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LITERARY FORMS

UNIT - 1

Literature of the Absurd

- The literature of the absurd deals that the human condition is essentially absurd.
- The term was anticipated by Alfred Jarry (French Writer) and he wrote a play *Ubu Roi* (Ubu the King) in 1896.
- It has its own roots from the movements of Expressionism and Surrealism and Dadaism.
- In 1920's Franz Kafka wrote two fictions. They are:
 1. *The Trail*
 2. *Metamorphosis* [Short Fiction]
- The movements emerged in France after the horrors of World War II.
- It is a rebellion against basic beliefs and values and traditional culture and literature.
- In 1940, there was a philosophy named Existentialism which has the similarities with absurd theatre.
- There are two important writers who followed existential philosophy. They are;
 1. Jean Paul Sartre
 2. Albert Camus
- They view human being as an isolated existent who is cast into an isolated alien universe and the human world possess no inherent truth, value or meaning.



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- According to this movement, human life is fruitless search for purpose and significance, as it moves from the nothingness to and came toward the nothingness and must end in nothingness.
- Albert Camus wrote *The Myth of Sisyphus* (1942) which says “**In a universe that is suddenly deprived of illusions and of light, Man feels a stranger. His is an inremediable exile.....**” This divorce between man and his life, the actor and his setting, truly constitutes feeling of Absurdity.
- Eugene Ionesco (French Dramatist) wrote a play named *The Bald Soprano* (1949) *The Lesson* (1951) and *The Rhinoceros*.

“Cut off from his religious, metaphysical, and transcendental roots, Man is lost; All his actions become senseless, absurd, meaningless”.

Samuel Beckett:

- An Irish born French writer
- His works were written in French and translated into English.
- His works *Waiting for Godot* (1954) and *End Game* (1958)
- With these two works Beckett projects irrationalism, helplessness and absurdity of life.
- The essence of this particular drama lies in the following line,

“ Nothing happens, nobody comes, nobody goes its awful”

- It is a two act play, no plot at all.
- The sub genres of the particular play;

I. Black Comedy



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- II. Black Humour
- III. Comedy of Menace
- IV. Concept of anti – hero
- V. Slapstic humour
- VI. Tragic Farce
- VII. Theatre of Cruelty

- Samuel Beckett wrote two prose fictions.

- I. Malone Dies (1958)
- II. The unnameable (1960)

These two prose works he used the concept of Anti – Hero

- The other writers of this movement

- I. Jean Genet (French Writer) – *The Balcony*
- II. Harold Pinter (British Writer) – *The Birthday Party*
- III. Edward Albee (American Wrier) – *Who is afraid of Virginia Woolf* and *Zoo Story*.
- IV. Thomas Stoppard (British Writer) – *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead*.

Tragic Farce { Comic and horrifying incident}

- The plays that related to this topic

- I. Thomas Stoppard – *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are dead*
- II. Thomas Stoppard – *Travesties*



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- III. Joseph Heller (Novelist) – *Catch 22*
- IV. Thomas Pynchon (Novelist) – *V*
- V. John Irving (Novelist) – *The World According to Garp*

These three writers are British Writers

- I. Gunter Grass (German, Nobel Laureate) – *Tim Drum* --- dealt with Concentration Camp.
- II. Kurt Vonnegut Jr – deals with the theme of dehumanization
- III. John Barth
- IV. Stanley Kubrick- made a film *Dr.Strangelove* is a black comedy (1946)
- V. Athol Fugard – famous play *Blood Knot* and he also wrote the drama *Tosti*.

Aestheticism:

- The German philosopher Alexander Baumgarten wrote treatise in Latin named 'Aesthetica' in 1750.
- The term applied to the arts, in which he says **“the aesthetic end is the perfection of sensuous cognition as such this is beauty”**.
- In Greek, they call it Sense Perception.
- Aestheticism is also called as Aesthetic movement. It is an European phenomenon during the later part of 19th century.
- The headquarters is France. They did not teach moral values. According to them the end of the work of art is simply to exist in its formal perfection to the end.



