PROGRESSION OF READERS' LANGUAGE THROUGH LITERATURE READING: A STUDY OF REVIEW ON FICTION

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ABSTRACT:

This article focuses on the development of language through literature. It gives an introduction to the components of literature and how to connect the different genres of literature to create a big picture by connecting with the various structures of language and vocabulary. The expression and emotions are created in literature by selective words and context, which involves the reader to that particular imaginary world. The reading habit of literature inculcates the collection of words in their appropriate usage and the position of various forms. The habit of reading books provides multiple benefits such as reduces stress and helps to relax, improves the concentration and memory. It also increases the imagination and creativity of the readers. Happy reading of any kind of book not only increases the reading skills but also kindle the creative thinking and innovative writing articles. By this, the reader can create a good habit of reading skills, improvise language usage, and experience of good communication skills.

Key Words: Genre of Literature, Reading skills, Expressional Words

INTRODUCTION

Literature is full of human reactions by which reader can understand the nature and condition of the human heart which attract the human to relate their own life experiences. Poems, essays and narratives are the human behavior in particular situation demonstration with expressive

words. As the reader responds to these literatures from the past, they become more aware of today's problems. In today's technical world the literature is any collection of written work, but it is also used more narrowly for writings specifically considered to be an art form which may be prose, fiction, drama, poetry. The different genre of literature may attract the reader to their interest and every genre attracts readers from children to senior people due to the wide range of story background and the rapport to the human life. This article depicts the different genre and the benefit of reading all these literary works.

Different Genre of literature

Different Genre of literature may be classified on its nature of expressing the author's thoughts. It may be classified as follows:

1. Literary fiction novels are considered as the works with artistic merit and literary value.

2. Mystery novels are known as the detective fiction which follows a detective solving a case from start to finish.

3. Thriller novels are always dark, mysterious, and thrilling plot-driven stories. They very seldom include comedic elements, but what they lack in humor, they make up for in suspense.

4. Horror novels are meant for making the reader to feel the scare, startle, shock, and even repulse readers. The themes of death, demons, evil spirits, and the afterlife are the main themes of it. Author makes the readers to experience the fears with scary beings like ghosts, vampires, werewolves, witches, and monsters.

5. Historical fiction novels are the writing of the great event or the noted event which take place in the past and expressed with literary merits. It has careful balance of research and creativity with transforming the readers from present to the past of another time and place. The theme of the story may be real, imagined, or a combination of both.

6. Romantic fiction centers on love stories between two people. They're lighthearted, optimistic, and have an emotionally satisfying ending.

7. Western novels tell the stories of cowboys, settlers, and outlaws exploring the western frontier and taming the American Old West.

8. Bildungsroman is a literary genre of stories about a character growing psychologically and morally from their youth into adulthood. Generally, they experience a profound emotional loss, set out on a journey, encounter conflict, and grow into a mature person by the end of the story.

9. Speculative fiction is a super-genre that encompasses a number of different types of fiction, from science fiction to fantasy to dystopian. Speculative fiction knows no boundaries; there are no limits to what exists beyond the real world.

10. Science Fiction novels are speculative stories with imagined elements that don't exist in the real world.

11. Fantasy novels are speculative fiction stories with imaginary characters set in imaginary universes. They're inspired by mythology and folklore and often include elements of magic.

12. Dystopian novels are a genre of science fiction. They're set in societies viewed as worse than the one in which we live. Dystopian fiction exists in contrast to utopian fiction, which is set in societies viewed as better than the one in which we live.

13. Magical realism novels depict the world truthfully, plus add magical elements. The genre was born out of the realist art movement and is closely associated with Latin American authors.

14. Realist fiction novels are set in a time and place that could actually happen in the real world. Realist works of fiction remain true to everyday life and abide by the laws of nature as we currently understand them.

Basic Terms and Expressions Used in Literature

Allegory**:** An allegory is a story in which characters represent moral values. The most well-known allegory in English is that of John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, where the name of the main character, Pilgrim, symbolizes the allegorical nature of the book.

Alliteration is the use of repeating sounds, particularly at the beginning of sentences.

