

4.1 History of Novel

Q. 5. (A) Complete the activities given below as per the instructions : 4 Marks

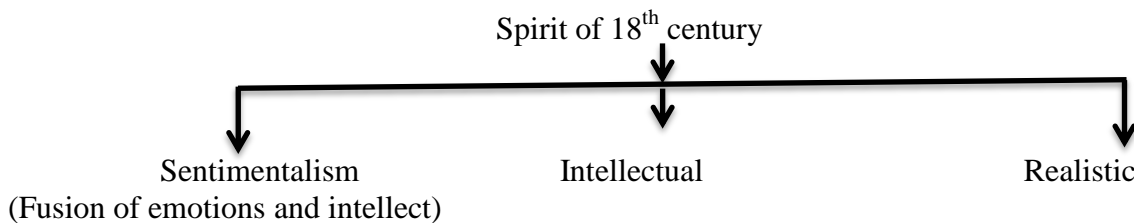
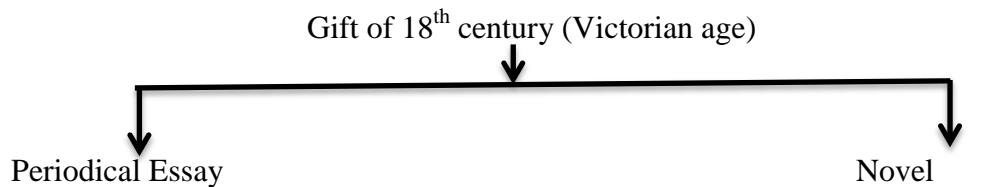
(Activities on MCQ / Match the columns / Chronological Order / Fill in the Blanks / True or False / Elements of Novel OR Any other Novel Activity)

1. Activities on History of English Novel 2 marks
2. Activities on History of English Novel 2 marks

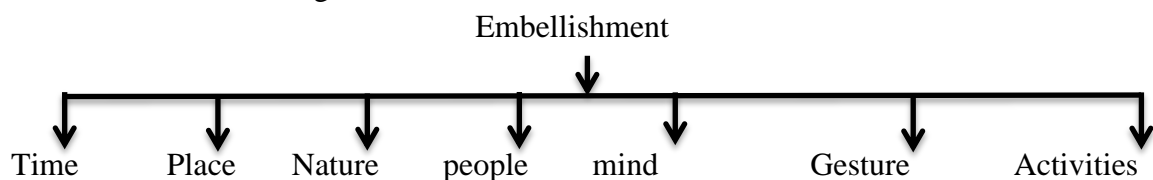
(Note : (1) Activities in this section will be based on 4.1

(2) Activities will not be repeated in the sub-questions)

1. Introduction

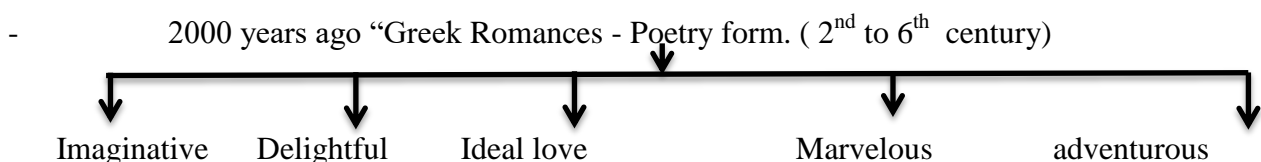


- So novel became popular
- Novel - Long story, Narrative, Fiction
- Describe - Intimate human expression in prose form.
- Novella Italic word meaning NEW



- Novel creates the picture of society of that time and makes it easier to understand than drama and poetry
- Instruction (message) given by Novel = Human life should be virtuous and purposeful.

History –



Examples

Virgil's (वर्जिल) - Eclogues

Malory (मालोरी)'s - 'Morte De Arthur' or Geoffrey

Chaucer's - 'The Canterbury Tales'.

