

WRITING ART THROUGH NARRATIVE: AN ANALYSIS OF SHORT STORIES

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the ability of writing short stories, emphasizing delicate themes that demand for careful line work to elicit strong feelings from the person who reads and deliver the proposed meaning. The writing short stories may consist of various drafts and modifications to ensure that every word is considered and effective. This research investigates the essential qualities, character development, narrative organization, and thematic coherence of short story narratives and storytelling across a wide range of literary works. The writer examines how these elements influence the overall impact of the stories. This study collected data from secondary sources, specifically the literature. The literature was used to gather articles, books, news columns of short story narratives, and libraries with information on writing short stories, and researchers collaborated with several writers who are knowledgeable about leading to short stories. The study indicates the significance of accuracy and attention to detail in storytelling, and it suggests that the short story writers may enhance their skills by utilizing precise and colourful language that attracts readers and creates an immersive experience.

Keywords: Short Story, Literary Analysis, Narrative Structure and Techniques, Literary Artistry, Concise Fiction.

INTRODUCTION

Writing short stories about sociolinguistic topics is a dynamic process that adapts to the needs and ideals of its speakers, reflecting our ever-changing environment and being fundamental to human communication and identity. Short stories have been used for generations to convey important ideas and moral lessons in a concise and effective manner, providing a unique perspective on the human experience and the complexity of nature (Al-Alami, 2016). Genres are important in short story writing because they allow readers to study and assess unique aspects. Each genre has its own set of traditions and expectations, which contribute to the entire story. In this regard, a writer concentrates on distinctive features and

characteristics that distinguish them from others in order to increase readers' understanding and appreciation of the work. It can also show the author's goals and the thoughts portrayed throughout the poem (Ghani & Din, 2017). Writers of short stories first analyse literature, which improves readers' understanding and bond with the text and leads to more perceptive interpretations and a more enjoyable reading experience. By emphasizing the complexity and depth of the work, it also fosters a greater respect for creativity (Clark, Ross, Tan, Ji, & Smith, 2018). Internal and external knowledge is important when studying a story because it provides more in-depth insight into a character's awareness.

While external knowledge provides a more objective view of a character's behaviour and interactions with other characters, internal knowledge shows a character's beliefs, emotions, and objectives. Readers get a deeper understanding of the story's themes and character growth (Barkhuizen, 2016). According to Simpson, a narrative approach provides readers with a more complete comprehension of the story's events by allowing them to get insight into the motives and thoughts of several characters. A third-person narrator is necessary for understanding the imaginary universe and providing several points of view since it differs from the confined first-person narrator's perspective. The third-person narrator can help readers better appreciate the complexity of the fictitious universe (Patea, 2015). McRae argues that a text's ideological setting and the teller's link to the story influence the narration perspective. These include considerations concerning time, real views, narrative distance, and the general goals of narration. McRae raised the point that a cultural and historical context creates a significant impact on the narrator's viewpoint and prejudices (Ali & Ahmad, 2017).

Literature Review

According to Jacobs, a story must include a point of view, people, a scene, a dramatic circumstance, and structured action. This may be represented in both third- and first-person tales, with characters developed via description, action, and dialogue. The setting refers to the story's physical place, while the shaped action serves as the narrative purpose. The structured action creates conflict and moves the plot forward, ultimately leading to the resolution of the story. The resolution of the story ties up loose ends and provides a sense of closure for the reader, leaving them satisfied with the conclusion (Roas, 2017). Littlemore and Low stress the importance of metaphoric competence in a variety of communication contexts, including textual, grammatical, sociolinguistic, illocutionary, and strategic competence. Metaphors are classed according to their meaning transmission, with concrete metaphors expressing abstract topics (Qasmi, 2019). Abstract metaphors, on the other hand, convey concrete concepts through more

symbolic language. Abstract metaphors can be further divided into orientation and ontological metaphors. Orientation metaphors relate to spatial orientation and are used to convey abstract ideas, while ontological metaphors pertain to fundamental beliefs or concepts (Thomas, 2016). Humanizing metaphors use human-related words to describe non-human phenomena, including extended and mixed types. Extended metaphors use many vehicles from the same domain, whereas mixed metaphors include metaphors from diverse disciplines. Similes use phrases like and as to describe similarities between people, things, points, or objects. For example, "Her smile was as bright as the sun" is a simile that likens someone's smile to the brightness of the sun (Bardolph, Viola, & Durix, 2001). Metaphors and similes are effective literary devices that let readers experience vivid visuals and emotions. They enable writers to construct a picture in the reader's imagination and make difficult topics more understandable (Martín, 2017). The theme text's dominant topic necessitates a thorough evaluation of the text, taking into account other factors like narrative, context, and style. Plot contains chronological events that lead to climax and conclusion, but style encompasses language manipulation, diction, grammatical structures, literary devices, and general organization, which necessitates a thorough examination of language norms and standards (Baldwin, 2011). The plot style enables readers to recognize a more insightful examination. Theme messages may not be readily evident given the historical and cultural context in which the work was developed. Personal experiences and opinions impact story composition (Wojtyna, 2016). Short story writing allows them to express their creativity, critical thinking skills, and storytelling techniques while also developing their own writing voice. It can also enhance their writing confidence, resulting in higher academic and professional success (Mullaney, 2010).

