



Creative Writing

Quarter 1

Module 4: Fiction as a Genre



Creative Writing- SHS (Specialized Subject)

Government Property
NOT FOR SALE

Quarter 1- Module 4: Fiction as a Genre

Republic Act 8293, section 176 states that **no copyright** shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this module are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Development Team of the Module

Compiler:	Sarah U. Recuerdo, TII , Talamban National High School
Editors:	Alice S. Ganar, OIC PSDS, SD8 Francis Bryan B. Cutamora, TIII , Tisa National High School Alice C. Bordadora, MT1 , Talamban National High School Anna Hazel A. Vasaya, MT1 Talamban National High School John Paul J. Kapuno, TIII , Talamban National High School Dennis Jay L. Tecson, TII , Alaska Night High School
Management Team:	Rhea Mar A. Angtud , Schools Division Superintendent Danilo G. Gudelosao , Assistant Schools Division Superintendent Grecia F. Bataluna , Curriculum Implementation Division Chief Norman R. Gabales , EPSvr-English Vanessa L. Harayo , EPSvr-LRMS

Printed in the Philippines by DepEd Cebu City Division, Region VII

Office Address : New Imus Road, Day-as, Cebu City
Telefax : (032) 255-1516 / (032) 253-9095 E-mail
Address : cebu.city@deped.gov.ph

SHS

Specialized Subject

Creative Writing

Quarter 1

Module 4: Fiction as a Genre



Introduction

Welcome to school year 2020 – 2021!

This module is designed to enhance your creative ideas and imagination. It is artistically and innovatively crafted considering learning competencies that evoke eager ideas and strong emotions to convey. With relevant and engaging activities, you will expand your knowledge in incorporating literary language and device in creative writing.

Creative ideas are infinite. Thus, in completing this module, you will become more competent in expressing your wide imagination through writing prose and poetry and will effectively magnify the distinct features of both fiction and creative nonfiction. The acquired learning will give you a vivid image of what creative writing is, language use, and its purpose.

This module is comprised of the following parts:



Pretest This is a multiple-choice test that will assess your prior knowledge based on the lesson presented in the module.



What I Need to Know This enumerates the essential skills and competencies you are expected to learn all throughout the module.



What's In This contains a preparatory activity either in a form of motivation or a review that will lead you to the actual lesson in the module.



What's New This presents you the lesson in varied ways. It can be through story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity, or a situation. The concepts here are simplified through examples.



What I Can Do This is an activity which will let you apply your learned knowledge and skill from the lesson into your real-life situations and concerns.



What I Have Learned This is composed of brief statements that express your key takeaways after learning the lesson from the module.



What's More This contains activities that will further assess and enhance your appreciation and understanding on the lesson presented in the module. **Post Test** This



is a multiple-choice test that evaluates your level of mastery of the learning competency anchored on the lesson.



Answer Key This contains the answers to all the activities except for the posttest in the module.

References

This enumerates all the sources used in developing **this** module.

The following are the reminders in using this module:

1. *Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module.*
2. *Do not forget to answer Pretest before moving on to the other activities included in the module.*
3. *Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.*
4. *Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and in checking your answers.*
5. *Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.*
6. *Return this module to your teacher/ facilitator once you are through with it.*

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult to your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

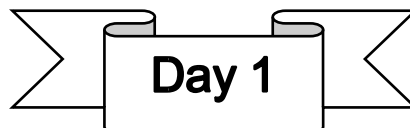
We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

About the Module

This module has one lesson: Fiction as a Genre. Learning fiction as a whole and determining the facets of fiction are significant in writing creatively. Through these, you are expected to understand fiction, analyze its elements and techniques while experiencing a wholesome learning.



Pretest



Directions: Read the questions carefully and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. It is narrating of a happening or series of connected events whether realistic or imaginative.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. Story | C. Oral Traditions |
| B. Storytelling | D. Communication |

2. This genre in Creative Writing is inspired on factual information to create fictional scenes, personas and happenings into prose forms.

