

Short theory story novel and its maker elements

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Abstract: *Story is the sequence of real events, historical or is artificial and innovative, imagination and conquest present the action. Story is the infrastructure of every creative traditional and dramatic opus. And story is the series of events that happen at the arrangement and sequence of time; thus novel is the common element of every types of creative literary and has common quality which is the cornerstone of every creative opus. Therefore novel in its special meaning is the synonym of literary narrative, the narrative opus is indicating the prosed opuses that have the nature of imaginary, mostly story, short story, novel and its relevant types are called literary narrative. The literary narrative has been under the consideration of everyone from a long past and numerous writers have been emerged in the different periods of life and left good novels from themselves. In the forming of novel the great writers adverted a lot to the elements of novel in their masterpieces. And they have followed from their rules and criteria at the limit of possibility. Learning these arts facilitates the ways of writers in the creating of faultless opus. That these arts include paring, character and character processing, fact similarity, motif or subject chorus of the novel, scene and scene processing, discussing in novel, subject or territory of creativity, style and method of writing, eyesight angle, making atmosphere of novel and symbol in the novel.*

Key Words: *Novel, literary narrative, creative story, arrangement of characteristics, imagination, the elements of novel and author.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Novel is the oldest format of artistic that has an ancient history and humans have transferred and repeated in different ways. Humans won't be needless of storytelling in the different stages of life; because the story has the aspects of moral and lesson in their life. And in a way it teaches to humans the life's lesson and the good experience. From past till now there have been emerged lots of story writers and left from them precious opuses that each one of these stories has different contents an all of them involved in literary narrative. Today these artistic creatures form the chief part of our literature. Therefore work on literary narrative, knowing of story and inspection of maker elements of story are from important parts in the literature of Farsi Dari. thus in this treaties we will discuss compressively on the quality of story, the history of the story, the specifications of a good story and the types of story and its maker elements.

2. THE GOAL OF RESEARCH:

- The quality assessment of story in form
- Assessment of maker elements of story

3. THE MATTER OF RESEARCH:

There has not been done the essential works on story and its different aspect's assessment in the domain of Afghanistan And it necessitates that, this literary genre be discussed and assessed from different angles. The assessment of story and its elements necessitates a comprehensive work; but in short writing it has compressively introduced the story and its maker elements.

4. THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH:

Story and story writing has a grand place in Persian literature and a chief part of contemporary literature is formed by literary narrative. As that story writing has drawn the attention of the societies from primitive pasts thus research in story, its different aspects, and its maker elements is not empty of importance and value. Every story is formed from parts and elements that have an apt role in the formation of the story and assessment of these elements helps a lot in the recognition of story to the reader, criticism and assessment of story and recognition of the writer of the story.

5. THE METHOD OF RESEARCH:

The subject of the research necessitates that in this research, it should be used from book and concerned articles to the subjects and the method of the research of this article are based on library research.

5.1. What is story?

The word of story in Persian means tale, anecdote, fiction and adventure, story is known as common term and it includes the opuses of chorus that its imaginary aspect is dominant to its other aspects. The story in common involves the short story, romance, novel, tale and its other types that can be studied under the title of literary narrative, these stories include all the opuses that is containing the transfer of the imaginary events, like the painter that paints by pointing out with pen whatever he wants, the writer also with the help of the words incarnate the state or states of a character into special conditions and circumstances. In other words it should show the highlighted lines of state or states to the reader and pass on, (Younusi 1392) one of the attachments of human that starts from childhood and it remains to his nature till the elderly days. The listening of story, the adventure and is the taste of reading story. Humans in childhood sink to dreams and joys from listening to the fictions and reach to the gaminess in youthfulness from the reading of romantic and athletics' stories and later on also never stop from reading stories (Wazeenpoor 1371) if we pay to history of story the sequence of real, historical, artificial, and innovative events and imaginary. And presents the seizure of the action, the manifest characteristic of is to compel us let us know what's happening next and in this common meaning, only time is the important factor and what's happened and what will be happened. Story is the series of events that happens in the sequence of time, therefore story is the common element of all types of creative literary, in story, romance, short story, Roman, drama, script, traditional poem and other types, story is existed and thus story is a common quality that makes the base of every creative opus, story in its proper meaning, story is equivalent to the narrative literature. (Sadiqi, 1394, a) in communicative and sweet Persian language some words are equivalent to story, tale, fiction, anecdote, adventure, narration and myth and etc. (khani, 1393)