Character is an imaginary person that appears in a literary work. A character can be either major or minor, unchanging (unchanging) or dynamic (changing). For example, in Shakespeare's Othello, the main character, Desdemona, is unchanging while the minor character, Bianca, is dynamic (changing). Character is the means by which a writer presents and reveals a character. While there

are many different techniques of characterization, writers usually reveal characters through the way they talk, dress, and act. The reader comes to understand the character through the use of different words, which will improve the reader's vocabulary.

Climax is the point at which the action in a play or story reaches its climax. For example, the climax in John Updike's "A&P"or, for instance, when Sammy gives up his position as a cashier. In a drama or tale, the complication is an escalation of the conflict. In a literary work, complexity intensifies, accumulates, and deepens the main conflict. "Guests of the Nation" by Frank O'Connor and "Battle Royal" by Ralph Ellison are two powerful examples. The conflict, which is another type of force in the work, is the fight between opposing forces in a play or story that is typically resolved at the conclusion of the work. The conflict expression employs a large number of words, which helps readers recall them.

Connotation: A word's connections that extend beyond its definition in a dictionary. Words with a lot of meaning are often used by poets in particular. Dylan Thomas's "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night" includes intensely connotative language, as in these lines: "Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright / Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay, / Rage, rage against the dying of the light."

Convention: A customary feature of a literary work, such as the use of a chorus in Greek tragedy, the inclusion of an explicit moral in a fable, or the use of a particular rhyme scheme in a villanelle. Literary conventions are defining features of particular literary genres, such as novel, short story, ballad, sonnet, and play.

Denotation: The dictionary meaning of a word which writers typically plays off a word's denotative meaning against its connotations, or suggested and implied associational implications. In the following lines from Peter Meinke's "Advice to My Son" the references to flowers and fruit, bread and wine denote specific things, but also suggest something beyond the literal, dictionary meanings of the words.

Denouement: The resolution of the plot of a literary work. The denouement of Hamlet takes place

after the catastrophe, with the stage littered with corpses. During the denouement Fortinbras makes an entrance and a speech, and Horatio speaks his sweet lines in praise of Hamlet.

Dialogue: The conversation of characters in a literary work. In fiction, dialogue is typically enclosed within quotation marks. In plays, characters' speech is preceded by their names.

Diction: The references to flowers, fruit, bread, and wine in the lines that follow from Peter Meinke's "Advice to My Son" not only signify particular items but also indicate meanings that go beyond the words' precise definitions.

Denouement: A literary the work's resolution of the plot. The play's conclusion occurs following the tragic event, leaving the stage covered in bodies. Horatio offers his endearing remarks praising Hamlet during the climax, and Fortinbras makes an appearance and a speech. Dialogue: A literary work's characters conversing with one another. Quotation signs typically serve to represent dialogue in literature. Characters in plays speak before they are named. Diction: the selection of words employed in a work of literature. One of a work's most crucial components is its diction. The first phase of a story or play in which essential background information is presented. For example, in Ibsen's A Doll's House, the play begins with a dialogue between the two main characters, which provides the audience with information about events that happened before the play's action takes place but are relevant to its development.

Fable: A fable is a short story that contains an explicit moral message. Fables usually involve animals. The most famous fable writer in the western world is Aesop (Aesop's Fable, which includes the stories of the dog and the shadow and the wolf and the mastiff).

Figurative:A figurative language is a type of language used by writers and speakers to express something other than their literal meaning. Examples of figurative language include hyperbole, understatement, similes, and metaphors. Flashback is an interruption in a work's chronology that describes or presents an event that happened before the main event of the work's action.

Flashback: What is a flashback? A flashback is an interruption of a work's chronology to depict or present an event that occurred before the main time frame in the work's action. Writers use flashbacks to complicate the meaning of chronology in their works and to illustrate the richness of

human time. For example, Faulkner's story "A Rose for Emily" includes a flashback.

A foreshadowing is a hint of what will happen next in a play or story. For example, Ibsen's A Doll's House includes a foreshadowing. Similarly, Synge's Riders to the Sea contains a foreshadowing, as does Poe's Cask Of Amontillado and Chopin's "Story of an Hour."

