

genre

generic marks of what actually became classic Detective fiction

→ Detective almost never tells the story

Companion's PoV

→ The reader is positioned with the ~~narrator~~ narrator

→ We learn ~~with~~ things with the companion as he/she learns it.

Main characters

1) Adso

2) William → Monk !!
Baskerville

Layers of Narration [First person PoV].

★ In a detective fiction we do not doubt ~~just~~ ^{the first person} narrator.
(Even though generally such a narrator is considered unreliable)

When the story is set / written according to that by Adso
 in a time when printing press was undiscovered.

→ Manuscript

Prime :- Early Morning

Monks got up before the prayers of early morning, which occurred much before day-break. (2AM/3AM)

Adso → Final authority of what is in the world depends on divine design.

William → Works on reason (seeks the surface means)

~~Addendum~~

Monk who still struggles with Pagan beliefs.

Cellarer → Very imp in an Abbey

21st Sept 19

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Classic Detective Fiction

Two stories

1) Crime [happens before story begins]
[But is told at the end of the story]

2) Investigation [Is what we actually
read]

Plot

↓
Investigation

Focus

[Happens
chronologically].

whodunit → crime that
has happened

Fable

↓ Absent

~~A story of crime~~

(Form of realism,
comes at the end)

[~~Reveals~~ backwards]

* Thriller → Curiosity is not about what happened in the
past ~~is~~ but about what would happen
next. [Does not start with crime, but might
happen during the course of the novel]

* Classic Detective Fiction → Curiosity is about what happened
in the past.

[Starts with crime]

[Detective is not generally in
mortal danger]

Thriller is opposite of Classic Detective Fiction.

- 1) Detective doesn't die
- 2) Detective doesn't learn.
- 3) Detective can't commit murder
- 4) All suspects / None of the suspects are actually guilty
- 5) First person ~~narrator~~ narrator is reliable

A lot of times detective & Thriller elements are combined in a novel.

→ [Suspense fiction]

Conan Doyle → Gave geometry to the genre.
 → Genre defining creation

1829 → Police force in England formed
 Developed by the time he wrote novels but not enough to appeal to Doyle
 Why Sherlock is ~~a~~ private detective & not a police inspector?

Sensational Novel

First Novel → Robinson Crusoe → Daniel Defoe
 Moll Flanders

Intimately associated with colonialization.

Read
Sherlock Holmes
stories

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Enlightenment → Sir Isaac Newton

- 1) Post-industrial revolution
- 2) Enlightenment
- 3) Empiricism (physically verifiable - surface science)
- 4) Colonialism
 - ↳ believed ~~that~~ in Empirical rationality.
- 5) Masculinity

Sherlock

- sociopath
- dichotomy
- vanity / conceited
- arrogant - sure of himself
- Presented to us as a genius
- Excessive - obsessive, morally ambiguous, possibly a dark side [boredom, ~~do~~ crime-solving for mental simulation, not as moral duty] .
- Modern, ahead of his time; a man of science
- Art of arts (violin, disguise, solitary)
- Eccentric.
- Attraction: Extraordinary, contradictory, unpredictable, mysterious
↓
(Attraction/Appeal)

Holmes's attitude to earlier literary detectives:

- A claim of difference
- a claim of greater realism (mirrors life more closely)
- NOT literary in the story.

Galton → Fingerprinting
ID

Scientific Racism

Eugenics → Galton

good

Observation

Reduction

Elimination

Bayard's Thesis

The three steps together open up many more possibilities than the ones the detective mentions & bases his deduction on.

Sherlock Holmes

Rationality & Empiricism

→ Put aside by Father Brown

Solves using Empathy

Reading
should involve
Minimal
layers &
of both

Read a text & what it has to say [Understand]

Reading against the grain [Not to read the text
entirely obediently]

Because ★ Be a diligent reader but not an obedient one

Q Why is Sherlock Holmes not a police Inspector?

- Sense of Independence
- Not entirely tide-up with law in the same way as a police.
- Emphasis of focus on intellectual ~~to~~ things.
- Hard to make a ~~glamorous~~ figure out of a police inspector.

