

Literature for Language Development (446)

unit - 1 = Introduction to literature (15 marks) ↗

unit - 2 : Literature in language teaching (10)

unit - 3 - Exploring language through literature
Text (50)

↳ Poem 16

↳ Essay 3

↳ short stories 16

↳ Novels 2

↳ Dramas - 2

unit - 4 = children's Literature (15 marks)

~~unit - 5~~ ↳ stories 2

↳ Poem 2

↳ Novel 1

unit - 5 = Contemporary Approaches To Literary criticism (Introduction) 10 marks
11 approaches

Introduction to Literature

Literature is the result of creative faculty of human mind. It is an artistic, pleasant and attractively, deviated to express one's ideas, feelings and experiences. As a bee is attracted to the flowers so is a butterfly to a lamp primarily sake of beauty. People love literature because of its beauty.

Literature is also a medium of to express pain and pleasure of human mind. The language of literature is different from the language of everyday use. The language of literature is polished indirect beautified and deviated whereas, language of everyday use, is simple, straight forward and easily understandable.

Defining Literature

Different scholars have defined in different ways some of the definitions are present below:

↳ Literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written record of man's spirit of his thoughts, emotions aspirations; the it is the history and the only history of human soul.

- W.J Long

"Literature is the special use of language which achieves its distinctiveness by altering form and distorting practical language. Practical language is used for acts of communication while literary language has no practical function."

- R. Selden

Literature, fiction, poetry whatever makes justice in the world. That's why it is almost always on the side of the underdog.

- Grace Paley

Literature is always stylistic, special, beautified, polished and decorated with different figures of speech. One of the main attractions of literature is its artistic property. Literature is the special form of language which is highly artistic, beautiful, pleasant, eternal (long lasting), universal and creative. It expresses human feelings and emotions rhetorically (indirectly).

1.2 Classification of literary Genres

genre - ~~fact~~ (disciplines)

Knowledge - "

1.2.1 Poetry : epic, lyric, ballad, ride; elegy, sonnet, Free, verse, shapes poem, imagist poetry (haiku), slam poetry.

1.2.2 Prose: Fiction and non-fiction

Fiction: myth and legend, fable and parable
fairy tale, short story, novella and novel.

Non fiction:- essay- descriptive, narrative; reflective
expository, argumentative and travelogue.

1.2.3 Drama: one-act play, three-act play, five act (tragedy, comedy, tragicomedy).

Poetry is a composition for performance by the human voice when recited to the ears of your mind. It is a special kind of symbolic-language which is reorganized by its unusually rich use of such features of language as rhythm, pitch, meter, and cotation. According to Words-worth, poetry is the spontaneous overflow of the feelings. It takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility."

"A poem is that species of composition, which is opposed to works of science, by promising for its immediate object, pleasure, not truth; and from all other species it is discriminated by proposing to itself from such delight from the whole and a distinct gratification from each component part".

- Coleridge

Carlyle says "poetry is a musical thought".

"Poetry is a metrical composition." - Johnson says

Poe says "poetry is the rhythmic creation of beauty."

Poetry is regarded as a oldest genre. It's main purpose is meditation - and it's main feature is that distinguishes it from other genres is music.

Types of poetry

① **Epic** :- an epic is a heroic history consisting of myths, legends, folk tales, historical events of great wars and significant changes. It is the longest formal narrative poem, frequently extending to several books, or sections on a great and serious subject matter dealing with adventurous deeds of one or many great figures, warriors or heroes in a grand, artistic and elevated style using all sorts of possible figures of speech. According to Cudlipp "a long narrative poem, on a grand scale, about the deeds of warriors or heroes, incorporating myth, legend, folktales and history".

Epics are quite complicated, having numbers of characters and nationalistic or tribal feelings. A large number of secondary characters a background of gods and spirits are incorporated in it.

An epic meets the following ~~criticized~~ criteria according to Abrams and Harpham: an epic is a long narrative poem on a serious matter

- It is presented in a formal and elevated

Ballad is a kind of ~~song~~ [quasi-divine]

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- It style.
- The story an epic revolves around the actions of a heroic or quasi-divine figure.
- The actions of the hero determine or directly affect of ~~tribe~~ a nation or the human race. Epics are divided into two types:- i) traditional epics ii) literary epics. ~~beowulf~~ is an example of traditional epic whereas The Paradise Lost is an example of literary epic.

⑥ Ballad

The term ballad has been ~~been~~ derived on a latin word "ballare" meaning to dance. Primarily a ballad is a song that tells a story and originally it had a musical accompaniment to a dance. It is an orally transmitted song that tells a story. Ballad is the narrative poem in the form of a folk song. A Ballad originated and communicated orally; and hence its writer was unknown.

Types of ballad

i) Traditional / folk ballad

→ The ^{Folk} ballad is anonymous and is orally transmitted from singer to singer or generation to generation because it belongs to oral tradition. Such ballad dealt with rural life, violence, murder of children and b-woman, girls seduced and killed, woman poisoning their husband, husband beating their wives etc. They also dealt with ghosts and supernatural beings. Because they were orally transmitted they had simple language.

i) Literary ballad

Literary ballad is not anonymous. It is composed by a poet. They ^{for example,} Their. There is a delivered imitation of the diction (the choice of word), mood and stanza form of folk ballad. Since it is created by a poet there is creativity in it. Even the subject matter might be created by the poet.

ii) The broad side ballad

A broad side ballad was a poem describing some current government events and government decisions. It used to be printed on large sheet of paper sold by street vendors. Therefore it was also called street ballad.

nostalgic = memories of a past moment
plights = fate pensive - sad mood
melancholy = painful mood

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iv) Popular ballad

→ Popular ballad is associated with semi-literate or literate people. It dealt with urban communities and urban life styles. The popular ballads are realistic, unheroic, satirical and mostly comic.

c) Elegy

- The word 'elegy' originated from the Greek word 'elegeria', which means to lament or to be sorrowful.
- An elegy is a mournful poem about the death of a person or more rarely of a group. Elegy can also express a feeling of loss in a broader sense, such as for a way of life or reflection of human morality.
- It also refers to a pensive or reflective poem usually written in nostalgic or melancholy mood.
- The term 'elegy' is very broadly used to refer to any serious, reflective or meditative poems composed on the death of an individual or upon death itself or on

common fate of all people or universally common and inevitable plights of people.

- Elegies can be described from two perspectives: its form and content / subject matter.
- In terms of form, an elegy during Greek and Roman literature referred to a poem which was written in elegiac meter, i.e. irregular hexameter and pentameter.
- In terms of content, an elegy centers on a solemn subject matter. It can be written on various subject matter such as death; loss, destruction, separation etc.

characteristics of an Elegy:

- It is a type of lyric and focuses on expressing emotions or thoughts about death or loss.
- It uses formal language and structure.
- It may mourn the passing of life and beauty or someone dear to the speaker.
- It may explore questions about nature of life

and death or immortality of soul.

- It may express the speaker's anger about death.

Elements of a traditional elegy:

- Firstly, it begins with mourn, a grief at the loss of something or someone.
- In the second stage, the poet shows admiration, listing qualities and impressive deeds in the person's lifetime.
- The poem then moves to the third stage of consolidation. This last element may be more religious.

2) Ode

- An ode is a short lyric poem that praises an individual, an idea, or an event. In ancient Greece, odes.. were originally accompanied by music- in fact, the word "ode" comes from the Greek word *aoidēn*, which means to sing or to chant.
- Etymologically, an ode means a song.

Pindaric - name of person
Horatian = " " "

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It is a lyric poem addressed to a person or entity, which is serious in tone, elevated in style and elaborate in stanzaic structure.

- There are two classical models of ideas: Pindaric Pindaric ode and Horatian ode.
- The Greek poet Pindar is credited with inventing an ode. Poets in English and Latin followed his model. Pindar wrote odes for public ceremonies, mainly for the praise of athletes, which were sung in chorus. His odes entailed three sets: *strophe*, the first section that the chorus chanted moving in a rhythm to the left; *antistrophe* the second section that the chorus chanted moving to the right; and *epeode*, the last section that the chorus chanted standing still.
- Pindaric odes are public odes, which are composed to mark ceremonial occasions such as birthday, funerals, and state events like coronation. E.g. Tennyson's *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington*.
- The Latin poet Horace wrote odes in a privately reflective mood. His odes are noted

for calmness, meditation, and colloquialism. Horatian odes are called private odes. Private odes celebrate the occasions which are rather intense, personal, subjective, contemplative, meditative and reflective. E.g. Keat's Ode to a Nightingale.

E) Lyric:

- Etymologically a Lyric is an intensely personal poetic composition which is suitable for singing to the lyre, a stringed musical instrument highly regarded by the Greeks.
- The term lyric is still used for melodious songs but it is also used to refer to a particular kind of poem in order to distinguish from narrative or dramatic poems.
- It is fairly a short (12-60) lines poem expressing feelings and thought of a single poet in personal and subjective way.
- The lyric is any fairly short poem expressing the personal mood, feelings or meditation of single speaking. It is also any sort of short poem including songs.

some qualities of lyric:

- Brevity: It is fairly short.
- Emotional: It expresses the personal feelings and deep emotions of the poet.

- subjective: It is not based on reality or physical or material facts.
- Melody: It is full of music.
- Spontaneity: feelings are expressed in a quite natural way.

F) Sonnet

- The word "sonnet" stems from the Italian word "sonetto" meaning a little sounder or song.
- A sonnet is a short lyric poem that consists of 14 lines, typically written in iambic pentameter (a 10-syllable pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables) and following a specific rhyme scheme.

Sonnet form...

• 14 lines

All sonnets must consist of 14 lines. However, these lines can be presented differently according to the type of sonnet by dividing them up into octaves (8 line stanza) sestets (6 line stanza)

quatrains (4 line stanza) or couplets (2 line stanza).

- Iambic pentameter

Sonnets must be written in a type of metric line called iambic pentameter. When a line is written in iambic pentameter, it will consist of five metrical feet (or iamb) that begin with an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.

- Regular Rhyme scheme

Sonnets have a regular rhyme scheme. The types of rhyme scheme used depends on what form of sonnet the poem is written in. The distinction between rhyme schemes is a key way to tell the difference between the types of sonnet.

Types of Sonnets

- 1. Petrarchan Sonnet :- The Petrarchan sonnet is named after the Italian poet Francesco Petrarch. So is called Italian sonnet.

Petrarchan

- They have 14 lines, divided into 2 sub groups an octave and a sestet. The octave follows a rhyme scheme of abba abba. The sestet follows

one of two rhyme schemes - either
cdccdc scheme (more common) or cdccdc -

2. Shakespearean sonnet:- This type of sonnet is named after William Shakespeare, an English poet of the Elizabethan period. So, Shakespearean sonnets or English are sometimes referred to as Elizabethan sonnets or English sonnets. They have 14 lines divided into 4 sub groups:- 3 quatrains and a couplet. Each line typically ten syllables, phrased in iambic pentameter. A Shakespearean sonnet employs the rhyme scheme abab cdcd efef gg.

G) Free verse

- Free verse is an open form of poetry. It does not use any strict meter patterns, rhyme, or any musical pattern. It thus tends to follow the rhythm of natural speech. Because it has no set meter, poems written in free verse can have lines of any length, from a single word to much longer. But it still conveys powerful feelings and ideas.
- A free verse poem doesn't have to have

a fixed form unlike a sonnet, a kin haiku, etc.

- Unlike free verse poems, blank verse does require a specific type of meter, and each line has to have the same number of feet.
- Blank verse is the halfway point between formal poetry and free verse: it doesn't have a rhyme scheme or predefined length, but it does have meter.
- It is the most dominant form of poetry not only in English but all language of the world.

H) shaped poetry

- A shape poem is a poem that describes an object, person or animal. The special thing about a shape poem is that the words of the poem form the shape of the object, person or animal being described. Shape poems don't have to rhyme!
- Also called a concrete poetry, shape poem is an arrangement of linguistic elements in which the typographical effect is more important than the meaning of the words.

conveying meaning than verbal significance. It is an experimental form of poetry in which the central theme is presented in the visual form.

- In other words a shape poem, is an arrangement of words on a page into shapes or patterns that reveal an image, such as in a calligram. These visual poems are an artistic blend of the literary and the visual arts.
- This type of poem is written for eyes and not for mind and heart. It does not appeal to the heart because it doesn't emphasize on emotion and thought.

i) Haiku / Imagist poetry

- Haiku is a Japanese lyric verse which expresses the poet's single impression of a natural object, scene or a season. Haiku embodies the poet's contemplative, reflective and spiritual mood.
- It is a distinct from other forms of poetry because of its form, which comprises

Three unrhymed lines with seventeen syllables, written in a 5/7/5 syllable count.

- often focusing on images from nature, haiku emphasizes simplicity, intensity and directness of expression.
- The imagists, like haiku poets, wrote short poems focusing on single images.

These rules apply to writing haiku:

- There are no more than 17 syllables
- Haiku is composed of only 3 lines.
- Typically, every first line of Haiku has 5 syllables the second line has 7 syllables, and the third has 5 syllables.

5) Limerick

- A limerick is a humorous, self-contained five-line poem that consists of a single stanza with an abba rhyme scheme, and whose subject is a short pithy (sharp and brief) tale or description. Most limericks are funny, some are totally simple, and nearly all are trivial (unimportant) in nature.