A. Nonfiction	C. Fiction
B. Poetry	D. Drama
3. This fictional work has the length of 65,000 words. What type of fiction is it?

A. Short Story	C. Spenserian
B. Novel	D. Novelette
4. Applying these will lead to a successful fictional story.

A. Elements of Fiction	C. Literary Device
B. Plot	D. Symbolism
5. They refer to the person or figure who portrays in the story.

A. Antagonist	C. Protagonist
B. Plot	D. Character
6. What type of fiction if a story has 15,000 words?

A. Short Story	C. Novelette
B. Novel	D. Drama
7. This element composes the pivot events that happen in a narrative.

A. Point of View	C. Exposition
B. Plot	D. Setting
8. This kind of character changes throughout the story.

A. Protagonist	C. Dynamic
B. Foil	D. Confidante
9. What type of plot that reveals complexity of event till a conflict is showed?

A. Falling Action	C. Conflict
B. Resolution	D. Rising Action
10. "I love the colorful clothes she wears and the way the sunlight plays upon her hair."- The Beach Boys
 What type of point of view does this portray?

A. Third Person	C. First Person
B. Second Person	D. All-knowing
11. This literary device uses a language to go beyond the usual meaning to relay a wholesome comparison, colorful writing and meaning.

- A. Denotative Language
B. Figurative Language
- C. Flashbacking
D. Allusion

12. She is a Pulitzer awardee and the author of *The Flower*.

- A. Alice Walker
B. Susan Anthony
- C. Merlie Alunan
D. Edith L. Tiempo

13. Our situation is like picking up shards of glass with bare hands. This statement is an instance of _____.

- A. Metaphor
B. Personification
- C. Hyperbole
D. Simile

14. "The leaves fell early that year." What literary technique does this line tell?

- A. Flashbacking
B. Personification
- C. Foreshadowing
D. Allegory

15. This is the event in the story which has the major turning point.

- A. Plot
B. Climax
- C. Tragedy
D. Rising Action

Lesson

Fiction as a Genre



What I Need to Know

After completing this module, you are expected to:

- define fiction as a genre of literature;

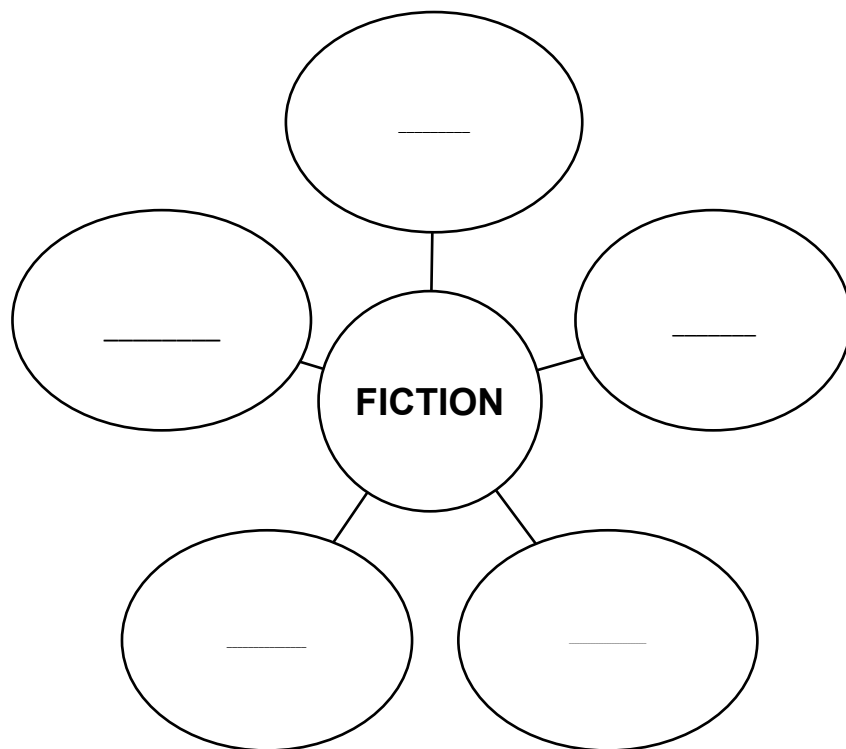
- identify the elements of fiction and literary devices; and
- compose a fictional work using the essential facets of fiction.



