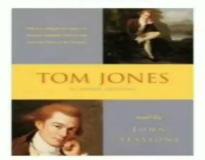
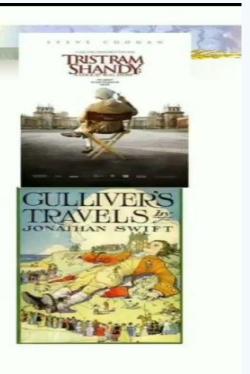


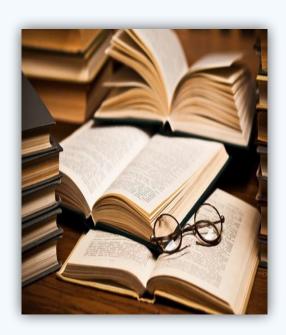
What





What is a novel?

 A novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length (over 50,000 words) in which characters and actions are representatives of the real life portrayed in a plot.



The Emergence of Novel

- Any work of fiction written before 18th century in England may be an ancestor of the English novel.
- Novel itself is something new. The term novel is a shortened form
 of the Italian word novella, meaning new, which is a kind of
 enlarged anecdote, realistic tale popular in the medieval period like
 those of Boccaccio's Decameron. In most European countries the
 word <u>roman</u> is used rather than novel which is thus linked to
 romance.
- The narrative developed in the stories of Arthur, the pastoral romances like Sidney's <u>Arcadia</u>.

Who



DEFOE



STERNE



FIELDING



RICHARDSON



SWIFT

The Emergence of Novel

- The emerge of English Novel as a literary genre dates back to the Eighteenth century
- Daniel Defoe made novel come to existence, completely. He is the father of novel as a literary genre.
- There are some examples of early English novels.
 - Daniel Defoe's <u>Robinson Crusoe</u>
 - Henry Fielding's <u>Tom Jones</u>
 - Richardson's <u>Pamela</u>



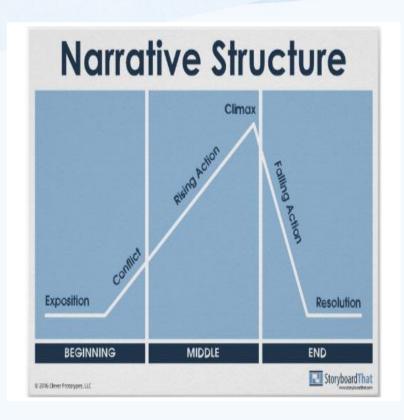


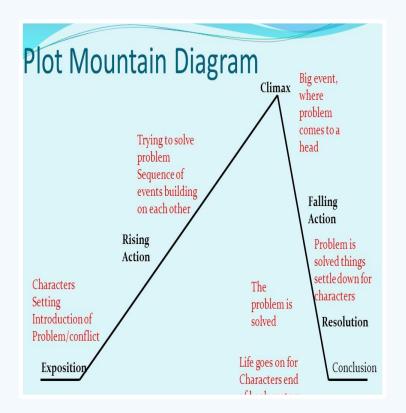


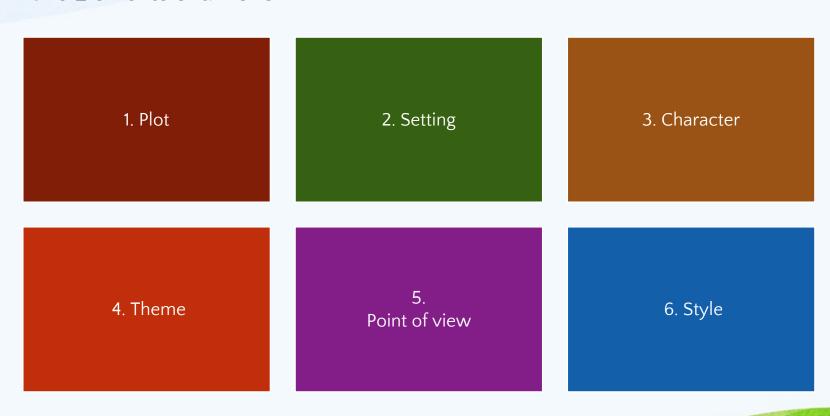
The Emergence of Novel

English novels are the products of middle-class. The industrial revolution can be said, paved the way to the rise of the middle-class and it also created a demand for people's desire for reading subjects related to their everyday experiences. The novel, therefore, developed as a piece of prose fiction that presented characters in real-life events and situations. The novel is realistic prose fiction in such a way that it can demonstrate its relation to real life.

Structure of a Novel (Freytag's pyramid)

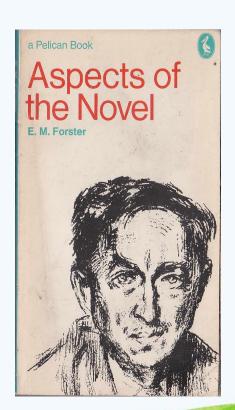






 Plot The sequence of events which take place in a novel with chronological order based on cause and effect. (E.M Forster's distinction between 'story' and 'plot'.)

• Setting Tells the reader the time (when) and place (where) in which a story takes place.



- <u>Characterization</u> the creation of imaginary people who are credible and exist for the reader as real within the limit of fiction, and they are also involved in conflict.
- Different types of Characters:
- Flat character, Round character,
- Static character , Dynamic character
- Stock character







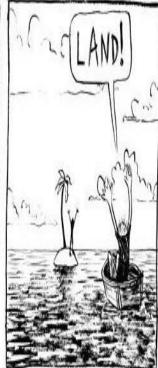
• Theme: the meaning, the controlling idea or ideals that underlies the story; it's an abstract statement about the life. Theme states truth about human condition; it is what the reader gets.



<u>Point of view:</u> The position of the narrator of the story and what the writer sees from that vantage point.

- •First Person Point of View (I, Me,...)
- Third Person Point of View (She, He, They,...)
- 1. Third-Person Limited
- 2. Third-Person Omniscient





• Style refers to point of view, diction, descriptive details, figures of speech, symbolism, tone, sentence structure, etc. for instance diction refers to word choice: Do the words fit the subject? Connotation-implied meaning and emotional affect. Tone means author attitudes toward his material and his audience, can be serious or comic, etc.