Limericks follow a very strict composition structure. All traditional limericks:

- consist of a single stanza
- consist of exactly five lines
- Employ one rhyme on the first, second & fifth lines
- Employ a second rhyme on the third and fourth lines.

K) slam poetry

- A poetry slam is a competitive art even in which poets perform spoken word poetry before a live audience and a panel of judges. While formats can vary, slams are often loud and lively, with audience participation, cheering and dramatic delivery.
- Poetry slam / slam poetry takes place in a form of competition in which rival poets perform their works in front of the audience.
- The performances at a poetry slam are judged as much enthusiasm and style as content, and poets may compete as

individuals or in teams. The judging is often handle by a panel of judges, typically five, who are usually selected from the audience. Sometimes the poets are judged by audience response.

According to Abrams and Harpham, "poetry slams are marked by emphatic rhythms, succinctness (briefness), clarity and hipness."

Features of poetry slam according to Banales:-

- Anyone, regardless of age, race, sex, education, class, disability gender sexuality, can take part in the competition.
- poems can be about any subject but typically are supposed to be the creation of the performing poets.
- poems are not to exceed a three-minute limit (with 10-second grace period); if they do so, points are deducted.
- No props may be used when performing the poem.
- No musical accompaniment or musical instrument

may be used when performing, but the poet is allowed to clap, hum, or make a noise with the mouth or the other body parts.

- poets may perform on their own or in groups with other poets.

1.2 Classification of Literary Genres

1.2.1 Poetry: epic, lyric, ballad, ode, elegy etc.

1.2.2 Prose: fiction and Non-fiction

What is Prose?

- Prose is a style of writing that does not follow a strict structure of rhyming and/or meter. Prose uses normal grammatical structures. Elements of prose writing include regular grammar and paragraph structures that organizes ideas.
- Prose can include normal dialogue, speeches, novels, news reports, etc. Prose is distinguished from poetry which uses line breaks and has meter that tends to denormal grammar rules.
- It is one of the dominant literary

genres.

Etymologically, prose means the writing which is straightforward in its expression. It is taken as ordinary writing without metrical or rhyming structure.

- In other words, prose is the style of writing that does not use a metered format like poetry does. It more closely resembles normal patterns of speech, with normal, grammatical structures such as full sentences and paragraphs.

Fiction

- Fiction is an inclusive term literary prose narratives. It is a creative work, chiefly any narrative work, portraying individuals, events, or places that are imaginary, or in ways that are imaginary.
- It is a deliberately fabricated account of something. It can also be a literary work based on imagination rather than on fact, like, a novel or short story.
- However, we should not forget that poetic form such as epic and ballad, and dramas

are also the work of fiction.

- But these forms of literature are not taken under fiction. Hence, fiction denotes only narratives that are written in prose (such as the novel and short stories) and sometimes is used simply as a synonym for the novel.
- To conclude, fiction texts are created from the imagination and include made-up stories with characters, a setting and a plot from the author's own imagination.

Legends

Legends are also fictions, but their origins are thought to be based on some truth. Originally, legends specifically referred to the fantastical life stories of saints, but today they refer to fantastical life stories of anyone or anything well-known. Oftentimes, the characteristics of people, particularly of heroes, in a legend are unverifiable or perhaps even false, but legends still have some basis in fact. They tend to

include real people from history or take place in, say, a real war, but have obvious exaggerated or fictional elements.

Myths

Legends

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myths are theoretical, philosophical and seriously religious. - They teach religious philosophy. - The protagonist is a supernatural figure. - Its main purpose is to give a religious lesson. - They are less authentic. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legends are practical, biographical and historical. - They teach codes of conduct in the practical life. - The protagonist is a human being. - Its main purpose is to inspire the people. - They are more authentic. |
|---|--|

2. Fables and parables

- **Fables**:- The term fable has been derived from Latin 'fabula' meaning a story or discourse. It is a short narrative in prose

or verse, which points a moral lesson.

- A Fable has animals used as characters that behave and speak as human beings. It highlights human follies and weaknesses.
- The genre probably originated in Greece. The first collection of popular fable is ascribed to Aesop (6th century B.C.)

Characteristics of a fable

- Fables are fiction.
 - Fables are short and have few characters.
 - Characters are often animals with human attributes.
 - Fables are just one story.
 - The setting can be anywhere.
 - A lesson or moral is taught and is sometimes stated at the end of the story.
-
- Parables
 - A parable is a succinct (brief), didactic (moral) story that illustrates one or more instructive lessons or principles. It is a type of short, simple story that

is used to convey a moral or spiritual lesson. Parables are often used as teaching tools in various religious and philosophical traditions, including Christianity, Buddhism, Islam and Judaism, as well as in secular contexts.

- It differs from a fable in that fables employ animals, plants, inanimate objects, or forces of nature as characters, whereas parables have human characters.

Fables

Parables

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They give a moral lesson. | 1. They give a religious guidance. |
| 2. Animal characters are used. | 2. Human characters are used. |
| 3. They deal with human frailties. | 3. They deal with codes of conduct. |
| 4. Wit or wisdom is more important. | 4. The sense of teaching is more important. |
| 5. They deal with everyday activities and common sense. | 5. They deal with standard ideas and special modes in human life. |

3. Folk tales and Fairy tales

- **Folk tales:** A folk tale is a traditional narrative or story that has been passed down orally from generation to generation within a particular cultural or social group.
- Folk tales can vary widely in content and style but they tend to reflect the beliefs, customs, and experiences of the people who tell and retell them.
- They often feature recurring themes and motifs (topics) such as quests, magical elements, talking animals and moral lessons.
- One of the distinctive features of folk tales is the adaptability and flexibility. As they are passed down through oral tradition, they can change over time.
- **Fairy tales:** A fairy tale is a magical story for children. It is also found in a written form.

A fairy tale doesn't have to include any fairies at all to be considered a fairy tale. Fairy tales are typically full of magic spells, princesses, talking animals, evil queens, and evil witches.

- Fairy tales have magical elements such as talking animals or objects and an enchanted setting such as a kingdom far away or a forest.
- Fairy tales often start with the phrase, 'once upon a time', and have happy endings. The good characters always have victory over the evil characters. Fairy tales often have morals.

Folk tales

Fairy tales

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. They are based on oral tradition / spoken trend.2. They are created by common people / tribal members of different communities.3. Their main aim is entertainment for the audience. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. They are also found in a written form.2. They are often written by tutors of a prince and prince or rich people's children.3. Their main aim is adventurous inspiration. |
|--|---|

4. Common characters of ordinary standard are used.

4. Special characters of higher standard are found.

5. They are more plausible or believable.

5. They are highly magical and difficult to believe.

4. Short stories

- A short story is a brief work of prose fiction that can typically be read in a single sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or series of linked incidents with the intent of evoking a single effect or mood.
- It organizes the action, thought and dialogue of its characters into the artistic pattern of a plot. It is presented to the readers from a point of view and it may be written in the mode of fantasy, realism or naturalism.
- A short story may be concerned with a scene, an episode, an experience, an

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action, the exhibition of a character or characters, the day's events, a meeting, a conversation, or a fantasy.

- Edgar Allan Poe defined a short story as a prose narrative that could be read to one sitting, from a half a half an hour up two hours and is limited to a certain unique or single effect to which every detail is subordinate.
- The short is an artful composition of fictional writing. It can be comic, tragic, romantic or satiric. The writer chooses either first or second or the point of view to narrate the story. Usually, a story is narrated in the past tense. It can be narrated in present tense as well. A finely written short story has the richness and conciseness.
- Most short stories fall within the 2,000 to 5,000 word range, or 3-30 pages in length.
- Elements of a Short story:
 1. The plot
 - Exposition: Opening of the story.

Protagonist - hero
antagonist - villain - villain

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- **Foresighting**: Indication of events to come.
- **Complication**: Scene of conflict between protagonist and antagonist.
- **Suspense**: Scene that hides the fact and curiosity arises.
- **Crisis**: High tension between protagonist and antagonist.
- **Climax**: The greatest tension. The fight stops here.
- **Dénouement**: Falling action. The struggle becomes duller softer, and less fierce.
- **Resolution**: Conclusion of the story.
 - **solution**: Happy ending. Protagonist wins.
 - **catastrophe**: Sad ending. Protagonist gets defeated.

2. The characters

- **Protagonist and antagonist**: Roughly, heroes and villains.

- Stock and invented: Familiar and created/unfamiliar.
- Flat and round: Flat characters tend to remain same throughout the story whereas round characters often change - learn and become enlightened.
- static and dynamic (similar to flat and round)
- Major and minor

3. Setting

4. Dialogue

5. Theme

6. Language (It should be suitable to the characters)

7. Tone and style.

Positive Tone

- Energetic
- Enthusiastic
- Humorous
- Illuminating
- Light
- Lighthearted
- Nostalgic
- optimistic
- Respectful

Negative Tone

- Dark
- Elegiac
- Foreboding
- Gloomy
- Pedantic
- Pessimistic
- Pompous
- Sardonic
- Strident
- Tense

Point of view

Point of view refers to the way a story gets told. Sometimes the author tells the story himself and sometimes he uses other people or a person.

1. The third-person point of view.
2. The first-person point of view.
3. The second-person point of view.

4

Techniques of Plot construction

1. Chronological presentation

2. Flashback

3. Stream of consciousness

Characteristics of a short story

- Brevity

- Simplicity

- Singleness of effect

A story deals with a single theme/message.

- Few characters

- Unity

Major event is supported by minor happenings.

5. Novel

- Derived from the Italian word 'novella', the literal meaning of novel is new, young or tender. Hence, the meaning of NOVEL is new and not resembling something formerly known or used.
- A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tell a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length.
- Unlike works of epic poetry, it tells its story using prose rather than verse; unlike short stories, it tells a lengthy narrative rather than a brief selection. There are, however, other characteristic elements that set the novel apart as a particular literary form.
- For the most part, novels are dedicated to narrating individual experiences of characters, creating a closer, more complex portrait of these characters and the world they live in. Inner feelings and thoughts, as well as complex even conflicting ideas or values are typically explored in novels.

- Novel is extended because of length, number and variety of characters, plots, themes and settings.
- It much longer than a short story and moderately longer than a novella. In a contemporary practice, a novel includes 60,000 to 20,000 words.
- A novel has all the elements of a short story. However, these elements in novels are much varied and complicated. That is, a novel has a greater number of characters, different social, geographical and historical settings, complicated plot (i.e. plots within a plot).

Some forms of fiction and Novels

- **Novel of the soil:** The main theme is the struggle of human being against the natural forces of the earth.
- **Novel of sensation:** It suggests the themes and actions if the improbable, melodramatic (overemotional) and lurid (shocking) aspects.

- Novel of ideas: A novel in which conversation, intellectual discussion, and debate are presented.
- Novel of adventure: It describes adventurous events that are surprising and interesting.
- The social novel: It describes the social and economic conditions of the characters.
- Documentary fiction: It incorporates the historical characters and events.
- The regional novel: It emphasizes the setting, speech and social structure and customs of a particular local locality in shaping characters thoughts and feelings.
- Fiction of formation: It shows the development of the protagonist's mind or development of personality.
- Picaresque novel: It deals with the life of a picaroon (a dishonest man / miserable man), his adventure, misery and cruelty of his master.

- Gothic novel: It incorporates mystery, magic, terror, cruelty and supernatural roles.
- Psychological fiction: It digs out the mental states of characters.
- An epistolary novel: It presents the exchange of letters.

6. Novella

- The English word novella from the Italian novella meaning a short related to true (or apparently) facts. Novella means new as well.
- A novella is a narrative prose fiction whose length is shorter than most novels, but longer than most short stories.
- Merriam- Webster defines a novella as "a work of fiction intermediate in length and complexity between a short story and a novel."
- It usually concentrates on a single event or a chain of events.

Characteristics of a Novelette

- is narrative work of fiction.
- is written in prose (ordinary form) rather than in metrical form, as with poetry.
- has fewer conflicts and subplots than a full-length novel.
- usually is not divided into chapters.
- averages between 60-120 page in length

Non-Fiction

- Non-fiction is a factual writing. It deals with authentic, real and factual events and people (characters). Historical narratives, documentaries, reports and essays belong to non-fiction writing.

Essay

- It is derived from the French word 'essai' meaning to attempt.
- It is most flexible and adaptable form of composition usually in prose.
- It deals with a variety of topics formally and informally.
- The main purpose of essay is persuasion.

- The writer uses an absolute freedom while writing essay.
- "An essay is a loose sally (witty statement) of the mind, an irregular, indigested piece, not a regular and orderly performance."
- Dr. Johnson
- "An essay is a piece of literary or journalistic prose dealing with a particular topic, especially from a personal and unsystematic point of view."
- Encarta World English Dictionary

Division of Essay

1. Literary and academic essays

Literary	Academic
- more imaginative and versatile in subject and style.	- written for educational and pedagogic purposes.
- aims at enriching literary genres.	- educational importance

- no strict rules and regulations of construction/organization.
- more careful about organization of the text and formalities.

2. subjective and objective essays.

subjective

- is an expression of the writer.

objectives

- presents the real facts, accurately and honestly.

- primarily based on unreal things.

- based ~~the real~~ on reality and the situation that prevails.

- writer ponders, dives and swims in the vast kingdom of imagination.
- describes things and happenings as they are.

3. Formal and Informal essay

Formal

- relatively impersonal

- relatively informal, familiar and personal.

