

A Simple Analysis of Character Growth in Young Adult Fiction

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ABSTRACT

The issue of character development is also a key feature of young adult (YA) fiction, which also undergoes the emotional, psychological, and social transformations of characters in their journey through challenges and life-altering events. In this paper, the authors investigate how conflict, decision making, relationships, and self-reflection help the YA literature to depict character development. Through the analysis of a few novels, it describes the general trends in the character development such as the process of innocence to maturity, exposure to personal and social challenges, and the growth of empathy, sturdiness, and ethical judgment. The paper also examines the ways in which literary devices like the first-person voice, inner dialogues, and plot development enhance the comprehension of the reader about the development of the main character. The knowledge of the character development in YA fiction not only informs the discussions of the elements of literary techniques but it also provides a glimpse of the psychology of adolescence, identity formation, and the role that literature plays in the social and emotional education of young readers. This paper provides emphasis on the role of YA literature as an educational resource and a way to embrace self-awareness and critical thinking in teenagers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Young adult (YA) fiction has become a major writing genre, with a particular focus on services to a readership between 12 and 18. It is attractive because of its familiar representation of the teenage experiences such as the discovery of identity, friendships, family, and emotional development. The idea of character development is central to the issue of YA literature; this may be defined as the process of the transformation of a protagonist in the story. This development may be emotional, psychological, or moral and may most of the time reflect the real challenges that adolescents put up in their lives.

Not only a literary device, but also a social and emotional learning tool, character development in YA fiction can be viewed as such. When heroines and heroes find their way through personal quandaries, struggle with a conflict, and make vital judgments, readers get to understand the concept of resilience, empathy, and self-awareness. Various narrative techniques, which include first-person narratives, monologues, and plot-based conflicts, serve to help the author in bringing a picturesque aspect to the process through which the character that is being followed goes through the process, which makes it interesting and significant.

In addition, YA fiction usually touches upon the issues of bravery, friendship, ethical duty, and identity. These stories give readers examples on how to overcome challenges, face fears, or question social conventions, by demonstrating that the characters involved succeeded in these situations, reflecting that these characters may be considered as role models in their personal lives. The genre therefore has a twofold role; to entertain the readers and at the same time to direct young readers through considering their values, identity and social relationship.

This research aims to consider the trends and techniques of developing characters in the YA fiction and how writers can create plausible and believable changes. Knowing these tendencies will be able to make people appreciate the role of YA literature in adolescent development as the potential influence of it in thinking, making decisions, and emotional development of young readers.

2. Literature survey

Scholars interest in young adult fiction has been growing in India due to its contribution in portraying adolescence, identity development and character development. The *Moth-Eaten Howdah of the Tusker* (Rupa, 2004; original Assamese 1986) by Indira Goswami is a very much important work in this respect. It is observed that the novel addresses the issues of tradition and social hierarchy as well as moral issues thus offering young adults and adolescents a good example of multi-layered characters whose development is influenced by the social expectations and individual decisions. An example of dystopian youthful adult characters with their emotional, psychological, and moral growth displaying the difficulties of individual freedom negotiation in restricting social systems is the characters of the protagonists of the article by M. Sharma (2015) in the *Journal of the English Language Teaching a-manager*. The analysis by Sharma focuses on these characters experiencing confrontations which trigger self-reflection, choice and endurance- fundamental elements of character development within the young adult literature.

The other important prism through which the adolescence is symbolized in the literature is the Indian socio-political situation. J. In Kashmir in *Three English Novels*, Iqbal Bhat (2014) explores the description of conflict-based youth in Kashmiri fiction by noting the connection between social-political instability and the emotional and moral development of teenage characters. In the same manner, S. Narendiran and R. Bhuvaneswari (2016) in their work *Baited Youth in Paro Anands No Guns at My Sons Funeral: A Study on Terrorism* focus on the way of how exposure to violence and manipulation influences the moral reasoning and self-identity of the young characters in the work. Their writing makes an accent on the links between the outer social influences and the inner characterization development making the adversity a driving force of self-realization in Indian young adult fiction.

