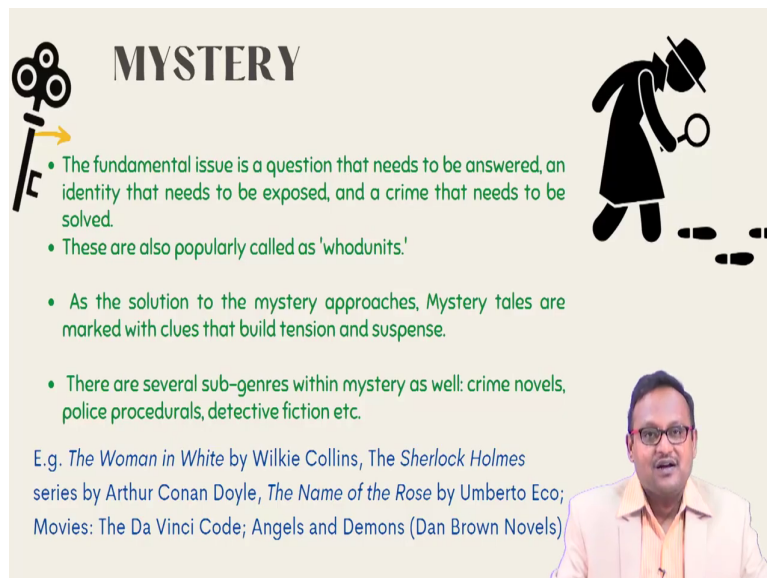


Elements of Literature and Creative Communication
Prof. H S Komalesha
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Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Lecture - 35
Identify the Genre

Hello again. Welcome to our ongoing discussion on genre and Identifying genres in literature. In this class, we are going to also give you an activity. In fact, we are going to present you with some paragraphs or passages and based on our understanding of the genre, you will be asked to identify the genre. But, of course, before that, I have some more genres to discuss. Therefore, before the activity begins let without wasting time let us go ahead and discuss some more genres of fiction.

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MYSTERY

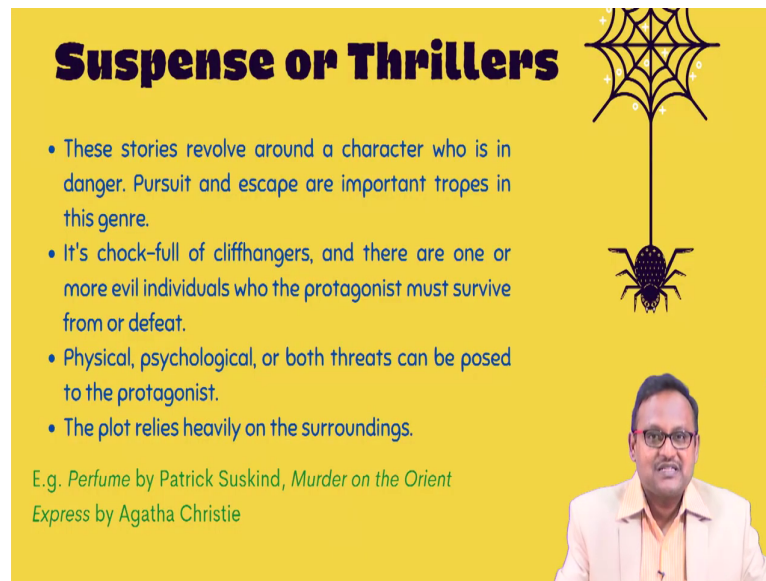
- The fundamental issue is a question that needs to be answered, an identity that needs to be exposed, and a crime that needs to be solved.
- These are also popularly called as 'whodunits.'
- As the solution to the mystery approaches, Mystery tales are marked with clues that build tension and suspense.
- There are several sub-genres within mystery as well: crime novels, police procedurals, detective fiction etc.

E.g. *The Woman in White* by Wilkie Collins, *The Sherlock Holmes* series by Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Name of the Rose* by Umberto Eco;
Movies: *The Da Vinci Code*; *Angels and Demons* (Dan Brown Novels)

In the mystery of course, in the last class, we were discussing varieties of speculative fiction and even we discussed science fiction and fantasy fiction. In this class we are going to discuss mystery fiction, they are also called mystery novels. Again in mystery novels, there are further subgenres here as well something like crime novels, you have crime fiction, police procedurals, court drama, and detective fiction; all of them come under mystery novels. In fact, I am sure you will have read *Sherlock Holmes*, the famous series by Arthur Conan Doyle, the extraordinary detective Sherlock Holmes. So, Sherlock Holmes stories come under mystery fiction especially detective fiction, a subgenre in mystery fiction. So, the moment it

is a mystery here, there is a fundamental problem, there is a fundamental question the protagonist comes across and he or she needs to solve it before the novel ends. There is a foundational question that is related to a crime that may have happened, it may be related to the identity of the protagonist, and it may be related to a court drama. So, there is a problem that is presented and in order to solve this problem, there are clues offered. In fact, throughout the pages of the novel clues are scattered. So, a sensible reader and a perceptive reader go on gathering these clues, as the detective goes on gathering evidence, goes on gathering clues. A sensible reader goes on gathering the clues and will be able to identify maybe the real culprit or solve the crime and end the mystery. So, this is something that happens in mystery fiction. Generally speaking, mystery fiction is also called whodunits; that means, who has done it, who has done it because they have to deal with crime, solving the crime, identifying the thief, identifying the murderer. So, who did this crime becomes important which is why they are also called 'whodunits'. So, in order to build tension and suspense, the novelist goes on twisting the plot in some way or the other. There are unreliable witnesses, unreliable characters who try to mislead us here and there and they also make use of something called 'misdirect'. They try to make us believe this particular character is a suspect whereas, it is a misdirect and when it comes towards the end, it's some other character who is actually done the crime something like this. So, in order to build suspense, in order to increase the tension; the novelist makes use of various techniques. These generally come under mystery fiction. So, the well-known examples are as I said the *Sherlock Holmes* stories by Arthur Conan Doyle and the *Name of the Rose* even by Umberto Eco, again it can also be read as a symbolist fiction and but still. And when it comes to movies the *Da Vinci Code* and *Angels and Demons* are popular best sellers of this genre. Now, they are also sometimes called mainstream fiction because of the huge popularity they enjoyed. So, these novels were later turned into movies, wonderful movies. So, they are also called mystery novels. In the *Da Vinci Code*, you have to solve an important thing and even in *Angels and Demons*, you have to solve important things. Therefore, the novelist makes use of Robert Langdon, a kind of a detective, of course, is not a detective in the traditional sense of the term, he is a professor of symbology. So, using his expertise in the knowledge he has to crack and I mean here mystery is replete with the symbols drawn from antiquity. So, therefore, a deep familiarity with the Christian religion, a familiarity with Buddhism, a familiarity with Hinduism of them matter. So, how well versed you are in matters related to religion, in matters related to symbols matters a lot, using that background Robert Langdon solves the mystery. So, these are some well-known examples of mystery novels.

