

addition, subtraction,
condensation, expansion

Pride and Prejudice.

Theme

- ↳ Self Knowledge, self-awareness, pride & prejudice
- ↳ Marriage, love, class distinction.

Adaptations

- ↳ 1995 movie : addition of Dory & Bingley in the beginning
slight characterization of the 2 men (manners, posture).

Literary Theories

- ① Feminist Theory : Elizabeth : Female throughout.

Jane : feminine (dependent on Bingley for her emotions)

- ② Marxist Theory: bourgeoisie
~~proletariat~~ (Darry) + ~~bourgeoisie~~ (Lizzie)
↓ ↓
through clothes, houses middle class,
rich and lavish lifestyle clothes are simple
(first judgement of Lizzie (prejudice)
based on looks & class)

- ③ New Historicism :
- Gender Role and Marriage
 - Social Status and class (hierarchy)
 - Pride and Prejudice from identity judgement.

- ④ Biographical :
 → Personal values & belief of Austen : gender roles, marriage all to the Regency Era.
 → Satirical : Austen's wit & satire about society is reflected in her work (observing human behavior).

⑥ Archetypal :
→ Hero & Heroine : Elizabeth & Darcy &
→ Love at first sight : Jane & Bingley
(faithful sweet love)
→ The Rouge / Deceiver : George Wickham.

⑦ Psychoanalysis : Elizabeth Bennett

Ego : Rejecting Mr. Darcy's first proposal (superego > id)

Id : authenticity, emotional connection, ~~pride & prejudice against Darcy~~

Superego : self, respect, independence, ~~pride & prejudice ag~~
pride & prejudice against Darcy

Mr. Darcy

Ego : First Proposal to Lizzy. (id > superego)

Id : romantic attraction & admiration for Lizzy.

Superego : social class & inferiority of her birth & rank, pride.

Wickham

Ego : eloping with Lydia

Id : selfish, money-hungry, avoidance of responsibility, opportunist

Superego : societal expectations of money & class. (internalized expectations)

⑧ Use & Gratification : entertainment : escapism & leisure
personal relationships : thru Lizzie & Darcy's misunderstanding & judgement.
personal identity : Elizabeth putting aside her pride (also Darcy) identity.
information : lifestyle in the Regency Era.

⑨ Reception Theory : Preferred : Lizzie forgiving Darcy & ~~going to him~~ ^{accepting his proposal}.
Negotiated : agree w her decision but also criticize the class & power dynamic.
Oppositional : Lizzie's acceptance was a compromise as Darcy insulted her class and birth rank before. (class division).

⑩ Cinematography :

↳ Darcy's first proposal was in the rain, to show intensity & drama
↳ Bridges : to show Elizabeth's transition to her new life and also bridging the gap b/w her and Mr. Darcy by putting aside their pride and prejudice.

Mix-en-scene.

↳ Costume : 1800s Regency era. Darcy & his sister are seen wearing Makeup sophisticated clothes whereas Lizzie wears plain simple clothing to show the class divisions.

↳ Lighting : soft lighting / daylight : romance, innocence, pure, intimacy
dark : convey tension or drama.

↳ Setting : Regency era in Southern England

↳ Facial expression & body language : Darcy's expression when he looks at Lizzie & in admiration showing attraction.

HAMLET & Haider.

① Feminist Theory: Gertrude : female at the end.

Ghazala : female throughout.

Arshia : feminist at the beginning, feminine later

② Marxism :

Hamlet

Proletariat : Common people of Denmark

Bourgeoisie : Claudius, Gertrude hold political & economic powers, & can murder to gain power.

Haider

Proletariat : Kashmiri people being oppressed by politics, violence & oppression

Bourgeoisie : Political figures, military, those who exploit Kashmir.

③ ~~Archetypes~~ Archetypes

Hamlet

↳ tragic hero : fatal flaw

↳ Hero in fool : pretending to be a fool

↳ The Ghost : King Hamlet quest for justice.