5.2. The history of story:

Writing story and telling story have an ancient and long history in the life of humans from primitive times when humans sat together, have been discussed from their actions, learning and contemplations and change their thoughts and it was that story processing was formed among the people and drastically took its place in the Persian literature and by passing of time types of story were formed, many writers have been emerged and made their precious memorial, this sequence is always considered and is reached to our time and there is some differences between story of our time and the stories what they wrote in contain, The past stories were contained the various events of and adventurous life of human and they were frying to involve the advice and moral in their stories, however the contemporary stories of today have reflected the actuality of life, Rain and disorganization of peoples life. Also inform, the terms like, story, Tale, Anecdote, Adventures, narrative and other terms were used in mixed form in literary texts and narrative of foretimes. Therefore separating of these terms and establishing a special definition for each of these terms id a very difficult work, because the grandee's politeness put them in equivalent to each other. These terms were used in opuses that, their creative aspects were more sensitive but today, story, romance, short story and tale that are studied under the title of contemporary literary narrative have a special range and each of them is particular to them. The creation of today's story is given related to the century of (18 and 19) for derivation of story and writing story, it should be referred to the foretime writing story in our literature has a productive story. Though story writing with modern style is common in the contemporary period, but in the past there has been written different stories in our literature (Wazin poor 1371). Such as that Sadi Shirazi has narrated lot of dotes in the format of Golistan's anecdotes or Masnavies of boostan .In those centuries Mawlawi was chatting the philosophical stories in (Nazam) order format. Before them Atar Nishapoori has said the epic love stories in order format (Nazam). Panj Ganj of Nezam, Shah Nama of Ferdousi have also involved in the epic and love stories, the age of writing story is more than this; Holy Quran, Bible, The Torah apart from their holiness, each of them contained stories for their followers, which can be a kind of story. Even some people believe the received paintings from Caremen are a kind of story of narrative sort. But today is called in the name of <story> has a lot of differences from the structure, and the contain with Tale, infection and the same of them, the story cannot be separated from the format its predecessor, what's definite the narration of caremen beside the fire and the furnace of fire, the story of processing of the humans of prehistory, the myths of different nations, the moral and etc all have emerged from one source and their circulation in the thousand gears led to today's story with style and basics of modern (Halqa ie Filmmaresi, 1392).

5.3. Types of story:

Narrative literature is indicated to the prose opuses that should be consisted of imaginary nature, majority are calling narrative literature to story, romance, short story, novel and its related to those (Sadiqi 1394 a) the word of story is used as the meaning of tale, anecdote, fiction and adventure and in literature the common term is used and from other hand it contains the different branches of narrative literature. The story is divided as following types

- Romance (Novel)
- Sequence story

- Semi sequence story (Novelette)
- Short story (Novel)
- Small story (very short story) (:page five of the institutions of story writing techniques.

Fiction: Story or novel is an opus which narrative is based upon the fake and imagination. If it is long, it is called Roman, and if it be short it is called short story. Novel is an English term and it's in majority of European languages is Roman. The original word of novel is an Italian word novella that was common in 14 century, is a type of prose short story (Shamsia 1378)

5.4. The characteristics of good story:

The correct and precise selection of the words; in literature the only mean of thoughts and feelings transfer is words. Every word has the charge of affection and sensitive. Therefore for expressing of every feeling there's one word or interpretation and the writer should do that work not the equivalent as to transfer his own feeling to the reader. The freshness and aliveness; A writer should use from interpretations and metaphors to be alive and contemporary to the language of story. Not the interpretations that are no longer in are. Unassuming: one of the characteristics of a good story is this that, readers at the same time that catches the aim of the aim of writer, feels the prose separate from the story. The prose of the story should be in one set and should not been seen and only that time we understand it a disorder creates in the flow of its natural.