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Suspense or Thrillers

- These stories revolve around a character who is in danger. Pursuit and escape are important tropes in this genre.
- It's chock-full of cliffhangers, and there are one or more evil individuals who the protagonist must survive from or defeat.
- Physical, psychological, or both threats can be posed to the protagonist.
- The plot relies heavily on the surroundings.

E.g. *Perfume* by Patrick Suskind, *Murder on the Orient Express* by Agatha Christie

The slide features a yellow background. At the top right is a black line drawing of a spider on a web. Below the web is a small black spider. In the bottom right corner, there is a small video feed of a man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a light-colored shirt, speaking.

From mystery novels let us go ahead and discuss the suspense thrillers, there are also suspense thrillers. Again, here too what happens these stories revolve around a character who is basically in danger and how this character overcomes the danger or escapes and saves his or her life forms the crux of suspense and thrillers. And, again the entire novel is filled with cliffhangers, ‘cliffhangers’ are a technique used by novelists. Of course, in our subsequent classes, we also have a class on techniques in the novel; in other words, they are also called secrets of the trade. So, we will discuss them maybe in other classes. So, the novelist again fills the pages with a lot of hair raising twists, plot twists, story twists and all that. And finally, it can be again these challenges can be physical challenges, psychological challenges or it can be threats can be from both the ways. How does our protagonist overcome the odds and succeeds in saving life become the subject matter of suspense thrillers? So, again some of the well-known examples include *Murder in the Orient Express* by Agatha Christie; of course, this particular novel has also been turned into an extraordinary movie, you can as well watch - *Murder in the Orient Express*. So, a murder takes place on the running train and there is a detective, there are a lot of characters there. So, how the detective solves the problem and identifies the culprit is what forms the story here in Agatha Christie. So, these are suspense and thrillers that generally involve detectives and police people.

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MAGIC REALISM

- A literary genre that emerged in 20th century and gained wide traction eventually
- It was influenced by a German painting style of the 1920s of the same name
- Magic realism depicts the modern world realistically while also including magical elements, frequently dealing with blurring of the imagination and reality.
- Regarded a separate genre from fantasy because in ML, supernatural elements are usually added to comment on certain aspects of reality.

★ Marquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude* (1967)
★ *Pedro Paramo* by Juan Rulfo (1955);
★ *The Mistress Of Spices* by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni (1998)



From suspense and thrillers, let us come to magic realism. In fact, it is one of the extraordinary genres of fiction and magic realism. Please recall our understanding of realist fiction. So, whatever we discussed in realist fiction holds good here because, here settings are that you and I can identify with they happen in the regions or in the backgrounds that you and I know, they happen to people that you and I can identify with. So, everything that happens in realistic fiction also happens here plus there is an element of magic that is all right. So, you add an element of magic to realism, it becomes magic realism right. So, all those things happen, but there is an element of magic that is added here and it is it happens in such a way that we are made to believe it. In fact, without even putting any effort we start believing that magic exists even in our world, even in our world to regular people like you and me; that is why it has the capacity to create epiphanies, sudden moments of realization. So, the best-known example of magic realism is Marquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. So, this particular work is said to be a genre-defining classic. It is a genre-defining classic because, after the publication of Marquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, this particular genre of fiction was popularized. But, let us remember he was not the precursor of this genre. In fact, that credit goes to another Spanish writer called Juan Rulfo, in his work *Pedro Paramo*. In fact, it's been translated into more than 50 different languages and unfortunately when *Pedro Paramo* was first published hardly 2 to 3,000 copies of the book were sold, because people thought about what kind of work is it. It is set in the regular locale, but ghosts, come many things happen, it is something that we cannot rely on. But after the publication of Marquez's

One Hundred Years of Solitude, there was a renewed interest in Pedro Paramo. And in fact, Marquez himself went on to credit Juan Rulfo for the success of his novel. In fact, he went ahead and said that if I had not read Pedro Paramo, I would have in fact, the writer in me would have died, something like that. And, even another well-known writer Boris also considers Pedro Paramo an extraordinary work of fiction. So, if time permits you can read it and when it comes to Indian English fiction; *The Mistress of Spices* by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is an extraordinary novel. In fact, here the spices start speaking with the protagonist and the spices have the ability to heal human beings, I mean they offer I mean human beings suffer from various melodies. So, these spices have an extraordinary ability to heal them of their melodies and all that, a brilliant novel by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni published in 1998. You can read it if this particular type of fiction interests you, magic realism.

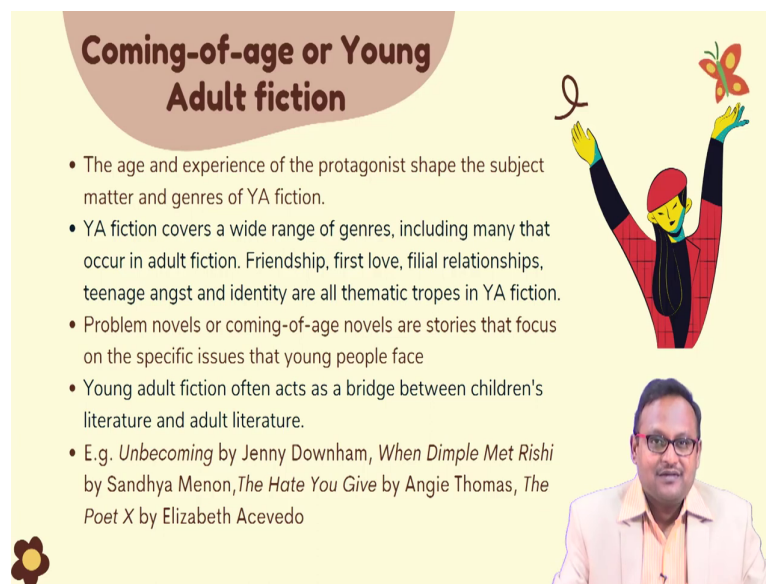
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So, magic realism let us go to the romance, of course, this is a genre that you and I need no introduction to because Mill and Boon's novels that you may have read during your college days make use of teenage romance. So, one of the characteristic features of romance novels or romantic novels is sexual desires, sensual pleasures, teenage love or platonic love of them. So, here they happen around the romantic relationships between two people, including illicit affairs or regular affairs; so, all of them. So, again here you have a lot of subgenres, you have queer romance, gothic romance, paranormal romance, and historical romance. So, but other words it deals with beautiful human relationships, physical relationships, platonic

relationships of them. So, some well-known works that belong to this particular genre are called *Pride and Prejudice* which is also beautifully turned into a movie, this novel is by Jane Austen. And, *The Notebook* is again an award-winning novel based on the work by Nicholas Sparks. *The Fault in Our Stars* again is an award-winning movie, you may have watched it based on John Green's novel. Again, Chetan Bhagat's *2 States: The Story of My Marriage*, has also resulted in beautiful celluloid experimentation. So, all of them belong to romantic types of romantic novels.

