Round character:

- These characters are many sided and complex, with more than three characteristics shown.
- Usually we see they have virtues and faults

**Example:** The grandmother from “A Good Man is Hard to Find” is a round character. We can gather many traits about her. We can see her (somewhat) good side (she loves her son) and we can see (all) her bad side(s) (she’s manipulative and selfish).

Flat character:

- We see only one side, or trait, of these characters.
  - You likely can name only one or two characteristics of them.

**Example:** The children and the Misfit’s gang are all flat characters. We know really nothing about the Misfit’s gang; however, they are essential to the story because they help kill the family. We know a few things about the children (they are bratty and disrespectful), but not much.

Direct Characterization:

- Describing a character’s looks and personality by saying it **explicitly**

**Example:** From “A Good Man is Hard to Find”: “Her collars and cuffs were white organdy trimmed with lace and at her neckline she had pinned a purple spray of cloth violets containing a sachet. In case of an accident, anyone seeing her dead on the highway would know at once that she was a lady.”

Indirect Characterization:

- Describing a character by showing their interactions with other characters, having them speak, or showing their thoughts. We can also see indirect characterization through what others think or say about them.

**Example:** From “A Good Man is Hard to Find”: “She wouldn’t’ stay home for a million bucks,” June Star said. “Afraid she’d miss something. She has to go everywhere we go.”

- From this indirect characterization we see that her grandchildren think she is a hovering busybody.