Brevity: the writer should be as much predominate to his language as to deliver the utmost aims writer least words and his text should not have any extra stuff.

Unfortunate of the prose: the concept of uniformity is not this that a text should have stable monotone and uniforms, but story should have consistency to the tone movement and adventure of the story. The relation with scenes and the events of the story is same as the relation of music to song.

5.5. The proportion of prose to the subject:

Every story has specific pros to itself? For example the affection and sensitive story should be in away and the criminal and brute in a different way.

Richness: the writer is predominant on his culture and literature of his nation and should save his prose from aridity, vapidly and monotonous and should be familiar to the treasure of words, as to create a prose to be away of from harmful repetitions.

5.6. The elements of story:

One of the important discussion in the field of writing story of contemporary is consideration of the elements of the story, every story is formed from elements that have worth wile role in the quality of story. Every writer is inevitable of observing the elements of story in writing story. These elements cause as the story to have a specific value and important and be decreased from its fault and defect. The great writers in writing of their masterpieces had many considerations to the elements of the story and obeyed from the rules and criteria of it. Observing of these rules doesn't mean that learning of is done by writer but the learning of this techniques makes easy the way of writer in the oration a flawless opus. (Sadiqi 1394 b) The elements of the story are consisted as follow, that each one is explained. The plot of the story: it's the combines of the events and imitation from action plot arranges the relation of the events of the story rational and reasonable thus can be an important guidance to writer and also can be a difficult arrangement and sort to the readers because plot is an essential rule of events, therefore plot is not only the arrangement and sequence of the events, but it's the set of the organized events. These set of events have relation to the cause and effect and with pattern and map have become arranged and reasonable (sadiqi 1304 b)

5.7. Character and characterization:

In many of stories, creation of main characters of the beginning and creation of custody is possible in every part of the story. To be happened creation of characters can't be completely suddenly and by accident but for the creation of a character there are many backgrounds that should be good psychologists the writer should be able to consider all the psychological aspects of the character that has created and should forecast that every action that happens in the story what reaction shows (taheri. 1394)

5.8. The truth like of the story:

The quality which is in the narrative action and effective characters and provides the construction probability from truth the view of reader is the truth like is a quality that brings the story beforehand of the reader to be shown acceptable and likely. And causes accept of the events. The more reader be skilful the more his story will be deep and meaningful. If his story doesn't be in such a quality, if means doesn't be able to show the quality of the story likely and acceptable, there will not a successful story (7, B. the elements of story)

Subject or theme: subject of every story is the back bone of that opus and invades a subject that opus is the transformer of that and sometimes the reader is in the following of presenting of a special subject. But reader finds another subject from opus. It is the form and artistically structure and creative value of an opus that can show and reveal the acted value of subject. Subject is the main and dominant thought of in every literary opus; subject is defined

as a dominant thought that writer does in story and is a general consequence about life that can be clearly expressed that (Manawi 1395)

Scene and staying: that time and place where the action of the story is done is said scene. This scene can be different in every story and have a separate function and every writer may have used a scene for a special aim, some of the writers follow a special attention to the staying, because the sociology of today have a much emphasize about the environment of humans thus the great writers of today have belief about the effect of the environment on characters of the story, because the should be happened somewhere definitely and should be happened in a time therefore the correct use of time scene adds to the validity and acceptability of the story (Sadiqi 1394 b)

The narrator of the story: One of the main former elements of the text is narrative, such a way that can be counted essential and vital elements of among the roles of the story. In every narration there is a voice that speaks and it transfers to the audience by that. That's the one that chooses the events of the story, and by that the story transfers to the audience. The narrator can act to the profit of the thoughts of the characters can hide or reveal it. In every text the narration of the story is transferred by narrator. (Khodadad, 1393).

