

PROSE

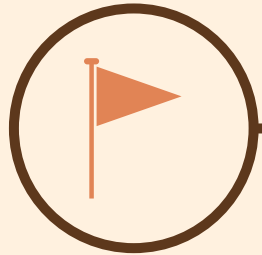
Lecture 1

Story and Discourse:

different kinds of Prose Fiction, story and discourse, events of a short story, settings, and characters.

Andrias Yulianto

LESSON OBJECTIVES

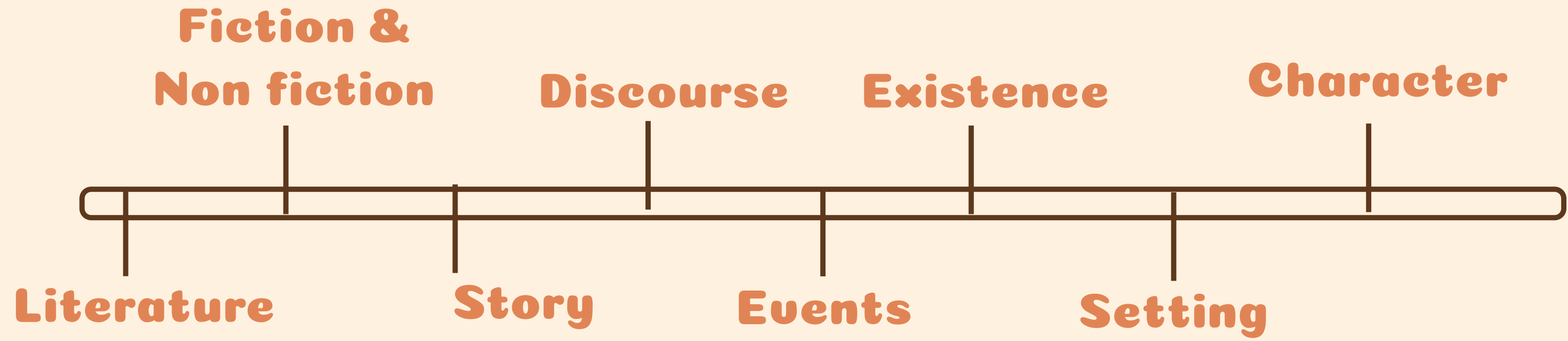


Differentiate the two levels in a narrative text; story and discourse.



Can understand how events, existence and effects are important to give the experience to the readers.

CONTENTS






Why do we read?



Literature

Literature is a collection of works that are used as a way to tell a story, emotions by dramatizing situations. It is also used to analyze and support ideas.

(Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012)





Literature

Literature is all about the story and the way it is written. It focuses on both the content and the form



**Can we say
that?**





The genres of literature

Poetry,
Drama,
Prose, and
Film



How do I distinguish among them?





The genres of literature

A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens

After A Hundred Years By Emily Dickenson

Spring Day" by Amy Lowell.




Poetry, Prose,
Or Drama?





Literary Works

- a. Books,
 - b. Emails,
 - c. Poetry,
 - d. Anthologies,
 - e. Journal and newspaper articles,
 - f. Working papers,
 - g. Reports,
 - h. Conference papers,
 - i. Computer software and programs,
 - j. Letters,
 - k. Novels,
 - l. Song lyrics, etc.
- 



Prose

Prosa Oratio – Latin Word ‘Straight Forward Discourse’

Common form of writing

Fiction and non-fiction

Natural patterns of speech and communication

(Newspaper, Magazine, Encyclopedia, broadcasting, etc)

Grammatical structure with sentences and paragraphs





Prose


Prose is a form of writing that is meant to:

1. inform
2. entertain
3. express
4. persuade





Prose

- ✓ Prose uses sentences
 - ✓ It contains paragraphs.
 - ✓ Author can use headings and/or subheadings, graphics (charts, photos)
 - ✓ It sometimes contains dialogue
 - ✓ It has divisions: fiction and non fiction
 - ✓ Heroism, beauty, love, etc.
- 



Divisions of Prose

Non-Fiction

It serves factual information

1. Biography
2. Autobiography
3. Histories
4. Letters
5. Journals
6. Diaries

Fiction = Narrative Prose

Partially or totally imaginative story

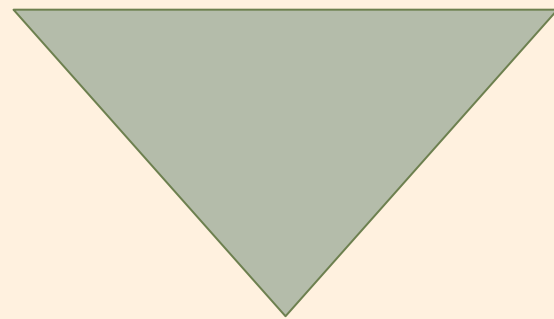
1. Novel
 2. Short Story
 3. Novella
 4. Fable
 5. Folktale
- 



STORY AND DISCOURSE

WHAT (what is told?)