 A hyperbole is a figure of speech containing exaggeration. For example, John Donne's poem "Song: go and catch a falling star" uses hyperbole to describe a sense impression. What is an image? An image is a concrete representation of a feeling, a thought, or an idea. In some works one image predominates either by recurring throughout the work or by appearing at a critical point in the plot. Often writers use multiple images throughout a work to suggest states of feeling and to convey implications of thought and action. Some modern poets, such as Ezra Pound and William Carlos Williams, write poems that lack discursive explanation entirely and include only images. Among the most famous examples is Pound's poem "In a Station of the Metro"

Imagery: Imagery is the pattern of related comparative elements of language, especially images, in a work of literature. James Joyce's stories "Araby," "The Boarding House," and "The Dead" all contain imagery of light and dark. The same is true of religious imagery.

Irony: Irony is a contrast between what is said or what is meant by what is said or done, or between what is expected and what is actually happening in life and literature. In the case of verbal irony, the speaker says the opposite of what he or she means; in the case of circumstance or situation irony, the opposite is what is expected; and in dramatic irony, the speaker speaks in ignorance of the situation or event that the audience or the other characters are aware of. Flannery O'Connor's short stories employ all of these forms of irony; so does Poe's "Cask Of Amontillado";

Metaphor: Metaphor is a type of language in which a writer or speaker means exactly what they say they mean by their words. For example, "My love is a red, red rose,"From Burns's "A Red, Red Rose." Langston Hughes's "Dream Deferred" is built entirely of metaphors.

Metonymy: Metonymy is an aspect used in speech when an idea or item is replaced with a phrase that is closely related. One such statement is, "We have always remained loyal to the crown."

Narrator: A fictitious work's voice and indicated speaker, as opposed to the work real, live creator. For instance, an imaginative fictitious character created specifically to narrate the story acts as the narrator in James Joyce's "Araby" instead of James Joyce himself. The narrator in Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily" is communal and is only referred to as "we." Viewpoint is shown. A parable is a short story with a moral or spiritual lesson to be learnt. Examples are the New Testament tale "The Prodigal Son" and the Zen parable "Learning to Be Silent." View the Fable.

Parody: A playful, satirical rendition ofParody: A humorous, mocking imitation of a literary work, sometimes sarcastic, but often playful and even respectful in its playful imitation. Examples include Bob McKenty's parody of Frost's "Dust of Snow" and Kenneth Koch's parody of Williams's "This is Just to Say."

Personification: Personification is the process of giving abstract ideas or inanimate objects life or living characteristics. For instance: "The yellow leaves flaunted their color gaily in the breeze." Personification can be seen in Wordsworth's poem "I wandered lonely as a cloud". A literary work's cohesive framework of episodes is known as the plot or point of view. There could be a flashback, denouement, conflict, or climax. This is the point of view from which the writer tells a tale.

Storyteller: The point of view of a work can be either first-person, when the narrator is either a character or an observer; omniscient, in which the narrator is fully aware of the characters; objective, in which the narrator appears to know no more than the reader; and constrained omniscience, enabling the narrator to know some things about the characters but not everything.

Protagonist: The main character of a literary work--Hamlet and Othello in the plays named after them, GregorSamsa in Kafka's Metamorphosis, Paul in Lawrence's "Rocking-Horse Winner."

Resolution: The sorting out or unraveling of a plot at the end of a play, novel, or story. See Plot.

Reversal: The point at which the action of the plot turns in an unexpected direction for the protagonist. Oedipus's and Othello's recognitions are also reversals. They learn what they did not

expect to learn. See Recognition and also Irony.

Satire: A literary paintings that criticizes human misconduct and ridicules vices, stupidities, and follies. Swift`s Gulliver's Travels is a well-known example. Chekhov's Marriage Proposal and O'Connor's "Everything That Rises Must Converge," have robust satirical elements. Setting: The time and areaof literary paintings that set up its context. The memories of Sandra Cisneros are set withinside the American southwest withinside the mid to past duetwentieth century, the ones of James Joyce in Dublin, Ireland withinside the early twentieth century.