In the article *Emergence of Young Adult Fiction in Indian English*, J. John Sekar (2013) has also discussed the emergence of and development of the young adult fiction genre in India. Sekar markets a historical summary of the genre, which is that about the early 2000s, Indian young adult literature started to discuss teenage issues, identity-crises, and societal social accountability in a more pronounced way. The same trend is supported by M. Manjushree (2012), who, in *An Exploration of Young Adult Fiction in No Guns at My Son s Funeral*, finds such common themes of self-discovery, choice and survival of Paro Anand in his works. Manjushree underlines the fact that novels of the character of Anand offer teenagers stories which are both full of internal and external struggles of maturity, that provide teen readers with empathy, critical thinking and emotional intelligence.

In the article *The Highlights and Lowlights of Indian Young Adult Fiction* T. Khosla (2012) mention the strengths and constraints of the genre in its approach to psychological and social development of adolescents. According to Khosla, though Indian YA literature usually does an excellent job in making its characters intricate and familiar, more sophisticated issues related to personal development, identity creation, and other young experiences should be explored. Combining these works offers a dense set of ideas about how the young adult fiction in India can be used to reflect the character development, with focus on the interactions between society, the inner conflicts, and the storyline. They all emphasize how the genre can help the adolescents to understand the world and their place in it, and as such, the character development becomes a primary concern of both literary literacy and pedagogical activity.

3. Young Adult Fiction

Young adult (YA) fiction is a literary genre that is aimed primarily at an age group of 12 and 18 years of age but may have an interest among other ages. The genre is no longer determined by the age of the target audience; it is determined according to the themes, narrative, and the experiences of characters depicted in it. YA fiction often puts its attention on the struggles, dreams, and emotional environments of young people, tracing the specifics of teenagers between childhood and maturity. Such genre is becoming more prominent in the last few decades, and the

popularity is contributed by the relatable characters, exciting plots, and the discussion of the issues that can be related to by young readers.

Identity formation and the process of personal growth is another characteristic of the YA fiction genre. The positive roles are usually played by teenagers, who are struggling with difficult social, emotional, and ethical issues. These works frequently cover the ideas of friendship, romance, dysfunctional family, self-discovery, perseverance, and independence seeking. Through characters who survive life struggles and failures, YA literature echoes the self-experiences of the readers, and it offers the reader an approach to life, as well as confirmation at one of the most developmental stages of life.

The genres and approaches of telling the stories are also reflected by the variety of the YA fiction. Although such problems as bullying, mental health, and social injustice in the modern realistic fiction are tackled, fantasy and science fiction offer fictional worlds where heroes are able to experiment with power, responsibility, and moral dilemmas. Adventure and dystopian stories tend to put their characters in the dramatic scenario, which makes them have to make the moral choice and develop. Although genre varies, one similarly unifying factor of the YA fiction genre is the focal point of the adolescent era and the fact that the stories are typically told by their characters.

The other feature of the YA fiction is its approachable and familiar storytelling. First-person or close third-person point of view is frequently used by the authors, since it may bring the reader closer to the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of the main character. The language overall is simple and appealing and it balances literary and readability to make sure that the readers are allowed to like and think about the story. The emotional sincerity, rich characterization, and dialogue that is realistic are some of the most common methods of making the narrative appeal to young readers.

Additionally, YA fiction is a medium that can be used to discuss the social, cultural, psychosocial problems that are of importance to young adults. The themes of identity exploration, mental health, gender, and sexuality, peer influence and social justice are brought out in a manner that is accessible and significant. Thanks to such stories, the reader does not only follow the development of the protagonist, but also gets to learn about the wider society and become increasingly empathetic, critical, and morally-thinking.

4. Character Growth

Character growth also called character development is the change or evolution of a character throughout a story. Character development is a key theme in young adult (YA) fiction, being a manifestation of the emotional, psychological, moral, and social development of the teenage heroes. This development is frequently portrayed in the form of the challenges the characters come through, the choices they make, and the reaction of the characters to interpersonal relations, social forces and internal struggles. The development of characters gives a reader a chance to observe how people can adjust, evolve and transform as they grow giving an example of tenacity, personal discovery and a good moral compass.

Character development in the YA fiction usually manifests as a state of relative innocence, uncertainty, or feeling of insecurity to self-understanding, confident and emotional maturity. Authors are able to accomplish this through putting characters in circumstances challenging their values, beliefs and talents. Conflicts, both domestic and external, are important in propelling growth. The self-doubt, the fear, or ethical issues may be regarded as the aspects of internal struggle, which will cause introspection and self-reflection. Extrinsic conflicts might be social pressures, family troubles or even greater barriers in the society that will demand problem solving, boldness and adjusting. It is in these struggles that characters slowly gain a more subtle insight about them and the world around them.

