

Creative Writing : Class 4

3. Narrative writing:

What is narrative writing ? Give examples.

Narrative writing is, essentially, story writing. A narrative can be fiction or nonfiction, and it can also occupy the space between these as a semi-autobiographical story, historical fiction, or a dramatised retelling of actual events.

Writers use a narrator style to present their point of view in a chronological manner. There are flashbacks and multiple timelines.

A narrative essay tells a story. In most cases, this is a story about a personal experience you had. This type of essay, along with the descriptive essay, allows you to get personal and creative, unlike most academic writing.

Some of the popular examples of narrative writing include essays, fairy tales, autobiographies and news stories.

What is the main purpose of narrative writing?

Narration means the art of storytelling, and the purpose of narrative writing is to tell stories. Any time you tell a story to a friend or family member about an event or incident in your day, you engage in a form of narration. In addition, a narrative can be factual or fictional.

What are the 5 parts of narrative writing?

Narrative writing typically consists of several key components that work together to tell a story effectively. These components are often referred to as the "five parts of narrative writing":

1. Introduction (Exposition):

The introduction sets the stage for the narrative by introducing the main characters, the setting, and the context of the story. It provides essential background information and may establish the tone or mood. The introduction often includes the "hook" or the opening that grabs the reader's attention.

2. Rising Action:

The rising action is the series of events that develop the plot and build tension or suspense. It introduces challenges, conflicts, or obstacles that the characters must face. This section of the narrative gradually builds towards the story's climax, creating anticipation and interest for the reader.

3. Climax:

The climax is the turning point or the most intense moment in the story. It is the point at which the main character faces the central conflict or makes a crucial decision. The climax is often a moment of high emotional intensity and is pivotal to the narrative's resolution.

4. Falling Action:

Following the climax, the falling action addresses the consequences or aftermath of the critical events. It begins to resolve the conflicts introduced earlier in the narrative. This phase provides closure to subplots and starts guiding the story towards its conclusion.

5. Conclusion (Resolution):

The conclusion, or resolution, brings the narrative to a close. It provides the final outcome of the story and offers any necessary clarification or closure. It may include the resolution of conflicts, character development, and a reflection on the overall theme or message of the narrative.

What are the 7 elements of a narrative ?

Narrative writing involves various elements that contribute to the structure, coherence, and impact of a story. Here are seven essential elements of a narrative:

1. Plot:

The plot is the sequence of events that make up the story. It includes the exposition (introduction), rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. The plot provides the framework for the narrative's development and resolution.

2. Setting:

The setting encompasses the time and place in which the story unfolds. It includes details about the environment, historical context, and cultural background. The setting helps create the atmosphere and context for the narrative.

3. Characters:

Characters are the individuals or entities that drive the narrative forward. They can be protagonists, antagonists, or supporting characters. Effective characters are well-developed and contribute to the story's themes and conflicts.

4. Conflict:

Conflict is a central element that propels the plot forward. It involves the struggle between opposing forces, which can be internal (within a character) or external (between characters, nature, society, etc.). Resolving the conflict is often a key aspect of the narrative's resolution.

5. Theme:

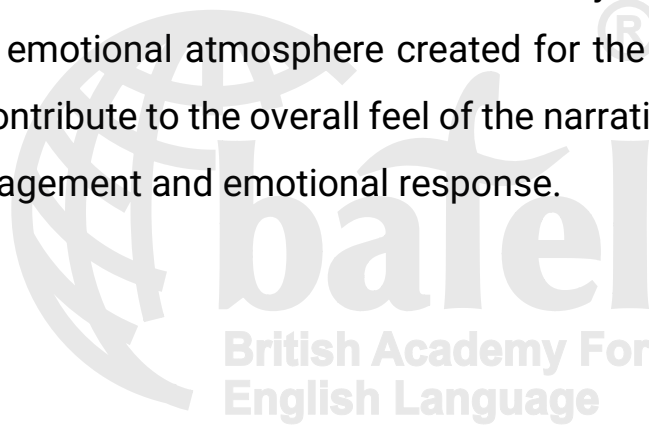
The theme is the central idea or message that the narrative conveys. It is the underlying concept or insight that the writer wants the audience to take away from the story. Themes can be broad and encompass topics such as love, friendship, justice, or the human condition.

6. Point of View (POV):

The point of view is the perspective from which the story is told. It can be first person (narrator is a character in the story), third person limited (narrator has limited knowledge of characters' thoughts), or third person omniscient (narrator knows all characters' thoughts). The choice of POV affects how the reader experiences and interprets the narrative.

7. Tone and Mood:

The tone is the author's attitude toward the subject matter, while the mood is the emotional atmosphere created for the reader. Both tone and mood contribute to the overall feel of the narrative, influencing the reader's engagement and emotional response.



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