- author: an authority or highly knowledgeable person.

- intimacy with the readers.

Informal

- subject matter presented in an orderly way eg: articles in scholarly journals.
- tends to deals with everyday things in a relaxed way. eg:- personal essays.

Types of essays

1. Descriptive Essay

A descriptive essay is an essay that describes something- an object or person, an event or place, an experience or emotion, or an idea.

The goal of this kind of essay is to provide readers with enough detailed descriptions for them to be able to picture or imagine the chosen topic. The description should be honest, sincere, perfect and accurate that satisfies the thirst of the readers.

2. Narrative Essay:

A narrative essay is a type of essay that has a single motif (theme), or a central point, around which the whole narrative

revolves. All incidents, happenings, and characters revolve around a single motif presented in the narrative. It reports about persons, things or events. The writer presents himself as a narrator. It is a narration of some events or series of events.

3/ Reflective Essay:

A reflective essay is an essay in which the writer examines his or her experiences in life. The writer then writes about those experiences, exploring how he or she has changed, developed or grown from those experiences. A reflection is a thought on some subjects and an idea arising in the mind.

4/ Expository Essay:

It is a type of academic writing where you investigate the topic by evaluating the evidence and expanding the idea to describe, explain, and provide the information to a reader. The purpose of an expository essay is to explain some subject or to define or interpret something. It is an intellectual enterprise.

5/ Argumentative Essay:

An argumentative essay is an essay that uses evidence and facts to support the claim.

its main ranking. Its purpose is to persuade the reader to agree with the argument being made. A good argumentative essay will use facts and evidence to support the argument, rather than just the author's thoughts and opinions.

b) Travelogue:-

Travel writing is quite a popular genre. It is a truthful account of an individual's experience of traveling, usually told in the past tense and in the first person. Travel writing generally gives detailed information about the attractions of the place so that people get tempted to go there on their vacations.

Thus word travelogue, supposedly comes from a combination of the two words 'travel' and 'monologue'.

Topic 3

Drama:

- Derived from the Greek word 'dram' meaning 'to go' or 'action' or 'deed' which gives the sense of immediacy.
- Drama is a mode of fictional representation through dialogue and performance. It is one of the literary genres, which is an imitation of some action. Drama is also called a play.

Drama is one of the best literary forms through which dramatists can directly speak to their readers, or the audience, and they can receive instant feedback of audiences.

A few dramatists use their characters as a vehicle to convey their thoughts and values such as poets do with personas, and novelists do with narrator.

- Since drama uses spoken words and dialogues, thus, language of characters plays a vital role, as it may give clues to their feelings, personalities.
- In dramas the characters live out a story without any comments of the author, providing the audience a direct presentation of characters life experiences.

~~X~~ Elements of Drama.

1. The plot : unique arrangement of events in a sequence. It includes: exposition, foreshadowing, dramatic question, rising action, crisis, climax, double plot, suspense, denouement / falling action, resolution / conclusion.
2. characters: protagonist, antagonist, stock, invented flat, static etc.
3. setting
4. Theme
5. conflict
6. dialogue.
7. stage business: non verbal actions of the actors.

What is an act and a scene?

- An act is a part of a play defined by elements such as rising action, climax, and resolution.
- A scene normally represents actions happening in one place at one time, and is marked off from the next scene by a curtain, a black-out, or a brief emptying of the stage.

Types of Drama

1. one-act play

one-act play: A one-act play is a play that has only one act, as distinct from plays that occur over several acts. One-act plays may consist of one or more scenes. In recent years, the 10-minute play has emerged as a popular subgenre of the one-act play, especially in writing competitions.

It is a short drama consisting of only one act. Its performance finishes in about an hour. It is a dramatic equivalent of a short story and tends to concentrate on a single episode.

- Few characters with a short and simple plot.
- It is highly compact and abridged. Everything is expressed in economic and effective form. **Brevity is its soul.** Lengthy discussion, dialogue and background information are avoided from one-act plays.
- According to Cuddon the playing time of one-act play is from fifteen to forty minutes.

- The one-act play can be comic, tragic, satirical or farcical (absurd).

2. Three-act play

A three-act play is a play that has three acts, and each act may contain one or more scenes.

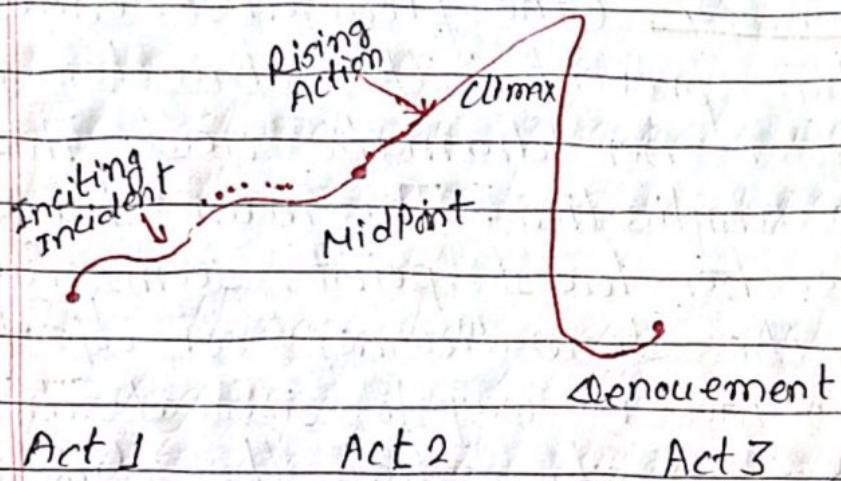
- Three-act story/has play structure divides a story into three distinct sections, each anchored (attached) around one or more plot points that drive the overall action. Over the course of the three acts, a complete story unfolds.
- The First Act contains the introductory elements. It introduces the protagonist and other important characters.
- The audience become familiar with the setting, characters, their motives, and also the possible conflict between the characters.
- To put it simply, the conflict of the story is discovered in act one. The **exposition**, the introduction of the **protagonist** and other characters that the protagonist meets.

take place, as well as the **dramatic premise** and **inciting incident** (the incident that sets the events of the story in motion) occurs approximately halfway through the first act.

- The Second Act presents the conflict in the play. The protagonist is in confrontation with the antagonist, who dominates the atmosphere.
- The main character, (the protagonist) encounters an obstacle that prevents the character from achieving his or her dramatic need. This is known as the complication. The main character reaches his or her lowest point, seems farthest from fulfilling the dramatic need or objective, and seems to have no way to succeed. Therefore, the second act is also called the darkest part of the play.
- The Third Act, is the most exciting part of the play.
- The play reaches the climax. All the conflicts are resolved and the protagonist defeats the antagonist in a comedy and tragicomedy, but the protagonist undergoes transformation in tragedy.

- In other words, the climax occurs as well as the resolution (denouement), a brief period of calm at the end of a play where a state of equilibrium returns.

structure of a three-act play



3. **Five-act play** :- A five-act play is a play that has five acts and each act may contain one or more scenes.

- A German playwright and novelist Gustav Freytag wrote Die Technik des Dramas, a definitive study of the 5-act dramatic structure, in which he laid out what has

come to be known as freytag's pyramid.

- Under freytag's pyramid, the plot of a story consists of five parts / acts.
- German playwright freytag divided drama into five parts or acts, which some refer to as a dramatic arc: exposition rising action, climax, falling action catastrophe / resolution.

1. **Exposition**:- The setting is fixed in a particular place and time, the mood is set, and characters are introduced. A backstory may be alluded to.

Exposition can be conveyed through dialogues, flash backs, characters' asides background details, in-universe media, or the narrator telling a back-story.

2. **Rising action**:- An exciting force or inciting event begins immediately after the exposition (introduction), building the rising action.

There develops a conflict between protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist faces complications.

the conflict intensifies and the play reaches the climax.

3. The climax

- The climax is the turning point which changes the protagonists' fate.
- The climax occurs in the middle of the story, or at the most just past the middle.
- The climax is characterized by the highest amount of suspense.
- If things have gone well for the protagonist, at the climax they start to fall apart tragically.
- or in a comedy. If things have been going poorly for the protagonist - things start improving.

4. Falling Action:

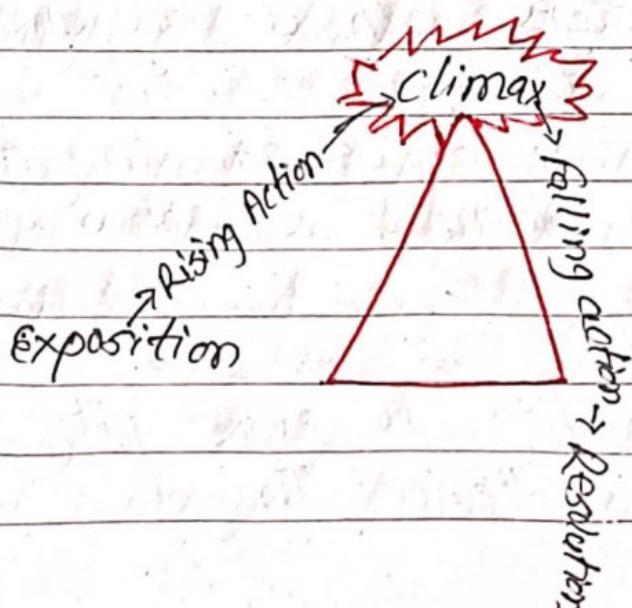
- This is the reverse of the rising action. Here the protagonist defeats the antagonist or s/he undergoes some transformation.

- After the climax, the action begins to die down. characters resolve outstanding concerns and no new conflicts appear.
- The tension stemming from the story's central conflicts decreases and the story moves toward its conclusion.

5. Catastrophe / Resolution

- It is the end of the play in which everything is explained settled.
- The tragedy ends with a catastrophe (bad ending) whereas the comedy and tragicomedy ends with a reunion / resolution (happy - ending)

Typical Five - Act play structure



Genres of Drama

1. Comedy

- A comedy can be simply defined as a story with a happy ending that makes the audience laugh. A comedy is a story that illustrates idiosyncrasies of ordinary people, has a happy ending. Where protagonist achieves his goal at the end.
- It is a play with a happy ending that involves the reunion of the characters, celebration of festive activities, revelry (Festivity), dancing, tricks and joking, or sex and loving.
- The main aim of the comedy is to amuse and entertain the audience.

2. Tragedy

- A tragedy is a story with a sad and depressing ending. It represents the disastrous downfall of a central character the protagonist. The downfall is caused by his own weakness.
- Tragedy has the ability to evoke pity and fear in the audience. In a

tragedy, the protagonist's (who is noble and powerful) life goes from good to bad.

Difference Between Comedy and Tragedy

Parameters	comedy	Tragedy
1. characters	ordinary, common people	royals, superhuman, semi-divine etc.
2. Protagonist	an ordinary person, and shows a willingness to learn and change.	a member of royalty, a noble or a divine being and shows reluctance to change.
3. Hero	Called a comic hero	called a tragic hero.
4. Tone	a light, happy tone.	a solemn and ominous tone
5. Purpose	emphasizes human shortcomings which cause suffering.	emphasizes on human idiosyncrasies (weakness) and make suggestions for improvements.

6. conflict	often not serious.	often very serious.
7. Language	ambiguous language resulting in humor.	more concrete language.
8. View	life is ridiculous and people behave in a humorous way.	life is a misfortune because it is filled with pain and suffering and ends in death, loss etc.
9. Ending	a happy, amusing, light ending.	a mournful ending.

3. Tragicomedy

- Tragicomedy is the hybrid genre of drama which contains both tragic and comedic elements of a drama.
- There is no clear-cut division between tragedy and comedy; and based on the reality of life because life is both tragic and comic.

- It can be a tragedy with a happy ending, or it can be a tragedy with enough comic relief that the mood of the entire play is improved.
- It contains a serious action that threatens the life of the protagonist. It seems as if death is inevitable for him. But by an abrupt reversal of the situation, the protagonist is relieved of the catastrophe, resulting in the happy ending.

The main features of tragicomedy

- Mixture of tragedy and comedy
- Importance of sarcasm (sarcastic tone)
- Blunt end (has a happy ending with a complicated and obstacle course)
- Realistic characters
- Universal themes

deviations = not followed the rules
and norms.

1.3 The language of literature

What is distinctive about the language of literature?

1.8.1 Phonological, graphological, lexical, semantic and grammatical features and deviations

(A) Phonological features / deviations:

Deviation is the violating of standards they are obeyed by all.

- This refers to the strange pronunciation of words in the literary texts, especially in poetry.
- Following are the phonological features / deviations in poetry:
 - a. **Alliteration:** It is the repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of two or more content words in the line of a poem.
e.g. Full Fathom Five thy Father lies.
 - b. **Assonance:** It refers to the repetition of the same vowel sounds in the two or more

phonemic → meaning change
phonetic = not meaning change

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words in the lines of a poem.

e.g. Full fathom five thy father lies. / aii

c. **Rhyme**:- It is the repetition of the phonemic sound of a single syllable at end of the line.
e.g. cool / school

d. **Rhythm**:- It refers to the variation of strong and weak elements of sounds, notably in speech in music or speech.

e. **Meter**:- Meter is a regular pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables that defines the rhythm of some poetry. These stress patterns are defined in groupings, called feet, of two or three syllables.

f. **Sound elision**: Omission of a sound. e.g. o'er, e'en, 'tis, etc.

