### **Comic Studies:-**

A comic is compressed into a story, like a user can experience it in time but also it takes time to do so...

Another name of the comic is the Graphic Novel

Cartoon:- humor and exaggerated

### Salient features of cartoons :-

- . A single panel image
- . Simple sketch drawing
- . Often accompanied by a humorous caption
- . Presented in an unusually simplified/exaggerated way
- . An intense drama in economic way
- . Situation based humor or idea based humor

First cartoon was 1840 Substance and shadows on July 15, 1843 The New Yorker has featured cartoon since it began

GRAPHIC STORY 1964 Richard Kyle, Will

Fun Home author - ALISON BECHDEL

Comic Strips:-

- 1, sequence of drawing related a (comic) incident often serialized
- 2, rigid layout
- 3, printed as a horizontal strip

CARICATURE - Representation of a specific person, a picture, description, or imitation of a person in which certain <u>comic or grotesque affect.</u>

Gestalt psychological - Law of closure - our brain fills in the missing gaps in order to create a meaningful image

-> The whole of an object or scene is more important than its individual parts.

Tier - A tier is a single row of panels.

### **BALLOONS** - Represent the character voice

- The balloon is the space in which most of verbal text is connected
- Typically, balloons oral

Ex:- Speech, telephonic, screaming, thought, speech, whisper Balloons.

**CAPTION** - Voice of author or narrator

POLYPTYCH - Setting divided into panels - as in this panel...

De Luca Effect Repeated image in comic moving thoru

**Emanata** - Emanate That which "comes out of" the head or the body of a character.

It suggests psychological or emotional states, sounds, smells, physical impact, among others.

Ex- sad, afraid...

**Motion lines/speed lines** - Graphic signs that indicate an object's or figure's momentum of movement. To make the page dynamic.

**Icon** - Icon is a visual sign that functions by "similarity" . Icons can be said to have a "natural" connection [resemblance] to the things they stand for.

**Index** - Visual sign that functions by physical connection.

Examples of indices are fingerprints or shoe prints (traces) or arrows pointing it a direction on toward a destination (indicators)

**Non-sequitur** - "A kind of panel-to-panel transition where there is no logical relation between panels".

# Angle of framing -:-

The implied height of the viewing position in relationship to the represented scene.

- straight-on angle (eye-level framing)
- high angle (bird's eye view)
- low angle (worm's eye view)

**Low angle shot** - The camera points upwards, usually making the subject or setting seem grand or threatening.

**High angle shot** - The camera looks down, making the subject vulnerable look or insignificant. It can give the audience a motherly feeling toward the character.

### Splash Page

- A single panel can occupy the whole page.
- Designed as a decorative unit, its purpose is to capture the reader's attention.
- It can be used to establish time, place and mood.

### MAKE YOUR OWN !!!

Make your own comic page. In comic form, tell the story of your morning routine before college.

#### Further Reading :-

<u>Cohn, Neil "The Visual Language of Comics: What comics can tell us about the mind and vise versa Berkeley School of Information.</u>

YouTube. 25 Mar. 2015. Web. 25 Apr. 2017

McCloud, Scott, and Mark Martin. Understanding Comics The Invisible Art New York, NY: William Morrow, an imprint of HarperCollins Publishers, 2014.

Saraceni, Marin. The Language of Comics. New York: Routledge, 2003.

Walker, Mort. The Lexicon of Comicaena Port Chester, NY: Museum of Cartoon Art, 1980

### **HISTORY OF INDIA COMICS**:- The Pre 1950 Era

Delhi Sketch Book [1850s] - sires of

• 20 pages

- b/w
- Inspired by Punch British
- · Audience: English residents of India
- Colonial life

**Google Arts & Culture** - is a non- commercial online platform that provides access to cultural artifacts and artworks from around the world.

------absent 2-3 cls -----

### Comics is multimodal -

- The linguistic, the visual
- The gesture
- The audio conveyed through lettering, punctuation and the shape of the word balloon
- Offering a more immersive and engaging experience

### Reading as a source of confusion -

H1:- Language-oriented Readers

Move through a comic book from one grouping of words (balloons, captions) to another, taking in pictures as secondary information.

H2:- Visual-oriented Readers

Move through A comic book from picture to picture, taking in words as <u>secondary</u> <u>information</u>.

Visual-oriented readers are more aware of words as images.

THE EXPERIENCED READER MOVES BETWEEN TEXT AND IMAGE FLUIDLY AND UNCONSCIOUSLY, BOUNCING ONE OFF THE OTHER.

\_\_\_\_\_

### **VISUAL RHETORIC**

CONTENT of panels

SIZE "" ""

COLOR

LINE

**TEXTURE** 

**COMPOSITION** 

- MOST OF THESE ELEMENTS OR ALL THESE ELEMENTS WORK TOGETHER IN COMICS~

### **CONTENT**

• WHAT IS ACTUALLY IN THE IMAGE? [CHARACTERS/PLACES/THINGS ETC.]

### SIZE

- OBSERVE THE SIZE OF THE IMAGE
- OBSERVE THE SIZE OF THE PANEL

THESE ELEMENTS AFFECT THE WAY WE INTERACT AND MAKE MEANING OF THE TEXT.