What's In

Concept Map

Directions: Think of ideas relating to the word "FICTION." Write them in the shapes provided.



What's New

People are fond of telling stories. These may derive from realistic or imaginative sources. Storytelling is a basic human activity that dates back to the beginning of time. It is the narrating of a happening or series of connected events. Our fascination

of stories has remained despite how our world has become technologically advanced.

Fiction

In Creative Writing, fiction is one of the genres which lures more readers. Fiction is defined as "a series of imagined facts which illustrates truths about human life."

Writers are inspired on factual information to create fictional scenes, characters and events. Presently, fiction has been available on book forms as well as on internet platforms that reach more enthusiasts.

Types of Fiction

Fictional works are classified into three, namely: **short story, novelette and novel** considering its complexity and character development.

Short story is a brief artistic form of prose fiction which centers on a single main incident and intends to produce a single dominant impression. This literary work does not exceed 20,000 words. It is small yet complete and self-contained. Some literary works that fall under it are folklore, myths and legend.

A **novelette** length is less than 75,000 words. Though it lacks the page count of a full-length novel, novelettes basically tell a complete story. Novelettes tend to have a greater focus on character development, worldbuilding, and plotting than short stories.

A **novel** being an extensive prose narrative which reaches 100,000 words and counts hundreds of pages. Due to its length, it can develop more characters, more complicated plots, more elaborate settings, and more themes. Naming a few novels, Les Misérables (Victor Hugo), J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series and Moby Dick by Herman Melville.

Elements of Fiction

Knowing the basic components of fictional writing is a key to a successful story. Here are principal elements of fiction.

A. Character

An imagined person or figure who plays in a story. A character is not only limited to humans. They serve as models who a writer uses to portray an entirety of a story.

Types of Characters

- **Protagonist** is the center of the story. Major events unfold to this character.
Example: Little Red Riding Hood, Crisostomo Ibarra (*Noli*) □ **Antagonist** serves as the opposite of the main character.
Example: *The Fox*, Padre Salvi
- **Flat** as a character does not change much or at all throughout the story.

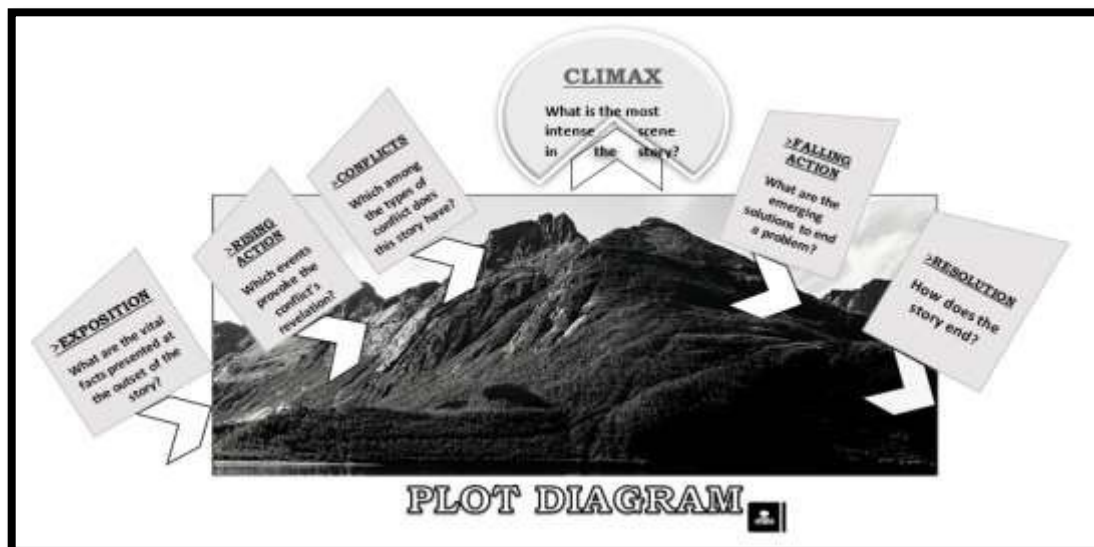
- **Foil** character reflects the opposite of a character in a story.
- **Dynamic Character** is someone who changes throughout the story. Learning and developing of this figure is evident in the story.
Example: Crisostomo Ibarra (*Noli Me Tangere*)
- **Confidante** is someone or something the main character receives comfort and trust. **Example:** Elias (*Noli Me Tangere*)