(B) **Graphological Features/ deviations**:

It is the deviation in which poets disregard the rules of writing. They do not follow the established rules of writing.

Normal and conventional writing patterns and spellings are often changed in literary

writing for various purposes, such as musical effect and metrical composition.

This deviation includes the following:

- Unusual punctuation marks in a sentence, i.e. capitalization, hyphenation, dashes, brackets, unusual spellings, use of lower case letters, etc.
e.g. 'tis, ne'er, express'd i, etc.

C) Lexical / semantic features / deviations:

Lexical / semantic deviations refers to the use of the unusual words to create musical effect such as abbreviation, obsolete words, archaic (old-fashioned) forms, neologisms (newly coined words), etc.

- Examples:-
 - a. overmorrow = tomorrow (obsolete words)
 - b. Dale = valley, damsel = a young girl (archaic forms)
 - c. Brunch, hunger - eyes (neologisms)
- The words that are used symbolically may have different meanings to different writers.

stylistic - different style

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- some writers use a word of one grammatical class mean another class.
e.g. she boyed her doll. (shakespeare)
- Such deviation is normal and accepted in literature.
- Lexical feature of the language of literature refers to the use of special diction. Writers use formal, standard, elevated and the nicest word as far as possible.
- Semantically, literary language gives priority to connotative (indirect / deep), emotive, and figurative meanings rather than denotative (direct / surface and literal) meanings of words.

④ Grammatical features / deviations

Literary text uses non-grammatical form that is linguistically beyond the rules but allowed or permitted to used for creating beauty in its use.

- Grammatical elevation refers to the inversion of word order to achieve a stylistic effect

5

spake=spoke

before consonant → The (ə)

before vowel → The (ɪ̄)

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↳ Grammatical deviation may include the following types of inversions:

- ✓ Sub-aux. v. inversion
- ✓ Fronting of negative adverbial and S-aux. v. inversion
- ✓ Fronting of adjectives and prepositions, etc.

Examples:-

"Then spake King Arthur to Sir Bedivere."

- I know not.
- Saw you anything?
- Hot is the fire and cold is the ice.
- Never have I seen such a dance.
- Into the hole crawled a snake.
- Forget me not.
- Move not alone.

1.3.2 Figures of speech

A figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition.

It can be a metaphor or simile, designed to make a comparison. It can be the repetition of alliteration.

or the exaggeration or hyperbole to provide a dramatic effect.

- A figure of speech is a rhetorical device that achieves a speech special effect by using words in a distinctive way.
- Figure of speech, any intentional deviation from literal statement or common usage that emphasizes, clarifies, or embellishes both written and spoken language. Forming an integral part of language, Figures of speech are found in oral literatures as well as in polished poetry and prose and in everyday speech.

1. Metaphor and simile:

Metaphor:

- The word metaphor derives from the Greek word metapherein ("to transfer").
- A metaphor is a figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common. Unlike a simile, when two things are compared directly using like

or as, a metaphor's comparison is more indirect usually made by stating something is something else.

Some examples of metaphorical expressions:

- He is a shining star.
- she is facing black days of her life.
- The world is a stage.
- Time is money.
- Heart of stone.
- she's a night owl.

you are the
Apple of my
eyes.

Simile

- The word simile derives from the Latin word similis ("similar, like").
- A simile is a form of figurative language in which a comparison is made between two things which have something in common, using the words like or as.
- He is as slow as tortoise.
- Simile is used to describe an item, situation, emotion or action by comparing it to something else in order to make the statement more creative and

artistic. It is a direct comparison between two things.

some examples of simile.

- she is as blind as a bat.
- My love is like a red rose.
- You are as cold as ice.
- Her eyes are like the eyes of a statue.

My dog is
as smelly as
dirty socks.

2. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that gives human qualities to non-living things or ideas.

- Personification is a common form of metaphor in that human characteristics are attributed to nonhuman things. The sun played peek-a-boo with the clouds.
- This allows writers to create life and motion within inanimate objects, animals, and even abstract ideas by assigning them recognizable human behaviors and emotions.
- Personification is a literary device found often in children's literature.

salmon = sea animal

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Some examples of Personification:

- The sun kissed my cheeks when I went outside.
- Her eyes are not smiling at us.
- My heart danced when he walked in the room.
- The wind is whispering outside.

3. Hyperbole:

Hyperbole is a figure or speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme.

It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous.

It is important to note that hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally; the audience knows it's an exaggeration.

e.g. - That suitcase weighed a ton!

- She cried so long that she made a lake.

Another example of hyperbole:

I'll love you, dear, I'll love you

Till China and Africa meet,

And the river jumps over the mountain

And the salmon sing in the street.

- W.H. Auden

4. Allegory!

An allegory is a form of art, whether that be a picture or a story which gives us its meaning through the use of symbols, many people would consider allegory to be an extended type of metaphor. When used as a literary device, a writer may use an allegory in order to convey a message based on morals, history, politics, spirituality, and other such subjects.

- Example: The story of Icarus: Icarus fashion wings for himself out of wax, but when he flies too close to the sun his wings melt.

5. Irony:

Irony is the use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning. Similarly, irony may be a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. Today, we'll be discussing

Irony: Irony is a rhetorical technique by which the surface meaning of what is said is different from the underlying meaning of what is intended.

- Verbal irony is a trope in which the intended meaning of a statement ~~differs from~~ differs from the meaning that the words appear to express.
- Situational irony involves an incongruity between what is expected or intended and what actually occurs.
- Dramatic irony is an effect produced by a narrative in which the audience knows more about the present or future circumstance than a character in the story.

An example of irony:

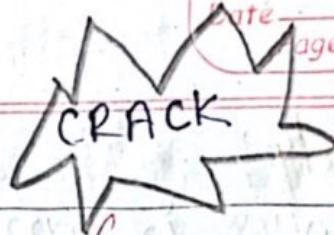
The blind leading the blind.

6- Metonymy:

Metonymy, (from Greek metonymia, "change of name"), is a figure of speech in which the name of an object or concept is replaced with a word closely related to or suggested by the original, as "crown" to mean "king".

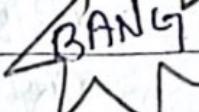
e.g. The power of the crown was mortally weakened".

7. Onomatopoeia

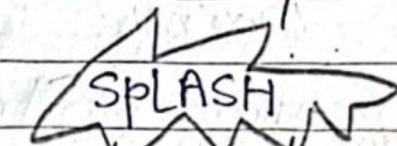
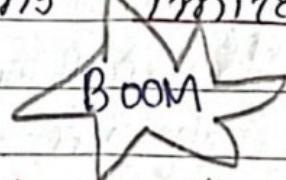


- onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words evoke the actual sound of the thing they refer to or describe.

Moo!



Onomatopoeia refers to words whose pronunciations imitate the sounds they describe.



- onomatopoeia can use real words, made-up words, or just letters used to represent raw sounds (as "Zzzzz" represents someone sleeping or snoring).

8. Paradox

- A paradox is a logically self-contradictory statement or a statement that runs contrary to one's expectation.

- A paradox is a figure of speech that seems to contradict itself, but which, upon further examination, contains some kernel of truth or reason.

- e.g. IF you don't risk anything, you risk everything.
- The more you give, the more you get.
- Ignorance is bliss.

9. Parody:

Parody is an imitation of a particular writer, artist, or genre, exaggerating it to produce a comic effect. It imitates the manner, style or characteristics of a serious literary work to present a lowly or ridiculous subject matter.

10. Pun

Pun is a literary device that is also known as a "play on words". Puns involve words with similar or identical sounds but with different meanings. Their play on words also relies on a word or phrase having more than one meaning.

- Puns are generally intended to be humorous, but they often have a serious purpose as well in literary works.

why are
teddy bears
never hungry?

They are
always
stuffed!

Some examples of pun:

The tallest building in town is the library - it has thousands of stories!

I can't remember which state my wife wanted to visit for our next vacation - it's OK, Alaska.

(Alaska sounds like I'll ask her)

some

What kind of cake do ghosts like? Eye-scream cake!

Why did the spider go to the computer? To check his website.

Don't be afraid of using a computer. It won't bite!

A: Did you hear about the guy whose whole left side was cut off?

B: He's all right now!

II. Satire

Satire is a figure of speech that is also a genre of literature in which vices, follies, abuses, and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, ideally with the intent of shaming individuals, and

society itself into improvement.

The aim of the satirist is to ridicule vices and follies of the society and to envision the better society.

The satirist not only entertain their audiences / readers but also make them aware of individual and social weaknesses.

Deep down the laughter, there is a suggestion to correct their vices and follies.

19. Sarcasm:

Sarcasm is a form of verbal irony that mocks, ridicules, or expresses contempt.

It's really more a tone of voice than a rhetorical device. You're saying the opposite of what you mean (verbal irony) and doing it in a particularly hostile tone. Sarcasm is actually a form of

verbal irony, and is intentionally insulting.

Irony is the opposite of what you would expect. Sarcasm, on the other hand, has a condescending tone meant to embarrass or insult someone.

Therefore, the negativity in sarcasm is the clear difference.

- verbal irony plus the tone of voice makes sarcasm.

(verbal irony = Lovely weather)

(sarcasm = verbal irony + Attitude)

Examples:

- oh yes, you've been sooooo helpful. Thanks sooooo much for all your heeeeelp .
- Truly, you have a dizzying intellect.
- When someone does something ~~wrong~~ very good: well done!

Difference between Satire and Sarcasm

Parameters	Satire	Sarcasm
Definition	use of humor, irony, exaggeration or ridicule to expose and criticize the failings and limitations of the society and its individuals.	use of irony to mock or convey contempt.
Use	Satire is a literary genre used in verbal and is used in conversations, novels, plays, films, etc.	Sarcasm is mostly used in verbal communication.
Intention	Aims is to point out follies in the society and insult, instigate people towards positivity.	Aims is to simply convey disdain or insult.
Humor	Makes people laugh; it uses humorously or funny.	Sarcasm is rarely humorous or funny.

a message to
the audience.

feelings does not hurt or often hurts, upsets
upset people. and offends
people.

Audience can have a larger. generally has a
smaller.

Recognition is subtle than sarcasm, is sometimes
yet it is not difficult difficult to
to recognize sarcasm. recognize, especially
in written form.

Criticism satire is a form sarcasm is often
of constructive destructive.
criticism.

1.3.3 Prosodic Features

Prosody refers to the rhythm and pattern of sounds of poetry and language in general.

- Technically, prosody refers to the systematic study of versification or prosodic features such as meter, rhythm, rhyme, intonation, and stanza.
- Authors employ these features in poetry and prose for linguistic and pragmatic purposes.
- Linguistically, prosodic features create acoustic effects.
Pragmatically, these features express the speaker's attitudes, mood and emotional state, and suggest irony, sarcasm, or emphasis.
- Prosodic features are inherent component of spoken language.
- Prosodic feature is the prime feature that distinguishes poetry from prose.

1. Rhyme

- It is a repetition of similar sounds (usually, exactly the same sound) in the final stressed syllables of two or more words.
- Most often, this kind of perfect rhyming is consciously used for artistic effect in the final position of lines within poems or songs.
- The use of rhyme in poetry is not universal, and some poets avoid it completely.

jug → rug → tug → bug → hug

Rhyme → Time

- Rhyme is used by ~~poetry~~ poets to produce sounds appealing to the reader's senses and to unify and establish a poem's stanza form.

Types of Rhyme

a) Sound and sight rhyme

Sound rhyme: sound rhyme is the rhyme in which the stressed vowels and the sounds following them identical or similar pronunciation.

They rhyme in sound e.g. round/bound, sight/night.

Sight Rhyme:

A sight rhyme, also called an eye rhyme or a visual rhyme, is a rhyme in which two words are spelt similarly but pronounced differently.

- The sight rhyme does not involve the identical or similar sound but it has identical or similar spelling. Words are ~~so~~ spelt alike, but pronounced differently. They rhyme at sight.

e.g.

→ tough /taʊf/, cough /kɒf/

b) Full and half rhyme.

- Full Rhyme: Also called perfect or true rhyme, full rhyme is a rhyme in which the last stressed vowel and all the following sounds are identical in two or more than two words.

e.g. chain /tʃeɪn/, brain /breɪn/

soul /səʊl/, pole /pəʊl/, etc.

- Half rhyme: Also called an imperfect rhyme, slant rhyme, near rhyme, or oblique rhyme, half rhyme is a rhyme in which the stressed syllables of ending consonants match, however the preceding vowel sounds do not match.
- e.g.
young /jʌŋ/ and song /sɒŋ/
heart /ha:t/ and hurt /hɜ:t/
norm /nɔ:m/ and swarm /swɔ:m/

c) Intra-line and interline rhyme

- Intra-line Rhyme: The repetition of similar sounding words in the same line or within the same in the horizontal pattern is called the intra-line rhyming pattern.

e.g. While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly
there came a tapping,

As of someone gently rapping, rapping at
my chamber door.

- Interline- Rhyme: The repetition of similar sounding words across lines or in different lines is called the interline rhyming pattern

e.g. Tiger, tiger burning bright,
In the forest of the night.

2. Rhythm : Rhythm in Prose and Poetry

- Rhythm refers to a recognizable flow of words in verse or prose as determined by the relation of weak and strong syllables.
- It is regular and systematic arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables or vice-versa to achieve regular musical effect. It is a musical quality found in any language.
- Rhythm in prose is irregular, natural and spontaneous. It is formed naturally while speaking. It is effortless, self formed and spontaneous.
- In all-metrical poetry rhythm is systematized and made artistic on the basis of certain conventional patterns. It is artificial, regular and systematic in poetry for creating music.
- It generates emotions or enhance ideas.