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Coming-of-age or Young Adult fiction

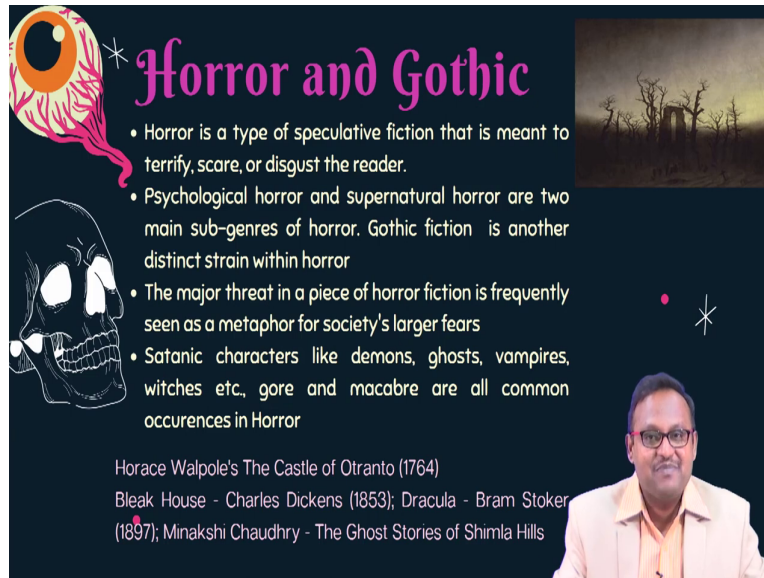
- The age and experience of the protagonist shape the subject matter and genres of YA fiction.
- YA fiction covers a wide range of genres, including many that occur in adult fiction. Friendship, first love, filial relationships, teenage angst and identity are all thematic tropes in YA fiction.
- Problem novels or coming-of-age novels are stories that focus on the specific issues that young people face
- Young adult fiction often acts as a bridge between children's literature and adult literature.
- E.g. *Unbecoming* by Jenny Downham, *When Dimple Met Rishi* by Sandhya Menon, *The Hate You Give* by Angie Thomas, *The Poet X* by Elizabeth Acevedo

The slide features a cartoon character in a red and black suit with a yellow face, holding a red butterfly and a yellow flower. A small yellow flower is also in the bottom left corner. A portrait of a man with glasses and a light blue shirt is in the bottom right corner.

Yeah. Again after romantic type, we can come to young adult fiction. It is also called coming of age fiction or young adult fiction. Here what happens is the protagonist as the name itself suggests, the characters in the novel revolve around the coming of age of the young protagonist, and his or her problems of growing up. It can be physical problems growing up, it can be psychological problems growing up, his or her equations in high school. So, teen fiction is also sometimes called teen fiction. So, these are the problem that deals with it and again. So, some of the prominent themes include friendship, how do two individuals form a friendship, what are the obstacles to it, young love, filial relationship, responsibilities at a young age are how the child protagonists or teenage protagonists are turned between their filial duties and their background and their ambitions and their aspirations; all of them are some of the salient features. Generally, young adult fiction is considered a kind of a bridge between children's literature and adult fiction. So, you, therefore, find elements of both children's literature and adult fiction in young adult fiction. So, some of the well-known

examples become *Poet X* by Elizabeth Acevedo and *When Dimple Met Rishi* by Sandhya Menon, *Unbecoming* by Jenny Downham. So, these are some well-known examples of young adult fiction right ok.

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Horror and Gothic

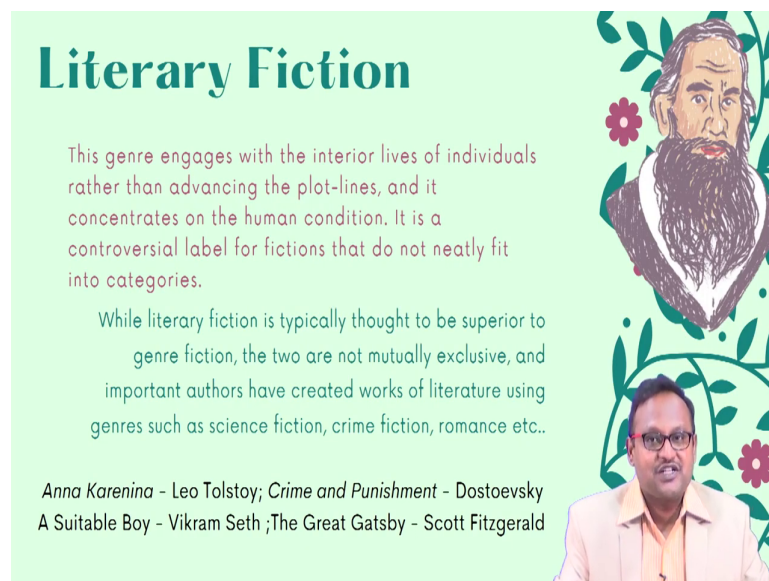
- Horror is a type of speculative fiction that is meant to terrify, scare, or disgust the reader.
- Psychological horror and supernatural horror are two main sub-genres of horror. Gothic fiction is another distinct strain within horror
- The major threat in a piece of horror fiction is frequently seen as a metaphor for society's larger fears
- Satanic characters like demons, ghosts, vampires, witches etc., gore and macabre are all common occurrences in Horror

Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* (1764)
Bleak House - Charles Dickens (1853); *Dracula* - Bram Stoker (1897); Minakshi Chaudhry - *The Ghost Stories of Shimla Hills*