B. Plot

This refers to the major events that move the action in a narrative. It is the sequence of major events in a story.

Parts of Plot

- **Exposition** is the beginning of the story, revealing characters, background and setting.
- **Rising Action** shows events in the story which become complicated till a conflict is revealed. There are two types of conflict such as **Internal** and **External Conflict**. Internal conflict is a struggle in one's self that is **Character vs Self**. External conflict is a struggle with outside forces. It has three subtypes such as **Man vs Man**, **Man vs Nature** and **Man vs Society**.



- **Climax** is the peak of the story which evokes heightened emotions and urgent actions. It is a situation where a choice must be made that will affect the rest of the story.
- **Falling Action** is the part where a resolution begins, and complication starts to fall into place.
- **Resolution** is the ending of the story. Showing how the conflict is solved.

C. Point of View

It pertains to the narrator in the story, the vantage point from where readers observe. Types of Point of View are the following:

- **First Person POV** refers as narrator is participant in the action- uses pronouns I or we. The narrator may either be a major or minor character.
- **Second Person POV** uses to tell a story to another character with the word 'you'.
- **Third Person POV** is the most common point of view. It uses pronouns "he", "she", and "they" - employs a nonparticipant narrator who can usually move from place to place to describe action and report dialogue.
- **All-knowing point of view** (Omniscient) sees into the minds of all characters, moving from one character to another when needed.

D. Setting

That combination of place, historical time, and social milieu that provides the general background for the characters and plot of a literary work. The general setting of a work may differ from the specific setting of an individual scene or event. The different aspects to consider are as follows: the **place**- geographical location, **time** – historical period, time of day, year, etc., **weather condition** (rainy, sunny, stormy), **social conditions** (daily life of the character, customs ,costumes, mannerisms etc.) and **mood or atmosphere** (cheerful or eerie).

E. Theme

The central and dominating idea (or ideas) in a literary work. The term also indicates a message or moral implicit in any literary work. For example, **The Hobbit** by J.R.R. Tolkien tells the tale of a homely hobbit who sets off on an important quest showing his courage.

Literary Techniques in Fiction Writing

Fiction writing is a colossal feat. However, this has given a lighter weight upon imploring techniques to make it more appealing and spellbinding for readers and prospect ones. Let us spill the beans.

Literary techniques are strategic methods a writer employs to convey a story in the manner they envision. These are allegory, symbolism, foreshadowing, flashbacking, and figurative languages.

Allegory pertains to the symbolic representations of truths or generalizations about human existence. Allegories are characters and events in the story that evoke hidden meanings or messages. For instance, *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* by C.S. Lewis is a religious allegory. In it, we find that Aslan the lion represents Christ or God, the White Witch represents evil, and Edmund represents Judas Iscariot as the betrayer.

Symbolism is used when word, object, action or figures/characters in the story means other than its literal meaning. As examples, an owl connotes wisdom, weighing scale represents justice and alike.

Foreshadowing is a literary device in which a writer reveals an advance clue of what is to come later in the story.

Flashbacking as a literary technique presenting a memory set in the past.

Figurative language refers to a language which transcends from typical manner and definition to relay a complex meaning, vivid writing, or comparison. These are the following: *simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, and onomatopoeia*. These literary devices have been used explicitly to achieve creative writing.