Foreground (important thing) of novel The first novel of the world

Murasaki Shikibu's 'Tale of Genji' (Japanese published 1010)

The First European novel 'Don Quixote' (डॉन क्विक्झोट) By Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes (मिगेल सव्हान्तेस) (published in two parts between 1605 and 1615)

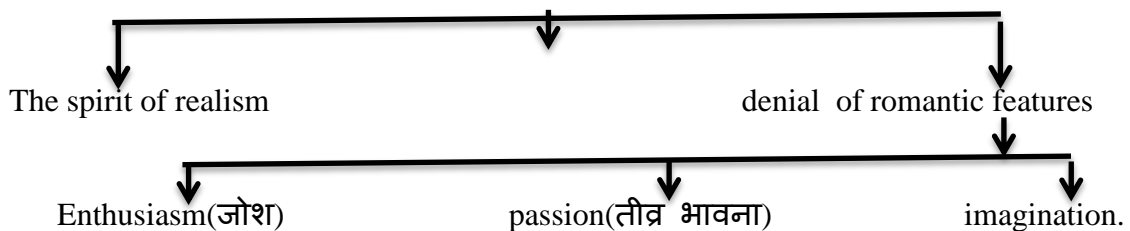
Changes in the 18th century,

Industrial Revolution, the appearance of newspaper and magazines - attracted a large number of readers from the middle class.

These new readers - had little interest in romances and tragedies, which were appreciated by the upper class.

Thus, need for a new type of literature arose that would express the new ideas of the 18th century.

Character of the 18th century



(These factors prepared The foreground for the novel)

After 1740, novel originated as the literary form in England.

-Increase in trade and commerce, along with the Industrial Revolution, had given rise to the middle class.

-Occupied an elite (superior/best) status in the society.

-Middle class means - the newly educated class began to think or regard Novel as respectable reading material

- Because the novels contained/ depicted

1] The realistic picture of everyday life and 2] Problems of common people

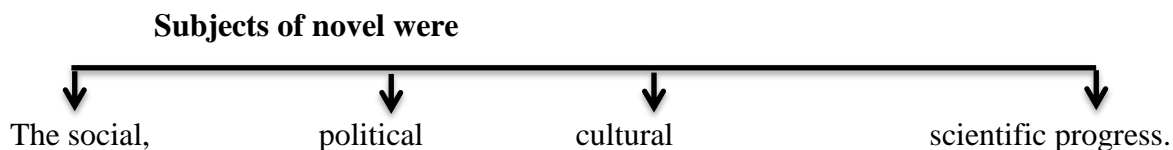
Thus, novel as a form appears to have been designed for both to voice the aspirations of the middle and lower classes and meet their longings.

-The spread of machines could provide a time to the educated middle class for

1] reading and 2] discussions about the books.

Drama and poetry were the two literary forms that were fading away.

Novel was a combination of some features of them and some new features were added to the form. It was the prominent form in the eighteenth century



Important Literary works and writers

1] 'The Pilgrim's Progress' by John Bunyan (1678) and 2] 'Oroonoku' by Aphra Behn (1688)
3] Robinson Crusoe, Moll Flanders by Daniel Defoe, and 4] 'Gulliver's Travels' - a famous satire) Jonathan Swift

Other major novelists of 18th century

5] Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded' and 'Clarissa.(epistolary novels), by Samuel Richardson
6] Henry Fielding, 7] Lawrence Sterne and 8] Tobias Smollett.

The tradition was enriched by many other stalwart novelists 1] Charles Dickens, 2] Walter Scott, 3] Nathaniel Hawthorne, 4] Horace Walpole, 5] Thomas Hardy, 6] Willkie Collins and 7] H.G. Wells.