Now, young adult fiction, let us go on to horror and gothic. Of course, as the title itself suggests, here the stories revolve around those elements that create horror in us, element of free fear, they create fear in us, suspense in us, they create an element of disgust in us. Usually, they happen in burial grounds or haunted houses. So, therefore ghosts, paranormal beings, and paranormal activities are some of the well-known types in this particular horror and gothic novel. And, based on this there are also psychological horrors and supernatural horrors because the mind is capable of conceiving the supernatural though it is debatable whether the supernatural exists or not is debatable. But, the mind is capable of inventing the supernatural even if there is not any right. Therefore, sometimes it can as well explore the psychological horror, psychological fears that border on supernatural and other types it can as well be supernatural horror. So, they take for granted that *Dracula* exists, ghosts exist, ghost towns exist and they try to create fear, horror and even revulsion, disgust all of them yeah. So, generally speaking, Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* published in the middle of the 18th century is considered a genre inaugurating work. So, Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* published in 1764 therefore, becomes very very important. Then you have other how I mean other novels such as Minakshi Chaudhry's - *The Ghost Stories of Shimla Hills*, *The Ghost Stories of Goa*. So, all of them are some other important novels that come in this category. I

am sure these divisions are I mean the purpose is to make you a little more informed student of literature, we have already discussed this. Because, now when you read a work of art, if you can spot various elements in that fiction and can identify the subgenres there then that can make you an enlightened reader, an enhanced learner of literature. So, I am sure these discussions are helping you in substantial ways and they are enhancing your potential to identify a piece and the type, broad types they belong to whatever you are reading; the kind of novels short stories and other things.

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Literary Fiction

This genre engages with the interior lives of individuals rather than advancing the plot-lines, and it concentrates on the human condition. It is a controversial label for fictions that do not neatly fit into categories.

While literary fiction is typically thought to be superior to genre fiction, the two are not mutually exclusive, and important authors have created works of literature using genres such as science fiction, crime fiction, romance etc..

Anna Karenina - Leo Tolstoy; *Crime and Punishment* - Dostoevsky
A Suitable Boy - Vikram Seth; *The Great Gatsby* - Scott Fitzgerald

Yeah. From here let us come to literary fiction. In fact, if you can quickly recall the genres that we discussed so far are subgenres in the broad category called popular fiction. And, again there is a lot of mixing and matching there, and we have already discussed the overlapping of subgenres. So, now, we come to the main genre, the main type of fiction literary fiction. We identified and began with three broad types of fiction: literary fiction, popular fiction and the third is mainstream fiction. So now, we are discussing literary fiction and again as the term suggests it engages with an individual, especially the inner lives of individuals. In fact, these are considered serious novels and their usual writers occupy an important position these writers are given through popular fiction though popular novels are very popular in society when it comes to standards. In fact, when it comes to some kind of prizes, when it comes to some kind of ascribing, some kind of literary merit generally it is done to novels. So, they form literary fiction deals with that. So, here is what happens more than the types here the novelists are interested in exploring the development of an individual,

his or her interaction with the world around him, the psychological developments and how human beings evolve in totality; all of them form part of literary fiction. Definite, I mean generally speaking literary fiction is considered superior to genre fiction because here there are no rules. In fact, in genre fiction there is a readymade template, here there is no readymade template and in fact, they discuss things in a little more serious way right; that is the reason why they are considered a little bit superior positions. Though postmodern literature does not believe in this kind of distinction between popular fiction and literary fiction. Generally, speaking literary fiction is considered a little more serious way. Some of the well-known examples here include *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy. In fact, *Anna Karenina* is considered an extraordinary work. In fact, it is the best novel, if you can think of the best novel in the world probably *Anna Karenina* could be that. Then you have Dostoevsky's - *Crime and Punishment* or Vikram Seth - *Suitable Boy*, *The Great Gatsby* by Scott Fitzgerald. These are some well-known examples of literary fiction and in literary fiction lot of experimentation takes place, they are not typecast, and a lot of experiments happen. So, these are some things that we can keep in mind.

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MAINSTREAM FICTION

When a work of Fiction (be it a genre fiction or literary fiction) transgresses its traditional domain of circulation and captures the collectivistic imagination of a society on a grand scale, then it is called Mainstream Fiction!

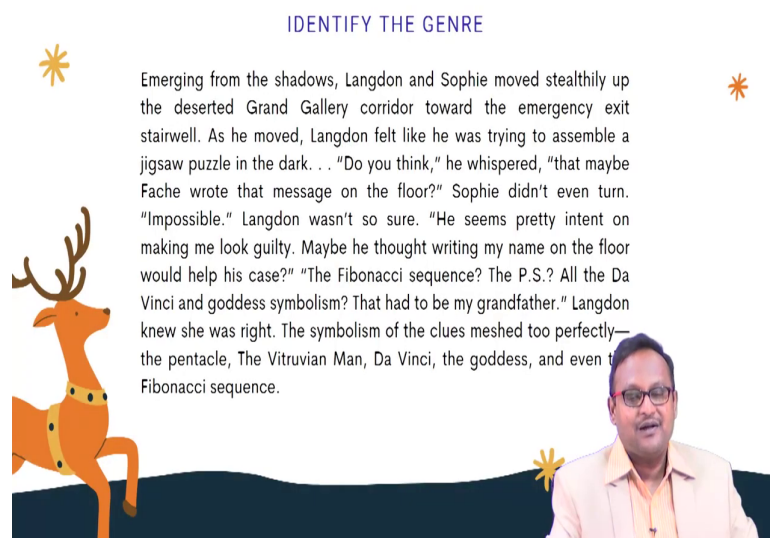
Marquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude* (1967);
Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* (1997); J K Rowling's *Harry Potter* (1997); Dan Brown - *The Da Vinci Code* (2000);

And, from literary fiction let us go on quickly to discuss mainstream fiction, another type. As I said here when a work of fiction whether it is genre fiction or literary fiction transgresses its traditional domain. In fact, novels are circulated within certain circles right. So, when they cross over those circles and become a part of the mainstream society and when they begin capturing the collectivistic imagination of society on a very grand scale, in a magnitude that

you and I cannot even imagine, then it is called mainstream fiction. In fact, a quick example is that Harry Potter series, now Harry Potter series has captured our imagination so, much that today novel is becoming synonymous with Harry Potter especially for many of our children right. So, to that extent Harry Potter has occupied our consciousness. Similarly, of course, Marquez's work *One Hundred Years of Solitude* or when Arundhati Roy published *The God of Small Things* were parts of literary fiction; they transgressed those boundaries and became a part of mainstream fiction. Therefore, you can call them mainstream fiction. So, I am sure this discussion has given you some kind of confidence as to read fiction and then identify subgenres there. So, it is quite an easy task actually it is quite an easy task and we have also identified some of the salient features to help you identify the subgenres alright. So, now, based on our understanding let us take a quick look at some of the passages. So, here is what you can do, I will show some paragraphs here and if you are really keen on solving identifying the genre then you can pause the video here for a minute, look at that particular passage and then identify the salient features and then recognize to which broad category this particular paragraph belongs to that is all right. So, if you are interested please pause this video, after this of course. So, I show you a paragraph, pause the video at the paragraph, read the paragraph, identify to which genre it belongs to then you can get to see the answer ok. So, that you can do in your leisure.