What I Can Do

Directions: Using the story written by Alice Walker “The Flowers”, complete the table on fictional work analysis. Identify the type, elements and literary devices of this fictional work. Compose sentences in filling out the table.

The Flowers

Alice Walker

It seemed to Myop as she skipped lightly from hen house to pigpen to smokehouse that the days had never been as beautiful as these. The air held a keenness that made her nose twitch. The harvesting of the corn and cotton, peanuts and squash, made each day a golden surprise that caused excited little tremors to run up her jaws.

Myop carried a short, knobby stick. She struck out at random at chickens she liked, and worked out the beat of a song on the fence around the pigpen. She felt light and good in the warm sun. She was ten, and nothing existed for her but her song, the stick clutched in her dark brown hand, and the tat-de-ta-ta-ta of accompaniment,

Turning her back on the rusty boards of her family’s sharecropper cabin, Myop walked along the fence till it ran into the stream made by the spring. Around the spring, where the family got drinking water, silver ferns and wildflowers grew. Along the shallow banks pigs rooted. Myop watched the tiny white bubbles disrupt the thin black scale of soil and the water that silently rose and slid away down the stream.

She had explored the woods behind the house many times. Often, in late autumn, her mother took her to gather nuts among the fallen leaves. Today she made her own path, bouncing this way and that way, vaguely keeping an eye out for snakes.

She found, in addition to various common but pretty ferns and leaves, an armful of strange blue flowers with velvety ridges and sweet suds bush full of the brown, fragrant buds.

By twelve o'clock, her arms laden with sprigs of her findings, she was a mile or more from home. She had often been as far before, but the strangeness of the land made it not as pleasant as her usual haunts. It seemed gloomy in the little cove in which she found herself. The air was damp, the silence close and deep.

Myop began to circle back to the house, back to the peacefulness of the morning. It was then she stepped smack into his eyes. Her heel became lodged in the broken ridge between brow and nose, and she reached down quickly, unafraid, to free herself. It was only when she saw his naked grin that she gave a little yelp of surprise.

He had been a tall man. From feet to neck covered a long space. His head lay beside him. When she pushed back the leaves and layers of earth and debris Myop saw that he'd had large white teeth, all of them cracked or broken, long fingers, and very big bones. All his clothes had rotted away except some threads of blue denim from his overalls. The buckles of the overall had turned green.

Myop gazed around the spot with interest. Very near where she'd stepped into the head was a wild pink rose. As she picked it to add to her bundle she noticed a raised mound, a ring, around the rose's root. It was the rotted remains of a noose, a bit of shredding plowline, now blending benignly into the soil. Around an overhanging limb of a great spreading oak clung another piece. Frayed, rotted, bleached, and frazzled—barely there—but spinning restlessly in the breeze. Myop laid down her flowers.

And the summer was over.

TYPE OF FICTION	
CHARACTERS: (specify what type and briefly describe)	

PLOT (label the five parts of plot)	
POINT OF VIEW	
SETTING	
CONFLICT	
THEME (sentence)	
LITERARY DEVICES	



What I Have Learned

Directions: Fill in the missing terms to complete the paragraph. A box of choices is provided for you.

<i>ability</i>	<i>literary devices</i>	<i>drama</i>	<i>fiction</i>	<i>short story</i>
<i>types</i>	<i>writer</i>	<i>novel</i>	<i>elements</i>	<i>expertise</i>
<i>novelette</i>	<i>capability</i>	<i>non-fiction</i>	<i>stories</i>	

One of the genres of literature is _____. It is defined as to make believe or not true _____. A _____ has the options on how lengthy his/her literary piece will be. If I were one, I would choose _____. My option has been based on my _____. I learned that applying the _____ and _____ of fiction are keys for effective literary works.