# **COLOR**

- EVOKE EMOTIONS
- BLACK/WHITE? COLOR?
- CHOICE OF THE COLOR
- NEON COLORS = SUPERHERO COMICS
- WHAT IS THE COLOR PALATE USED BY THE ARTIST?
- COLOR SATURATION: Bright? SUBDUED?
- COLOR TEMPERATURE WARM? COOL?



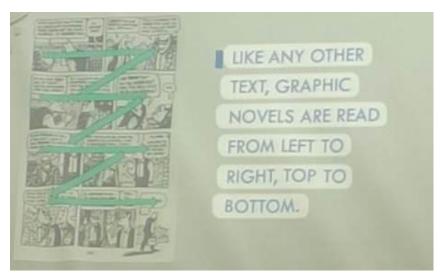
Othering

### **LINE**

[READ SCOTT MCCLOUD'S UNDERSTANDING COMICS]

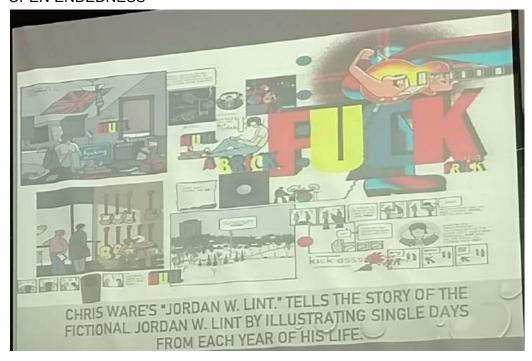
- THICKR?
- EVEN?
- THIN?
- VARIABLE?
- ROUND?
- PRECISE?
- SQUARET?
- SLOPPY?
- ROUGH?
- READABLE?
- SMOOTH?
- MESSY?

# **READING Paths**:-



Reading manga...

HOWEVER... LESS LINEAR | LESS DIRECTED PATHS OF Reading CERTAIN LEVEL OF OPEN-ENDEDNESS

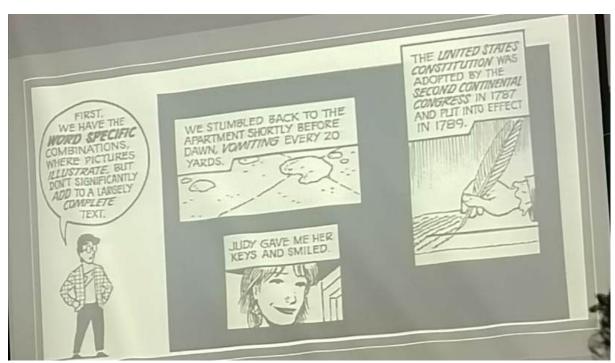


"THE CORRECT DIRECTION OF READING IS OFTEN UNCLEAR, AND DELIBERATELY SO."

(CHUTE AND JAGODA CRITICAL INQUIRY)