The 20th century is marked by the modern topics and innovative styles and techniques and widened angles of the views by the novelists like

1] E.M. Forster, 2] James Joyce, 3] Joseph Conrad, 4] Henry James, 5] George Orwell, 6] Graham Greene, 7] D.H. Lawrence, 8] William Golding and 9] Anthony Burgess.

They widened the circumference by writing on the issues in their novels



Immigrant authors (a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.)

1] Salman Rushdie (India),
2] V.S. Naipaul (Trinidad),
3] Kazuo Ishiguro (Japan) and many others.

The contribution of women novelists to this great pageant cannot be neglected.

-landmark novels

-ruling over the minds of the people through her novels.)

- The novel of manners 'Evelina' by Frances Burney,

- Gothic novels by Ann Radcliffe,

- a novel based on Science of the age 'Frankenstein' by Mary Shelley are landmark novels.

- Jane Austen has been ruling over the minds of the people through her novels.

- Bronte sisters Emily and Charlotte have created their own place by their incomparable works 'The Wuthering Heights' and 'Jane Eyre'.

-Mary Ann Evans alias George Eliot wrote the novels reflecting psychological insight.

- Virginia Woolf is the pioneer of the Stream of Consciousness technique in English novel.

- Agatha Christie created her own place by writing many novels based on crime. Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple are the evergreen detectives created by her.

Harper Lee, Margaret Atwood, Toni Morrison and Alice Walker have elevated the tradition further to prosperity

Sr. no	Types of Novels	Name of Novels	Writers Authors
1.	The novel of manners	'Evelina'	Frances Burney,
2.	Gothic novels		Ann Radcliffe
3.	Science of the age	'Frankenstein'	Mary Shelley
4.			Jane Austen
5.		The Wuthering Heights' and 'Jane Eyre'	Bronte sisters Emily and Charlotte
6.	psychological insight		Mary Ann Evans (alias George Eliot)
7.		Consciousness technique	Virginia Woolf
8.	Crime	Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple	Agatha Christie

Indian Scenario:

The first novel in English written by an Indian

- 'Rajmohan's Wife', by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya serialized in 'The Indian Field'

Indian writers' main framework on - nationalistic virtues or social issues.

The major trio

1] Mulkraj Anand 2] R.K. Narayan and 3] Raja Rao

Novelists who changed the current of Indian English novel through their works.

1] Anita Desai, 2] Nayantara Sahgal 3] Arun Joshi and 4] Manohar Malgaonkar

- Amitav Ghosh, Vikram Seth and Upamanyu Chatterjee ameliorated (Make better) the Indian novel in English by adding new features to it.

Recent years have witnessed the dazzling performance by Indian novelists like Salman Rushdie, Arvind Adiga, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Kiran Nagarkar.

The tradition of Indian English novel has undergone a vital change since its birth and it has undoubtedly very bright future.

Novella:

- A Novella, the word originated from the Italian word 'novelle',
- It is a type of prose fiction which is shorter than a full length novel and longer than short stories.
- It is a well-structured yet short narrative,
- often satiric or realistic in tone.
- It usually focuses on one incident or issue with one or two main characters and takes place at a single tradition.

Some of the famous novellas in English are -

- 1] 'The Heart of Darkness' by Joseph Conrad
- 2] 'The Turn of the Screw' by Henry James
- 3] 'Billy Budd' by Hermann Melville
- 4] 'Death in Venice' by Thomas Mann
- 5] 'Seize The Day' by Saul Bellow
- 6] 'Pearl' by John Steinbeck

Elements of Novel/ Novella

There are six elements essential of 'Novel' or 'Novella'. All these factors may be related to one another in the work by an author.

Theme : Theme is the central idea in the novel which can be expressed in a nutshell (in a very brief/Short). It is a philosophical statement or a truth which the writer has put forth through the narration of the series of events in the story and characters acting in the particular setting.

Plot : Plot is essentially the story or the course of events that make up the theme. It is created by the conflict either internal (inside the mind of the character) or external (with other characters or entities). Plot may be simple (one plot) or (consisting the interweaving of many subplots).