HOW (how is it told?).



The WHAT closely refers to **story**, while the HOW is considered as **discourse**.



(Chatman 1978: 19 as cited in Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)




STORY AND DISCOURSE

Narrative



**Story (What is
told?)**

**Discourse (How is it
told?)**





STORY

A description of events that actually happened or that are invented.

- *Daddy listened a news story on radion about earthquake In Indonesia.*
- *My brother will go to bed after hearing a bedtime story.*

(Cambridge Dictionary)



STORY

Events

Existents

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)



Try out!

Please write 10 free sentences.



STORY

Event

Actions

Henry **wrote** a
letter to Catherine

Happenings


There was a **car**
accident

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)



Try out!

Please find the actions and happening in these sentences.

- 1. Some lions chase their prey**
 - 2. She is tired.**
 - 3. They speak English at work.**
 - 4. The hero dies.**
 - 5. Mom gave us some amount money yesterday.**
 - 6. The party is so boring.**
 - 7. She always talks politely to her parents.**
 - 8. There are many car accidents on the road next to this building.**
 - 9. She drinks coffee.**
 - 10. We run to the party.**
- 



Try out!


Please write 10 free sentences.

ACTION

**Some lions chase their prey
They speak English at work.
Mom gave us some amount money yesterday.
She always talks politely to her parents.
She drinks coffee.
We run to the party.**

HAPPENING

**She is tired.
The hero dies.
The party is so boring.
There are many car accidents on the road next to
this building.**





STORY



Existents



Characters


Henry wrote a
letter to Catherine



Setting/space

There was a car
accident **in front of**
Hosana hospital

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)





Let's analyze them!

Please find the characters and settings in these sentences.

Some lions chase their prey

She is tired.

They speak English at work.

The hero dies.

Mom gave us some amount money yesterday.

The party is so boring.

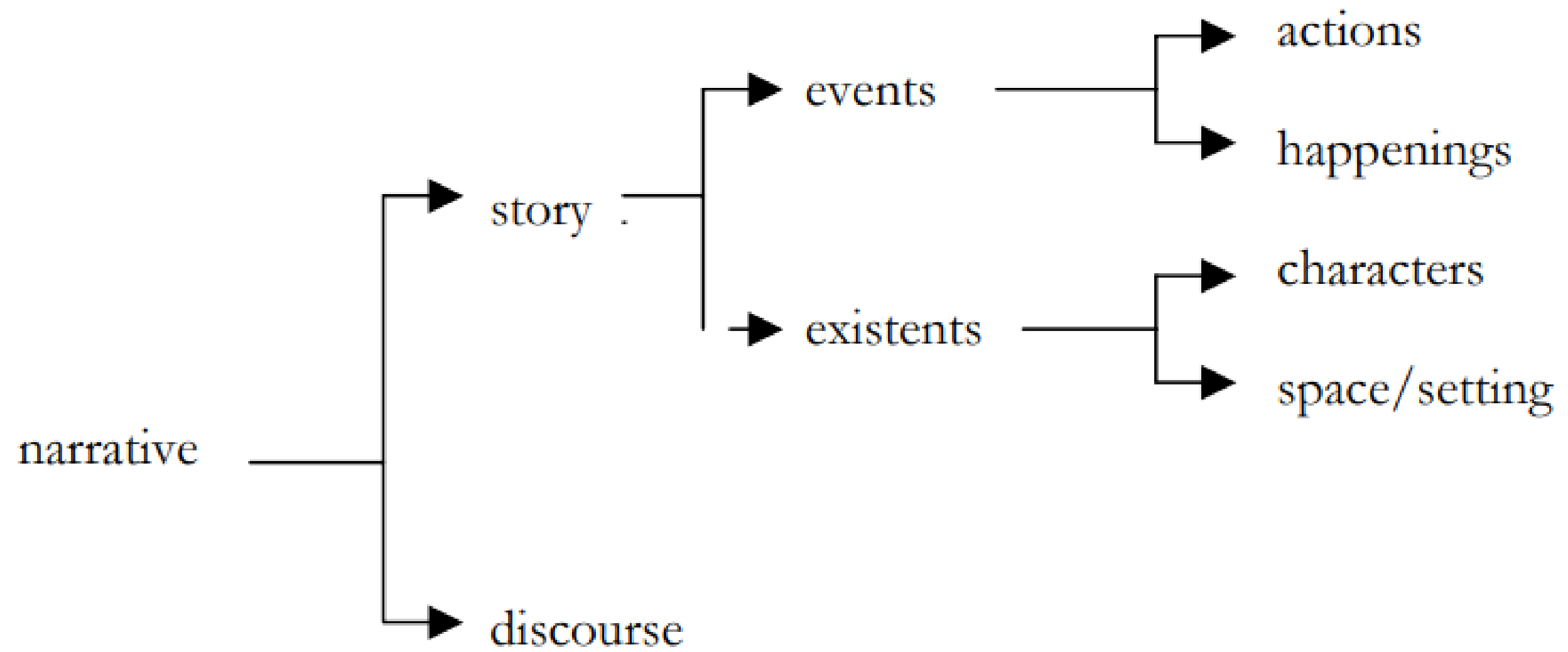
She always talks politely to her parents.