Umberto Eco

Character → William Baskerville
→ Adso

Narrative style → Geometry

↓
Emphasizing the fixed geometry
above the classic detective
fiction as a form

↓
It's not unnecessary. The geometry
plays an important role in the plot.

- 1) Observation
- 2) Deduction
- 3) Elimination

} Eco echoing this very very
closely

Q Compare Sherlock Holmes with William of Baskerville.
[Method, portrayal, Characteristics]

Exclamation moment → signature mark of classic detective fiction.

Reader → aligned with the 'I' narrator.

↓
person who is constantly discovering.

Detective reads the world.

Companion/narrator trains the reader to 'read' the signs from the book & reason ~~themselves~~ on their own.

→ Read the story like a detective reads the world.
(mirroring)

asks you to ~~read the book~~ become a better reader of the detective fiction.

1st
Oct, 2019

Page No.:

5th century,
City of God → Very imp./book

Story → addressed to no one in particular
↳ sort of like diary
↳ memoir.

People see things in the world because they have read the book.
We see world ↳ we are trained to see, not as the world really is.
the way

Trifles

- George Henderson (county Attorney)
- Henry Peters (Sheriff)
- Mr Hale, (A neighbouring farmer).
- Mrs. Peters
- Mrs Hale.

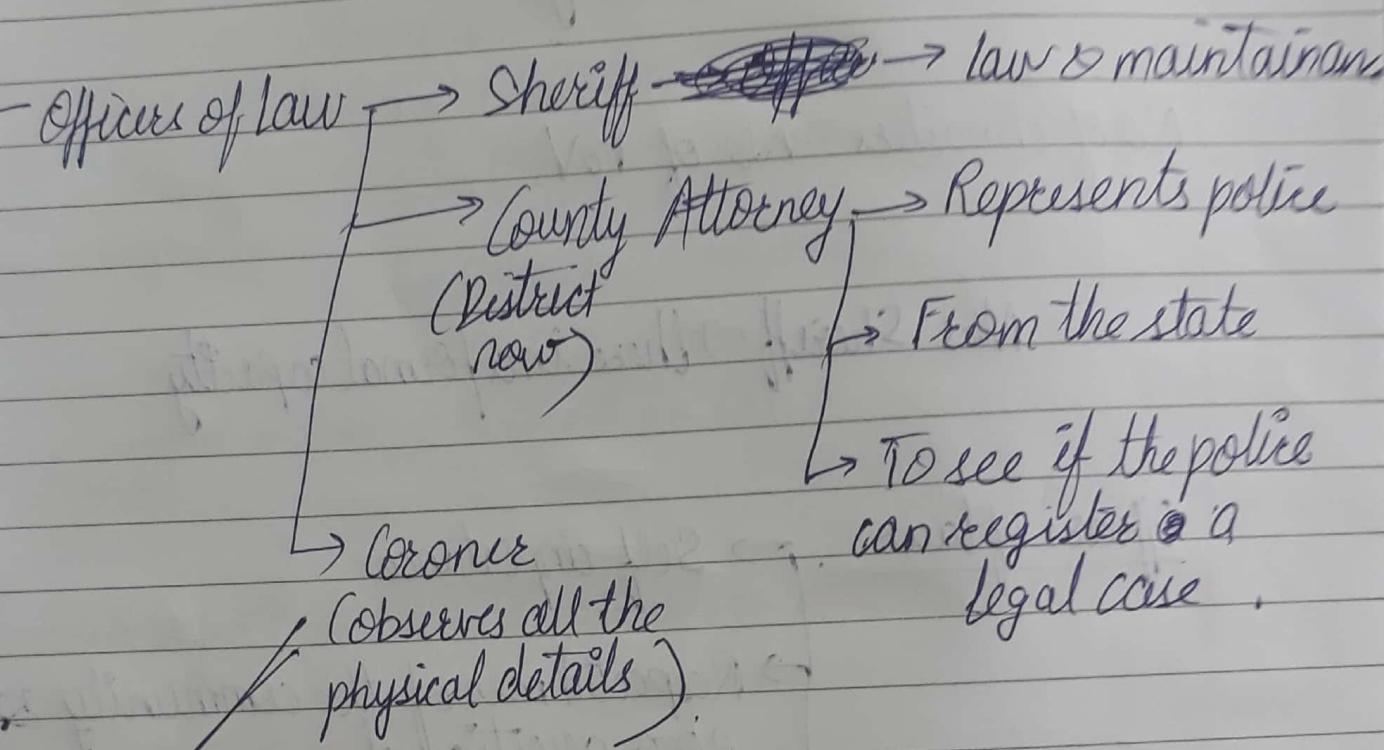
Absent: John Wright

Mrs Wright (Minnie Foster)