Character : Characterization is related to the plot as the course of events take place because of the certain behaviour of the characters.

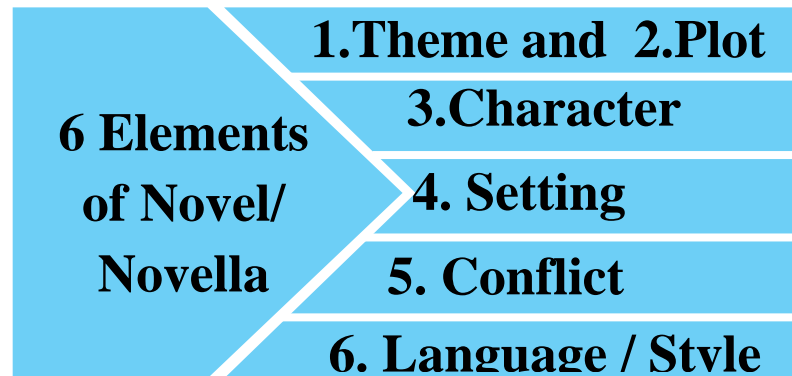
Depiction of character can range from a thumbnail sketch to deep, wordy, highly detailed verbal sketch. The important character may have been described in its every aspect by the writer. The minor characters are not given much importance. The reader follows the actions of one main character throughout the novel. This character is referred to as the 'protagonist'. Protagonist (main character/ hero) is in conflict with a character or an entity or a force (internal or external) which is known as antagonist (villain).

Setting: Setting is the background in which the story takes place. There are several aspects of the setting. It includes place, period, time, climate or weather and lifestyle. Plot and character are the two major elements that are affected due to setting.

Conflict : The struggle between the opposite forces in the story is called 'conflict.' Conflict in the story provides interest and curiosity about the plot.

Language / Style : The language and the techniques used by the author for the narration of the course of events is known as the 'style'.

An author can use extensive vocabulary and high phrases or he may be laconic (Short/ brief) and would write only to the point or he may mix both according to the requirement for meeting his purpose. He may use linguistic devices to make the narrative effective. All these factors decide the ‘texture’ of the narration and create an impact on the readers.



Types of Novel

Realistic novel : The realistic novel is a fiction that gives the effect of realism. Sometimes this is also called a novel of manner. It can be characterized by its complex characters with mixed motives that are rooted in the social class. The characters in the realistic novel interact with other characters and undergo plausible and everyday experiences.

Picaresque novel : The word ‘picaresque’ is originated from the Spanish word ‘pícaro,’ which means a rogue. A picaresque novel narrates the adventures of the protagonist, who is an eccentric or a disreputable person, in an episodic form.

Historical novel : A historical novel is a novel set in a period earlier than that of the writing.

Epistolary novel : The word ‘epistolary’ derives from the Latin word ‘epistola,’ which means a letter. The epistolary novel is that in which the writer presents the narrative through a series of correspondence or other documents. Although letters are the most common basis for epistolary novel, diary entries are also a popular form of this type.

Gothic novel : The novels that include terror, mystery, horror, thriller, supernatural, doom, death or decay or haunted buildings are called The Gothic novels.

Autobiographical novel : The autobiographical novel is the novel based on the life of the author. However, the author changes the places and names of characters or even may change or avoid certain details of his life. It may or may not be in the first person narration.

Allegorical novel : An allegory is a story that bears more than one level of meaning. The surface meaning of such novel is different from the symbolic meaning of it. The symbolic meaning of an allegory may be political, religious, historical or philosophical.

Utopian/ Dystopian novel : Utopia is an imaginary community or society possessing the ideal qualities. It is a common literary theme, especially in science fiction or speculative fiction.

Psychological novel : Psychological novel is the work of fiction that treats the internal life of the protagonist or even the other characters as much as the external factors.