Day 3



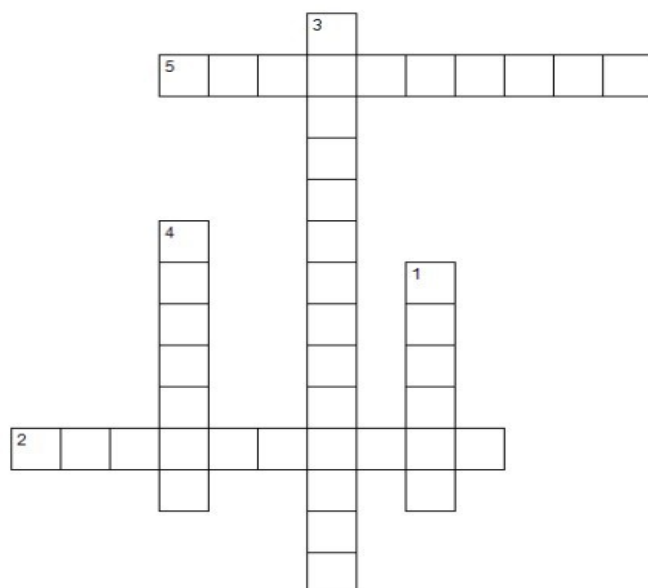
What's More

I. Direction: Read the statement carefully and identify whether it is a **BLUFF** or **FACT**. Write your answer on the space provided.

- _____ 1. Storytelling is an essential human activity.
- _____ 2. Vitor Hugo authored Moby Dick.
- _____ 3. Confidante reflects the opposite of a character in a story.
- _____ 4. The ending of a story is called resolution.
- _____ 5. Omniscient uses the pronoun "you" in narration.
- _____ 6. Social conditions in setting present the status of the character in that era.
- _____ 7. One of the literary techniques uses simile in writing.
- _____ 8. Fiction is released on book forms alone.
- _____ 9. Foreshadow as a literary device enables the past to play.
- _____ 10. Protagonist plays as primary character.

II. Directions: Read the statements carefully and write the desired answer on the crossword puzzle.

Scoring: 1 correct word=1 point



Across:

2. showing vital information of the literary work
5. adversary of the hero of the story

Down:

1. content in the story that means more than the actual
3. plot part where conflicts are given solution
4. prose describing imaginary people and events

III. Directions. Compose a mini fictional work (original one) employing the elements and literary devices in fiction writing. Write the story on a separate sheet.

CATEGORY	5	4	3	2	1
CONTENT	<i>The story exhibits all the elements of fiction writing. Literary devices are strategically used.</i>	<i>The story exhibits the elements of fiction writing with minimal inconsistency. Literary devices are satisfactorily used.</i>	<i>The story exhibits fairly the elements of fiction writing with obvious irregularities. Literary devices are passably used.</i>	<i>The story lacks the vital elements. Literary devices are unclearly used.</i>	<i>The facets of fiction are not used.</i>
ORGANIZATION	<i>The story's flow is smooth. Transitional devices are well employed. Diction is very evident.</i>	<i>The story's flow is sustained yet fluency is justifiably met.</i>	<i>The story's structure is present yet sustaining is questionable.</i>	<i>The structure of the story is unfairly met.</i>	<i>Minimal efforts are done for the storymaking.</i>



Directions: Using a separate sheet of paper, write the CAPITAL LETTER of the correct answer for each item. Label your paper as **Post Test- Module 4 in Creative Writing**.

