about what happened yesterday."

I paused. I wasn't. Not even the slightest bit.

"Everyone freezes up once in awhile. I shouldn't have put that kind of pressure on you, knowing how hard the day was on you already. I should have just had your uncle do it."

EXAMPLE: It Ends With Us by Colleen Hoover (cont...)

I close my eyes. Here she goes again. Covering up what she doesn't want to see. Taking blame that isn't even hers to take. Of course she convinced herself that I froze up yesterday, and that's why I refused to speak. Of course she did. I have half a mind to tell her it wasn't a mistake. I didn't freeze up. I just had nothing great to say about the unremarkable man she chose to be my father.

But part of me does feel guilty for what I did—specifically because it's not something I should have done in the presence of my mother—so I just accept what she's doing and go along with it.

"Thanks, Mom. Sorry I choked."

EXAMPLE: It Ends With Us by Colleen Hoover (CH 2)

On the <u>outside</u>, Lily is:

- sitting on the couch, pulling the lid off a shoebox
- answering her cell phone, and then talking to her mom

On the <u>inside</u>, Lily is:

- surprised that her mom is calling
- noticing her mother's silent seconds
- trying to reassure her mother (about being alone) by sounding confident
- interpreting her mother's behavior and words; silently lashing out
- going along with mom's interpretation of events to not make things worse

KEY POINT:

Effective interiority reveals a character's vulnerability by sharing their private thoughts and feelings in a situation as well as what they expect, hope, and fear + how much they trust what/who is involved.

Interiority Key Points:

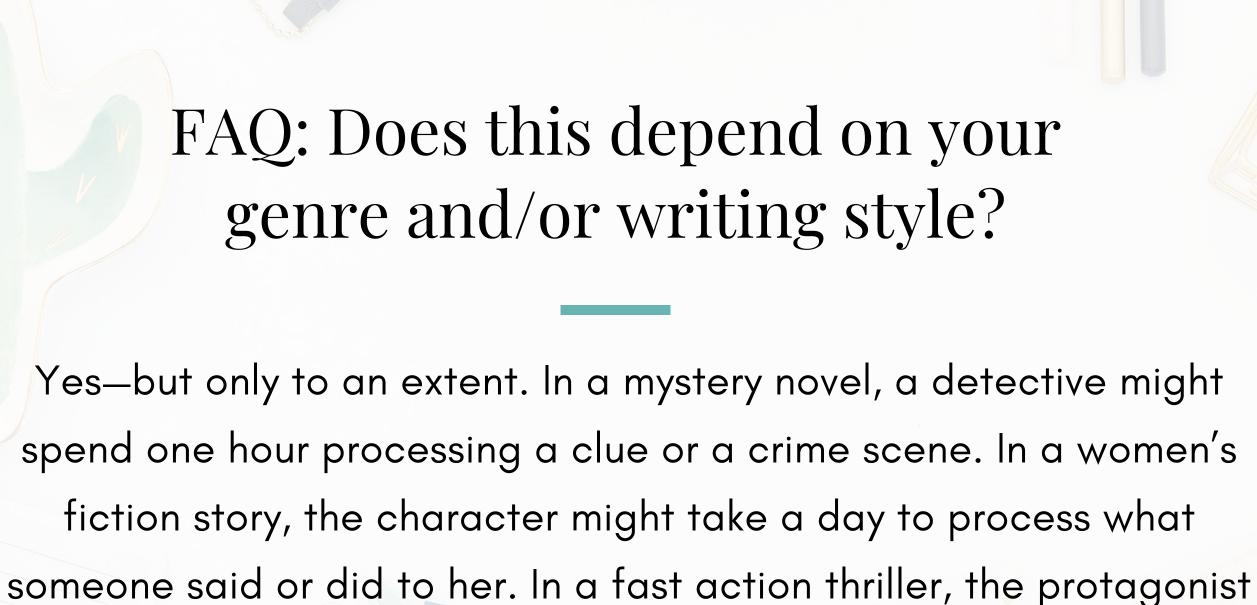
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- → Narration can be neutral, interiority is always partial/biased/subjective
- Interiority requires narration; but not all narration requires interiority
- > Everything excluding dialogue is not automatically interiority (some is just narration)

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- > Interiority includes your character's emotion—and the processing of emotions
- → Narration can be neutral, interiority is always partial/biased/subjective
- Interiority requires narration; but not all narration requires interiority
- → Everything excluding dialogue is not automatically interiority (some is just narration)
- → Interiority can include direct thoughts in italics, but it's more complex than that

KEY POINT:

Writers have to dig a lot deeper to write good, quality scenes with interiority. It takes longer, and it's more challenging, but this is what it takes to write quality fiction.



might react and process what just happened in a matter of

seconds. But regardless of your genre, you can't leave this out!

it count

Now you know how to write effective interiority that will help you reveal who your character is so that readers will connect with them and feel invested in their story!

FREE BONUS!

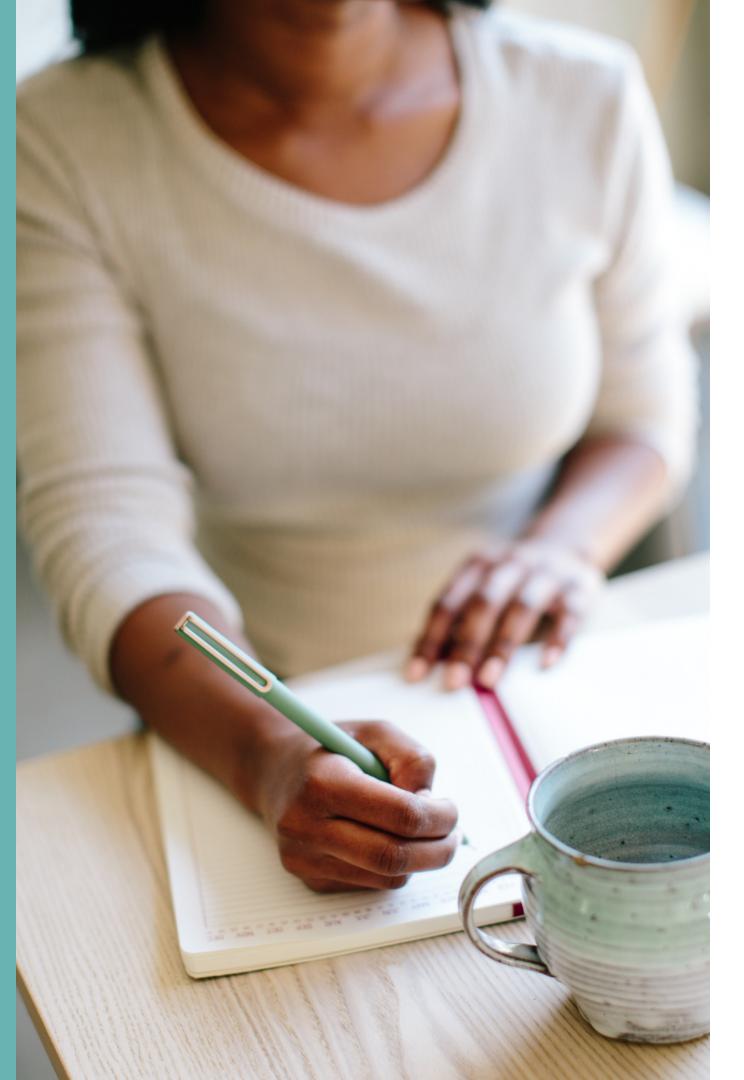
BONUS CHEAT SHEET:

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The Author's Guide to Writing Interiority PDF Cheat Sheet

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It's Q&A time!