**IMAGE AND WORD RELATIONSHIPS -**

١,



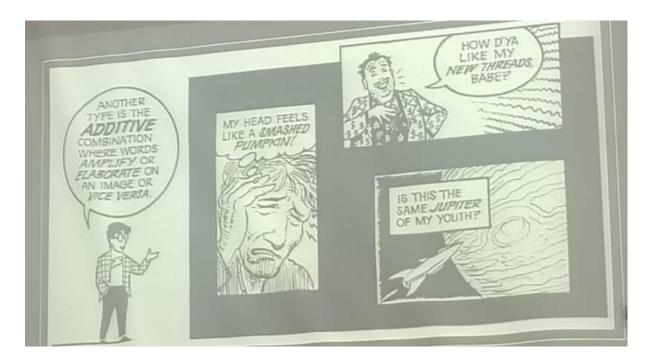
ΙΙ,



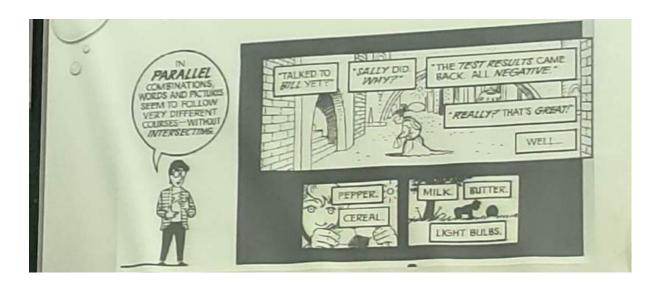
III,



IV,



٧,



VI,



# Activity.... 👇



# Meaning or detailed text of each panel

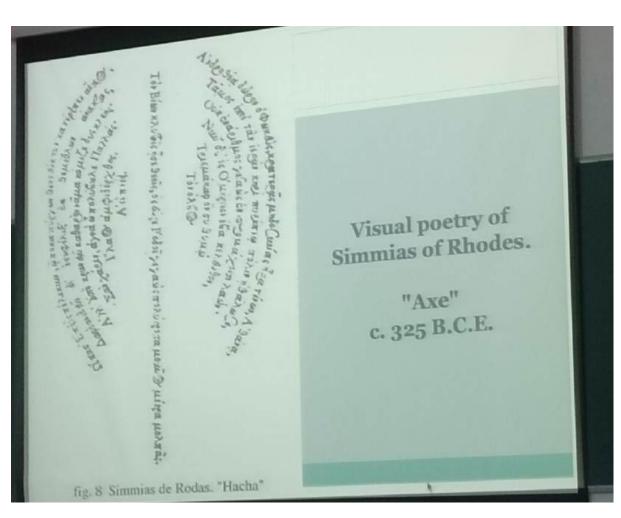


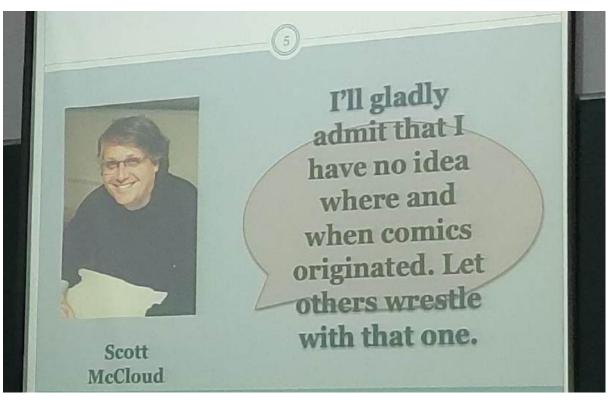
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# **A Brief History of Western Comics**

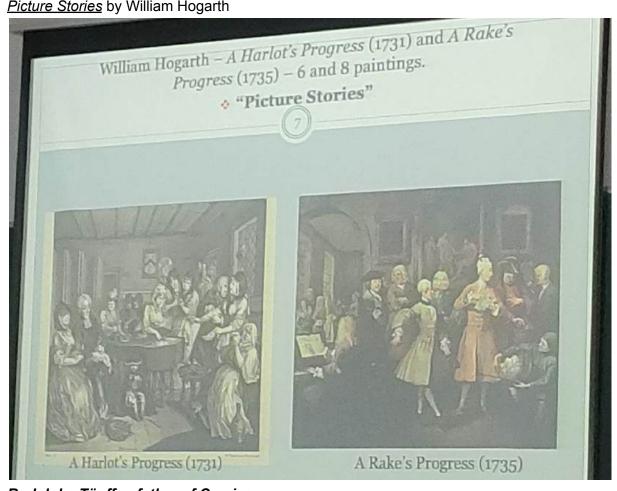


- The Bayeux Tapestry is a masterpiece of 11th century Romanesque art.
- The Tapestry tells the story of the events surrounding the conquest of England by the Duke of Normandy.





Picture Stories by William Hogarth



Rodolphe Töpffer, father of Comics.



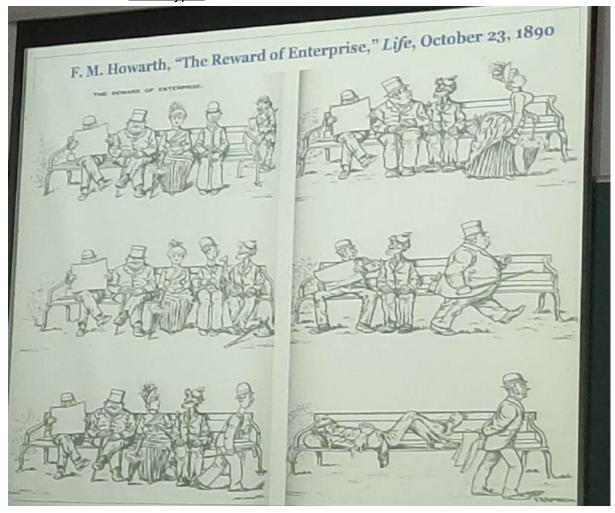
# Rodolphe Töpffer:

**Swiss School Master** 

- Satirist, Writer and Cartoonist
- Father of Comics
- Panels with handwritten captions and borders; multi-paneled, sequential.
- The Adventures of Obadiah Oldbuck (1837).

# F. M. Howarth [(1864-1908)]

- Representative of the development of <u>sequential graphic narrative</u> in the USA.
- He studied social types.





# Newspapers developed earlier comics especially the Sunday comics supplements.

- → The New York World, The World and The New York Journal
- → Richard F. Outcault's The Yellow Kid (1895-1898)
- → William Randolph Hearst Hogan's Alley (1895)

# **Early critics of the Comics form**

- Lippincott's in 1909, the comics are a "hypnotic moral poison," a "national peril."
- Evening Past piously declared, "Clownish, vulgar, idiotic the colored 'comics' of American Sunday newspapers undeniably are. It is a reproach to our civilization that they should have been allowed to swarm over the land." (1908)
- The modern comic teaches, Ralph Bergengren in the Atlantic in 1906 writes, "no high ambition, but devotes itself to 'mischief made easy' "