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IDENTIFY THE GENRE



Emerging from the shadows, Langdon and Sophie moved stealthily up the deserted Grand Gallery corridor toward the emergency exit stairwell. As he moved, Langdon felt like he was trying to assemble a jigsaw puzzle in the dark. . . "Do you think," he whispered, "that maybe Fache wrote that message on the floor?" Sophie didn't even turn. "Impossible." Langdon wasn't so sure. "He seems pretty intent on making me look guilty. Maybe he thought writing my name on the floor would help his case?" "The Fibonacci sequence? The P.S.? All the Da Vinci and goddess symbolism? That had to be my grandfather." Langdon knew she was right. The symbolism of the clues meshed too perfectly—the pentacle, The Vitruvian Man, Da Vinci, the goddess, and even the Fibonacci sequence.

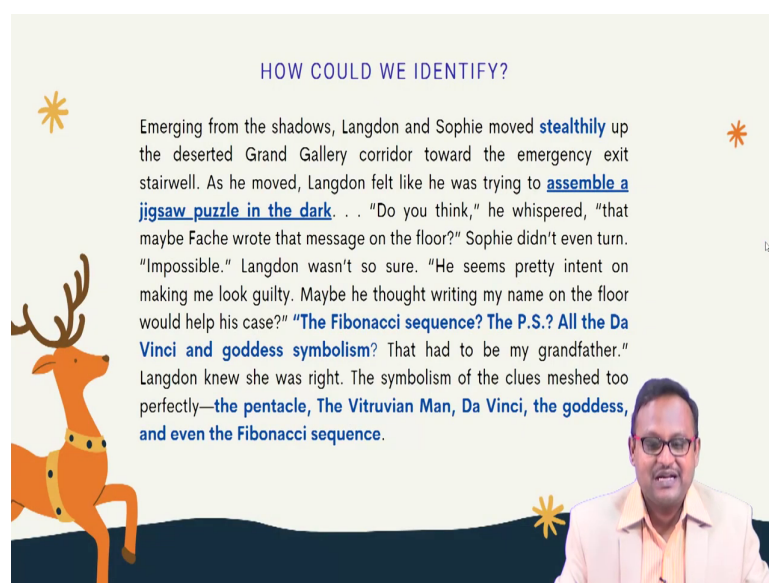
Now, let us go and quickly identify the passages. So, here comes your first paragraph, take a look at this paragraph, read them very carefully and as long as you want pause it and then identify it. In the next slide, we are going to discuss the answer ok alright.

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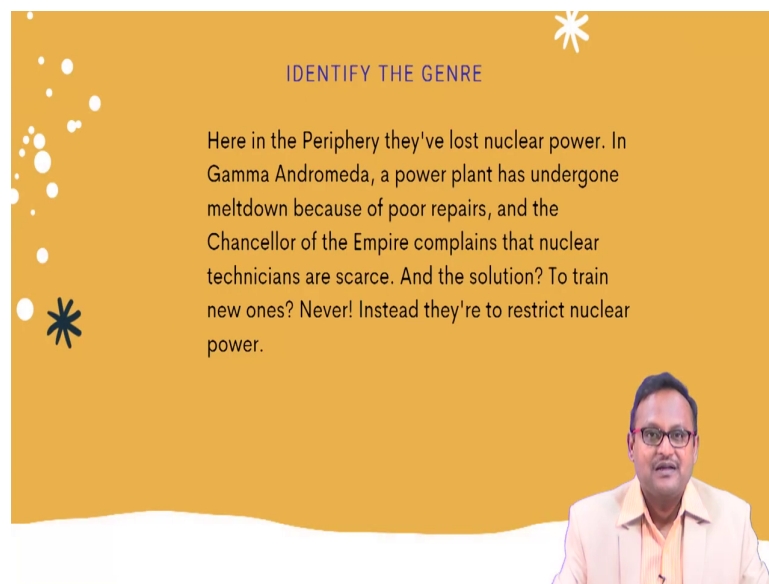
Now, this particular genre passage belongs to a genre called mystery novel. In fact, this particular paragraph or passage is taken from Dan Brown's *The Da Vinci Code*. Now why do you call it a mystery novel? It is a discussion of the passage.

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So, now look for words such as stealthily, assemble a jigsaw puzzle in the dark, the Fibonacci sequence, the P. S., what does it mean? All the Da Vinci and goddess symbolism, the pentacle, the Vitruvian man, Da Vinci himself, the goddess and even the Fibonacci sequence. So, these are the words that give away the clue to identify in this particular paragraph like the one that belongs to the mystery fiction ok, the mystery novel. Let us go to the next one and as I said you can take as much time as you wanted, you can pause the video here, identify it and then move on to know whether your identification is correct or not ok.

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IDENTIFY THE GENRE

Here in the Periphery they've lost nuclear power. In Gamma Andromeda, a power plant has undergone meltdown because of poor repairs, and the Chancellor of the Empire complains that nuclear technicians are scarce. And the solution? To train new ones? Never! Instead they're to restrict nuclear power.

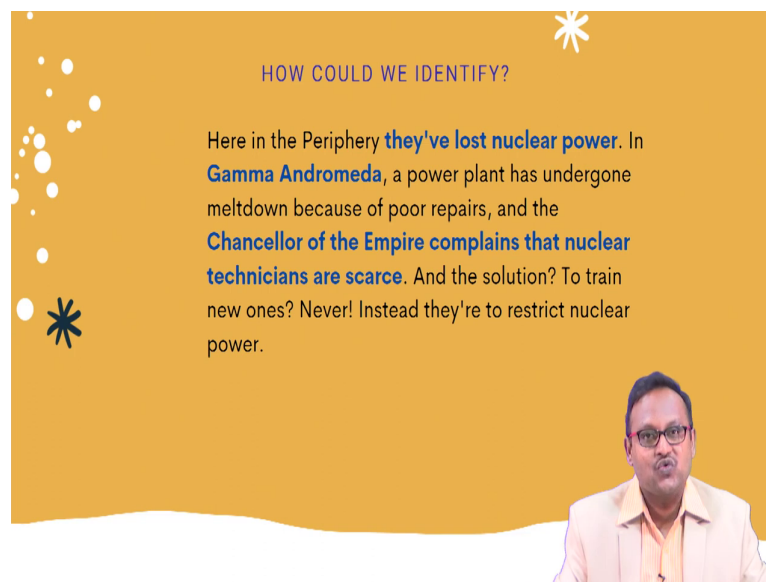
Yeah. The next is another short passage here, please read it yeah.