Style: The mannerwriter chooses words, arranges them in sentences or in strainsof debate or verse, and develops thoughts and movements with description, imagery, and different literary techniques. See Connotation, Denotation, Diction, Figurative language, Image, Imagery, Irony, Metaphor, Narrator, Point of view, Syntax, and Tone.Subject: What a story or play is about; to be distinguished from plot and theme. Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily" is about the decline of a particular way of life endemic to the American south before the civil war. Its plot concerns how Faulkner describes and organizes the actions of the story's characters. Its theme is the overall meaning Faulkner conveys.

Symbol: An item or motion in a literary paintingswhich meansgreater than itself, that stands for some thingpast itself. The glass unicorn in The Glass Menagerie, the rocking horse in "The Rocking-Horse Winner," the street in Frost`s "The Road Not Taken"--all is symbols on this sense.

Synecdoche: A parent of speech whereinaelement is substituted for the whole. An example: "Lend me a hand." See Metonymy. Syntax: The grammatical order of phrases in a sentence or line of verse or dialogue. In differentphrases the company of phrases, terms and clauses in a sentence of prose, verse, and dialogue. In the subsequent example, regular syntax (subject, verb, item order) is inverted: "Whose woods those are I assume I know."

Tale: A tale that narrates peculiar happenings in an instantaneous manner, with outexact descriptions of character. Petronius` "The Widow of Ephesus" is an example. Theme: The concept of a literary paintings abstracted from its info of language, character, and action, and solidwithinside theshape of a generalization. See dialogue of Dickinson's "Crumbling isn't always an instant's Act."

Tone: The implied mindset of a creatorcloser to the concern and characters of a paintings, as, for

example, Flannery O'Connor's ironic tone in her "Good Country People." See Irony.

Understatement: A parent of speech wherein a creator or speaker says much less than what she or he means; the alternative of exaggeration. The remaining line of Frost's "Birches" illustrates this literary device: "One could do worse than is a swinger of birches."

The different categories of emotional words and they are categorized as follows:

Anger

Disgust: contempt, disgust, revulsion, envy, jealousy, exasperation, frustration, aggravation, agitation, annoyance, grouchiness, grumpiness, irritation, rage, anger, bitterness, dislike, ferocity, fury, hate, hostility, loathing, torment outrage, rage, resentment, scorn, spite, vengefulness, wrath.

Fear

Horror, alarm, fear, fright, horror, hysteria, mortification, panic, shock, terror, anxiety, dread, nervousness, apprehension, distress, nervousness, tenseness, uneasiness, worry.

Joy

Cheerfulness, amusement, bliss, cheerfulness, delight, ecstasy, elation, enjoyment, euphoria, gaiety, gladness, glee, happiness, jolliness, joviality, joy, jubilation, satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, enthrallment, rapture, optimism, eagerness, hope, optimism, pride, triumph, relief, zest enthusiasm, excitement, exhilaration, thrill, zeal, zest.

Love

Affection, adoration, affection, attraction, caring, compassion, fondness, liking, love, lust, sentimentality, tenderness, longing, , arousal, desire, infatuation, lust, passion.

Sadness

Disappointment, dismay, displeasure, neglect, alienation, defeat, dejection, embarrassment, homesickness, humiliation, insecurity, isolation, insult, loneliness, neglect, rejection, sadness, depression, despair, gloom, glumness, grief, hopelessness, melancholy, misery, sadness, sorrow, unhappiness, woe, shame, guilt, regret, remorse, shame, suffering, agony, anguish, hurt, suffering, sympathy, pity, sympathy.

Surprise**:** Surprise: Amazement, astonishment, surprise.

CONCLUSION:

Basic terms and expressions used in the literature give an idea of the structure of fiction and the exact usage of words. Apart from that the usage of different expressions with intricate selection of word meanings enriches the vocabulary and the proper usage of it. The reading literature always kindles the readers to know the climax of it and that curiosity makes the readers to have a habit of read fast. Reading fast habit automatically initiates to select the next fiction which attract the reader, by that all benefits of reading fiction inculcate the collection of good expression of vocabulary and best usage of it.

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