# Some interesting facts about comics...

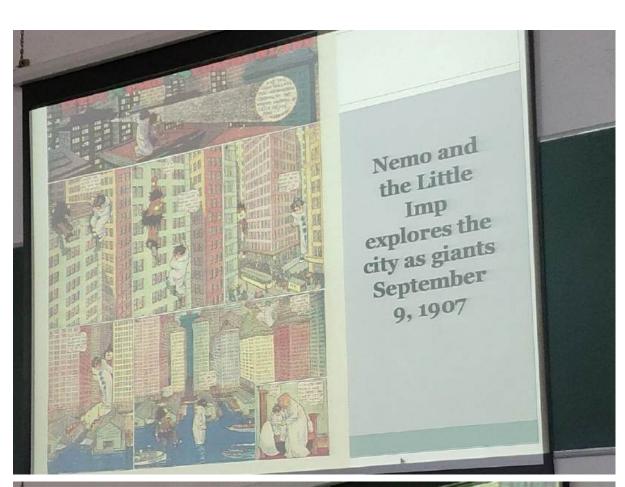
- Comics creators were highly paid celebrities.
- Comics supplied models, theory and material for the films. There was interdependence between these two industries.
- Some comics are recreated in cinemas.

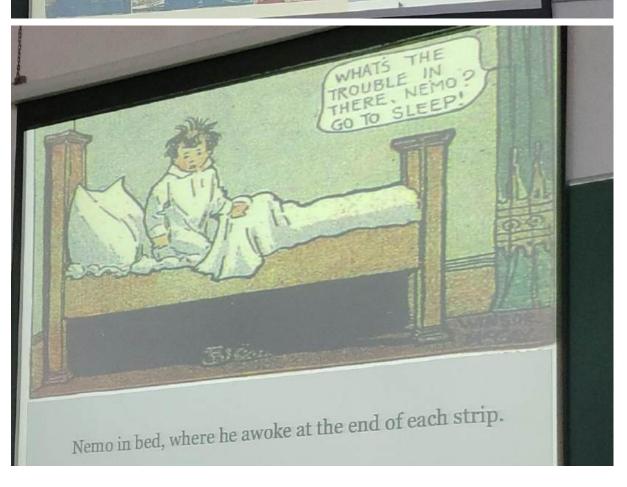
### **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

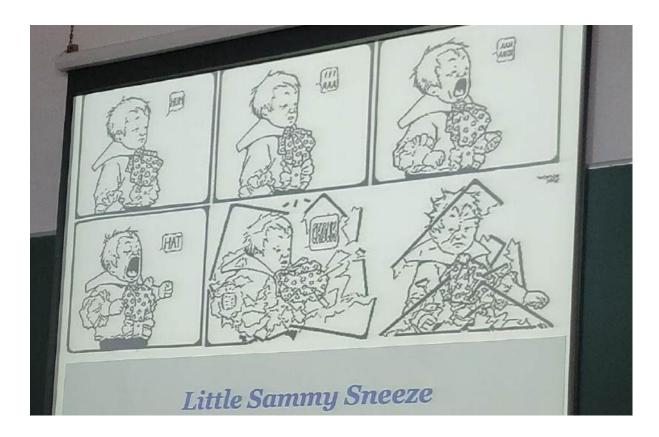
- Library of Congress Digital Collections Cartoon Drawings Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon Search
- COLLECTION
- Cartoon Drawings: Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon
- About this Collection
- Collection items

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Winsor McCay Little Nemo in Slumberland :- super star of comics (experimental artist )







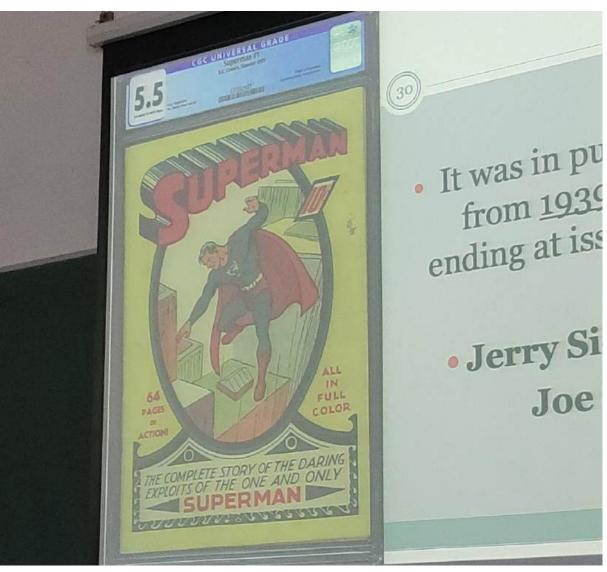
# The Funnies :-

- 1929 | The Funnies
- the very first newsstand comic book, put out by Dell Publishing.
- Full-colored
- Original comic strips.
- STAND ALONE Medium -

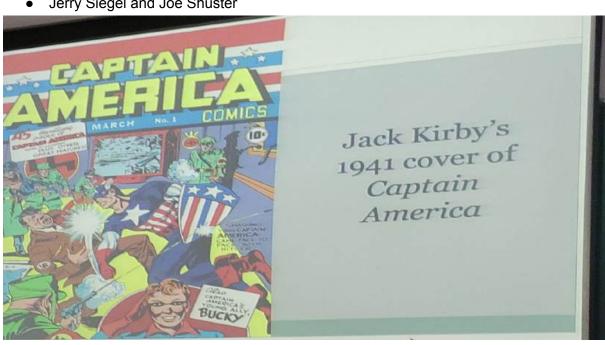
# Golden Age of Comics (1938-1945) :-

(Action comic) -

- Birth of Superhero narratives and youth driven.
- Superman Action Comics (1938) Joe Sigel and Simon Schuster.
- American Hero Type
- Therapeutic, conservative, patriotic and cultural needs.