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Now, this particular passage is a part of science fiction, especially it is taken from Isaac Asimov's foundation. In fact, he is a pioneer, and Isaac Asimov is a pioneer of science fiction. So, this particular passage is a part of that novel, it is an excerpt from there.

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Why do we call it science fiction? Again based on certain keywords there I said that these kind of type fiction, genre fiction give you clues as to identify very easily. Now, look at the choice of phrases and words: lost nuclear power, gamma andromeda, chancellor of the empire complains that nuclear technicians are scarce.

So, these are some clues; of course, what we are doing is we are trying to give you a flavor of these types of fiction of course, that is a very difficult job. Remember what is generally done by reading a novel, we are trying to impart that experience by making you read the passage and help you get that experience ok. Slightly difficult job therefore, you will have to be a little more careful in looking for clues here.



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IDENTIFY THE GENRE

The girl lifted Gandhi's spinning wheel, put it away noiselessly, and tip-toed out of the room. She passed without noticing him at first, but the fixed stare with which he followed her movements seemed to affect her. She went past him, but suddenly stopped and whispered: 'You will have to go now,' and Sriram sprang up and found himself outside the hut in one bound.

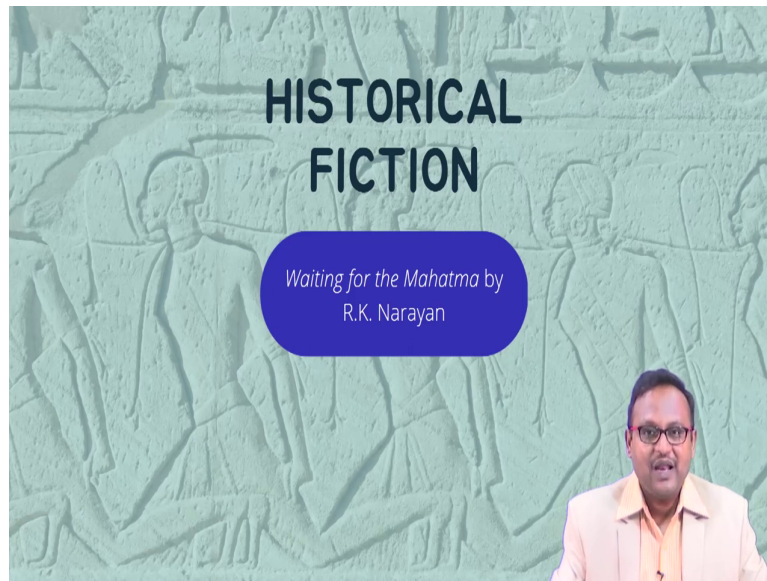
She said rather grimly: 'Don't you know that when Bapuji sleeps, we have to leave him?'

He felt like asking, 'Who is Bapuji?' but using his judgement for a second, he understood it must refer to the Mahatma, and not wanting to risk being chased out by the resolute girl said, 'Of course, I knew it. I was only waiting for you to come out.'



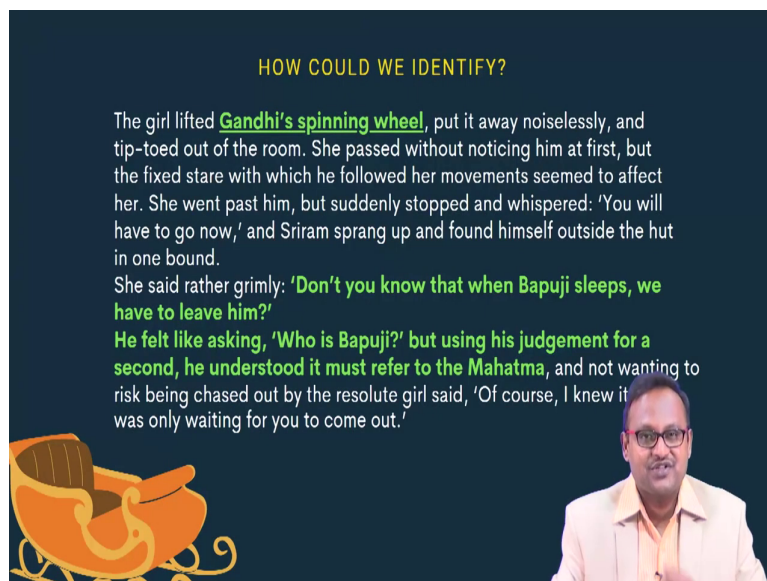
So, next comes another paragraph or a short excerpt from a novel. Now again pause it, if you won't read it as long as you want it. And, then you can after identifying or if you want to know the answer, please unpause and here comes the answer.

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Yeah. This particular excerpt is from a novel called *Waiting for the Mahatma* by R. K. Narayan, a very well known novelist and a very well known novel *Swami and his Friends*. You may have read *Swami and his Friends* or *Malgudi Days*, you must have at least seen *Malgudi Days* when it was serialized by R. K. Narayan, a very well known Indian English novelist.

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Why do we say its passage belongs to historical fiction? Identify it, when we already said that right in historical fiction there is a reference to a historical personality, there is a reference to

a historical event. Now, when you read it there is a reference to Gandhi, his spinning wheel and Bapuji and his workaholic nature and all of them. So, here are the keywords and key dialogues sentences that should help you identify the passage right. So, I am sure you must have really got this correct.

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IDENTIFY THE GENRE

"I'm in love with you," he said quietly.
"Augustus," I said.
"I am," he said. He was staring at me, and I could see the corners of his eyes crinkling. "I'm in love with you, and I'm not in the business of denying myself the simple pleasure of saying true things. I'm in love with you, and I know that love is just a shout into the void, and that oblivion is inevitable, and that we're all doomed and that there will come a day when all our labor has been returned to dust, and I know the sun will swallow the only earth we'll ever have, and I am in love with you."



So, next comes another excerpt, see if you can identify this. I am sure all of you should be able to identify this particular one ok.

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ROMANCE

John Green, *The Fault in Our Stars*




Here is the answer. This is romance, undoubtedly romance. Again this is taken from The Fault in Our Stars by John Green and again we discuss this right. It is also been turned into a beautiful movie The Fault in Our Stars.

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HOW COULD WE IDENTIFY?