Narrative technique is very much related to character development. To make the evolution more personal and effective, authors can also speak directly to a reader, through first-person narration, to determine the thoughts and feelings of a character and his/her rationale. Growth can be also seen through dialogue and relations because communication with peers and mentors or opponents will most likely trigger change. In addition, literary techniques like foreshadowing, flashbacks and symbols are commonly applied to emphasize period of choice, revelation or conversion, and to accentuate the process of development.

Character developments in YA fiction can be divided into several areas of major dimensions:

- **Emotional Growth-** Characters learn to identify, display and manage emotions, and to sympathize with the emotions of others.
- **Psychological Development-** Characters become aware of their own selves, proud and strong and tend to forget their fears or insecurities that make them develop further.

- **Moral Growth-** Characters sharpen their sense of good and bad, make their moral decisions and grow into a sense of personal value system.
- **Social Development** - Characters develop personal skills, manage complex relationships, and get to know how to be independent and responsive to the social world.

Character development in YA fiction does not only ensure that the story is interesting, but it also has a pedagogical purpose in it. In the case of adolescent readers, the way in which the main characters approach problems to struggle with them, analyze something they have gone through and adjust offers them with examples of how one can personally grow. It provokes readers to think about their personal values and how they make decisions and how they react on challenges, making an appeal to critical thinking, empathy, and self-reflection.

5. Narrative Development

Narrative development is the systematic way that a story unfolds and is structured including plot, character developments, conflicts, themes, and settings. It is one of the main elements of literature that determines the way in which the readers read and relate to a story, especially in a young adult (YA) fiction. Narrative development within the context of the YA literature is often more or less connected to the evolution of characters and the process of self-discovery because the events and the challenges confronting the main character are the catalysts of change. Authors direct the audience using well developed narration through the emotional, moral, and psychological growth of the characters in a way that is not only interesting but also familiar.

In young adult fiction, a plot generally moves in a direction of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution although novelists can play around with plot formats such as non-linear plots, multiple points of view, or episodic narration. The exposition provides the reader with a base to comprehend the character because of the introduction of the main character, setting and conflict of the characters available at the beginning of the story. The challenge, obstacles and moral dilemmas encountering the protagonist in the rising action will drive them out of his or her comfort zone and this will lead to growth and self-reflection. The climax can be a point of change in the character walk because some of the most important choices or revelations can cause changes. Lastly, the falling action and resolution describes the effects of actions taken and creation of a new balance, the character growth and character development.

Other narrative techniques employed by the authors to enlarge the development of a story are the use of first-person viewpoint whereby the readers are able to directly feel the thoughts of emotions of the protagonist and the conflict of these against their inner selves. The third-person limited narration presents the middle-ground between inner knowledge and greater plot knowledge, and multiple perspectives can give the reader the variability of the perspective on identical occurrences, which contributes to a better understanding of the character interactions and evolution. Moreover, such literary devices as flashbacks, foreshadowing, symbolism, internal monologues are frequently used in order to enrich the story and point to the internal experience of the protagonist.

It is specifically in the genre of YA fiction that a narrative development is especially significant as it reflects the psychological, emotional processes adolescence. Tensions, both personal (self-doubting, moral challenges) and social (friends, social pressure, etc), are driving forces of self-development. These conflicts are paced, structured, and sequenced in such a way as to lead the reader to the development of the main character, such that the reader can see the growth process is clear, relatable and interesting. Some of the themes that are interwoven in the story include identity, resilience, friendship, and morality, which enable the reader to see how the characters react to various obstacles and the lessons gained through experience.

6. Adolescence

Adolescence refers to a period of transition in the human development that takes place between 12 and 18 that is the age between childhood and adulthood. It is the physical, cognitive, emotional and social rapid alteration and as a result, it is a very critical period of formation of identity and growth of the individual. The processes involve in the period of adolescence include abstract thinking, moral reasoning and increased sense of self combined with orchestrating intricate social processes where adolescents face family and peers and the society. These changes in development carry along with them the tag of both opportunity and challenge as during adolescence, the youth are commonly faced with choices and events which influence their future lifestyles and morals.