Dialogue in story: One of the important elements of the story is dialogue and is defined as talking among the character of the story. This element the most import means to characterization and is one the most key instrument in the advancement of the layout line. In fact dialogue is an important instrument in the hand of writer to give the more information indirectly prom the tongue of his story's character to the reader. Thus a good dialogue is a dialogue that should be in the service of preceding of the story, otherwise for interchanged talks between two people conversation not a dialogue. For better understanding pay attention to the two English words (dialogues) and (conversations) that are about in same meaning. From writers point of view have separate meaning.(payam awar B92)

Writing Method: method is the style of writer in the quality of using language into narration. Method is the product of character and nature of language, and also it is the format of expressing idea of narration, and is founded on two elements of language and thought. Therefore method is the style of writer in expressing of his aims and a special way of individual narrative text. The aim of writer brings before him the speak method like poetic crating explanatory and journalism that with combination of actors method. Every writer has the style of his words and expressing, language is formed of words and sentences. How to use words and sentences involved of method that shakes the reader. The writer doesn't like the only thing that the writer says in the story. But how it is said is pleasant to him. Manawi 1395)

Viewing Angle: viewing angle or the center of the narrative is the shower of the method that within that the writer presents the materials of his story to the reader. And in fact it shows the relation of writer with story from this point of view. Viewing angle is contained some meanings.

Physical viewing angle: is dealing with the condition of time and place with its bearing the writer will pay its materials and review these materials and makes them description and image. This method is concerned to all stories that's orbiting in the orbit of exactness.

Method perspective: is dealing with feeling and the style of writer paying to the subject, and contains all the stories that orbit in the orbit of mental.

Personal viewing angle: that is concerned to the narration that with its help that writer says a subject. This saying of subject is possible to be happened through first person or second person or third person. (Sadiqi 1394 b)

Creating space of in story: basically creating space in story writing doesn't have a clear and specific border. The reason is that every elements of story is involved in the making and space and colour, space and colour is dealing with dominant state of set from scene, the description and dialogue which is creating. Some of the textual critics use the space and color for the stories to have considerable element of description specially the description that is surely noticing in the creation of special flavour. The meaning of space in story is pointing out to the dominant spirit of the story but tone is consciously the product of the consideration of the writer, from the subject and events of story that's appearing in the way of trending of the narration. Space is the shadow that story because of elements combination, is falling to the mind of the reader. This shadow is uniform and constant in texture and relatively natural within this space, and the space of the story can be cold and soulless or hope full and stressful. (payam awas 1392)

Symbol in the story: Expressing of the artistically concepts is happening actual and definite, some of the writers prefer using of the method of indefinite and virtual to the definite and actual. These methods are consist of (symbol, exemplification metaphor, Analogy, Humor, Exaggeration prolixity and metonymy) is from symbol, style of indefinite that writer within that covers a subject in other subject and invokes the scenes and concepts with recourse of signs and example, <symbol> is defined as a thing that is place instead of another thing, in fact symbolism from a tangible and objective thing presents intangible and mental concept (Sadiqi, 1394 b)

6. CONCLUSION:

Discussion and study of story and its maker elements is a comprehensive discussion that necessitates lots of researches are done in that, in this article in a specific way, story and its elements is introduced compressively. In the

consequences of this research it can be said sequence story is the actual. And historical or false and innovative events, therefore imagination, occupy action is presented in this common concept, only time is an important factor and what's happened and then what will be happened. Story is the series of events that's happened according to arrangement of time's sequence, therefore story is the common element of all types of creative literary, literary narrative is said for every narration that it's false and innovative aspects is highlight to its actual and historical aspects. In custom the criticism of today to the creative narrative prose opuses is said literary narrative story is a common term in literature that deferent narrative branches such as short story, Roman, long story and the others of them is involved bases and elements of story in the body of story has a mutual relationship and make an intertwined network. For writing of every story the narrative elements should be considered definitely, because these elements have mutual relationship with each other and has an important role in the formation of the story. Therefore the learning of the elements of writing story helps the story in the writing of faultless story. The formation of a story is in the quality of using of its elements, subject in story is a concept that story is written about that the plot organized the relation among the events, the character that's that the main orbit in the story that other elements of the story be related to the character and in collusion to the character, it's formed, it means that generally we can say that all elements of story has an important role, in the formation of the story and learning of these rules doesn't mean that it makes the person writer but learning of these techniques helps significantly the writer in the creation of his opus.

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