"I'm in love with you," he said quietly.
"Augustus," I said.
"I am," he said. He was staring at me, and I could see the corners of his eyes crinkling. "I'm in love with you, and I'm not in the business of denying myself the simple pleasure of saying true things. I'm in love with you, and I know that love is just a shout into the void, and that oblivion is inevitable, and that we're all doomed and that there will come a day when all our labor has been returned to dust, and I know the sun will swallow the only earth we'll ever have, and I am in love with you."




Why do we say it's romance? Because the passage is replete with words such as love, eyes twinkling, eyes crinkling and shout in the void, love is just a shout in the void, I love you, I am in with I am in love with you all of them. So, they should give you a clear idea that this paragraph should be from romance fiction.

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IDENTIFY THE GENRE

It was the unicorn all right, and it was dead. Harry had never seen anything so beautiful and sad. Its long, slender legs were stuck out at odd angles where it had fallen and its mane was spread pearly-white on the dark leaves. Harry had taken one step toward it when a slithering sound made him freeze where he stood. A bush on the edge of the clearing quivered. . . . Then, out of the shadows, a hooded figure came crawling across the ground like some stalking beast.



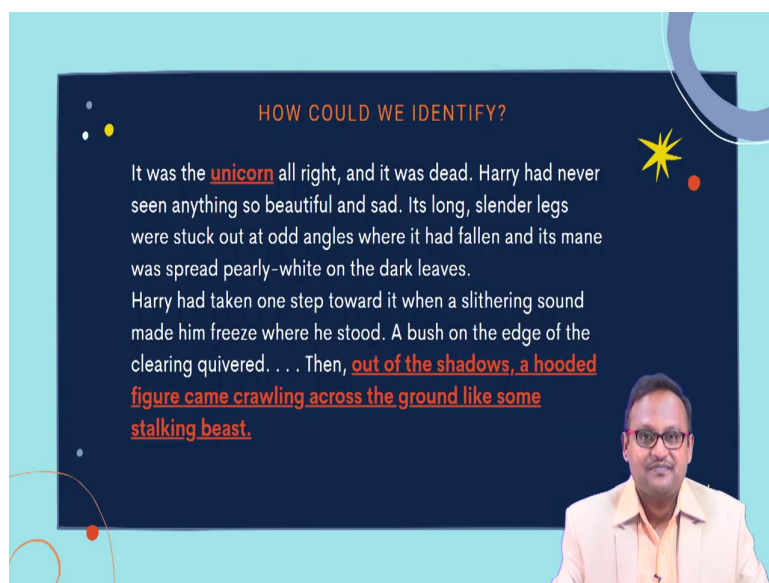
So, next is another one. This too should be easier, because we have already identified a keyword here unicorn comes right. Now, I do not think you need even a minute's time because we said the moment unicorn is here; what type of fiction is it?.

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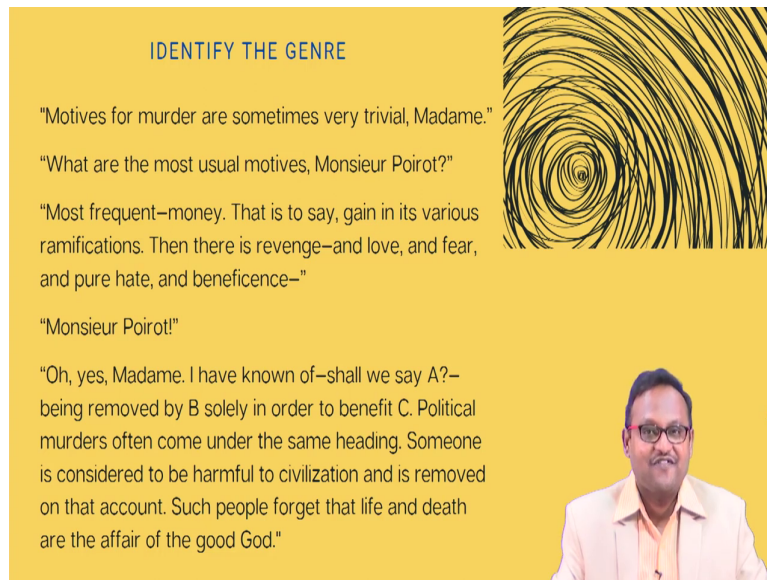
Right, it is fantasy fiction and that particular excerpt is taken from the first novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* by J. K. Rowling is a unicorn there and also other creatures. So, you must have identified that right.

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Next one, yeah this is, of course, an explanation for why we identified it as fantasy fiction. Unicorn, out of the shadows, one more creature comes, a different creature that is why we called it a unicorn.

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IDENTIFY THE GENRE

"Motives for murder are sometimes very trivial, Madame."

"What are the most usual motives, Monsieur Poirot?"

"Most frequent—money. That is to say, gain in its various ramifications. Then there is revenge—and love, and fear, and pure hate, and beneficence—"

"Monsieur Poirot!"

"Oh, yes, Madame. I have known of—shall we say A?—being removed by B solely in order to benefit C. Political murders often come under the same heading. Someone is considered to be harmful to civilization and is removed on that account. Such people forget that life and death are the affair of the good God."

The slide features a yellow background. On the right side, there is a large, detailed black fingerprint graphic. In the bottom right corner, there is a small video inset of a man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a light-colored shirt, speaking.

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CRIME FICTION

Death on the Nile by Agatha Christie

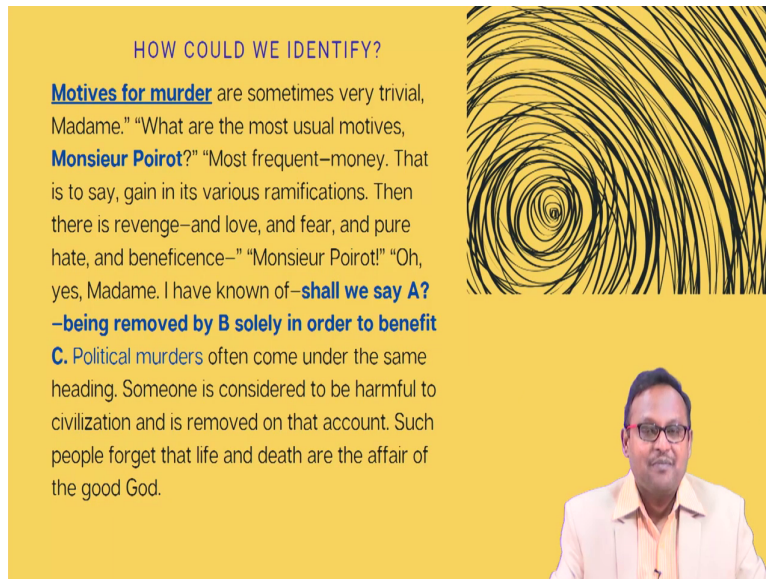
The slide features a yellow background. On the left side, there is a large, detailed black fingerprint graphic. On the right side, there is a graphic of a key made of colorful puzzle pieces. In the center, there is a blue rounded rectangle containing the text '*Death on the Nile* by Agatha Christie'. In the bottom right corner, there is a small video inset of the same man from the previous slide, speaking.