Frank (deputy ~~sheriff~~ sheriff)

Harry (another neighbour, interested in the 'party telephone')

Harry interested in 'party telephone?', asks John Wright,
he refuses because he didn't like talking.



Inquest → suspicious death or ~~natural cause~~ natural cause
(happens at the beginning)

Mrs Hale → Max. information, but least formal role to play.

→ Motive & State of mind

↓
Without motive they won't know why she committed the crime.

Play

Conflict b/w what the characters are saying/what the characters are doing.

No. of characters = No. of PoV.

Mrs. Sheriff → there in a formal capacity

- Officers of law:
 - Self importance
 - Respected men of the community & never questioned
 - Arrogant, assured
 - ~~Attitude~~ Attitude towards women
 - Evolve double standards
 - [Think ~~house~~ kitchen of very less importance but are critical about Minnie's housekeeping (Frank was forgived when he made a mess)]

10th Oct, 2019

Answers in exam
Explanatory bit
Reflective bit
Expectation of genre

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County & Sheriff → represent the normative

- Subversion
- chorus of Greek tragedy
- Mrs. Hale Mrs. Hale → chorus role
- exposition

Subject of law / Subject to law

Subject → a doer / responsible for ~~action~~ ethics] kind of
→ Governed opposite in meaning

→ Duality & tension in the meaning of the word

→ Laws are needed by the weaker section of the society.

→ Procedural Justice → what is right & what is proved right in the court may ~~not~~ differ.

Does Not cater equally to all subjects of law

Irony → Offices of law make the dues into trifles, which is the devastation of the genre.

Imagery → cage of the canary

Symbolic canary & cage → ~~represent~~ represent Mrs. Wright
↳ Mennie was metaphorically strangled (Her singing was stopped)

14th Oct, 19

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Pause in the middle of the sentence of Mrs. Peters.

→ Mark of hesitation

Mrs. Peters
Not singular change of
heart, to & fro &
hesitation

* Diff kind of subjection of law
for women ~~&~~ the men.
as compared to

⇒ Plot-driven
⇒ Character-driven
⇒ Larger point the plot makes & the
arguments from the text

Mrs Wright → Restless/agitated

→ Hesitation/incoherent response, peculiar
response.

* ~~either~~ She is in shock.

* Deranged woman who might
have killed her husband

Apron :- part of the
women's work
(might signify the
important of trifles)

:- Protective layer.

Mainstream Crime Fiction → Conservative genre

↳ Preserves/conserves
laws & norms of society.

Trifles → plays with the genre

↳ Critiques the classical detective fiction
subverts

The story of the Eldest Princess

→ It can be anybody, it can be anywhere.

* Once upon a time → classic opening of a fairy tale

* Quest → With a capital Q → object, thing that always happens.

~~Princess~~

Roads etc. (Capitalized words).

* Speaking animals

Something ~~something~~
that needs to be fixed
somebody who donates
something

To be
neutralized

Components of
fairy tales

~~Chest~~

Quest

Lack

Donors

Magical gifts

Villains / threats

Look at the
highlights

Vladimir Propp

Morphology of the folk tale

study
of forms

* → Allegory
⇒ fable
⇒ parable

→ Little incidents that
happen in Christ's life / have moral
messages.

→ 2 → layered stories
→ 1 → what happens in the story itself
→ 2 → Reference to an outer world outside
the story.