There are many car accidents on the road next to this building.

She drinks coffee.

We run to the party.





(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)



STORY - EUENTS

A complete story needs several events in order to tell the readers clearly what actually happened, why something happened, how something happened, and what its impact was. Finally, to form a clear story, a series of events is needed.



**Can we say
that?**





Let's wrap them up!

What are the characteristics of Prose?

What is story?

The basic elements of story?

What about events?

Compared to existents?





DISCOURSE

The **WHAT** of the narrative is called **story**, the **HOW** is called **discourse** (Chatman 1978 as cited in Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)

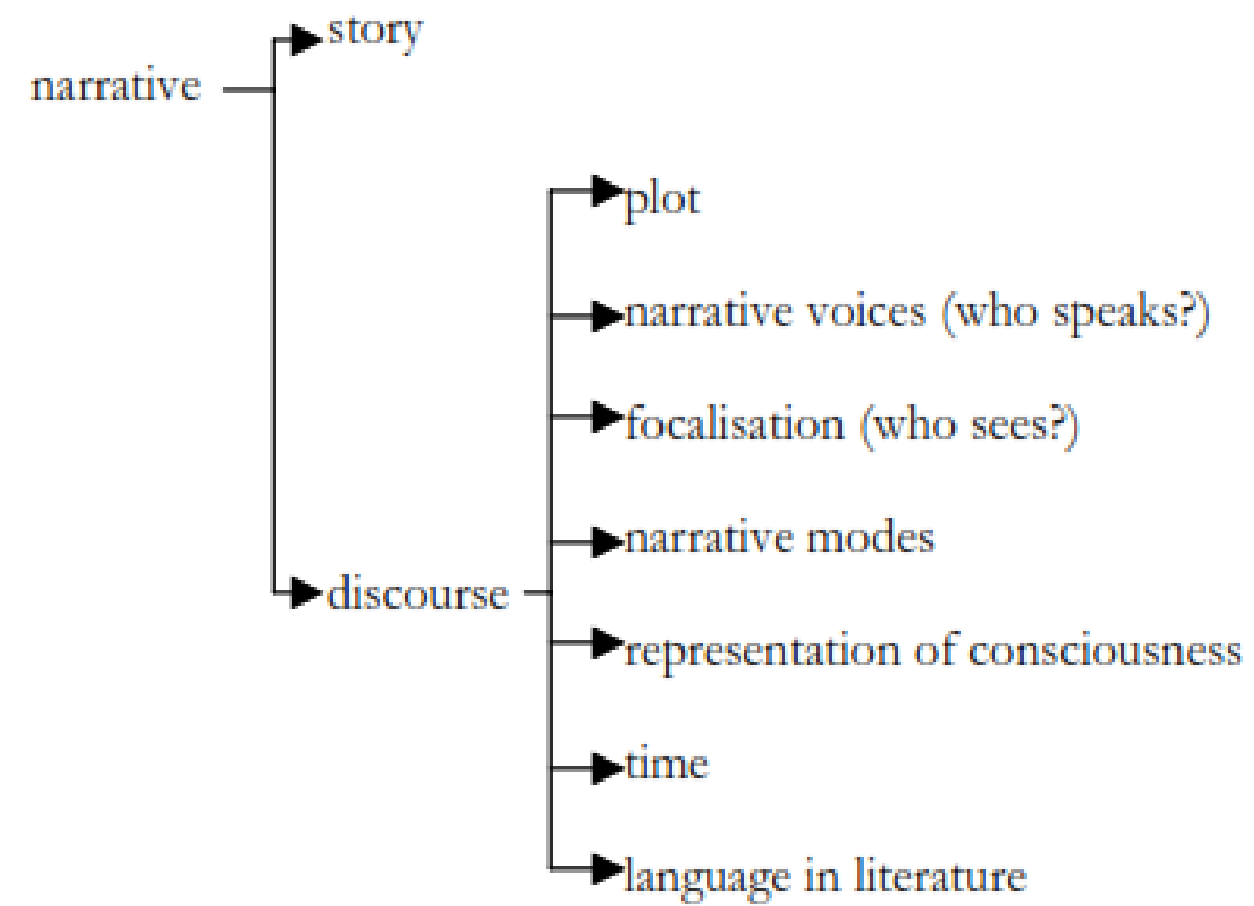




DISCOURSE

Discourse is all about how a story is presented and organized in a way that makes sense and allows the audience to understand and interpret it. It includes things like the plot, characters, events, and themes of a story, as well as the way the story is structured, the writing style, and the language used to tell it. In other words, discourse is the way all the different parts of a story come together to create a meaningful narrative.

DISCOURSE



(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)




DISCOURSE

Plot

Plot includes a series of events in a story. Each event has an impact on other subsequent events. Therefore, the connection of events is clearly a fundamental aspect in the development of the plot (Staton, 2007).

“Eujin is a strong young man with a handsome appearance. He was alone in the forest after the people kicked him out of the village. He was a good person, but was accused of stealing people's gold. After one month passed, residents finally found the real perpetrator. The residents then looked for Eeujin and apologized, and then took him home. Finally he could live with his family again”.






DISCOURSE

Narrator Voice

It is about who is telling the story? Is he a character in the story?

[...] my Mother was convicted of Felony [...] and being found quick with Child, she was respited for about seven Months, in which time having brought me into the World, [...] she [...] obtain'd the Favour of being Transported to the Plantations, and left me about Half a Year old; and in bad Hands you may be sure. This is too near the first Hours of my Life for me to relate any thing of myself, but by hear say; 'tis enough to mention, that as I was born in such an unhappy Place [Newgate prison], I had no Parish to have Recourse to for my Nourishment in my Infancy, nor can I give the least Account how I was kept alive, other, than that as I have been told, some Relation of my Mothers took me away for a while as a Nurse, but at whose Expencc or by whose Direction I know nothing at all of it. (Defoe, *Moll Flanders*)

