



Novel

Definition of a Novel:-

A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length.

History of the Novel:-

The novel originated in the early 18th century after the Italian word «novella,» which was used for stories in the medieval period. Its identity has evolved and it is now considered to mean a work of prose fiction over 50,000 words. Novels focus on character development more than plot. In any genre, it is the study of the human psyche.

Elements of the novel:-

1. Plot:-

There are many definitions of plot, but plot is essentially the story, or the events that make up what the book is about. Plot, of course, is defined by conflict, either internal (coming to terms with the loss of a spouse, for example) or external, (a stalker is watching through the window,) and the best plots are both original and interesting. Complexity of the plot is a matter of taste, so is the setting (such as time period).

2. Character:-

The characters are the individuals that the story is about. The author should introduce the characters in the story with enough information that the reader can visualize each person. This is achieved by providing detailed descriptions of a character's physical attributes and personality traits. Every story should have a main character. The main character determines the way the plot will develop and is usually who will solve the problem the story centers upon. However, the other characters are also very important because they supply additional details, explanations, or actions. All characters should stay true to the author's descriptions throughout the story so that the reader can understand and believe the action that is taking place—and perhaps even predict which character may do what next.

3. SETTING

The setting is the location of the action. An author should describe the environment or surroundings of the story in such detail that the reader feels that he or she can picture the scene. Unusual settings (such as a fantasy world) can be interesting, but everyday settings can help a reader to better visualize the story and feel connected to the plot!

4. CONFLICT

Every story has a conflict to solve. The plot is centered on this conflict and the ways in which the characters attempt to resolve the problem. When the story's action becomes most exciting, right before the resolution, it is called the climax.

5. RESOLUTION

The solution to the problem is the way the action is resolved. For example, Katie often resolves a conflict by finding a compromise for two fighting characters or helping fix any mistakes she made while switcherooed into someone else. It is important that the resolution fit the rest of the story in tone and creativity and solve all parts of the conflict.

Types of Novels:-

Mystery novels:-

Mystery novels revolve around a crime that must be solved, often a murder but not always. The traditional format will have a detective—either professional or amateur—as the protagonist, surrounded by a group of characters who help solve the crime or are suspects. Over the course of the story, the detective will sift through clues, including false leads and red herrings, to solve the case. Some of the best-known novels of all time fall into the mystery genre, [Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes novels](#).

Science Fiction and Fantasy:-

One of the more popular genres of novels is science fiction and fantasy, which both deal with speculative world building. The lines between the two are often blurred, but in general, science fiction tends to imagine a world that's different because of technology, while fantasy imagines a world with magic. Early science fiction included the works of Jules Verne and continued on through George Orwell's seminal classics such as *1984*; contemporary science fiction is a highly popular genre. Some of the best-known novels in Western literature are fantasy novels, including [the Lord of the Rings series](#), and [Harry Potter](#).

Horror/thriller novels:-

Thriller novels are occasionally combined with other genres, most often with mystery or science fiction. The defining characteristic is that these novels are often designed to induce a sense of fear, suspense, or psychological horror in the reader. Early versions of this genre included [The Count of Monte Cristo \(a revenge thriller\)](#), [Dracula](#), by [Bram Stoker](#) & [Frankenstein](#), by [Mary Shelley](#).

Romance novels:-

one of the present day have some things in common with “romances” of the past: the idea of romantic love as an end goal, the occasional scandal, intense emotions at the center of it all. Today's romances, however, are more specifically focused on telling a story of a romantic between characters. They often follow highly specific structures and are all but required to have an optimistic or “happy” resolution. [Jane Eyre's Charlotte Brontë](#).

Historical Fiction:-

Just like its name suggests, historical fiction is simply a fictional story that takes place at some real, past time in human history. Some instances of historical fiction involve fictional (or semi-fictional) stories about actual historical figures, while others insert wholly original characters into real-life events. Iconic works of historical fiction include [Ivanhoe](#), [Charles Dickens A Tale of Two Cities](#), [Victor Hugo and The Hunchback of Notre Dame](#).

Realist fiction:-

is, quite simply, fiction that eschews heightened genre or style to attempt to tell a story that “could” take place in the world as we know it. The focus is on representing things truthfully, without romanticization or artistic flourishes. Some of the best-known realist authors include: [Mark Twain Adventures of Huckleberry Finn](#) , [John Steinbeck the grapes of wrath](#).



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

was born into an established New England Puritan family on Independence Day, 1804, in Salem, Massachusetts. After the sudden death of his father, he and his mother and sisters moved in with his mother's family in Salem. Nathaniel's early education was informal; he was home-schooled by tutors until he enrolled in Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. Uninterested in conventional professions such as law, medicine, or the ministry, Nathaniel chose instead to rely "for support upon my pen."

After graduation, he returned to his hometown, wrote short stories and sketches, and changed the spelling of his surname to "Hawthorne." Hawthorne's coterie consisted of transcendentalist thinkers, including Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. Although he did not subscribe entirely to the group's philosophy, he lived for six months at Brook Farm, a cooperative living community the transcendentalists established in West Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Herman Melville had an early appreciation for the work of Hawthorne, but he did not gain wide public recognition until after his death. Early in his career, Hawthorne attempted to destroy all copies of his first novel, *Fanshawe* (1828), which he had published at his own expense. During this period he also contributed articles and short stories to periodicals, several of which were published in his first collection, *Twice-Told Tales* (1837). Although his works met with little financial success