

## LESSON 6

# FORMS OF FICTION

## WEEK 6

### CONTENT STANDARD

The learners have an understanding of fiction as a genre and are able to analyze its elements and techniques

### PERFORMANCE STANDARD

The learners shall be able to produce at least one striking scene for a short story

### LESSON OBJECTIVES

The learners...

1. identify the various elements, techniques, and literary devices in fiction
2. determine various modes of fiction
3. write journal entries and other short exercises exploring key elements of fiction
4. write a short scene applying the various elements, techniques, and literary devices

## DISCUSSION

### Elements of a Fiction

1. **Character**- are the people who or animals that make things happen in fiction.
  - a. Flat character – a character drawn with only surface facts and details.
  - b. Rounded character- a fully developed character as opposed to a flat character.
2. **Setting**- presents the time, place, weather, place, and season. It helps create mood or the general feeling of the story.
  - a. time and place
  - b. sociological, cultural, political, religious
  - c. sensibilities that lead to specific modes

### Meet My Characters and Setting!

Think of your own characters and setting, and describe them.

Name of the character	Description (Personality and Appearance)

### Get Set!

Describe your setting here:

3. **Plot** -is the sequence of interrelated actions or events that make up a story.

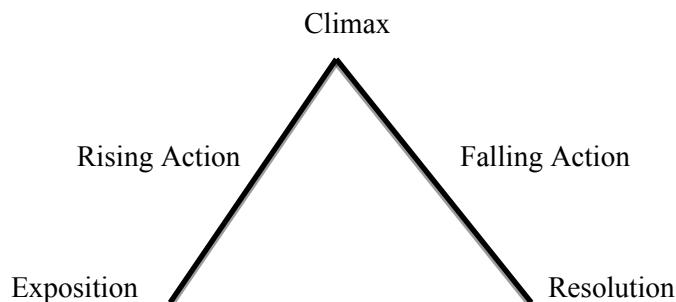
Specifically, the plot contains the:

- a. Exposition- the start of the story or the introduction of the problem/ conflict.

#### Types of Conflict

<b>Man vs. Man</b> Struggles of the character against another character, a group, or society's rules	<i>Example:</i> Mark and Billy are competing for the same lady.
<b>Man vs. Nature</b> Struggles of the character against a force of nature	<i>Example:</i> The man is protecting his house and family from a super typhoon.
<b>Man vs. Himself</b> Struggles of the character with personal feelings, values , or needs	<i>Example:</i> Angelo did not study for the test so he wanted to cheat.

- a. Rising Action – the tension or uncertainty developing out of the conflict increases
- b. Climax- the point of highest emotional intensity
- c. Falling Action- the action which follows the climax.
- d. Resolution (or Denouement)- the solving of the problem.



#### Conflict and Plot in Mind

Now that you already have your characters and setting, think of a struggle that your character has against someone or something. Decide how the conflict will be resolved. Look at the example below. (Taken from the story “The Necklace” by Guy de Maupassant)

Example:

Conflict	Mathilde was invited to attend an important affaire, but she had nothing to wear.
Climax	Mathilde lost the diamond necklace she borrowed from Madame Forestier.
Falling Action	Mathilde and her husband worked hard to replace the diamond necklace
Denouement	Mathilde and Madame Forestier met after ten years. Mathilde found out that the diamond necklace she replaced was fake.

Try out your own plot here.

Conflict

Climax

Falling Action

Resolution

4. **Point of View**- the eyes and mind through which the reader views the unfolding of events.
  - a. First person- can make the story personal; it can build a strong response to a character, but the reader can only tell what the character sees, hears, knows, and believe
  - b. Third person (limited) - focuses on one character's perspective. In fact, the narrator can enter the character's mind.
  - c. Third person (omniscient) – most flexible outside narrator. It gives a wider view of the story.
5. **Theme**- is the central idea or meaning of a story
  - a. Moral
  - b. Dramatic Premise
  - c. Insight

## ACQUIRE

Aside from the basic elements of fiction, you also need to be acquainted with some devices that will help you make the story interesting to your readers.