→ Isopis fables, / Moral/political message

Animal
speak
fabulous

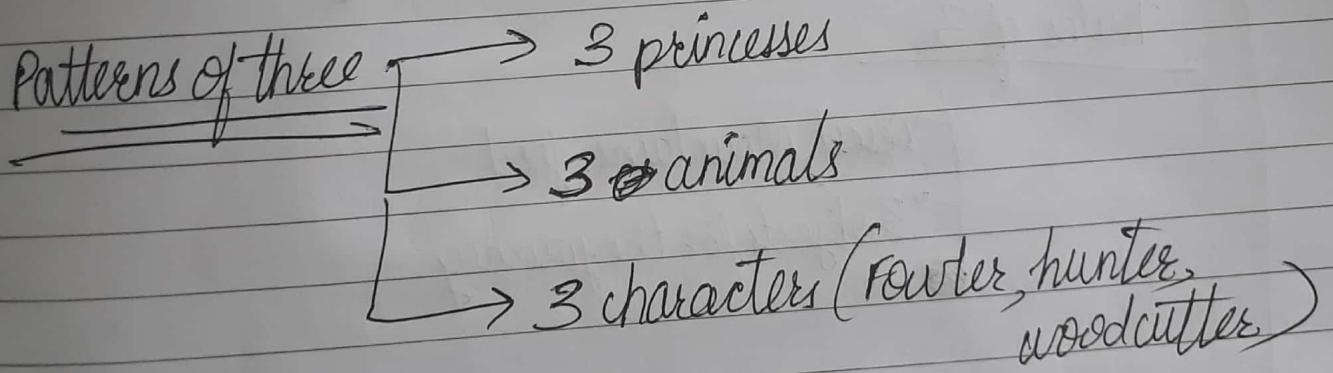
story of Eldest Princess → Allegory of Reading

Everyone is given a story

↳ Both very free to rewrite the story, at the same
time we are caught in a plot hatched much before
we were born.

self-reflexive

- She wouldn't succeed because
 - Eldest princess, (sacrificed for larger ~~good~~ good of the story)
 - Unlikely character to go on a ~~quest~~ quest in the first place because she is a female.



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Oct, 19

(very acc to ~~why~~ who & how,
but are limited & sequence is fixed)

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Dramatic Personae: Study of tale

- Lack
- The Hero (seeker)
- Quest
- Counteraction to the lack.
Quest, Road, Forest, Desert, Mountains
- Interdiction : - must & must nots
(Keep to the road, don't stay, keep courteous)

Rules of 3

- Desert, Mountains, forest
- 3 objects for the journey

- Tested, interrogated, attacked

Receive magical gifts or helpers
(Animals are just as aware of the stories like the princess)
(Emphasis on them being aware & not reduced to mere objects)

→ Villain

Woodcutter, Fowler, hunter → perception

(we don't know if they're villains)

→ Hero returns (our hero doesn't)

Hero ~~ascends~~, ascends the throne, marries etc.

(Second princess here)

2nd princess comes closest to prototype of a fairy tale

Elder Princess

- Not a likely candidate for a quest
- (Reading not a travelling princess) / (storyteller princess)
- Donors are the helpers themselves.

Self-reflexive / Self-reflecting story

Multiple stories → At each moment you have to choose a story

- cross-road on which the princess stands
- On each cross-road, there are multiple stories we can choose from (which might contradict each other)
- Based on the story we chose, our perception changes (our own story changes).

Donors → Reveal threats to the princess she herself cannot see.

Partial stories → hidden threat

Two possible adventures

- the quest assigned to her
- she could have met one of those men & married.
- ends up in a truly adventurous position, because she doesn't know what's going to happen. Every day, she might have a new story to tell.

Tripartite structure

Story within a story to ~~not~~ complete the tale with stories of the other princesses.

Invitations ⇒ To read as a fairy tale

- Title
- Once upon a time
- Structure of 3

Q How does story rewrite the structure of fairy tale?

→ self-referentiality different from intertextuality

↓
Story that draws attention to its own form
(Story about story & story telling)

Allegory of choices of reading & telling stories that we ~~ourselves can~~ make.

The truth about
stories

Second princess succeeds
danger of single story

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Roles of
story } → Give alternative paths
→ Healing qualities (old woman asks the
creatures to tell their
stories while healing them)

H.W

The princess
Sunita Namjoshi

& Nadine Gordimer

22nd
Oct, 19

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What is a genuine princess?

Once upon a time ..

→ constantly enhanced layers of security

→ What is the lack?
(lack of security ???)