It's 'important to pay attention' to rhythm because it's key to understanding the full effect of a poem.



- Rhythm in poetry is more pleasant than prose.
- Rhythm varies from one meter to another meter.

Regular rhythm:

If the succession of stressed and unstressed syllables is regularly arranged, it is called regular rhythm.

(a) **Foot:** Foot is a unit of rhythm in line of poetry containing one stressed syllable and one or more than one unstressed syllables or vice-versa.

• Stressed and unstressed syllables symbolized by and, and foot division by .
Then took | the other, as just | as fair,

The following are the names of the principle feet:

i) **Iambic foot:** an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable.

root verb ^{adjective}
adjective stressed
other Unstressed

ii) Anaplectic foot: two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed syllable.

iii) Trochaeic Foot: a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable.

iv) Dactylic foot: a stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables.

b) Meter: The term meter means 'measure' in Greek. It refers to the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables and vice-versa on the basis of certain feet. It is a way of counting or identifying the system of rhythm used.

A metrical line is named according to the number of feet it contains.

- Monometer :- one foot
- Dimeter :- Two feet
- Trimeter :- Three feet
- Tetrameter :- Four feet
- Pentameter :- Five feet
- Hexameter :- Six feet
- Heptameter :- Seven feet
- Octameter :- Eight feet

1.3.4 Alliteration and Assonance

- Alliteration and assonance are the phonological properties of literary texts, especially that of poetry.
- Both have to do with repetition of sounds.
- Repetition of sounds is more prominent in poetry.
- Both contribute to creating music and sound-sense relationship.

Alliteration: It is the repetition of same consonant sound at the beginning of two or more content words in the line of a poem.
e.g. full fathom five thy father lines. /FI

Assonance: It refers to the repetition of the same vowel sounds in the two or more words in the line of a poem.

e.g. Full fathom five thy father lies. /aɪ/

Assonance:

The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.

1.3.5 Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion and coherence are the two properties used in discourse analysis and text linguistics to determine the quality of the article or any content written.

- Cohesion means sticking together different sentences, phrases, and paragraphs with each other. It is a linguistic connectivity.
- Cohesion is completely in the hands of the writer and can be improved by using different techniques / cohesive devices, such as pronouns, use of synonyms, connectors, etc.

Cohesive devices effectively help the discourse flow. They include collocations, lexical repetition, physical links between the words in a discourse; linking adverbials, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions, synonymy / antonymy, hypernyms terms / hyponyms (umbrella term) and referencing.

These devices create physical links

between the words in a discourse. grammatical cohesion
is the relation of grammatical elements. Grammatical cohesion is achieved by the use of references, substitutions, ellipsis and conjunctions.

- Coherence is the property determined by the reader, which tells the understandability of the article and whether the idea is being conveyed to the reader appropriately. It determines the quality of the content.

It is the quality of discourse being logically integrated, consistent, and intelligible.

Difference

Cohesion

Cohesion focuses more on lexical syntax and grammar in sentence formation.

Cohesion is just the individual parts that are collected together and are stuck together for representation.

Cohesion is the writer's attribute and which is brought by using different techniques like linking adverbials, substitution, ellipsis, conjunctions, etc.

Cohherence

Cohherence mainly deals with logic and appropriate organization of the sentences to form meaningful and understandable content.

Cohherence is more sort of a pattern in the collected parts of writings.

Cohherence is the attribute that is decided by the end-user or reader, which determines whether the content seems meaningful, understanding and useful.

It is observable as it is dealt with the actual written content.

cohesion

cohesion is a measurable property that can be measured by checking the lexical syntaxes and grammar rules.

cohesion is a quantitative property.

coherence

coherence is not a measurable property and very hard to achieve.

coherence is a qualitative property.

080-06-08

14 A Brief History of English Literature

English original literature originated in the writings of old English period or the Anglo-saxon period.

- The period extended from the first half of the fifth century (450) to the first half of the eleventh century (1066).
- This period is named after the Germanic tribes called Angles and the Saxon who invaded England in 450.
- The literature during this period was written in old English, the vernacular language spoken by Anglo-Saxons. Therefore, it is also called old English.

Literature. It is incomprehensible to a reader familiar only with modern English.

- This period is not remarkable in terms of quantity of writings. Almost all literary writings of this period are anonymous.
- The most significant and possibly the first writing of this period is Beowulf. It is an epic poem whose authorship is unknown and was composed between 975 and 1025.

1.4 The Elizabethan Age

- The Elizabethan Age belongs to the Renaissance. The literal meaning of renaissance is 'rebirth' in French. The Renaissance was a fervent (glowing) period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic 'rebirth' following the Middle Ages (5th to the 14th centuries).
- Generally described as taking place from the 15th century to the 17th century, the Renaissance promoted the rediscovery of classical philosophy, literature and art.
- The Renaissance is characterized by revival of classic art, literature and philosophy, translation of classic

and quality of literary production.

1. Elizabethan Drama

- The Elizabethan Age is the greatest age of English drama. There was a great deal of theatrical activity at Court, and many public theatres were also built on the outskirts of London. Theatre was a popular pastime, and people of all walks of life attended.
- A great deal of dramas were produced in this age.
- Some of the most important playwrights come from the Elizabethan era, including William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Christopher Marlowe.
- These playwrights wrote plays that were patterned on numerous previous sources including the Greek tragedy, Seneca's plays (Roman philosopher, tragedian), Attic drama (5th cent. Greek tragedy / dialect), English miracle plays (A play presents an account of the life-miracles of a saint), morality plays (an allegorical drama popular

In the 15th and 16th centuries), and interludes (a short dramatic piece).

- Elizabethan tragedy dealt with heroic themes, usually centering on a great personality who is destroyed by his own passion and ambition.
- The comedies often satirized the fops and gallants (high-status / dandy people) of society.

Christopher Marlowe

- an English playwright, poet, and translator of the Elizabethan era.
- Born in England in 1564, two months before Shakespeare.
- Killed at the age of twenty nine and his career as a playwright lasted only six years.
- In spite of his short life, Marlowe wrote successful plays in an incredibly short six-year literary career.
- Marlowe's plays are known for the use of blank

verse and their overreaching (outsmarting) protagonists and controversial themes.

- Marlowe wrote seven plays, including The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus, which ensured his lasting legacy.

William Shakespeare

- Born in stratford-upon-Avon, London in 1564 and died in 1616 at the age of 52.
- An English playwright poet, and actor. widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist.
- Earlier he wrote comedies and historical dramas (chronicles). As you like it. Twelfth Night; etc are comedies whereas The Merchant of venice King Henry IV. The Tempest are chronicles.
- He then wrote mainly tragedies until 1608, among them Hamlet. Romeo and Juliet Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth, all considered to be among the finest works in the English language.

- His extant works, including collaborations, consist of some 39 plays, 154 sonnets, three long narrative poems.
- Shakespeare produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613.

Characteristics of Elizabethan Drama:

- Elizabethan tragedy dealt with heroic themes, usually centering on a great personality who is destroyed by his own passion and ambition.
- The comedies often satirized the fops and gallants of society.
- The performances were held in open place like the public courtyards, inns, etc.
- Forms of drama- tragedy, comedy, tragic-comedy and historical dramas were common.
- Anti-semitism (hatred against Jews), revenge, greed. Supernatural, humor, ghastly (frightening) melodramatic (exaggerated) scenes, inner conflict

were common elements in the Elizabethan drama.

- Use of asides (private conversations) and soliloquy as dramatic devices.
- Iambic pentameter was the most popular construction of the age.
- Dramas with high poetic imagination and delicate fancy.
- Use of abuses and insults is also extensive in the Elizabethan drama.

2. Elizabethan prose and poetry

The Elizabethan Age saw a flowering of poetry, with new forms like the sonnet, the spenserian stanza and dramatic blank verse as well as prose including historical chronicles, pamphlets, and the first English novels.

- Major writers include William Shakespeare, Edmund Spenser, Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Philip Sidney, Francis Bacon, etc.
- Although the Elizabethan age is called The

Golden Age of English poetry and drama, it should also be regarded as a glorious age of English prose as well.

- At the outset, the Elizabethan prose turned to the translation of foreign books, especially the *Itala Italian Novella* or short romantic stories.
- Legendary tales were also collected and published as a book.
- of the original prose writers of the Elizabethan age. John Lyly was the most famous. In 1578, the publication on his curious book, *Euphues, the Anatomy of wit* and its sequel entitled *Euphues and his England* in 1580 created a sensation.
- Francis Bacon (1561-1626) was a notable prose writer of this age. He was the first to introduce Essay in English. Bacon was both a scholar and a creative genius with a unique style of his own. It is said that the Elizabethan intellectual prose finds its culmination in Bacon.

- The fame of the Elizabethan Age got its height because of the poetry, especially sonnet and song.
- Poets and dramatists drew inspiration from Italian forms and genres such as the love sonnet, the pastoral, and the allegorical epic.
- Sir Wyatt brought the sonnet form Italy and made it popular in England. He followed the tradition of the Petrarchan sonnet with octave and sestet.
- As a poet Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets and 3 long narrative poems. He is regarded as a pioneer of English sonnets, written in iambic pentameter and consisting of 14 lines, often divided into three quatrains and a couplet in abab cdcd efef gg rhyme.
- Edmund Spenser wrote The Faerie Queene an epic poem notable for its form: at over 36,000 lines and over 4,000 stanzas, one of the longest poems in English; Spenser invented the verse form known as the Spenserian stanza in it.

Characteristics of the Elizabethan Age

The Elizabethan Age is part of the English Renaissance.

- This was an Age of vigorous intellectual thinking, an age of adventure and discovery, a time in which new ideas and new experiences were sought after.
- Many new styles of writing were introduced. This was the period in which the sonnet was popularized after its introduction by Thomas Wyatt.
- Shakespeare made significant changes to the Italian model and introduced his own style, now known as the English (or Shakespearean) sonnet.
- The Elizabethan Age is considered the Golden Age of English literature.
- English writers were intrigued (attracted) and heavily influenced by Italian Renaissance.

writing and reading adopted this model.

- A new genre in English theatre, the tragicomedy was introduced.
- The era is also considered the era of sonnets.
- Watching a play became a common experience and was not exclusively restricted to the gentry or upper class.
- Iambic pentameter dominates poetry and Shakespeare's drama.
- This Age also inspired different varieties of prose including historical chronicles, versions of the Holy scripture, literary criticisms and logic and rhetoric.

2.4.9 The Neo-classical Age

The Neo-classical Age spanned one and a half century from 1660 to 1798. This age began with the restoration of Charles II to English throne in 1660 and period ended in 1798 when Wordsworth published the Romantic 'Lyrical Ballads'.

- This time period is broken down into three parts; the Restoration period, the Augustan period & the Age of Johnson.
- Literally, 'neo' means 'new' and 'classical' means 'ancient' - the day of the Roman and Greek classics.
- By implication neo-classical literature is the literary writing of the mid seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which was based on ancient Greek and Roman authors. In other words, classical literature served as the model for the writer of this age.
- The writers of this age broke the trends of the Elizabethan Age and started new styles of writing.

Elizabethan writers were highly imaginative and spontaneous but the writers of the Neo-classical Age between highly intellectual and reason-based.

- Neo-classical literature is characterized by order, accuracy, and structure. The complexity and metaphorical nature of Renaissance writing shifted to precision in grammar and vocabulary.
- In direct opposition to Renaissance attitude where man was seen as basically good, to neoclassical sensibilities, humanity was inherently imperfect, sinful and limited. They emphasized restraint, self-control and common sense.
- This was a time when conservatism (traditionalism) nourished in both politics and literature.
- Looking back to classical ideals resulted in conservatism in literature as well as politics. This led to writing that emphasized order and rational control.
- Literary works sought to model masterpieces of the classical Roman and Greek world. writers followed literary "rules" set by classical critics such as Aristotle and Horace resulting in a respect for and

Marginalized - the people who is not belong to the society

acute awareness of conventions and genre.

- Among the Neoclassical forms of literature, the most famous were the essay: while drama declined and almost disappeared during the later part of the period, Novel made its beginnings.
- The literature of the age was mostly comic and satiric. An important failure of the age was to produce tragedy.
- Classical genres such as epic, tragedy, comedy, pastoral, ode and satire dominated neoclassical writing.

Periods of Neoclassicism

Neoclassicism in literature lasted from 1660 to 1798 and can be divided into these parts:

1. Restoration period: In 1649 King Charles I was beheaded and England became a republic. This republic didn't last long and the monarchy was restored in 1660.

This started the restoration period. The restoration period ends at the death of John Dryden.

- The restoration of king charles II led to the restoration of the theatre. This period is remarkable for drama and prose.
- Major writers of this period include: John Dryden, John Bunyan, John Locke, John Milton, Sir William Temple, etc.

John Dryden: 1631 - 1700

- the most influential writer of the time.
- a poet, literary critic, translator and playwright
- expressed his thoughts in the most precise and concentrated way.
- Wrote a lot many different kinds of literature and translated classical works and produced influential critical essays. so, the age came to be known as the age of Dryden.