Stream of Consciousness novel : Stream of consciousness is a phrase coined by William James in his treatise ‘Principles of Psychology.’ (1890). It means the flow of the thoughts. Incidents in the plot are in the sequence of their occurrences. The novelist narrates them as they enter the mind of the character.

‘Bildungsroman’ novel: The German word ‘bildungsroman’ indicates growth. The fictional biography or autobiography is concerned with the growth of the protagonist’s mind, spirit and characters from their childhood to adulthood.

In the first half of the 20th century a cult of ‘pulp magazines’ became popular in which fantastic fiction for the general entertainment of the masses was printed on the cheap pulp paper. The pulp fiction era provided a building ground for the detective novels and science fiction.

Science fiction is a genre of speculative fiction dealing with imaginative concepts such as futuristic setting, futuristic science and technology, space travel, time travel, parallel universes and extraterrestrial life. Science fiction often explores the potential consequences of scientific and other innovations. ‘Frankenstein’ by Mary Shelly (1823) is considered the first novel based on science and technology. The genre flourished in the second half of the 19th century.

Detective fiction is a subgenre of crime fiction and mystery fiction in which an investigator or a detective-either professional or amateur-investigates a crime, often a murder.

Q.1. Match the columns:

A	B
(a) Murasaki Shikibu	(1) Cervantes
(b) Novella	(2) Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya
(c) Don Quixote	(3) Tale of Genji
(d) Rajmohan’s Wife	(4) New
(e) Frankenstein	(5) Letter
(f) Epistola	(6) Mary Shelly

Ans : (a- 3) , (b - 4) , (c - 1) , (d - 2) , (e - 6) , (f - 5)

(2) Pick out the odd element from the group.

- (i) Arun Joshi, Vikram Seth, Graham Greene, Kiran Nagarkar (Graham Greene,)
- (ii) Place, Period, Theme, Climate, Lifestyle. (Theme)
- (iii) Theme, Plot, Character, Novella. (Novella)
- (iv) Mary Shelly, terror, mystery, horror. (Mary Shelly)
- (v) Greek Romances, Poetry form, 2000 years ago, protagonist. (protagonist)
- (vi) Long story, Narrative, Fiction, poetry (poetry)

(3) Complete the following statements :

- (a)The two types of conflicts that the plot may have are

Ans :The two types of conflicts that the plot may have are internal (inside the mind of the character) or external (with other characters or entities).

(b)The word ‘picaresque’ is originated from.....

Ans :The word ‘picaresque’ is originated from Spanish word ‘picaro

(c)The epistolary novel presents the narrative through

Ans : The epistolary novel presents the narrative through through a series of correspondence or other documents

(d) In the eighteenth century middle class could get the time for reading and discussing the novels because

Ans : In the eighteenth century middle class could get the time for reading and discussing the novels because of the spread of machines.

(e) Immigrant authors are

Ans : Immigrant authors are Salman Rushdie (India), V.S. Naipaul (Trinidad), and Kazuo Ishiguro (Japan) and many others.

(f) Instruction given by Novel are

Ans : Instruction given by Novel are Human life should be virtuous and purposeful.

(g) Virginia Woolf is the pioneer of

Ans : Virginia Woolf is the pioneer of the Stream of Consciousness technique in English novel.



(4) Arrange the novel according to their years of publications

1] ‘Oroonoku’

2] ‘Don Quixote

3] ‘The Pilgrim’s Progress’

4] Principles of Psychology.’

5] Tale of Genji’

6] ‘Frankenstein’

Ans : 5] Tale of Genji’ (1010) 2] ‘Don Quixote (1605) 3] ‘The Pilgrim’s Progress’ (1678)

1] ‘Oroonoku’ (1688) 6] ‘Frankenstein’ (1823) 4] Principles of Psychology.’ (1890)

(5) Choose the correct answer from the box given below which define the elements of a novel:

Conflict, Character, Theme, Setting, Style, Novella, Behaviour

(i)The language and techniques used by the author for his narration:.....

