

# Show, Don't Tell Cheat Sheet

## Showing

Creating vivid, immersive scenes by allowing the reader to experience the story through sensory details, actions, and dialogue. It engages the reader's imagination and emotions.

## Telling

Conveying information directly to the reader, summarizing events or emotions without immersive detail. It provides clarity and efficiency but can distance the reader from the experience.

## When to Show vs. Tell

### Showing

- Creating a particularly immersive scene
- Developing a character or engaging them with your reader more
- Highlighting key moments

### Telling

- Conveying information quickly
- Summarize less important events
- Maintain or alter your pace

## Avoid Over-Showing

**Be Selective:** Choose details that enhance the story. Not every moment needs elaborate description.

**Prioritize Impact:** Focus on scenes that significantly affect the plot or characters.

**Mix Techniques:** Balance detailed showing with concise telling for pacing.

## Tips for Showing

### Vivid Imagery

- **Paint a picture:** Use specific, concrete details to create clear images in the reader's mind.
- **Metaphors & similes:** Employ figurative language to enhance descriptions and add depth.

### Sensory Details

- **Engage the senses:** Use sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste to engage readers.
- **Don't overdo it:** One or two sensory details is usually enough to draw a reader into a scene.

### Actions & Reactions

- **Show emotion:** Let your reader infer emotions through actions, gestures, facial expressions, etc.
- **Reactions reveal:** How characters react to a situation shows their inner thoughts and relationships without stating them.

### Dialogue

- **A type of action:** Dialogue is a type of action that can give us the best insight into a character.
- **Subtext:** What is unsaid or implied in dialogue is a strong way to show underlying emotions and tension.

## Common Show, Don't Tell Pitfalls

**Overuse of adverbs:** Replace adverbs with stronger verbs or actions ("She said angrily" vs. "She snapped").

**Infodumps:** Avoid overwhelming the reader with excessive background information. Integrate details naturally and show it with actions or reactions.

**Lack of Focus:** Ensure every detail serves a purpose and contributes to the story.