When applied to the world of literature, and specifically young adult (YA) fiction literature, adolescence is the perfect setting in which to consider character development and self-realization. Adolescent protagonists tend to

experience the same problems encountered by the target group in life, such as peer pressure, college expectations, family issues, and the fight to form a new identity. Through these experiences, YA literature offers a secure and characteristic setting in which members can address emotional, social and ethical problems. The topics that authors pay attention to are friendship, love, courage, self-identity, and ethical decision-making as that is the multidimensional aspect of adolescence.

Adolescents also become mentally prepared to think critically, act abstractly, and view various perspectives. The intellectual development will enable them to challenge institutionalized norms, consider the ramifications, and make critical decisions. YA fiction is often a setting where the protagonist faces scenario where such mental processing is needed, and thus teaches readers how to solve problems, be resilient, and have ethical standards. The development of emotions is not much less important, since adolescence is a period of increased sensitivity and self-awareness as well as the experimentation with individual emotions. The emotional control, the empathy, and the inter-personal development can be observed in the reader by the ordeals and the victories of teenage characters.

In a social context, events during adolescence can be characterized by a growing wish to gain independence and the necessity to establish meaningful relations without the family. These dynamics are frequently focused on in YA literature and explored in detail, with peer influence, mentorship, and social challenges having the ability to influence character choices and development. Characters can follow love stories, friendship, or group dynamics, which are the triggers of moral and emotional growth. Through reading such stories, readers are also able to recognize what it means by social interactions and the relevance of ethical and empathy towards others.

7. Self-Discovery

Self-discovery as a motif in literature and especially in young adult (YA) fiction is an age-old phenomenon, with a main character usually being shown to go through the challenging journey of discovering their identity, their values, their feelings, and their potentials. It is a process of self-exploration, thought, and personal development that can be initiated by hardships, conflict, or momentous occasions in one's life. Self-discovery is particularly topical in the realms of adolescence the main target of YA literature in this human life part, teenagers are at the stage of their life when they are trying to understand themselves, their beliefs, and their relation to the surrounding world.

Self-discovery is presented using different narrative tools and plot lines in YA fiction. The characters can encounter ethical crisis and /or have the relations that make them consider their moral and emotional reactions and sense of right and wrong. This self-exploration is commonly triggered by adventures, quests, or conflicts in the life of the protagonists, as they have to face their fears, insecurities, and limitations. Coming out of these difficulties, characters can understand themselves better, become more confident, and make informed and independent decisions.

Emotional and social development is also important in the process of self-discovery in literature. The characters usually come to know how to control their own emotions and develop the ability to empathize with others, learn to see the effects of their own actions and how to control their emotional state. This is a non-linear process of self-realization; it is full of setbacks, errors, and moments of confusion, and thus the transformation seems false, which also is true and makes it easier to relate to it. In the case of readers of adolescent age, a model of observing characters going through the process of self-discovery will facilitate them in working through similar challenges in their lives, reflecting on who they are, how they think morally, and what they want to achieve in life.

In addition, the self-discovery topic of the YA space is frequently merged with the theme of independence, identity, and strength. When characters seek to find their identities within the family, peer group and the society, they are bargaining the conflict between adhering to social norms and finding their personal uniqueness. The presence of this dynamic enables the readers to understand the importance of critical thinking, bravery, and self-advocacy.

8. Conclusion

The analysis of character development in the Indian young adult fiction shows that the time of adolescence can be characterized as the time of significant emotional, moral, and psychological change and literature can help explore such changes meaningfully. Based on readings like *The Moth-Eaten Howdah of the Tusker* by Indira Goswami or *No Guns at My Son Funeral* by Paro Anand one can see that the young adult literature is not only the reflection of the problems teenagers and young adults have to fight in real life, but also the process of their self-discovery, strength and moral thinking. The analysed literature proves because the character development in these stories is

predetermined by internal conflicts and the exterior societal ones, and the interaction between the individual growth and the surrounding conditions is complex.

Moreover, the development of Indian young adult fiction in the 21st century is an indication that the writers are making efforts to focus on some of the complicated social, political, and cultural reality and offering some role models that the adolescents can relate to. Theorists like J. John Sekar and M. Manjushree put forward importance of the genre in promoting empathy, moral awareness and critical thinking, transforming a genre into a pedagogical and developmental tool. Altogether, this study highlights how in India young adult fiction plays a crucial role in delving into the multi-faceted maturation of the adolescent character and sheds light on how literature can mentor, motivate, and empower the young readers at adolescent age.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author have declared that no competing interests exist.

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