John Milton: 1608 - 1674

- Wrote paradise Lost, published 1667, which is ~~the~~

his most influential work. Paradise Lost tells the Biblical story of fall of men, temptation of Adam and Eve by satan (the fallen angel) and their expulsion from Eden.

- His another important work is paradise Regained.
- This period is significant for the emergence of two types of drama: Restoration comedy and Heroic drama.
- Restoration comedies satirized the manners and affections of society. They revolved the subjects such as marriage, sexual infidelity (unfaithfulness) related to high society.
- Heroic drama is a distinct kind of tragedy or tragicomedy in epic mode. John Dryden was a leading writer of this type of drama.

This period was equally important for literary and philosophical prose.

2. The Augustan Age: The Augustan Age in English literature started after William III died and Queen Anne came to rule over the country in 1702.

- Augustan literature is a style of British literature produced during the reigns of Queen Anne, King George I, and George II in the first half of the 18th century and ending in the 1740s, with the deaths of Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift, in 1744 and 1745 respectively.
- Originally, the Augustan Age refers to the period of the Roman emperor Augustus Caesar (27 BC-14 AD).
- It is called Augustan because King George I wanted people to think he was like Augustus (so, sometimes referred to misleadingly as Georgian literature).
- Some of the neo-classical writers of this period believed in imitating the forms of Greco-Roman writers Virgil, Ovid and Horace, and adopting similar genres such as epic or pastoral.

- Marked by civil peace and prosperity, the age reached its highest literary expression in poetry a polished and sophisticated verse generally addressed to a patron or to the emperor Augustus and dealing with themes of patriotism, landscape nature.
- The leading figures of this age were Alexander pope, Jonathan swift, Joseph Addison, Daniel Defoe, etc.

Daniel Defoe (1660-1731)

- Daniel Defoe, was one of the most influential men of the Augustan Age, both as a writer and politician. He was originally a merchant, but was rather poor at it and ended up in prison due to large debts. He was released and continued on to works as a merchant.
- Defoe's most notable work, a book that is considered to be the first Bestseller, is the novel Robinson Crusoe (1719). The book is loosely based on the story of scottish sailor, who was shipwrecked and lost at sea for

five years.

Jonathan Swift 1667 - 1745

- Was a satirist, essayist, poet and political pamphleteer.
- Best known works satires.
- Important prose works: Gulliver's Travels (1726)
A modest proposal (1729).
- As most of the writers at this time also swift was involved in politics, for example he was the editor of Examiner, which was a newspaper supporting the Tory party.

Alexander Pope (1688-1744)

- One of the premier craftsmen English satirical verse.
- Pope was physically weak because of his long illness. He made many translating major works like The Iliad. He translated Homer into English.
- Had high regard for classical Latin authors.
- Important works: The Rape of the Lock, The

Dunciad, Essay on criticism, etc.

- His verse and poetry both are rich in epigrammatic (concise) expressions.
- e.g. To err is human, to forgive divine.
Little knowledge is dangerous thing, etc.

3. The Age of Johnson / Age of sensibility:

- It was dominated by Samuel Johnson and is named for his influence. This last part of the period started in the middle of 18th century and it is often considered to end in 1798 words worth and Coleridge's Lyrical Ballads was published and Romanticism started. Other possible endings is in 1784 when Samuel Johnson died.

Age of Johnson or Age of sensibility?

Age of Johnson implies the continuation of Augustan tradition through the writing of Johnson and Goldsmith.

- Age of sensibility on the other hand was more of anticipation of Romanticism with its "emotional qualities". It

indicate the new writers' revolt against dry intellectuality of Augustan writing and inclination towards sensibility.

- This age is called the Age of sensibility because reason, sensible views and "original genius" controlled the literature of this time.
- This time is marked as a transition in English literature from the structure and formality of the Neoclassical writers to the emotional ungoverned writings of the Romantics.
- Notable writers of this Age includes Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Gray, William Cowper, Robert Burns, Samuel Richardson etc.
- Unlike the Augustan poets who were indifferent to human feeling and beauty of nature poets of sensibility prioritized human qualities such as emotion, passion and imagination as an essential prerequisite for true poetry.

Samuel Johnson (1709 - 1784)

- a poet, critic, essayist, author of fiction, biographer, and lexicographer.

- He was kind of a literary celebrity at that time.
- Johnson wrote Dictionary of the English language (1755). It is the best dictionary before oxford English dictionary. Because of this he got a nickname "Dictionary Johnson".
- He wanted that ordinary people would have an access to knowledge. This he wanted to do through easy language: language of people, easy grammar and easy vocabulary.
- Robert Burns was a scottish farmer whose lyrics became famous. He wrote hundreds of songs and lyrics. His love songs included My love is like a red red rose. He had a deep understanding of animals and nature and love for them. He had a firm belief in human dignity and quality, both of which are characteristics of romanticism.
- William Cowper who lived a tortured life, and was driven to the verge of

madness, had a genial and kind soul. His poetry, much of which is of autobiographical interest, describes the homely scenes and pleasures and pains of simple humanity.

Characteristics of the Neo-classical Age

- Valued common sense and clarity.
- Structures are well ordered.
- Content is accurate and believable.
- Characters are portrayed realistically.
- Showed humankind to be flawed.
- Characters are conservative and controlled.
- Influenced by Greco-Roman writing and philosophy. The ancient Roman and Greek rules of writing were followed strictly.
- Texts were not written for the ordinary people.
- Satires were increasingly popular, especially in the Augustan age.
- Politics was a popular theme / issue that literature dealt with at the time.
- Everybody was to show intelligent excellence and good manners to fit in society. This is also seen in the language. People often used dictionaries and studied grammar to seem intelligent.

1.43 The Romantic Age

- Romanticism in English literature began in 1798 with the publication of the Lyrical Ballads of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge and when Walter Scott died ended in 1832 or when Queen Victoria came on English throne in 1837.
- It came into existence as a reaction against the Neo-classical Age, which totally ignored emotional part of human beings.
- It was in a sense a revival of the Elizabethan Age because imagination was given place in this age.
- The word 'romanticism' does not mean the romance of lover and beloved only. The literature of the Romantic Age refers to love for Nature, Animals, Landscape (flora and fauna).
- Romantic literature depicts emotional matter in an imaginative form.

- Imagination, emotion, freedom, self-expression, individual uniqueness are the main features of romanticism.
- Writers of this age followed subjective poetry. Spontaneity, freedom from rules, solitary life, imagination superior than reason, love and worship for nature, fascination with past, etc.
- Literary forms: blank verse (poetry written with regular metrical but unrhymed lines, almost always in iambic pentameter), lyric, ballad, sonnet, historical novels.

Historical Background of Romanticism

The historical events which greatly influenced Romanticism were:

- American revolution: 1775-83
- French industrial revolution: 1789-99
- Napoleonic wars till 1815

1. American Revolution:

The American Revolution - also called the US. War of Independence - was the insurrection (rebellion) fought between 1775 and 1783 that threw off British rule to establish the sovereign United States of America, founded with the

Declaration of Independence in 1776.

- Thomas Paine's Common Sense published in 1776 argued that America should free itself from Britain.
- Hence, the sense of freedom gave rise to romanticism literature.

2. French Industrial Revolution: 1789-99

- Widespread discontent with the French monarchy and the poor economic policy of King Louis XVI.
- Social inequality in France and tax burden.
- End of French monarchy and feudalism.
- It brought new ideas of freedom and liberty to Europe which led to the abolition of slavery, and established the rights of women.
- French Revolution inspired the liberation, individuality and rejection of prescribed rules in the Romantic literature.

- The Romantic poets were inspired by the ideals of equality, fraternity and liberty.
- The Industrial Revolution brought rapid urbanization or the movement of people to cities, changes in farming, soaring population growth, and an ever-increasing demand for workers led masses of people to migrate from farms to cities.
- The industrial Revolution was a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories.
- Factories were located mainly in a few cities in the northern part of France. People moved from rural areas to big cities in order to work.
- Rural areas became lonely and deserted. This made Romantics believe in the natural goodness of humans which was hindered by the urban life of civilization. In cities, people lost the taste of life with nature.
- slowly people became nostalgic and writers emphasized nature, imagination, emotion and

the individual.

Napoleonic wars till 1815

- Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was military commander who declared himself as the emperor of France after French Revolution.
- Napoleon Bonaparte conquered a significant portion of Europe during the time he was leader of France.
- He implemented fundamental liberal policies in France and throughout Western Europe.
- He gave people rights and freedoms, forming an amazing educational system and reconstruction of France, along with excellent skills with militarism. Napoleonic became one of the greatest leaders and heroes of all time.
- Napoleon, the revolutionary general, was the over-thraver of old

monarchies and creator of new national republics, the organizing genius who rescued France from chaos. He inspired for the music, poems, paintings and compositions of many others.

- After Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo (1815), a new movement called Romanticism began to flourish in France.
- Love of Nature is major theme of the Romantic Age. Romantic poetry carries us away from the suffocating atmosphere of cities into the fresh and invigorating scene of the rural area and natural beauty.
- The most important Romantic poets can be classified into two groups, the first generation and the second generation. The first generation of poets that created the basis for the later ones were Samuel Coleridge (1772-1834), William Blake (1757-1827) and William Wordsworth (1770-1850) Charles Lamb (1775- 1834) Jane Austen (1775- 1817) and Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)

William Wordsworth (1770-1850)

- William Wordsworth is best known for Lyrical Ballads, co-written with Samuel Taylor Coleridge and The Prelude, a Romantic epic poem chronicling the "growth of a poet's mind."
- William Wordsworth is known as the master of Romantic Poetry for his literary brilliance depiction of emotions, personifying human life with nature. In fact, he demonstrated immense love and reverence (worship) for nature. He is well-known to be a nature worshipper.

"Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it makes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility"

- Wordsworth also wrote some of the finest sonnets in which he wanted to arouse England to a sense of her responsibility in international affairs, and to express memorable moment in his own experience.

His major work include

The Lyrical Ballad, Prelude, The Excursion,
The solitary Reaper etc.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834)

English lyrical poet, critic and philosopher
His Lyrical Ballads, written with William
Wordsworth, began the English Romantic
movement.

He was a poet with immense vision dream
and imagination. He describes unseen forces
in nature and strangeness of beauty with
soaring imagination. And, his supernaturalism
is mysterious.

William Blake (1757-1827)

William Blake was a poet, a painter and
engraver who was born in London. He is an
important figure of the Romantic age. His
poems immensely contributed to this age.

His group of poems give us the impression
of English romantic poetry because they are
imaginative, sensuous and simple like the
romantic poets. Though in his lifetime his
work was largely neglected or dismissed, he is

now considered one of the leading lights of English poetry, and his work has only grown in popularity.

- one of his most famous work is a book called Songs of Innocence and Experience. His poem 'Tyger' is very popular.

The second generation of Romantic poets includes Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, Charles Lamb, Walter Scott etc.

Lord Byron

- British Romantic poet and satirist whose poetry and personality captured the imagination of Europe.
- His poetry is regarded as mouthpiece of the second generation of Romanticism.
- His poetry was romantic at heart or sense but classical in its form.
- His famous autobiographical poem 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' which includes

his many love affairs. He is perhaps better known today for the satiric realism of *Don Juan*.

P.B. Shelley (1792-1822)

Shelley was a famous English romantic poet whose poetry reflects passion, beauty, imagination, love, creativity, political liberty and nature. Being very sensitive and possessing distinctive qualities of hope, love joy and imagination, Shelley strongly believed in realization of human happiness.

- Among his best-known works are *Ozymandias*, *Ode to the West Wind*, *To a Skylark* and the political ballad *The Mask of Anarchy*, etc.
- Shelley also wrote prose fiction and a quantity of essays on political, social and philosophical issues.

John Keats (1795-1821)

- He was born in London and his father was a stable keeper. His father wanted to be a doctor but he was interested in literature.

- He fell violently in love with Fanny Browne and her rejection of his love was one of the causes of his consumption of opium. He later died of tuberculosis at the age of 25.
- He lived short life but wrote poems of high quality and developed his own theory of poetry. He was the poet of emotions who valued sensation and pleasure from it. His poems reveal pain and pleasure, happiness and melancholy (sadness), change and decay and his desires for eternal beauty. His odes Ode to Autumn, Ode to a Nightingale are famous.

Lake Poets

In English literature, the key figures of the early Romantic period are considered to be the group of poets including William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey. Later they became known as the Lake Poets, named after Lake District

in the north-west of England where they lived. The Lake Poets were part of the Romantic Movement and are best remembered for verses related to natural imagery.

Characteristics of Romantic Literature

- Love of the natural world
- Emphasis on the supernatural.
- Celebration of one's inner world, emotions and individuality
- Critical attitudes towards organized religion
- Fascination with the past.
- Critical attitudes toward industrialization and the city
- Emphasis on nature
- Emphasis on idealizing the common person
- Emphasis on simplicity
- Individuality / Democracy / Personal Freedom
- Spiritual / Supernatural Elements
- Nature as a Teacher
- Interest in past History / Ancient Greek and Roman Elements
- Celebration of the simple life
- Interest in the Rustic / Pastoral life
- Interest in Folk Traditions
- Use of common language.

- Use of common subjects
- one sided / opinionated.
- Idealized Women
- Frequent Use of Personification
- Examination of the Poet's Inner Feelings.