1. This literary work can reach 20,000 words which is self-contained and complete.
A. Novella
B. Short Story
C. Novel
D. Fiction
2. "When it thunders, the world is clearing its throat. "This statement is an example of what type of figurative language.
A. Synecdoche
B. Metaphor
C. Simile
D. Personification
3. "Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare demonstrates how love can be such a driving force. "This statement is an example of which among the elements of fiction.
A. Setting
B. Plot
C. Theme
D. Character
4. People in Tagaytay were ravaged by the Taal Volcano's eruption. What kind of conflict is present?
A. Man vs Man
B. Man vs Society
C. Character vs Self
D. Man vs Nature
5. "You shall witness the momentous in his career." Which among the point of view does this line pertain to?
A. Omniscient
B. Second Person
C. First Person
D. Third Person
6. "A comely lady has passed my way wearing a plain blouse and floral print skirt." This statement is usually presented on which among the parts of the plot.
A. Exposition
B. Rising Action
C. Climax
D. Resolution
7. They refer to the intelligible methods used by writers to relay a story vividly.
A. Tone
B. Foreshadowing
C. Figurative Language
D. Literary Techniques
8. "This place has shifted 360 degrees. From bungalow houses to towering buildings, horse-drawn wooden carriages to auto-pilot cars. "This statement is an example of which among the elements of fiction.
A. Setting
B. Plot
C. Point of View
D. Character

9. Two stocky men deliberately fight for sparring. What kind of conflict is portrayed?
A. Character vs Self C. Man vs Man
B. Man vs Society D. Man vs Nature
10. Lord of the Rings may represent the war which arose between English and the German in 1914. This literary device is a sample of _____.
A. Symbolism C. Foreshadowing
B. Allegory D. Figurative Language
11. Harry Potter and Lord Voldemort are primary characters in the novel by J. K. Rowling. What types of characters are they?
A. Foil and Dynamic C. Protagonist and Antagonist
B. Confidante and Protagonist D. Flat and Antagonist
12. The Flower by Alice Walker is an example of what type of fiction.
A. Novel B. Short Story C. Novelette D. Parable
13. This novel shares an account of a voyager who desired to take revenge of a whale.
A. Les Miserables C. Noli MeTangere
B. Harry Potter D. Moby Dick
14. "People stoned her to death for this tradition to keep." What conflict does this scene show?
A. Man vs. Society C. Man vs Nature
B. Man vs. Himself D. Man vs Man
15. This genre of Creative Writing has invented superficial characters and events in prose narratives to explicitly relay truths about human life.
A. Non-fiction C. Poetry
B. Fiction D. Drama

References

Book

Aguila, Augusto A., Galan, Ralph & Wigley, John Jack. 2017. *Wording the World: The Art of Creative Writing*. Quezon City: C&E Publishing, Inc.

Internet Sources

Adams, K. (2017, March 30). *The Different Types of Fiction in a Way That Won't Make Your Head Explode*. Writers Cookbook. Retrieved from <https://www.writerscookbook.com/different-types-of-fiction/>

Creative Writing. (2009, July 23). Musing for Amusement. <http://musingforamusement.blogspot.com/2009/07/creative-writing.html>

Harrell, O. (2009). *Short and Sweet: Elements of a Short Story 7th Grade: Fall 2009*. Slide Player. Retrieved from <https://slideplayer.com/slide/7782028/>

MasterClass. (2020, February 3). *Learn the Differences Between Novelettes, Novellas, and Novels*. Retrieved from <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/learn-the-differences-between-novelettes-novellas-and-novels#what-is-a-novelette>

Muniz, H. (2019, December 3). *What Is the Plot of a Story? The 5 Parts of the Narrative*. Prep Scholar Retrieved from. <https://blog.prepscholar.com/what-is-plotdefinition>

Poli, R. (2018, January 10). *9 Types Of Characters In Fiction*. Rachelpoli. Retrieved from <https://rachelpoli.com/2018/01/10/9-types-of-characters-in-fiction/>

WeAreTeachers. (2019, July 22). *36 Great Short Stories to Teach in Middle School*. Retrieved from <https://www.weareteachers.com/best-short-stories-for-middleschoolers/>

What Is Fiction? - Definition & Types. (2015, April 10). Retrieved from <https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-fiction-definition-types.html>.

WordBites. (n.d.). *Short Story: The Flowers by Alice Walker*. Digestablewords. Retrieved August 6, 2020 from <https://digestablewords.wordpress.com/short-storythe-flowers-by-alice-walker/>

—. n.d. *Elements of fiction*. Accessed August 6, 2020. Retrieved from <https://learn.lexiconic.net/elementsoffiction.htm>