Now, now think of it. So, here is one more excerpt and even this one should be easier. Here comes your answer, it is crime fiction, it's *Death on the Nile* a well-known piece by Agatha Christie.

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HOW COULD WE IDENTIFY?

Motives for murder are sometimes very trivial, Madame." "What are the most usual motives, Monsieur Poirot?" "Most frequent—money. That is to say, gain in its various ramifications. Then there is revenge—and love, and fear, and pure hate, and beneficence—" "Monsieur Poirot!" "Oh, yes, Madame. I have known of—shall we say A? —being removed by B solely in order to benefit C. Political murders often come under the same heading. Someone is considered to be harmful to civilization and is removed on that account. Such people forget that life and death are the affair of the good God.

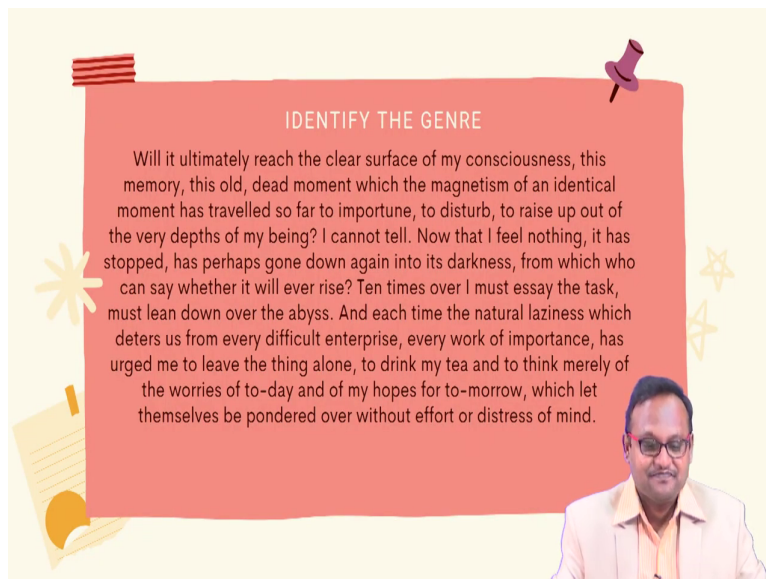


Why do you say it's crime fiction? Because look for clues, we already discussed this right, especially in crime fiction, thriller, suspense movies and all the clues are scattered all across the pages. So, look for the clues scattered here, motives in the murder and there is a detective here who talks of political murders, murder with the motive all of them. Therefore, it should be a crime thriller yeah.

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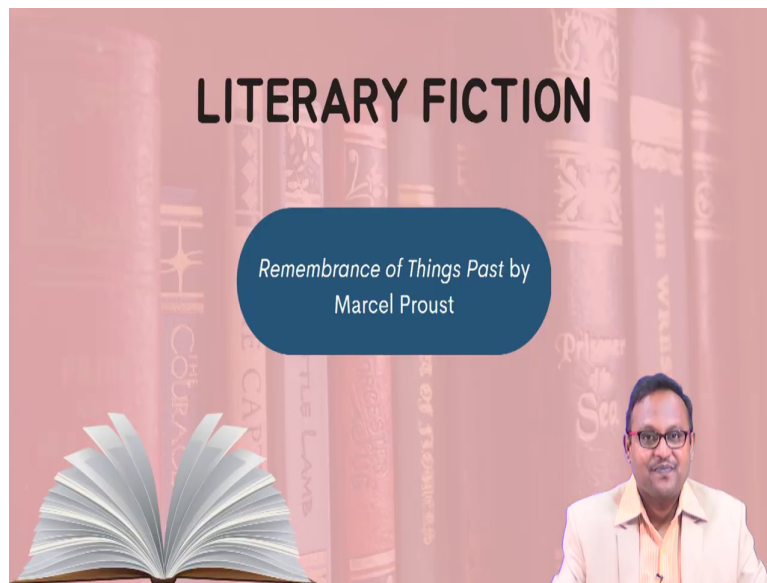
IDENTIFY THE GENRE

Will it ultimately reach the clear surface of my consciousness, this memory, this old, dead moment which the magnetism of an identical moment has travelled so far to importune, to disturb, to raise up out of the very depths of my being? I cannot tell. Now that I feel nothing, it has stopped, has perhaps gone down again into its darkness, from which who can say whether it will ever rise? Ten times over I must essay the task, must lean down over the abyss. And each time the natural laziness which deters us from every difficult enterprise, every work of importance, has urged me to leave the thing alone, to drink my tea and to think merely of the worries of to-day and of my hopes for to-morrow, which let themselves be pondered over without effort or distress of mind.



Do you think you can identify this one? Pause as long as you want to and once you unpause it, you will get the answer in the next slide.

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Yeah. This is literary fiction of course, as we said literary fiction is characterized by a detailed description of what goes on within. Especially, the novelist pays attention to the interior dialogues, the dialogues that take place within oneself and how the self grows when it is in touch with the spirit within and all that. It's an excerpt from Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*, a very well known work. I hope you really enjoyed this activity and of course, the purpose of the activity was more to help you identify the genre. So, I really hope you enjoyed it and of course, this class, this class should really enable you to identify the genre. And once you identify the genre, it should also help you analyze that particular work of art, and analyze that particular fiction from a specialized perspective. So, I am sure your understanding of literature is growing class by class, lecture by lecture and in the next class we will come up with some more components related to fiction alright. Until then take care and bye. Before we end this class, please remember since it is a class on fiction, we have to invariably discuss at least one novel one full-length novel. And, when it comes to short fiction we are going to discuss a couple of short stories at least but since it's fiction at least one book length novel. So, when your time permits during your leisurely time, please read this remarkable novel by George Orwell called *Animal Farm*; *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. So, the book should be easily available, you can buy it on Amazon and if you are lucky you can as well find a PDF of it or an EPUB version of it from the website. You can either download it and read it or buy a regular print copy and read it. Please read it and come so, that when we pick up our discussion; in the next class we are going to discuss George

Orwell's *Animal Farm* in a detailed way. So, your understanding of the novel will definitely help you a lot in learning in our discussion of the novel in a little more informed way. George Orwell, *Animal Farm*. Bye. Meet you next week.