→ story within the story → occurring due to ~~to~~ concern for security

→ outside the story → riots in the city, child shooting,
~~burglary~~ burglary, intrusion / theft

Within the story → seen as a threat]
outside the story → social ~~not~~ connection]

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Liberal Justice → All people ~~are~~ are equal
→ The house owner was not racist.

Victim in the story → child

→ Intruders/people

→ Parents

→ victims of kind of ~~the~~ situation
they have put themselves into /
they themselves have executed

→ ~~which~~ White people ~~in the society of~~
South Africa

→ victims of their own decisions

→ Allegory of what situations we find ourselves in / ~~what~~ what
are the problems of the
society.

Two entities

Relatively outside

→ Cat

→ stealthy movement
(which exactly is being restricted)

→ measure of freedom, that cannot
be even imagined by humanity
anymore

⇒ 2) Child → future, ~~hopeless~~ hope
 ↳ Allegory of society, so naming of the child is symbolic of a weak future & injured hope.

⇒ Victim but not threatened / not spared

Undermined ground
~~Ruptured~~ → bleeding society.

Wogs

Diaspora → oldest diaspora
↳ Jewish

Wogs → in the form of a rant

↳ White Australian Speech

Vague understanding to who the enemy is.

Australia ⇒ settler colony

Let them go back where they come from

↳ Ironic because should apply to the speaker too

↳ Australians don't speak Queen's English

English

Universality → you & me → everybody
who do not belong to it don't exist

language → Grasps at everything it can

Wogs → Australian term ⇒ Somebody from Southern Europe

Paki → Browns in England

Characteristics of piece → Not structured, punctuated

→ In the form of a rant

→ Ironic, Arbitrary, Contradictory

They \Rightarrow keeps shifting who it refers to

Anything that's different is a dangerous

eude \Rightarrow Ironic \Rightarrow called by a eanter

Migrant / Immigrant

Temporary,
not welcome
to settle down

Understood to have
a choice of settling down
there

Point of the whole eant \Rightarrow last three words
 \Rightarrow "They're not us"

Racists eants do not reflect on the already existing differences.
but create differences.

Wage \Rightarrow NOT A RACIST PIECE !!

\hookrightarrow But written in a racist language

\hookrightarrow Performs a racist speech

\hookrightarrow To draw the attention of the reader to this

AAA

\hookrightarrow Text performs a racist language / speech for the reader to notice

AAA

Us & them can shift.

Classism is no different than racism.

Darwish

Prose Poems → They are prose, but it approximates the poetic language.

House of Casualty

Mourning the objects as well as the owners.

Palestine → A ~~bomb~~ bomb has destroyed the house.

Proposing us not only to mourn the inhabitants but also the objects.

Poignancy → A sad thing which is subtle.

Key word → mass murder, Relationships.

Metonyms

~~Metaphor~~ → Part of a whole which are also symbolic.

Eg:- Crown ~~represents~~ symbolizes Royalty.

Metaphor → Substitute one thing with another.

31st Oct, 19

metaphor → Substitution
metonymy → Constitution

Heart being torn → metaphor in general.

But in this case, since the house has been bombed
~~there is no assurance that 'heart torn to shreds'~~
is ~~not~~ a metaphor.

Mosquito

The words of the piece ⇒ safe, peaceful, glory, victory, battle,
trap, warplanes

The vocabulary is of war

* Separates out the metaphor from the literal.

Even if the war is over, the vocabulary persists & is reflected into everyday harmless issues.

Manto

Sorry

Extreme communal riots \rightarrow Setting.

In the moment of partition, an easy way to recognize who belongs to what religion.

The killer is sorry, ~~but~~ not because he has killed a man, but because he has killed ~~a~~ the wrong man, a man of his religion.

[We do not know the religion of the dead man & the killer]

Jelly

The child is innocent but the adults or not, so it captures the blood-~~thirsty~~ thirstiness of the adults.

The world is so violent; that even everyday innocent objects lose their innocence.

The child is innocent, but his everyday object is already corrupted. Without his consent & without him knowing, he has become a part of the ~~the~~ blood-thirstiness.

banal \rightarrow everyday phenomenon / object / common