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)






DISCOURSE

Focalization (who sees)

It refers to the perspective through which a story is presented

"It was a very disappointing and emotional day for Rapunzel".

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)







DISCOURSE

Narrative Modes

This is a narrator's style in conveying narration

"He said he was grieving and would be home soon".

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)






DISCOURSE

Representation of consciousness

It is about how to present character's thought.

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)






DISCOURSE

Time

It is about the use of tense and the arrangement and presentation of time series in a narrative.

Consider the following excerpt from Peter Ackroyd, *First Light*. “Where’s Jude?” he asked, putting down *New Archaeology* with a sigh. Jude was the name of their small wirehaired terrier. “He’s asleep in your study. But what do you think?” Kathleen took the article from him, and eagerly looked at it. “What do you think of the theory?” She seemed to lose herself in these vistas of the remote past, as if somehow they could mitigate the life through which she moved every day. [...]

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)





DISCOURSE

A building block in constructing a narrative.



Can we say that?





DISCOURSE

So, what do you think about discourse?





Examples Of Prose In Literature



1. ***Great Expectations*** by Charles Dickens
2. ***The Hunger Games*** by Suzanne Collins
3. ***A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*** by Betty Smith
4. **A Tale of Two Cities** by Charles Dickens
5. **As You Like It** by Shakespeare



REFERENCES



- Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J. (2003). Basics of English Studies: An introductory course for students of literary studies in English. *Freiburg University, Freiburg im Breisgau*.
- Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R. (2012). Literature: An introduction to reading and writing. Longman
- Staton, Robert. 2007. Teori Fiksi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- <https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/english-literature/literary-devices/narrative-dicourse/>

**A WARM
THANK YOU
TO ALL OF YOU!**