↳ The Innocent/Good Mother : protects her son

Haider

↳ The Hero : seeking revenge

~~↳ Two faces : Ghazala~~

↳ Hero in Fool : like fool but as the story goes along the madness seems to control him rather than the other way around & kills anyone that comes in between his plan of seeking revenge.

④ Psychoanalysis : Hamlet

Ego : Killing Claudius

(id > superego)

Id : revenge, justice

Superego : fulfilling his duty as a son & prince, moral conscience of vengeance (he is indecisive)

Claudius (id > superego)

Ego : Killing King Hamlet

Id : power, money, status

Superego : guilt & fear of killing his brother

(superego > id) Gertrude

Ego : Drinking the poisoned wine

Id : power & becoming the queen, seeking security.

Superego : maternal instincts and her love for Hamlet

Haider

Ego : Not killing Khurram

(superego > id)

Id : revenge, justice

Superego : moral conscience of vengeance and forgiveness (dilemma)

Khurram (id > superego)

Ego : Killing his brother

Id : power, control, authority, lust for Ghazala

Superego : guilt & fear of killing his brother

superego > id when he asks Haider to kill him

(superego > id) Ghazala

Ego : Killing herself

Id : security, stability, desire to be loved

Superego : maternal instincts & her love for Haider.

⑤ Uses and Gratification : Entertainment : leisure

Personal Relationships : Mother-Son, Father-Son

Personal Identity : through Hamlet & Haider (moral dilemma & indecisiveness)

Information : about Kashmir & political tension.

Hamlet / Haider (opposite ending).

⑥ Reception Theory : Preferred : See seeking revenge and killing Claudius is okay.

Negotiated : Seek justice but don't kill.

Oppositional : Revenge only ends in revenge, shouldn't have killed Claudius.

⑦ Cinematography

↳ Songs : ballad that tells the story of Khurram killing his dad.

↳ Background : Set in the snow white mountains of Kashmir while all the people are drenched in blood ~~and~~ wearing black & red to show contrast.

Misc-en-scene

↳ Costume & Makeup : Wearing Kashmiri clothes in winter. (usually black & brown)

↳ Lighting : shows dark color in intense & tension scene which showing light color to show nostalgia. ~~Color~~
Vibrant colors to show cultural celebrations.

↳ facial expressions : Haider's foolish expressions, Arshia's numb expressions when her dad dies.

Analysis

- Haider is a microcosm of Kashmir
- Haider is a political adaptation of Hamlet.
- Catharsis : feeling pity for the hero because of tragedy.
- Diff. b/w Hamlet & Haider (ending specifically)
 - ↓

inteqam se inteqam paida hota hai

The Giver.

Theme

- ↳ Ignorance is a Bless
- ↳ individual vs community.
- ↳ sameness vs differences.
- ↳ control vs freedom
- ↳ utopia vs dystopia

↳ If no pain, then you can't be grateful for joy.

① PsychoAnalysis: Jonas

(id > superego)

Ego: to go to elsewhere

Id: freedom, exploration, savior

Superego: sense of duty to protect ~~Giver~~ Gabriel,

The Giver

Ego: guiding Jonas

(superego > id)

Id: desire for freedom & independence

Superego: duty as a citizen and the Giver & look after Jonas.

② Archetypes:

- ↳ Good vs Bad
- ↳ ~~Savior~~ The Hero Savior
- ↳ Innocent baby as a symbol of hope
- ↳ Mentor & Mentee
- ↳ The Journey

symbol

- ↳ Gabriel: hope
- ↳ Sled: Journey
- ↳ Colors: B/W, red apple, white snow
- ↳ river: movement

③ Cinematography

- ↳ Color: Black & white and shifts to color
- ↳ Camera movements: Beginning is stable but later becomes dynamic to show change in stability.

Mise-en-scene:

- ↳ Costumes: Jonas starts with plain attire but slowly starts to add more color & texture.
- ↳ Lighting: B/w to color. flashbacks have warmer tones.
- ↳ Facial expressions: no emotions so everyone is very neutral but Jonas becomes more expressive