- It was in publication from 1939 to 1986, ending at issue #423.
- Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster



### Success formula of Superman was soon imitated by all the publishing houses

- 1940-DC-Batman-Bruce Wyane Bob Kane and Bill Finger
- 1941-DC-Wonder Woman William M. Marston.

BAT MAN & WONDER WOMAN

--DC Stands for :- Detective Comics

### Atomic Age (1939-1986) :-

Fredric Wertham - Dr. Fredric Wertham launched a crusade against comics in 1948 when he spoke at a symposium on "The Psychopathology of Comics Books" sponsored by the American Association of Psychotherapy.

### **Summary or finds of book:**

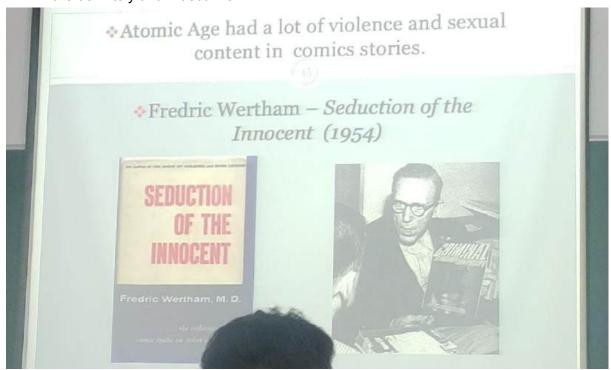
### "Seduction of the Innocent"

There is a link between the reading of sensational crime and horror comics and juvenile delinquency.

- Comic books promote violence and crime in children.
- Comic books promote racism.
- Comic books can lead to impaired reading ability.
- Comic books desensitize their readers to good literature.

### (quotation) "" "" by Wertham:

- The Batman type of story may stimulate children to homosexual fantasies, of the nature of which they may be unconscious.
- Hitler was a beginner compared to the comic-book industry.
- For boys, Wonder Woman is a frightening image. For girls she is a morbid ideal. Where Batman is anti-feminine, the attractive Wonder Woman and her counterparts are definitely anti-masculine.



# The Comics Code Authority:-

- Major publishers created the Comics Code Authority.
- Themes and the contents of comics were monitored.
- Comic books were forced to deal with simple themes.

# **APPROVED BY THE COMICS CODE Authority:**

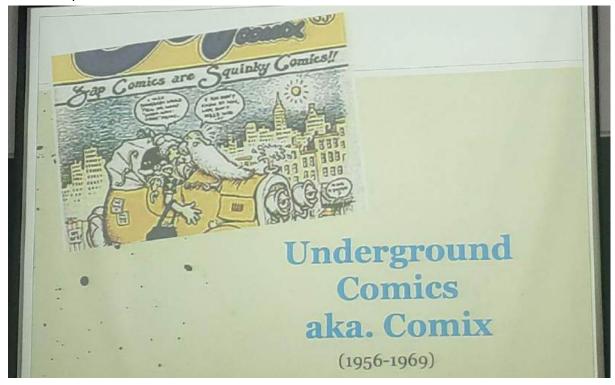
### Code approved comics were

- 1. WHOLESOME
- 2. ENTERTAINING
- 3. EDUCATIONAL

# STANDARDS OF THE COMICS CODE AUTHORITY FOR EDITORIAL MATTER AS ORIGINALLY ADOPTED

"All scenes of horror, excessive bloodshed, gory or gruesome crimes, depravity, lust, sadism, masochism shall not be permitted."

- Two trends Mainstream and the underground.
- Superhero comics survived in mainstream comics.

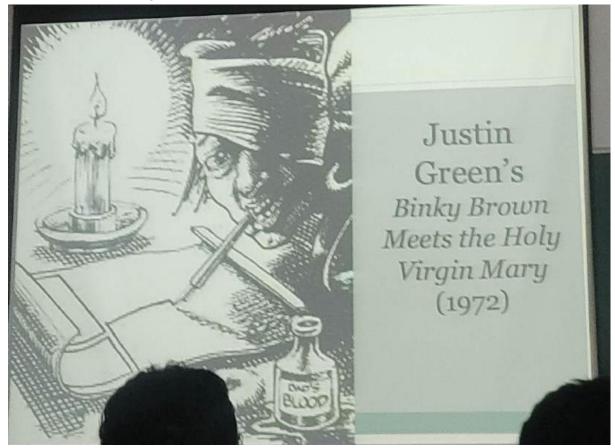


### Comix?

These new comics became known as "comix" to set them apart from mainstream comics and to emphasize the "x" for x-rated.

