

An introduction to the prose

1444

Q\ Define the following:

**Prose, Narrative, Descriptive, Argumentative, Unity, Contrast,
Description, Dialogue, Style**

- **Prose** is used to define any sort of writing that does not fit a recognized poetical form. But not all prose is alike: there is almost endless variety in the way we express ourselves in writing.
- **Narrative** is a type of prose that tells a story by variety characters, events or ideas, the action described within the text and the reader is carried along quickly by a number of events which occur in rapid succession.
- **Descriptive** prose is static text. The writer describes what scenes, objects, people, or even a person's feelings looks like by giving details: clothes, hair, cheekbones, eyes, etc.
- **Argumentative** is about ideas, not about actions or objects. A problem is presented and often the author draws conclusions from his argument, giving his view of the question that he is discussing.

Unity is the relation between different events to the main event within the text, in other word; it is the contribution to the central idea.

Contrast is another literary device which refers to two opposite pictures or situations go side by side until they meet in a point called “Climax”.

Description is a literary technique which permit the author to sets his scene and give a sense of time and place, it is always adds something to the story.

Dialogue is the written or spoken words between one or more characters to produce author's notion. It lies in two types' **internal dialogue** and **outer dialogue**.

Style is the technique the writer uses to employ devices altogether in unique ways to show his special strategy in waiting. It is the quality which characterize a piece of writing from another.

Q\There is numerous types of prose which differs in the way the writer presents.Discuss the three types of prose.

- **Narrative**

- **Descriptive**

- **Argumentative**

The first type tells a story, the action described within the text is exciting and the reader is carried along quickly by a number of events which occur in rapid succession.However, there is no such sense of movement in the second type. The prose is static. The writer describes what scenes, objects, people, or even a person's feelings looks like by giving us details: clothes, hair, cheekbones, eyes, etc.Argumentative is about ideas, not about actions or objects. A problem is presented and often the author draws conclusions from his argument, giving his view of the question that he is discussing.

Q\ Read the following passage then analyze the text mentioning the type of prose.

They were entering then the tougher, brighter but darker quay, and passing the fun-fair stood for a moment in the full yellow glare of a large restaurant. This was again a sea-food restaurant, but it was bigger, noisier, brasher, browner, brassier and probably better than those on the other side. Its walls inside were mirrored, its paint and its furniture were of a good weatherbeaten brown, its lights were weak bulbed and so the yellower, though there were many of them.

- The text is descriptive prose because it is full of descriptions. The author describes a place in details.This is a description of a restaurant seen by night in the poor and crowded quarter of a port.The writer mentions briefly the other section of the port with its sea-food restaurants displaying printed menus to point to the striking differences in the big restaurant he describes here.

Q\ Differentiate between poetry and prose.

<u>Poetry</u>	<u>Prose</u>
Understanding the meaning isn't very important because it's mainly concern with images and feelings.	It's important to understand the meaning
Can be recognized by its metre and rhyme	There are no rhyme or poetic devices.
Can be read for music	Can be read only for meaning
The poet takes care for the literary devices and language rules more than expressing himself	A writer may express himself more directly because he does not have to make the language he uses fit a rigid pattern.
Descriptive, reflective, narrative, The lyric, The sonnet.	Narrative, Descriptive, Argumentative.

Q\To read narrative prose, one should observe variant rules. Discuss.

It is all too easy to read it in a careless way so that you think you understand it when, in fact, you are only left with a vague impression of what it is about. When reading narrative prose we should observe three important rules :

- 1-Reading the passage carefully so that one really understandit, without worrying over the meaning of a few difficult words.
2. While reading the passage, pay close attention to thesequence of events described or to the stages which lead up to the main event.
3. See if the writer gives reasons why the event or eventsdescribed occurred.

Q\ Explain the narrative structural devices:

- The narrative prose can be developed by number of concepts that closely relate to the text itself. **Unity** is the relation between different events to the main event within the text, in other word; it is the contribution to the central idea.

Contrast is another literary device which refers to two opposite pictures or situations go side by side until they meet in a point called “Climax”.

Description is one of the most important concept which permit the author to sets his scene and give a sense of time and place, it is always adds something to the story.

Any segment of writing must be presented by characters that use **dialogue** as a mean to develop the conversation in the story.

Q\What are the sense devices in prose?

- Style
- Use of words
- Metaphor
- Simile

Q\Every writer has a special style of writing. Discuss this notion according to the texts of “Animal Farm” and “The Old Man and the Sea” you have studied.

When we speak of a writer's style we mean the way he handles all devices generally. Style is the quality that makes one piece of writing different from another. The extract from Animal Farm is simple and direct: it is written in a matter-of-fact way. The pace of the story is fast. The story develops rapidly: at one moment we are looking up at a sleep man; at the next, at a fighting scene. The passage from The Old Man and the Sea has the quality of simplicity, but it is far from being matter of fact. If you read the passage aloud you may discover that the style has a rhythm which is nearer poetry than prose. the pace of the narrative is slow.

Q\Write an explanation to the form of contrast in the texts of “Animal Farm” and “The man and the sea” you have studied.

-Contrast refers to two opposite pictures or situations go parallels until they meet in a point called “Climax”. Contrast occurs in the passages from Animal Farm. there are two situations:

the men are lazy; the animals unfed. This leads to a climax where the positions are reversed: the animals become 'masters'. There are similarly two opposites in the second passage: there is 'the tired old man' on the one hand and the fish with 'his great length and width and all his power and beauty' on the other. The fish's appearance symbolizes the noble spirit of the old man who summons enough strength to kill it. Yet still considers it his brother.

Q\ Complete the following with suitable answer:

- 1- A writer may relate an event to comment on **human behavior** or **society**.
- 2- Prose devices can be classified into two main directions, **Sense devices** and **structural devices**.
- 3- The narrative falls into two distinct parts: **action** and its **consequences**.
- 4- Every piece of writing has two meanings **General** and **detailed** meaning.
- 5- Literature mainly divided into **Poetry** and **prose**.
- 6- **Narrative** and **descriptive** are types of prose.
- 7- Narrative prose tackles with **story** and **event**.