

1. *The Stream of Consciousness* · James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and Dorothy Richardson were the first authors to use the literary device known as "stream of consciousness." A stream of ideas and pictures that don't always seem to have a clear organization or coherence is known as a stream of consciousness.
2. To take the reader through a character's life or farther along a timeline to include the lives of characters from different eras, the plot line may veer in and out of time and location.
3. Authors of stream-of-consciousness works Literary works concentrate on the mental processes of one or more characters, both emotionally and psychologically. Investigating what is happening in the mind reveals important character features.
4. Components of Magical Realism · Irony Regarding Author's Perspective: In order to maintain realism, the author must maintain an ironic distance from the magical worldview. · Unusual POV and event sequence: flashbacks, stream of consciousness, fractured time sequences, and numerous point of view changes · *The Natural and the Supernatural*—The supernatural is not presented as dubious in magical realism. Fairy tales, tall tales, mythology, the mystic/spiritual, folklore, and realistic setting and conflict that frequently highlights or opposes social or political issues
3. 5. Well-known works of magical realism: WP Kinsella, *Shoeless Joe* (adapted into the movie *Field of Dreams*); Salman Rushdie, *Midnight's Children*; Laura Esquivel, *Like Water for Chocolate*; Ben Okri, *The Famished Road*; Toni Morrison, *Beloved*; Gabriel Garcia

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Marquez, One Hundred Years of Solitude; By radically experimenting with subject matter, form, style, temporal sequence, and fusing the fantastic, the everyday, the mythical, and the nightmarish, these novels defy conventional novelistic expectations in a number of ways. They also blur the lines between what is tragic or humorous, terrible or ridiculous, serious or trivial.

4. *Problems with the term - Magical Realism · Some claim that it is a postcolonial hangover, a category used by "whites" to marginalize the fiction of the "other." · Others claim that it is a passé literary trend, or just a way to cash in on the Latin American "boom." · Still others feel the term is simply too limiting, and acts to remove the fiction in question from the world of serious literature.*

E.g. Toni Morrison-

5. *Request to Beloved · Supernatural: a ghost both literally and figuratively haunts the house. It's realistic setting, set in 1873 shortly after the American Civil War (1861-1865), is based on the true story of African-American slave Margaret Garner, who fled Kentucky in 1856 to escape slavery in Ohio. Its experimental structure includes flashbacks, multiple points of view switching frequently, stream of consciousness, and non-linear storytelling. It also incorporates African folklore and beliefs about death.*
6. *What we must search for · How do Morrison's methods—which include aspects of magical realism—affect how we perceive and understand this tale? · In what ways do the story's structure and magical realism support the work's overall themes and meaning?*

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9. *Opening Questions for a Socratic Seminar:* · Why, in your opinion, is the book called *Beloved* instead of "Sethe," "The Ghost," or something similar? Which aspects of the book are highlighted in the title? · Why, in your opinion, does Morrison use so many references to the Bible in her book? · In what ways does the book advance our understanding of slavery and its long-lasting effects on the US?
7. *Fundamental Questions* · Which aspects of Toni Morrison's style stand out? What are some characteristics of 8. What we must search for · How do Morrison's methods—which include aspects of magical realism—affect how we perceive and understand this tale? · In what ways do the story's structure and magical realism support the work's overall themes and meaning?
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