### TECHNIQUES AND LITERARY DEVICES

#### 1. Tone and Mood

**Tone** is the attitude of the author toward the writing and the readers. It is achieved through word choice, sentence construction, and word order. A writer's tone can be serious, satirical, sarcastic, solemn, etc.

**Mood** is the general atmosphere created by the author's words. It is the feeling that the readers get from reading the work.

*Examples:*

Joyful, gloomy, frightening, mysterious, etc.

#### 2. Foreshadowing

**Foreshadowing** is a literary device through which the writer gives a hint of a coming event in the story. It creates an atmosphere of suspense for the reader to want to know more.

*Example:*

“She suffered endlessly, feeling herself born for every delicacy and luxury. She suffered from the poorness of her house, from its mean walls, worn chairs, and ugly curtains. All these things, of which other women of her class would not even have been aware, tormented and insulted her.”

#### 3. Symbolism and Motif

**Symbolism** is the art of representing things by using symbols or by attributing symbolic meanings or significance to objects, events, or relationships.

*Examples:*

Sword- justice, dove- peace, Rose- love, etc.

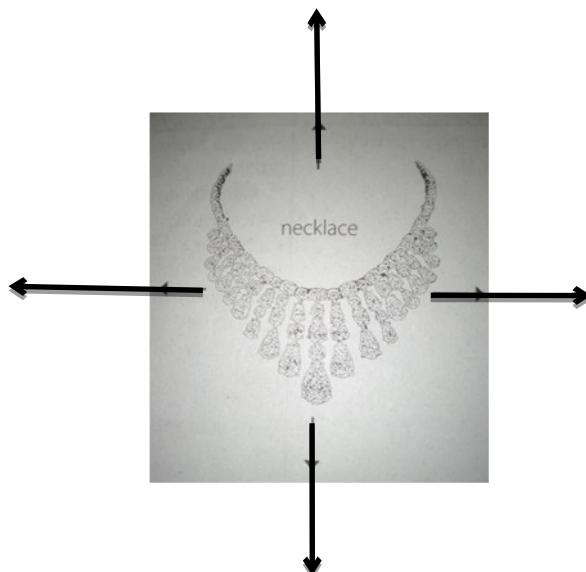
**Motif** is any recurring element (word, phrase, action) that has symbolic significance in the story.

*Examples:*

colors, death, gluttony, alcohol, drugs, etc.

### What does it symbolize?

Identify what the necklace in the short story “The Necklace” could symbolize. Write your answers in the space provided.



### What Do They Symbolize?

1. black	
2. chain	
3. white	
4. ladder	
5. mirror	
6. book	
7. candle	
8. cross	
9. flame	
10. ring	

### Effects! Effects! Effects!

Change the tone of the description below by making it sound poetic or dramatic. You can add symbols to your description.

Before	After
She enjoyed dancing and being admired at the ball.	<p>She danced madly, ecstatically, drunk with pleasure, with no thought for anything, in the triumph of her beauty, in the pride of her success, in a cloud of happiness made up of this universal homage and admiration, of the desires she had aroused, of the completeness of a victory so dear to her feminine heart.</p> <p>Write your version here:</p>

Answer the question: What did the activity made you realize about literary techniques and devices?

### **Foreshadowing**

Look for your favorite short story or novel. Write the part/s that clearly show/s foreshadowing.

### **Writing Workshop**

Pull all your ideas from the previous activities together to create a short story. Write your story on separate paper. Use the following guide questions.

1. Are my characters believable?
2. Are my descriptions of setting effective?
3. Is my plot interesting and carefully crafted?
4. Are the events clear and logically sequenced?
5. Is the point of view appropriate?
6. Is my ending satisfying and original?

#### Criteria for scoring:

ELEMENTS	-20
TECHNIQUES AND LIT. DEVICES	-15
CREATIVITY	-15
MECHANICS	-10
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>60</b>

Learner's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Year & Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/ Guardian: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature over Printed Name) Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact No.: \_\_\_\_\_

