

# LITIOS

\* Prose is a creative work of art that goes on and on till the very end

Another name for prose is fiction. There are 3 major categories of prose → Descriptive, Narrative, expository

Novel → novela → short stories

Another name for prose is ordinary writing or non-material writing

There are three main categories of tense (the present, past & future)

## Types of prose:

\* Fictional (Novels & short stories)

\* Non-fictional prose. (Biographies and autobiography, essays & journalism)

\* Heroic prose.

\* Prose poetry

\* Philosophical prose

\* Nuptial prose we have eight different tenses in English

IN describing something, you use the present tense, while in narrative writing ~~you use the~~ you use the past tense.

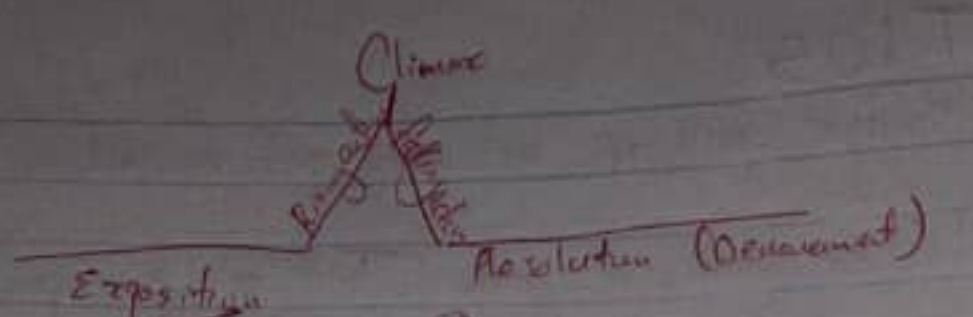
Elements of prose → characters (major/minor).

(Embodiments) → plot → setting (place/time)

\* Allegory → Symbols: The sequential events of

Fable → Animals - Animals: blocks of art.

A story in a story is called a frame narrative or embedded narrative.



Types of Characters:

- \* Flat Character: - This type of character has one or two traits. It is usually all negative or all positive.
- \* Static Character: - This type of character has just one trait.
- \* Dynamic Character: - A dynamic character changes through the course of a work of art, as a result of a level of awareness.
- \* Foil Character: - A character has the opposite traits of another character, meant to bring out the positive or negative traits of another character.
- \* Stock Characters: - These characters are stereotypical, such as "the boy genius", "The Mad Scientist".

Point of View (POV): - This is determined by how the writer chooses to tell the story, through the perspective of the ~~writer~~ character in the story.

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1st person POV: - When the main character is telling the story. ~~1st person~~ 1st person ~~phompheral~~ phompheral is

1st person phompheral: - This is when the narrator is a supporting character in the story, not the main character.

2nd POV: - Is used in instructional writings; to keep active.

3rd POV: - This is when the narrator is all knowing, narrator is not a character.

3rd person limited: - The writer's POV is only limited to one person.

Character has one or  
more or all positive  
characters has it

3rd person omniscient

VI Irony -> It is a contrast ~~act~~ between expectation and reality  
-> verbal irony -> saying one thing and meaning another.  
-> Dramatic irony -> The audience knows what the character does not know.  
-> non-verbal irony -> Pragmatics.  
3rd person multiple -> The narrator knows everything about ~~the~~ <sup>multiple</sup> ~~events~~