



Literature in English

Welcome to your Literature in English guide! This section will cover the fundamental concepts of Prose, essential for understanding literary works.

SECTION B [PROSE]

Prose is written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure. It is the form of language that has no formal metrical structure. It applies a natural flow of speech and ordinary grammatical structure rather than rhythmic structure, as in traditional poetry.

1. Types of Prose Fiction

- **Novel:**
 - **Definition:** A long work of narrative prose fiction, typically depicting characters and events in a detailed, complex plot.
 - **Characteristics:** Usually extensive in length, allowing for complex character development, multiple storylines, and exploration of various themes. It provides a broad scope of human experience.
- **Novelette/Novella:**
 - **Definition:** A fictional prose narrative that is longer than a short story but shorter than a novel.
 - **Characteristics:** Focuses on a single incident or a small number of incidents, with fewer characters and a less complex plot than a novel, but more developed than a short story.
- **Short Story:**
 - **Definition:** A brief work of narrative prose fiction, usually focusing on a single plot incident, a limited number of characters, and a concentrated theme.
 - **Characteristics:** Designed to be read in one sitting, aims for a singular effect or impression, with concise language and a focused plot.

2. Non-Fiction (Non-Fictional Prose)

Non-fiction prose deals with factual information, real events, and real people.

- **Biography:**
 - **Definition:** A detailed account of a person's life written by someone else.
 - **Characteristics:** Based on research, interviews, and historical records. It aims to present an accurate and comprehensive picture of the subject's life.

- **Autobiography:**
 - **Definition:** An account of a person's life written by that person.
 - **Characteristics:** Offers personal insights and reflections on the author's own experiences, thoughts, and feelings.
- **Memoir:**
 - **Definition:** A form of autobiographical writing that focuses on a specific period, theme, or series of events in the author's life, rather than the entire life story.
 - **Characteristics:** More reflective and thematic than a full autobiography, exploring a particular aspect of the author's experience.

3. Faction: Combination of Fact and Fiction

- **Definition:** A literary genre that blends factual reporting or historical events with fictional narrative techniques and imagined dialogue or scenes.
- **Characteristics:** Aims to tell a true story in a more engaging and novelistic way, often used in historical fiction or true crime narratives. It blurs the lines between what is verifiable and what is imagined.

4. Prose Techniques/Devices

These are the specific methods authors use to construct their prose narratives and create meaning.

- **Point of View (POV):** The perspective from which a story is told.
 - **First Person:** The narrator is a character in the story, telling it from their own perspective using "I." (e.g., "I walked down the street...").
 - **Second Person:** The narrator addresses the reader directly using "you." (Less common in fiction, often used in instructions or interactive stories).
 - **Third Person:** The narrator is outside the story, referring to characters as "he," "she," "it," or "they."
 - **Omniscient:** The narrator knows everything about all characters, their thoughts, feelings, and actions, and can move freely between them.
 - **Limited Omniscient:** The narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of only one character.
 - **Objective:** The narrator reports only what can be seen and heard, without revealing any character's thoughts or feelings (like a camera).
- **Stream of Consciousness:** A narrative technique that attempts to depict the multitudinous thoughts and feelings that pass through the mind of a narrator. It often lacks conventional punctuation and syntax, mimicking the chaotic flow of human thought.
- **Flashback:** A scene that takes the narrative back in time from the current point, often used to provide background information or explain current events.
- **Flash-forward:** A scene that temporarily takes the narrative forward in time from the current point.
- **Foreshadowing:** Hints or clues about future events in the story, building suspense and preparing the reader.

5. Characterization (in Prose)

The way an author develops characters in a narrative.

- **Protagonist:** The main character of the story, around whom the plot revolves. The reader typically identifies with or follows the journey of the protagonist.
- **Antagonist:** The character or force that opposes the protagonist, creating conflict. This can be another character, society, nature, or an internal struggle.
- **Hero/Heroine:** A protagonist who possesses admirable qualities, typically courage, strength, and moral goodness.
- **Anti-hero:** A protagonist who lacks conventional heroic qualities (e.g., courage, morality) but still functions as the main character. They might be morally ambiguous, cynical, or flawed.
- **Villain:** A character whose evil actions or motives are important to the plot, often the main source of opposition to the protagonist.

6. Language (in Prose)

- **Diction:** The author's choice of words. It influences the tone, style, and meaning of the narrative.
- **Figurative Language:** Language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. It includes:
 - **Simile:** A comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as" (e.g., "He fought like a lion").
 - **Metaphor:** A direct comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as" (e.g., "He is a lion in battle").
 - **Personification:** Giving human qualities or characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract ideas (e.g., "The wind whispered secrets").
 - **Hyperbole:** Exaggeration for emphasis or effect (e.g., "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse").
 - **Understatement:** Deliberately making a situation seem less important or serious than it is, for ironic or humorous effect.
 - **Oxymoron:** A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction (e.g., "jumbo shrimp," "living dead").
 - **Paradox:** A seemingly self-contradictory statement that, on closer inspection, contains a deeper truth.
 - **Alliteration:** The repetition of initial consonant sounds in words close together (e.g., "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers").
 - **Assonance:** The repetition of vowel sounds within words close together (e.g., "The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain").
 - **Consonance:** The repetition of consonant sounds within or at the end of words close together (e.g., "Pitter-patter went the rain").
 - **Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate the sound they represent (e.g., "buzz," "sizzle," "hiss").
- **Symbolism:** As in drama, the use of objects, characters, or ideas to represent something else.
- **Imagery:** The use of descriptive language that appeals to the five senses (sight, sound, smell, taste, touch) to create vivid mental pictures for the reader.

7. Thematic Analysis

- **Theme:** As defined earlier, the central message or universal idea. In prose, themes are often explored in great depth through character development and intricate plots.
- **Moral:** The lesson or message conveyed by the story, often explicitly stated or easily inferred.
- **Tone:** The author's attitude towards the subject matter, characters, or audience, conveyed through word choice and style (e.g., humorous, serious, sarcastic, melancholic).

8. Language Analysis

- **Setting (Temporal/Spatial):** Analyzing how the author uses time (temporal - e.g., historical period, time of day) and place (spatial - e.g., geographical location, specific environment) to create atmosphere, influence characters, and shape the plot.
- **Social/Political Context:** Understanding the broader societal and political environment in which the prose work was written or is set. This helps in interpreting the author's message and the characters' motivations. For example, a novel written during a war might reflect themes of loss and resilience.