- Harvey Kurtzman (Mad), Justin Green, Art Spiegelman, Robert Crumb, Bill Griffith, Gilbert Shelton, Trina Robbins and Jay Lynch.
- Controversial and taboo themes such as race, religion, sex [Tijuana Bibles] and drugs.
- Mostly self-published and anti-establishment.

- Sold through head shops and record shops.
- Comix revolutionized the form and content of the medium.
- Mostly autobiographical narratives.
- Comix railed against the Comics Code

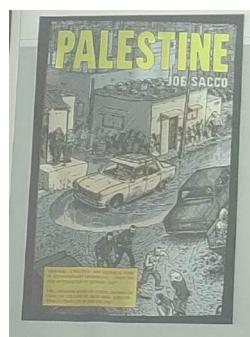


Books about OCD and stuff.

# ART SPIEGELMAN (b. 15 February 1948, USA)

- Born in Sweden and migrated to USA in early childhood.
- After leaving college in 1968, he joined the underground comix movement.
- In 1980, he started the magazine Raw with his wife Françoise Mouly.
- Author of Maus and heavily influenced by Justin Green's.
- Maus by Art Spiegelman won a 'special' Pulitzer Prize in 1992.
- a contributing artist for The New Yorker.
- In the Shadow of No Towers (2004), reaction to the September 11 attacks in NY in 2001.

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- Introduced comics journalism.
- About his experiences in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in
   December 1991 and January 1992.



# PERSEPOLIS

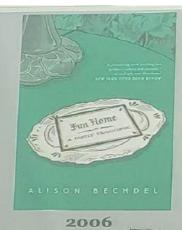


# Marjane Satrapi

Persepolis is a graphic autobiography that depicts her childhood up to her early adult years in Iran during and after the Islamic Revolution.

The film version won 2007 Jury Prize at the Cannes film festival.





- Chronicles the author's childhood and youth as a butch lesbian.
- Relationship with her closeted gay father, Bruce Bechdel.
- Themes: Gender roles, suicide, emotional abuse, sexual orientation.

(absent)	)
Maus hook	

### THE HOLOCAUST

- Holocaust (Greek origin)-"burnt offering."
- Persecution(killing) of European Jews, prisoners of war, homosexuals/disabled, and others.
- Anti-Semitism reached its height in Germany during the Nazi eta (1933-1945). world war ended and Hitler dead.
- Auschwitz, Treblinka, Chelmno

"No salvation is possible until the bearer of disunion, the Jew, has been rendered powerless to harm."

-Adolf Hitler.

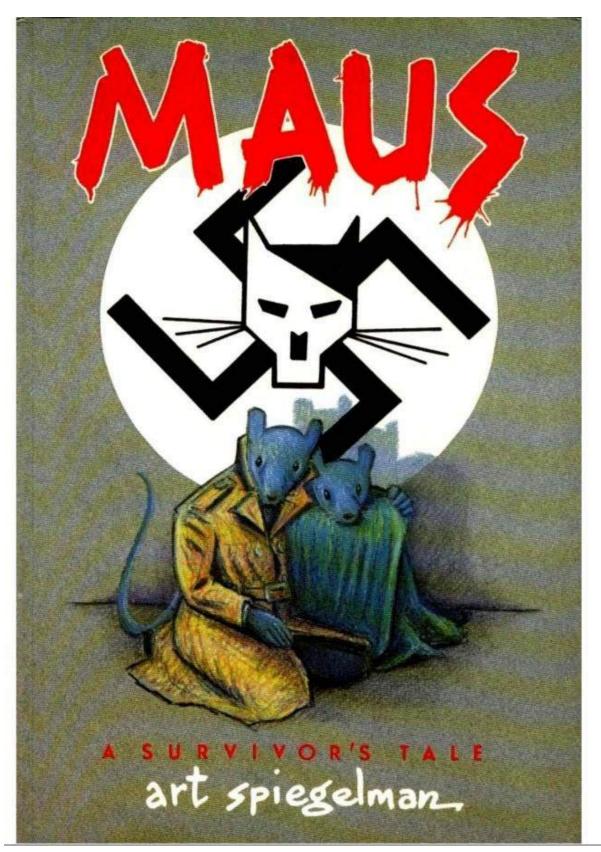
# **ARTIE Spiegelman** - Author or book Maus

- Art Spiegelman was born in Stockholm, Sweden (1948) to Vladek and Anja Spiegelman.
- His parents were Polish Jews and Holocaust survivors
- A key figure in the underground comix movement of the 1970s X rated comics
- He founded the Raa magazine alongside his wife Françoise Mouly in 1980.
   Published sections of Masu in each issue.

### **MAUS**

- Illustrated story of Vladek Spiegelman's experiences of the Holocaust, as narrated by his son, Artie.
- Maus: A Survivor's Tale (1986)
- My Father Bleeds History (1986)
- And Here My Troubles Began (1991)
- The Complete Maus (1994)
- MetaMaus (2011)
- Frame tale: begins around 1978
  - Artie visiting his father in New York City.
- Vladek starts his story in 1935, when he was living in Poland.

1992: Maus became the first graphic novel to win a Pulitzer Prize.