L.44 The Victorian Age (1832-1901)

- Victorian Age started in 1832 with The Representation of the people Act 1832 (also known as the Reform Act) came into effect. It was an act of Parliament of the United Kingdom that introduced major changes to the electoral system of England and Wales.
- Victorian literature refers to English literature during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). During this era, Britain was transformed from a predominantly rural, agricultural society into an urban, industrial one.
- The Victorian Age was one of the most remarkable periods in the history of English literature. It was an era of great political, social, economic and religious activities. This age was also witnessing the growing gap between the

poor and the rich.

- The scientific discoveries and inventions shook the faith of people in God and religion. It caused a sense of doubt and despair in the mind of the common people. So, the age witnessed the spontaneous flowering of the novels, the poetry and of course, the English Prose.
- The Victorian Age was an era of material affluence, political consciousness, social unrests, democratic reforms, industrial and mechanical progress, scientific advancement, educational expansion, empire building and religious tolerance. This was a period of peace and prosperity.
- Literature became an instrument of social reforms. Some writers advocated for the poor people. Several Factory Acts were promulgated to guarantee the Trade Union Rights and to reduce the hours of labour.
- The working class women, and people of color were struggling for the right to vote and rule themselves. Reformers fought for safe

work places, sanitary reforms, and universal education. Victorian literature reflects this period was the writing of realism rather than of romance. Though many trends of the Romanticism were rejected during the Victorian Age, it was not away from romantic views. Tennyson, Carlyle, Browning were some writers to use feelings and emotions in their poetry. Development of science and technology encouraged the writers to give a realistic picture of human society rather than fantasy.

- With industrialisation, England saw prosperity and social problems, such as labour exploitation, child labour, social class struggle etc.
- Widespread materialism saddened many writers of this age. Machine civilization resulted in many bad things and some writers revolted against it. As a result, some writers took interest in folk literature and old trends of Middle Ages.

Victorian Poetry

Victorian poetry contributed a lot to the development of English poetry. The poets of

drastic = harsh

Date _____
Page _____

This period were close to life, surrounding and situations.

- The Victorian Poetry was quite realistic in nature.
- Unlike Romantic poets, Victorian poets used language as well as themes common to city life.
- There was a drastic increase in the city population that gave rise to slums, poverty, unemployment, corruption, disease, deaths, etc. Thus, Victorian poetry focused on the pains and sufferings of commoners.
- The advancement in science and inventions was welcomed by the Victorian poets. They accepted change in social structure.
- The development of new empirical science led the people to give up religious thoughts and be more sceptic.
- Though morality saw a steep decline in the Victorian Era, a number of poets tried to retain it by encouraging the people to be honest and noble.

- The Victorians also used sensory devices to describe the abstract scenes of chaos between Religion and science.
- A number of ~~peop~~ poets wrote humorous and whimsical (unusual) verse. e.g Bad Ballads.
- The most prolific and well-regarded poets of the age included Alfred Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Matthew Arnold, Gerard Manley Hopkins and Oscar Wilde.

Alfred. Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)

- He was the most renowned poet of the Victorian era.
- He was the Poet Laureate during much of Queen Victoria's reign and remains one of the most popular British poets.
- Alfred Tennyson was aware of the social and religious disorders of ~~the~~ his age. He presents the Victorian age more than any other poet. For this reason, Alfred Lord Tennyson is often called

the representative of the Victorian age.

- Tennyson's poetry became more and more widely read, which gave him both an impressive income and an ever-increasing level of fame.
- His longer works include In Memoriam, inspired by his grief over the untimely death of a friend, and Idylls of the King, based on Arthurian legend.

Robert Browning (1812 - 1889)

He was an English poet and playwright whose dramatic monologues in verse put him high among the Victorian poets. He began writing poetry at age 13. His verse was noted for irony, characterization, dark humour, social commentary, historical settings and challenging vocabulary and syntax.

- He was a lone lyricist who is obscure to understand. He earned popularity both in poetry and drama
- His major works include The Ring and the Book - a very long poem, Dramatic lyrics, My Last Duchess - a dramatic monologue in verse, Pippa Passes, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, etc.

Prominent = very important
esthetic - beauty

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Mathew Arnold (1822-1888)

He wrote poems since his school life

He was a prominent critic. As a poet, he gave greater emphasis on esthetic aspect of poetry.

- He was the true representative of the sensitive Victorian intellectual poet. So, he was a poet of head than the heart. His poetry is a criticism of life.
- He was an elegiac poet due to his pessimism and melancholy. His style is lucid, simple and grand. He is taken as a nature poet also.

His major works include The Scholar Gypsy, On Translating Homer, Friendships Warland, Dover Beach, New Poem, Culture and Anarchy, etc.

Victorian Prose

The prose writers were primarily interested in imparting message to their countrymen. To them, literature was an instrument of social reform and social propaganda.

- The Victorian prose writers were against

the materialistic tendencies of the age. A note of pessimism, doubt and despair runs through the prose of this age. Great essayists like Macaulay, Carlyle and Ruskin showed great faith in humanist.

- The impact of science and the questioning spirit of the people can also be seen in the Victorian prose particularly in the prose writings of Darwin.

Scientific prose writing took a definite shape during the Victorian Age. Among the prominent scientific writers of the Victorian Age are Charles Darwin (1809-1882), Herbert Spencer and T.H. Huxley. They deserve our special attention.

Charles Robert Darwin (1809 - 1882)

Charles Darwin is best known as the father of evolutionary biology and the theory of evolution by natural selection. In 1859, he published his most important and most influential work, On the Origin of Species, which was an immediate success, selling most of its 1,250 copies on the first day.

Victorian Novels

In the preceding Romantic period poetry had been the dominant genre; it was the novel that was most important in the Victorian period.

- The Victorian era was the greater age of the English novel - realistic, thickly plotted, crowded with characters and long. It was the ideal form to describe contemporary life and to entertain the middle class.
- The realistic Victorian novel focused on characters and themes such as the plight of the poor and social mobility.
- Novel grew as the most popular genre of literature in this Age because of three reasons: (i) readers increased and middle class people enjoyed novels; (ii) writers enjoyed flexibility to present life of contemporary society; and (iii) novels became the most effective medium to inform, enlighten and entertain.

the readers.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

- Dickens is one of the greatest English novelists, who published over a dozen of major novels and novella, many short stories and some plays. There is a spirit of realism in his writing. He was a moralist and a social reformer, and used symbolic characters of low life.
- His novels are not simply the literary means to entertain the readers. but the rhetorical means to portray social issues like poverty, child labor, exploitation of the workers, etc.
- His famous books include Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, Dombey and Son, Hard Times, A Tale of Two Cities, etc.

George Eliot (1819-1880)

- George Eliot is the pen name of Mary Anne Evans, a female novelist. She writes calmer novels and stories. Her novels are realistic and concrete.

- Her novels are serious with moral lessons as well. She supported the integration of the society and used slight humor and fun in her novels. She presented pathetic scenes with lucid, simple and reflective style. So she was a realist in depicting the scene and characters.
- Her major works include scenes of clerical life, Adam Bede, Middlemarch, Romola etc.

Thomas Hardy (1840-1928)

- Hardy was an English novelist and poet. A Victorian realist, he was influenced both in his novels and in his poetry by Romanticism, including the poetry of Wordsworth. He was fascinated by nature as well.
- His novels have a wide range of theme and well-knitted plots. His characters are emotional rather than intellectual. His novels are gloomy and tragic. They are about human existence and social and human cruelty, hypocrisy of social codes, etc. He also dealt

with the problems of marriage and love and did not believe in life after death.

- His important works include The Return of the Native, Two on a Tower, far from the madding, etc.

Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855).

Anne, Emily and Charlotte Bronte were the sisters known as Bronte sisters. They were novelists and poets.

- Charlotte's style of writing is descriptive and formal, and sentences are long often with colons, semicolons, and elaborate word choice.
- She gave up writing poetry after the success of Jane Eyre, her first novel. Her other works are Shirley, Villette, and The professor. But her novels are rough and brutal.
- Her sister Emily's Wuthering Heights is a famous novel.

- Ann's The Tenant of Wildfell Hall is equally taken as a masterpiece of English literature.

Characteristics of Victorian Literature

- Victorian literature embodies realities of Victorian society such as industrialization, poverty, labour exploitation etc.
- The romantic age was essentially the age of poetry while the Victorian Age of prose and Novel. Essays and dramas were the least prioritized genres.
- The most remarkable characteristic of Victorian poetry is conflict between religious and science. Browning said God is in the heaven. But Darwin and others followed the cause of science.
- The dramatic monologue became one of the most popular gifts of Victorian poetry to English literature.
- Both prose and poetry of this age were marked by Moral notes.

- A note of pessimism, doubt and despair are also found in the literature of this age.
- The note of Revolt is also found in the works of some artists of the Victorian Age. They have shown revolt against the materialistic tendencies of the age.
- Victorian poetry can be seen as the object of displaying the rural and rustic life. Poets raised voice for indemnification against the commoner masses that had been done due to industrialization.
- The spirit of Romanticism continued to influence the works of Victorian Age. The works of Browning, Tennyson, etc. are affected by the principles of Romanticism.
- Well-constructed plots, interesting stories, comprehensive picture of the society were the common features of Victorian novels.
- As the romantic writers give importance

to nature; the Victorians give more importance to man and woman.

- It is an idealistic age where the great ideals like truth, Justice, love, brotherhood are emphasized by poets, essayists and novelists of the age.

1.45 The Modern Age (1914-1945)

- Modernism is a period in literary history which started around the early 1900s and continued until the early 1940s. In Britain, the modern era began in 1901 with the end of the Victorian era and Victorian literature.
- Modernism rejected tradition. It changed art, literature, music, architecture and drama.
- Also, there was a belief that science and technology could change the world for the better.
- It influenced the mainstream culture. For example the New Yorker magazine started publishing work which was influenced by

modernism

- The adoption of technology into the daily life of people in the western society such as electricity, and telephone, automobile was taking place.
- Hypocrisy of Victorian period generated a rebellious attitude in the writers of modern literature. Things that were considered as beautiful and honorable during Victorian age was considered as ugly by the writers of modern period.
- In this period, literature has witnessed the industrialization, rapid social changes, and development in sciences and social sciences. According to modernists, they found growing estrangement (hostility) mismatched with Victorian morality convention and optimism.
- Victorians never raised questions and thought that their family life, the British Empire, and the religious values would last endlessly. Writers of the modern age raised questions on everything and we know that things will change.

- They also show the indications of materialism in people's life as a result of machinery consequences. The advent (initiation) of machinery raises the standard of living and confers (discusses) untold blessings on mankind. But, at the same time, it also creates uplifted stress and tensions. In the 20th century, activities of humans are not controlled by their mood and impulse; they follow the time and worked under a definite schedule.

- Without any doubt, machinery influences the modern age and people's life.

- Modernism shows the scientific and technological revolution in the writer's thoughts. It defines people's emotions and problems in a more real way.

- All trends of social, economic, political, cultural and literary world of the Victorian Age were discarded and new trends were introduced in the arena of writing.

- The writers have depicted the problems and

pleasure, violence and complexities of the common people.

- There was disintegration of family relationship and authority of parents. Family ties were broken and independency got top priority. Families lost warm love, cooperation and mutual help to each other.
- Development of electronic and press media burning issues of the contemporary society and used literature to support the social reformation.
- The modern writers were not only interested in the social problems but also inclined to discuss psychological problems of the modern age.
- The Victorian literature was full of moral sense; therefore sexual matter was not frankly included in it. The modern writers do not hesitate to express sex desire, experience and its effect.
- The modern writers enjoy complete freedom of expression. They do not have any inhibition (shyness, fear, and hesitation) to express their deep

feelings and secret desires. There is no any connection and modification of their inner feelings in expressions.

In fact, Modernism was a revolt against the conservative values and morality. Arguably the most paradigmatic motive of modernism is the reflection of traditional belief and thought.

Most important events of 1900 to 1950, and how they impacted literature.

1) Industrialism: More and more factories popped up in cities and more and more people began working for them. This changed literature because the way of life of the people was changed.

2) Post-Impressionism / Cubism: While this was an art movement in Europe, it also highly affected literature and the world. People began seeing the world in a new way. The world was thinking differently and changing.

- 3) World War One: By 1914, the first World War had broken out. The world was in mourning of its losses, and anger against its enemies. Literature highly changed during this time.
- 4) Women's Right Movement: During the First World War, women began showing their strength and helping in place of the fighting men. This lead to the Women's Right movement. All over the world, women began fighting for their right to vote.
- 5) Change in the form of Government: During the early 1900s, the forms of government kept in place for years were being changed. In Russia, the Russian Revolution occurred and the Bolshevik party came into power. In Italy and Germany, both countries suddenly had dictators (Mussolini and Hitler, respectively) and China became communist. Writers like Hugh McLennan and George Orwell showed their viewings on these issues, in their writing.
- 6) The Great Depression: On October 29th, 1929- the Wall Street Market crashed. Many people lost jobs and many dreamed of going to new places for

new things.

7) Prohibition: After the celebrations of World War One, prohibition - the banning of alcohol - came into play. But, people began to party more and even drink more. F. Scott Fitzgerald's books like "The Great Gatsby" capitalize on this theme.

8) Spanish Civil War: While many countries were dealing with political changes, many countries were also facing civil war. Spain was one of them.

