

CH-1:- READING TEXTS OF DIFFERENT GENRES AND OF VARYING LENGTH :-

Conceptual Priming:-

Gustav Freytag Model is something which holds the center stage.

⇒ Background :- It gives a framework

- paradigm of dramatic structure
- conceptual framework for story writing
- description of an observation made on past writers.

⇒ Components:-

• Exposition:- (ecosystem)

- sets the basic story setting (time & place) & characters.
- enables the reader to become familiar with relationships b/w characters.
- underlines relationship of the protagonist to surroundings

• Rising Action:-

- Usually the longest section of the story.
- motives, themes explored
- develops tension caused by conflict (set up in intro.)
- protagonist encountering complication.

• Climax:-

- turning point, or point of no return
- tension rises to its highest point.
- causes a reversal of fortune for protagonist

• Falling Action:-

- aftermath of climax
- tying loose ends
- fate of protagonist begins to be decided.
- actions that are taken as a result of the climactic fortune-reversal

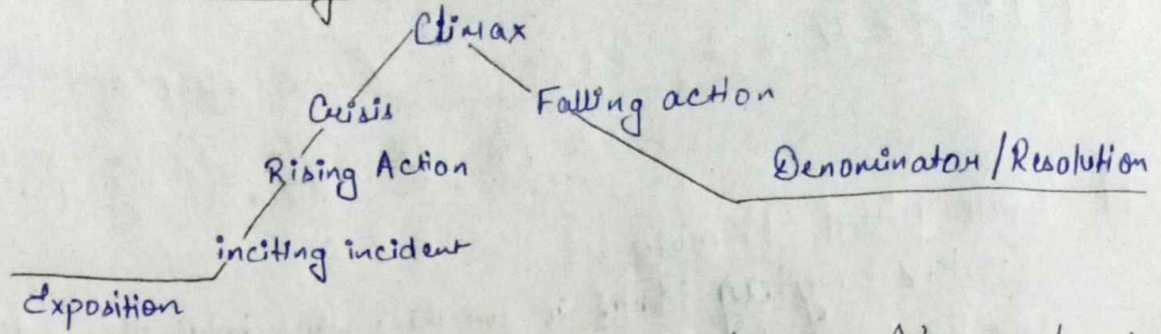
• Resolution:-

- conflict is resolved
- either the protagonist succeeds or fails.

• Denouement / des'inu:mō :-

- kind of 'debriefing' period
- analysis of change in protagonist fortunes.

⇒ Illustrative Diagram:-



Reading Text of Different Genres & of Varying Length

✓ Genre:- organization & classification of writing.

- distinctive style or category of literary composition, art or music:-
 - > epic, tragedy, comedy, drama, novel, poetry & short story.
- meeting & meaning places where writers & readers come together.
- guidepost for orienting readers to a text
- helps readers to anticipate what they are likely to find in a composition
- offers somewhat stable patterns/templates for a story line.
- reflects how characters act, react & interact in a given situation / ambience
- Provides reader a set of strategies for analyzing & interpreting a composition
- not a fixed or rigid pattern to be followed mechanically
- not a template which expects insertion of specific sentences & para.

⇒ Types of Genres:-

i) Literary Fiction:-

- non-factual prose texts
- story meant to entertain or convey author's POV
- includes political criticism, social commentary & reflections on humanity.
- typically character-driven, as opposed to being plot-driven, & follows character's inner story.
- Examples:-
 - The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - The Catcher in the Rye by JD Salinger
 - The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini

Conceptual Priming:-

Alice Adam ABDCE Model:-

⇒ Background:-

- paradigm of dramatic str.
- Conceptual framework for story writing
- Description of an observation made on past writers.

⇒ Components:-

A • Action:-

- draws the reader in something specific & concrete
- something physical that involves a character doing something
- character thinking about something or doing something
- passive: not an action

B • Background:- (Context)

- or what was happening to characters before the story started
- providing essential & vital info.
- determines character's action

D • Development:- (Main segment)

- area where characters deal with rising actions author throws their way
- characters develop themselves with their responses
- characters either succeed or fail to overcome obstacles

C • Climax:-

- segment where the biggest rising action happens
- key narrative twist happens.
- affects the main characters in a real & significant way

E • Ending:-

- plot culmination
- reflects journey / development of character
- Good stories are a circle or a spiral:
 > leave us back in the same place but changed in some way.

⇒ Illustrative Diagram:-

- [A] Action
- Background [B]
- [D] Development
- Climax [C]
- [E] Ending

Types of Genres in this Model:-

i) Romance:-

- centers around love stories b/w two individuals
- lighthearted, optimistic & have an emotionally satisfying ending.
- contains conflict, but doesn't overshadow the romantic relationship
- usually love prevails in the end
- Examples:- Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte
 - The Notebook by Nicholas Sparks
 - Sense and Sensibilities by Jane Austen

ii) Bildungsroman:- a novel of education/formation

- character shows psychological & moral growth from youth into adulthood
- common denominators:
 - > experiencing a profound emotional loss
 - > set out on a journey
 - > encounter conflict &
 - > grow into a mature person by the end of story.
- Examples:- Great Expectations by Charles Dickens
 - The Catcher in the Rye by JD Salinger
 - A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man by James Joyce

iii) Science Fiction:-

- Speculative stories with imagined elements that don't exist in the real world.
- Some are inspired by "hard" natural sciences: physics, chemistry, & astronomy
- Others are inspired by "soft" social sciences: psychology, anthropology & sociology
- Common elements of sci-fi novels: time travel, space exploration, eschatology, futuristic societies etc.
- Examples:- 1984 by George Orwell
 - Brave New World by Aldous Huxley
 - The Martian by Andy Weir

iv) Fantasy:-

- Speculative fiction stories with imaginary characters set in imaginary universes
- inspired by mythology & folklore
- often include elements of magic
- attracts both children & adults

- Examples:- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll
 - Harry Potter series by J.K. Rowling
 - Game of Thrones by George R.R. Martin

V) Dystopian:- genre of science fiction

- set in societies viewed as worse than the one in which we live
 - surveillance state, cataclysmic decline in society
 - autocratic leadership, tyrannical govt.
 - exists in contrast to Utopian fiction
 - rampant fear or distress.
- Examples:- Animal Farm by George Orwell
 - Lord of the Rings by William Golding
 - The Maze Runner by James Dashner