Method and Material

This study employed the secondary source approach, which involves gathering reliable data and drawing significant results. The study's limitations indicate potential biases that might have influenced the results. This

research investigates narrative types in short story writing using a multidimensional approach. The literature confirmed the availability of sources and published data after picking short stories material. The descriptive approach used a detailed examination of the various speech styles employed in the selected works and common themes and motifs present in the literature. The literature was used to gather articles, books, news columns of short story narratives, and libraries with information on writing short stories, and researchers collaborated with several writers who are knowledgeable about leading to short stories.

Result and Discussion

The paper examines collected data and analyses short story drafting, short story history, short story philosophy, and so on. The findings of this study will benefit future short story authors and social scientists. Short stories are narrative genres that depict characters from humans' daily lives and societies through historical circumstances, with a focus on a single event or moment. Writers utilize various communication tools like speaking, graphics, and written language to express their ideas within their cultural contexts. Written language is a powerful instrument that influences people's capacity to successfully express their thoughts and ideas, which is critical for managing relationships and attaining success in many areas of life. Short story writers use values, attitudes, feelings, and social relationships to create connections and sense of community, as well as to incorporate cultural writing styles. McRae emphasized the importance of acknowledging and appreciating different communication methods in literacy practices, as they can vary significantly depending on cultural context and background. According to Shabir Ahmed the cultural background and society are key for developing the plot of the short story, in which characters perform their parts, and language is also important in discussion are written. In this sense, culture is immensely important in short stories. Cassany (1995) contends that short story authors may improve reading comprehension by careful organization and clarity, allowing readers to better comprehend the overarching message and

goal of the work. Summarizing and asking questions, for example, are successful tactics. Personal experiences might also improve comprehension. Short stories, varying in tone, style, and subject matter, can grab readers and leave a lasting impression due to their brevity and depth, eliciting powerful emotions and initiating critical discussions, regardless of their tone. Short stories are a potent literary form that successfully communicates difficult concepts and feelings in a concise manner, making them a crucial tool for storytelling in a tiny package. According to Kennedy and Gioia (1999), short stories inspired by real-life situations are more likely to lead to literary creativity than big story collections, and writing encourages frequent practice. The findings of this study imply that short tales might be an effective tool for writer looking to enhance their skills. Dinneen and O'Connor (1983) contend that short stories are not explicit instances of a particular idea, moral, or lesson, but rather enable readers to adopt their own interpretations, resulting in a variety of themes. This open-endedness appeals to readers, generates conversation, and improves the reading experience because the real meaning is dependent on each individual's interpretation. To better appreciate the craft of writing and its function in the story, Liu (2009) highlights the significance of comprehending the essential components of short story writing, such as narrative, character, place, point of view, symbolism, and irony. Short story analysis provides a variety of cultural and historical viewpoints, enhancing knowledge and consciousness. Exposing authors to various narrative techniques might promote inquiry and fresh methods in their work.

Conclusion

The study found that short stories have a significant impact on sociolinguistic and cultural aspects. The short story discusses how understanding bilingualism, social context, cultural character, power dynamics, and dialectal ideologies can help you improve your sociolinguistic skills and better understand other cultures. Writing short stories is a natural skill for bilinguals, allowing for more flexible communication and cultural awareness in a variety of social settings. This can contribute to a more

inclusive and harmonious society in which linguistic differences are celebrated rather than stigmatized. The study investigates bilingual speakers' short story writing patterns, focusing on linguistic characteristics, sociolinguistic elements, and discourse functions that influence the development of short stories in both languages. The statistics show a high frequency of linguistic, grammar, and practical mistakes at various language levels, which are related to sociocultural identity negotiation, topic shifting, and pragmatic reasons such as emphasis and civility. In order to better understand how bilingualism affects creative writing practices and linguistic choices, this study examines the complex relationship between language use and sociocultural factors in the writing of bilingual short stories.

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