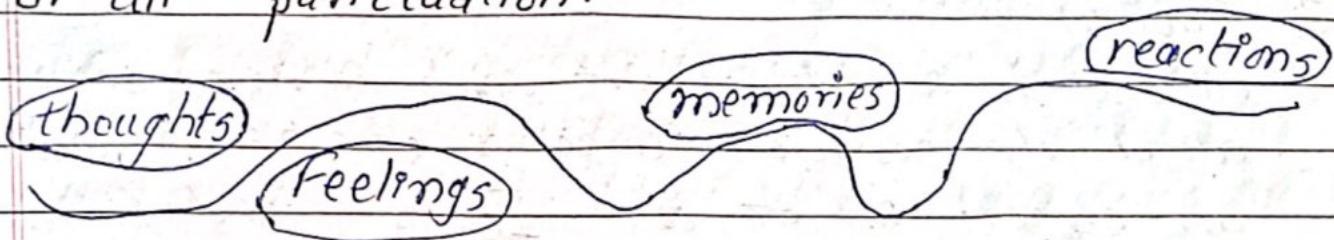
9) World War Two: Because of Hitler's unethical and immoral ways, the world went to war for a second time, in 1939. Many writers wrote about the negative consequences caused by war.

10) Nuclear Age: Just before the Second World War fully come to a close in the summer of 1945, the Americans bombed Nagasaki Hiroshima with nuclear atom bombs. The devastation was horrifying. It also brought upon a new fear of this happening everywhere.

The Major Literary Innovations of the Modern Age

1. Stream of Consciousness:

- A technique of narration that expresses a continuous flow of ideas and thoughts, and feelings, as experienced by the character; without using the usual methods of description and conversation.
- It is usually regarded as a special form of interior monologue and is characterized by associative leaps in thought and lack of some or all punctuation.



2. Surrealism:

Surrealism is a style and movement in art and literature highly influenced by Freudian theory of unconscious in which images and thoughts that are not connected are put together in a strange and impossible way, like a dream.

- In other words, it is an artistic attempt to bridge together

reality and the imagination.

Surrealists seek to overcome the contradictions of the conscious and unconscious minds by creating unreal or bizarre stories full of juxtapositions (contrasts).

- Surrealists use images and metaphors to compel the reader to think deeper and reveal subconscious meaning.

3. Cubism

Cubism is a style of art which aims to show all of the possible viewpoints of a person or an object all at once. It is called Cubism because the items represented in the artworks look like they are made out of cubes and other geometrical shapes.

In literature, Cubism is a style where writers try to tell a story from a multitude of perspectives rather than just one. Also, the previous modes of writing had relied on logic and clarity to convey information, modernist writers,

following cubism, tried to portray thought as it happened, randomly and illogically.

4. Dadaism

- It is a movement in art and literature based on deliberate irrationality and negation of traditional artistic values. Dadaism was all about rejecting the mainstream.
- Developed in response to the ~~horror~~ horrors of the First World War, the dada movement rejected reason, rationality, and order of the emerging capitalist society, instead favoring chaos, nonsense, and anti-bourgeois /bu:ʒwa:/ sentiment.

5. Futurism

- Futurism is early 20th- century artistic movement that emphasized the dynamism, speed, energy, and power of the machine and the vitality, change and restlessness of modern life.
- It promoted extreme artistic and literary innovation and experimentation, declaring a radical disassociation from the past and a

focus on new art, technology, and politics.

6. Expressionism

- Expressionism is a style of art, literature, and music of the 20th century which uses symbols and exaggeration to represent emotions or inner experiences/feelings, rather than representing physical reality.

In other words, the writer / artist seeks to depict not objective reality but rather the subjective emotions and responses that objects and events arouse within a person.

7. Imagism

- It is a movement in early 20th century English and American poetry which sought clarity of expression through the use of precise images, and patterns and rhythm of common speech. Also, Imagism employs free verse.

8. Symbolism

- It is quite simply the representation

of one thing using another. This could be done via an object, setting, character or color, for example. Some notable and obvious symbolism examples might include: 13 Probs to symbolize freedom.

some Modern Writers

George Bernard Shaw (1856 - 1950)

Bernard Shaw was an Irish playwright, critic, thinker and political activist.

- He is the greatest dramatist of the modern age and the second after Shakespeare.
- He has used characters from all classes. He is taken as the master of wit rather than emotion.
- Though he is a successful dramatist, he is an unsuccessful novelist.
- His notable works include: Man and Superman, Arms and the Man, Major Barbara, etc.

D.H. Lawrence (1885 - 1930)

D.H. Lawrence is regarded as one of the most versatile and influential writers of the 20th

century. He published many novels and poetry volumes during his lifetime.

- He has also written short stories, poems, plays, essays, travel books and letters.
- He is working-class novelist showing the reality of English provincial family.
- Lawrence is best-known for *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, *Women in Love* is generally regarded as his finest novel. Other works include *The White Peacock*, *The Rainbow*, *Sons and Lovers*, etc.

Vergina Woolf (1882-1941)

- Vergina Woolf was an English prolific writer of essays, diaries, letters and biographies.
- Woolf's work explores the key motifs of modernism including the subconscious, time, perception, the city and the impact of war.
- She has used stream of consciousness technique in her novels and fiction to

to explore the psyche of her characters. But the range of other characters is small.

- Her prose has poetic beauty and charm. Also, her writing has deep sadness, regret and coldness.
- Her major works include *The Voyage Out*, *Night and Day*, *Orlando*, *Mrs. Dalloway* etc.

William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)

W.B. Yeats was an Irish poet, dramatist, prose writer and one of the foremost figures of 20th century literature.

- As an Irish poet he has showed a great honour to his country and people. Before 1900 Yeats was mystic, dreamy and magical poet. He wrote romantic poems and in the beginning but realistic poems after 1900. He also deals with human nature. Also, he wrote patriotic and philosophical poems after 1900.
- He has written symbolic poems and made the use of melody as a singer.
- Universal brotherhood is incorporated in his poems. Natural beauty is equally used by him. His

poems are given grim, gloomy and sorrowful as well.

James Joyce (1882-1941)

He was an Irish novelist, short story writer, poet, teacher and literary critic. He is noted for his experimental use of language in such work as Ulysses, his famous book.

Joyce's technical innovations in the art of novel include an extensive use of interior monologue. He used a complex network of symbolic parallels drawn from the mythology, history and literature, and created a unique language of invented words, puns and allusions (indirect reference).

His major works include Dubliners, A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, Exiles, Ulysses and Chamber Music - a collection of poems.

Wilfred Owen (1893 - 1918)

Wilfred Edward Salter Owen was an English poet and soldier. He was one of the leading poets of the First World War.

- Perhaps the most famous of all war poems, Owen openly refuses romantic patriotism and questions the idea, "It is sweet and proper to die for one's country".
- He composed nearly all of his poems in a slightly over a year, from August 1917 to September 1918. In 1918 he was killed in action at the age of 25, one week before the World War I ended.
- Owen wrote vivid and terrifying poems about modern warfare, depicting graphic scenes with honest emotions because he himself witnessed the World War I very closely.
- His works Poems (23 poems - 1920), The Poems of Wilfred Owen (19 poems - 1931) The Collected Poems of Wilfred Owen (86 poems - 1963) were collected and edited by others.

Modern Poetry

The modern English poetry has shown the opposition of Victorianism. It reflects the recent revolution against conservative thoughts. The modern age of English literature also affects the art of modern poetry. writers, thoughts and technological changes are also visible in modern poems and dramas.

Some features of modern poetry

- It shows the opposition to Romantic and Victorian poetry.
- It doesn't support religious faith and disappearance from the writer's Imagination.
- Modern poetry doesn't reflect regular rhyming pattern.
- Writers show the juxtaposition of thoughts.
- It uses irony, metaphors, images, symbols, and free verse.

Modern Novels

Modern Age is remembered as golden age for novels. The technique of the stream of consciousness became the best technique for novelist in 20th century. Modern novels necessarily reflect the aspirations, concerns, fears, ways of thinking, as well as

the artistic and literary taste of modern era.

Some characteristics of modern novels.

- It's based on realism and opposes idealism.
- It follows the Sigmund Freud theories that reflect the hidden inner motives of people's actions.
- Modern English novel shows the development of psychology.
- It also unveils modern scientific discoveries and new technologies.
- The 20th century novelists consider the stream of consciousness as the best technique to express their ideas.

Modern Drama

Modern drama is essentially a drama of ideas rather than action. The stage is used by dramatists to give expression to certain ideas which they want to spread in society. Modern drama dealing with the problems of life has become far more intelligent than ever it was in the history of drama before the present age.

Some characteristics

- often focuses on relatable problems and social issues.

- characters are usually average, everyday people.
- Doesn't always confine itself to a clear structure and may end without a resolution.
- Features natural, realistic dialogue.
- Modern plays use very realistic, natural language dialogue.
- Unique subject matter, from the romantic life of folks living in poverty to more strict, grounded albeit depiction of literature life.

1-46 The post-Modern Age (1945 - present time)

- The post modern Age started after the second world war. which overthrew traditional values of the world.
- Postmodernism is a philosophical movement that impacted the arts and critical thinking throughout the latter half of the 20th century. Works in postmodernism tend to have an attitude of rejection or irony toward typically - accepted narratives.
- Postmodernism typically criticizes long-held beliefs regarding objective reality, value systems, human nature, and social progress, among other things.

- In a sense, post modernism is a way to thinking about culture, philosophy, art and many other things.
- Post modernism claims that there is no real truth. It says that knowledge is always made or invented and not discovered.
- Post modernism is a movement that focuses on the reality of the individual, denies statements that claim to be true for all people and is often expressed in a pared-down (out doon) style in arts, literature and culture.
- Post-modernism is a general and wide-ranging term which is applied to literature art, philosophy, architecture, fiction, and cultural and literary criticism, among others.
- Post modernism is largely a reaction to the assumed certainty of scientific or objective efforts to explain reality.
- In essence, it stems from a recognition that reality is not simply mirrored in human understanding of it, but rather, is constructed as the mind tries to understand its own particular and personal reality.

gall. Fd
radiant - brightness
Rejoice - be happy

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- for this reason postmodernism is highly skeptical of explanations which claim to be valid for all groups, cultures, traditions or races and instead focuses on the relative truths of each person.
- In the postmodern understanding, interpretation is everything; reality only comes into being through our interpretations of what the world means to us individually.
- Post modernism relies on concrete experience over abstract principles, knowing always that the outcome of ones own experience will necessarily be fallible (imperfect) and relative, rather than certain and universal.
- postmodernism is "post" because it is denies the existence of any ultimate principles, and it lacks the optimism of there being a scientific, philosophical, or religious truth which will explain everything for everybody - a characteristic of the so-called "modern" mind.
- As a philosophy, postmodernism thus, rejects concepts of rationality, objectivity and

universal truth. Instead, it emphasizes the diversity of human experience and multiplicity of perspectives.

- The central message of postmodernism essentially states that there is no such thing as an objective single truth independent of humans' capacity to interpret and explain.
- An example of a thought of postmodernism is the idea that not all people would see stealing as negative.

Post-modern Literature

- Post-modern literature is a form of literature which is marked, both stylistically and ideologically, by a reliance on such literary convention as metafiction; fragmentation, intertextuality, parody, unreliable narration, often unrealistic and downright (absolute) impossible plots, games, parody, paranoia (mistrust), dark humor and authorial self-referentiality.
- Most postmodern literature also rejects the idea of a single theme or meaning, choosing instead to have many meanings or forgo (skip) theme entirely.

- This rejection of theme and meaning is often because many of its authors and artists fail to see a singular meaning in the broken, disastrous world around them. Instead, it often enjoys poking fun at those who try to find meaning themselves.
- Additionally, postmodern literature blurs the line between high and low art and genre, as literary works frequently use intertextuality (referencing other literature, real or imagined, within the work), metafiction (making readers aware of the fact that they are reading fiction) and magical realism (a realistic narrative with an implausible supernatural or magical element thrown in).

PREMODERN

"Because God put it there and that's the way it's always been"

MODERN

"onwards and upwards with inevitable progress"

POST MODERN

Postmodern literature builds on the following core ideas:

1. Embrace of randomness:- post modern works reject the idea of absolute meaning and instead embrace randomness and disorder. Post modern novels often employ unreliable narrators to further muddy the waters with extreme subjectivity and prevent readers from finding meaning during the story.
2. playfulness:- while modernist writers mourned the loss of order, postmodern writers revel in it, often using tools like black humor, wordplay, irony, and other other techniques of playfulness to dizzy readers and muddle (mixup) the story.
3. Fragmentation:- post modernist literature took modernism's fragmentation and expanded on it, moving literary works more toward collage-style forms, temporal distortion (non-linear timeline and fragmented narrative), and significant jumps in character and place.
4. Metafiction: postmodern literature emphasized meaninglessness and play, postmodern writers began to experiment with more meta elements in their novels and short stories, drawing attention to their

homosexuals = समलैंगी

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Queer Theory

homosexuals - transgender
heterosexism = male/female
bisexuals - जो दोनों

features / characteristics / Principles of Queer theory:

- ① Discrimination or prejudice against homosexuals

homosexuals - transgender - girl, girl, gay

heterosexism = male/female both boy and girl

bisexuals - ~~both~~ attract with boy and girl attract with girls

- ② Compulsory heterosexuality produces homophobia -

L = Lesbian

G = Gay

B = Bisexual

T = Transgender

I Intersex

- ③ Homophobia limits homosocial bond.

- ④ Homoerotic images suggest homosexuality -

⑤