- (ii) The central idea in the novel:
- (iii) The struggle between the opposite forces:
- (iv) The background in which the story takes place :

Ans :

- (i) The language and techniques used by the author for his narration : Style
- (ii) The central idea in the novel : Theme
- (iii) The struggle between the opposite forces : Conflict
- (iv) The background in which the story takes place : Setting

वर्ग ११ आणि १२ वी करीता AN ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Classes
अरसोड इंग्लीश क्लासेस
 Join from Anywhere ONLINE CLASSES
 Call : 9822716201 • ISO Certified Classes • Regular Online Test • PDF Notes

(6) Write True or False

- (i) An Detective fiction is a story that bears more than one level of meaning. - False.
- (ii) The minor characters are not given much importance. -True
- (iii) Mary Shelly wrote the first novel based on science and technology. –True
- (iv) 2000 years ago “Greek Romances were in prose form. - False.

(7) Choose the correct answer. (MCQ Questions)

(i) Novels began to be written in Europe in the

- (a) sixteenth century (b) seventeenth century (c) **eighteenth century** (d) nineteenth century

(ii)The first Indian novel was...

- (a) Chandrakanta (b) Pariksha-Guru (c) Indirabai (d) **Rajamohan's Wife**

(iii) Who was the writer of the novel ‘The Heart of Darkness’?

- (a) Charles Dickens (b) Thomas Hardy (c) Walter Scott (d) **Joseph Conrad**

(iv) Agatha Christie’s famous novel was.....

- (a) Hard Times (b) Pride and Prejudice (c) Jane Eyre (d) **Miss Marple**

वर्ग ११ आणि १२ वी करीता AN ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Classes
अरसोड इंग्लीश क्लासेस
 Join from Anywhere ONLINE CLASSES
 Call : 9822716201 • ISO Certified Classes • Regular Online Test • PDF Notes

(4) Write short notes on:

(a) Style of the novel

Ans: The language and the techniques used by the narration of the course of events is known as the 'style'. Extensive vocabulary, high phrases, linguistic devices can be used to make the narrative effective. The laconic (Short/ brief) and the point would be written. or he may mix both according to the requirement for meeting his purpose to create an impact on the readers.

(b) Stream of consciousness novel

Ans : Stream of consciousness is a phrase coined by William James in his treatise 'Principles of Psychology.' (1890). It means the flow of the thoughts. Incidents in the plot are in the sequence of their occurrences. The novelist narrates them as they enter the mind of the character.

(c) Novella

Ans : A Novella, the word originated from the Italian word 'novelle', is a type of prose fiction which is shorter than a full length novel and longer than short stories. It is a well-structured yet short narrative, often satiric or realistic in tone. It usually focuses on one incident or issue with one or two main characters and takes place at a single tradition.

(d) Indian tradition of novels.

Ans : The Indian tradition of novels in English began with the novel titled, 'Rajmohan's Wife'. Written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya, the novel was first serialized in 'The Indian Field'. The new Indian writers focused on nationalistic ideas or social issues. Then the trio emerged like Mulkraj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao. Novelists like Anita Desai, Nayantara Sahgal, Arun Joshi, and Manohar Malgonkar shaped the face of the Indian English novel through their works. Amitav Ghosh. Vikram Seth, and Upamanyu Chatterjee further uplifted the Indian English novel by making important additions to its form. The recent Indian novelists Salman Rushdie. Arvind Adiga, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Kiran Nagarkar contributions more. The Indian English novel has undergone a vital change since its origin and its future appears bright.



**SCAN
&
PAY**

अरसोड इंग्लीश क्लासेस
AN ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Classes
Join from Anywhere ONLINE CLASSES
Call : 9822716201 • ISO Certified Classes • Regular Online Test • PDF Notes