# **INTERPRETATION OF COVER PAGE.**

To show prey and predator...

# **CHARACTERS**

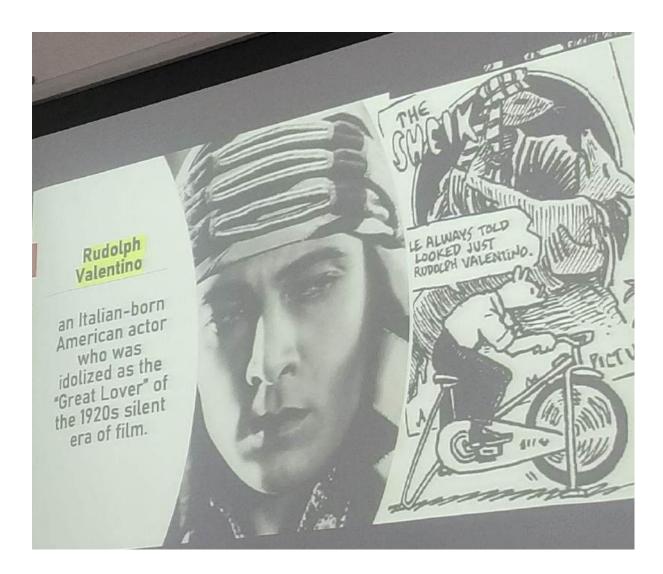
• Vladek Spiegelman [Art Spiegelman's father]

- Anja Spiegelman [first wife-commits suicide]
- Mala [Vladek remarries to Mala unhappy marriage]
- Richieu Spiegelman [first-born son when the war begins, they send Richieu to live with Aunt Tosha]
- Artie Spiegelman.

# **Major Themes**

- Suicide
- Time •
- Health •
- The Holocaust
- Post-traumatic Stress Disorder
- Family, Identity and Jewishness •
- Death and Chance
- War and Trauma
- Memory
- Guilt and Redemption
- History
- Relationships





### **Summary:-**

### CHAPTER 1 THE SHEIK

- The story begins around 1978, with Artie vising his father Vladek in Rego Park, New York
- Vladek is remarried to a woman named Mala with whom he constantly argues
- Begins his story around 1935 when he is a young man living in Czestochowa, a Jewish center in Poland.
- Vladek tells Artie that he looked like the actor Rudolph Valentino
- Vladek meets Lucia Greenberg
- Vladek meets Anja when he visits family in Sosnowiec
- The narrative shifts back to the present day towards the end of the first chapter

-----(Next Monday 24-02-25) - - - - - -

- Postmemory
- Anthropomorphism
- Metafictional plane

### **Postmemory**

Fancy Frame

Postmemory refers to the way Individuals, particularly in the context of the Holocaust, remember and mourn events where they didn't personally experience to them through familial and cultural narratives and images.

WHAT and WHY ANTHROPOMORPHISM?

### What?

the attribution of human characteristics or behavior to a god, animal, or object.

### Why?

Aids in making complex or unfamiliar subjects more understandable.

### Simba in The Lion King

the animals in George Orwell's Animal Faritt
The Cheshire Cat in Alice in Wonderland Mickey Mouse

### **MAUS**

The Jews as mice
Germans as cats
Pigs represent gentile Poles
Dogs stand for Americans
Frogs for the French
Reindeer for the Swedes
Bees for the Gypsies

### Anthropomorphism in Maus

- Represents the racial/power logic: perpetrators, bystanders and victims.
  - The Jews as mice
- Germans as cats
- The Nazi perception of the Jews as not quite humans."
- Distancing as a technique.

### Adolf Hitler's perspective of the Jews

- The Jews are undoubtedly a race, but they are not human.

### Art Spiegelman

----MetaMaus

"while the mice allowed for a distancing from the horrors described, they simultaneously allowed me and others to get further inside the material in a way that would have been

difficult with more realistic representation" (149).



# Metafictional plane

Audience are given access to the production of the book.

- -- how much time Artie spent listening to and researching his father's story.
- --a tape recorder [pg. 73] or a notebook taking notes.
- --relationship between the teller and the listener.
- --mediated by memory.













#### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. How is the book structured? First person? Third person? Flashbacks? Narrative devices? Do you think the author did a good job with it?

Ans: It's a Flashback. It is structured in panels and they are interconnected with each other as conveying the context in text format and as well as the image in page 2 as the full picture of Vladek Spiegelman.

- 2. How would you describe the author's writing style? Concise? Flowery? How is language used in this book? Identify a passage that really struck you. How does that passage relate to the book as a whole?
- 3. What does Artie's decision to include personal information about Vladek's relationships in Book 1, Chapter 1 of Maus tell the reader about the dynamic between father and son?
- 4. What effects did the war have on Mr. Spiegelman?

#### **CHAPTER 2: THE HONEYMOON**

- Arrie visits his father over the next few months to hear more stories
- Vladek finds out that Anja has been secretly translating communist messages
- Marries Anja in 1937, birth of their first son Richieu
- Anja suffers from severe post partum depression. They go to a sanitarium in Czechoslovakia
- On their way, they see the Nazi flag for the first time
- Vladek gets drafted into the Polish army in 1939
- The story shifts back to the present, and Vladek tells Artie about his vision problems

### Communists

- People who belonged to a political group that believed in welfare and equality of social systems.
- They were among the non-Jewish groups targeted for imprisonment by the Nazi regime.
- Communism was considered criminalin many European countries even before the Nazis rose to power.

### What?

the attribution of human characteristics or behavior to a god, animal, or object.

### Why?

Aids in making complex or unfamiliar subjects more understandable.

Simba in The Lion King
the animals in George Orwell's Animal Farm
The Cheshire Cat in Alice in Wonderland Mickey Mouse
absent of one cls (3rd mar)

# Chapter 3:

### Themes of Chapter 03

- Vladek as a Prisoner of War [PoW]
- His Dream
- · His release from the Camp
- Family reunion

In Poland at the time when a man turned 21, he had to do compulsory army service.

CONSCRIPTION

- 1939: Vladek is drafted into the Polish army to fight against Germans.
- Vladek's father ensured that his children are out of army.

[pg: 45/Tier 03/panel 06-07].

----> starvation diet.

Prisoner of War: 1939

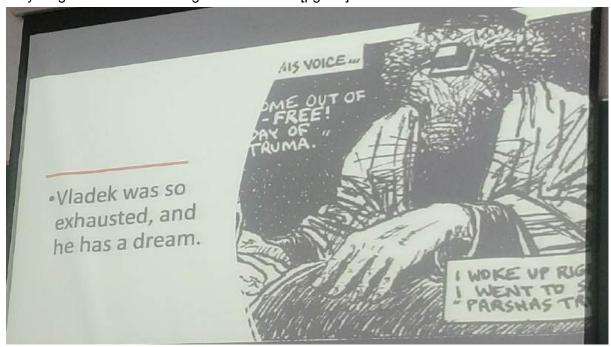
Vladek kills a German soldier who is camouflaged as a tree.

- Jewish prisoners:
- --Sleep in unheated tents with insufficient blankets.
- --Gie very little food.
- Polish prisoners of war:
- --Keep in heated cabins and eat two meals a day.

### **Announcement**

Vladek along with his friends accept the offer.

"Anything is better than rotting in those tents" [pg: 55]



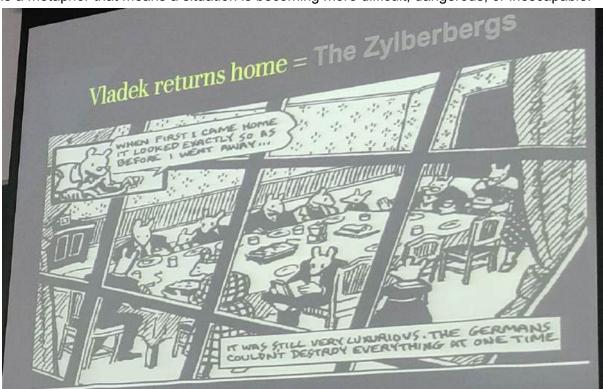
### A Dream and Parsha Truma?

- His dead grandfather is speaking to him.
- Parshas truma is a yearly Jewish event.
- Each Saturday, a section of the Torah (official Holi book of jews) was read this was called a parsha; one week a year was the parshas truma.
- It is 03 months away!!

# Absent broo...

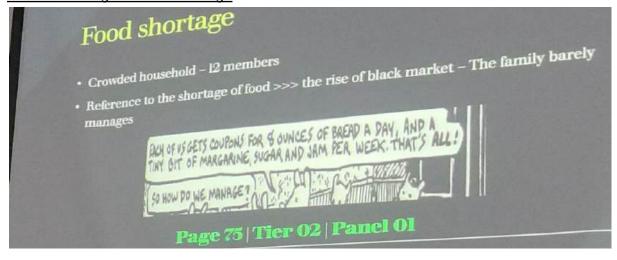
"The noose tightens"

Is a metaphor that means a situation is becoming more difficult, dangerous, or inescapable.



### After prison

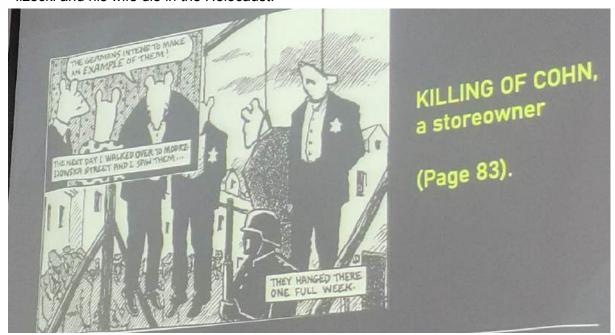
Inset is an image that is in a image



# Businesses for Jews - Aryanization

# ILZECKI - vladek's frd

- A Jewish tailor in Sosnowiec | "the best tailor" (page 77)
- Makes uniforms for German officers
- Suggests that Vladek should hide his son, Richieu. (page 81).
- Ilzecki and his wife die in the Holocaust.



Absent - - - - -

# Chapter 5...