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- Aestheticism became the phrase 'l' art pour 'l' art – Art for Art's Sake.
- The historical roots of aestheticism are proposed by German philosopher Immanuel Kant in his *Critique of Judgement* in 1790.
- Immanuel Kant was inspired to Coleridge.
- A French Poet named Theophile Gautier wrote *Mademoiselle de Marpin* (1835). In this preface he explained the views of aestheticism.
- The views of Theophile Gautier was later developed by Charles Baudelaire who was the 19th century poet greatly influenced by Edgar Allan Poe.
- Edgar Allan Poe wrote *The Poetic Principle* in 1850 in it means he use the phrase "**Poem per Se**" means the poem solely for the poem's sake.
- It was later taken by Gustave Flaubert and Stephen Mallarme.
- Gustave Flaubert called Aestheticism as "**the religion of beauty**".
- The French aestheticism was introduced into Victorian England by Walter Pater. He wrote *The Renaissance*.
- The same views are expressed by A.C.Swinburne – PreRaphaelite's Brotherhood and the writers of 1890's;
 - I. Oscar Wilde – *The Picture of Dorian Gray* – Novel
 - II. Arthur Symmons
 - III. Leonel Johnson
 - IV. Ernest Dowson
- They focused autonomy of literary work of art and also brings out intrinsic values (Rhyme, Rhythm and Figures of Speech)



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- In the 20th century W.B.Yeats, T.E.Hulme, and T.S.Eliot and New critics.

Affective Fallacy (1946)

- William K.Wimsatt and Monroe C. Beardsley published an essay named The Affective Fallacy in a reaction to the view of I.A.Richard's *Principles of Literary Criticism* in 1924.
- *Principles of Literary Criticism* was focused on the psychological responses to literature by the readers.
- It was an reaction against the psychological responses to the literature – I.A.Richards.
- According to Wimsatt and Beardsley the Affective fallacy is the error of evaluating a poem by its effects – especially its emotional effects – upon the reader.
- This essay is published in the book named *The Verbal Icon* (1954).
- This paved way for objective criticism in which the critic instead of describing the effects of the work, focusses on the features, devices and form of the work.
- In 1970's the reader response critical school made an extreme reaction against Affective fallacy and New Critics.

Alienation Effect OR Epic Theatre

- Bertolt Brecht, German Dramatist adapted the Russian Formalist concept of Defamiliarization.
- 'Defamiliarization' into what he called '**The Alienation Effect**' in his epic theatre in German and it is called as '**Verfremdungs Effect**'.



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- The German term is also translated as ‘**Estrangement Effect**’ or ‘**Distancing Effect**’.
- Bertolt Brecht detested Aristotelian’s concept of Catharism.
- This effect is used by the German dramatist Bertolt Brecht to make familiar aspects to the present social reality seem strange, so as to prevent the emotional identification or involvement of the audience with their characters and their actions in a play.
- The other work of Brecht is – *The Mother Courage and Her Children*.

Anti – Hero:

- It is the postmodern term.
- The term Anti- Hero is usually applied to the writings in the period disillusion after the Second World War.
- The term Anti – Hero is also anticipated in the early Picaresque novel of the 16th century especially the heroine of Daniel Defoe’s *Malflanders* in 1722.
- The Anti – Hero is the chief person in the novel or a play whose character is discrepent from that of the traditional protagonist.
- A traditional protagonist is the manifestation of dignity, power, honest or heroism. But the modern anti – hero is petty, passive, clownish or dishonest.
- The Anti – Heroes (Chief character) of the following novels are considered as Anti – Heroes of literature.

I. John Wain – *Hurry on Down* (1953)

II. Kingsley Amis – *Lucky Jim* (1954)



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- Martin Amis is the father of Kingsley Amis. They two were postmodern writers and they were very popular in writing novels.
- Martin Amis's famous novel *Time's Arrow* dealt with the Hitler's Concentration Camp.
- Kingsley Amis belonged to the group of Angry Young Man.
- There are some of the novel which had there Anti – Heroes are:
 - I. Yossarian in Joseph Heller's *Catch 22*
 - II. Humbert Humbert in Vladimir Nabokov's *Lolita*
 - III. Tyrone Slothrop's *Gravity's Rainbow*
 - IV. Vladimir and Estranger in *Waiting for Godot*
 - V. Hamm in *Endgame*

Antithesis:

- It is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of phrases or clauses that manifest parallelism.

Alexander Pope's *Epistles to Dr. Arbuthnot*

- Pope used “**Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike**”.
- He used against the character Atticus. Atticus was compared to Joseph Addison.
- Samuel Johnson used this pattern in 1759 in his prose fiction *Rasselas* in Chapter 26

“ Marriage has pains, but Celibacy has no pleasures”.



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Archaism [Refer to type of Poetic Diction]

- It is a kind of literary use of words and expressions that have become in common speech of an era (Dark Ages).
- Edmund Spenser was the exponent of this type who enjoyed archaism.
- He employed archaisms in order to achieve the poetic style which is appropriate to his revival of the medieval chivalric romance.
- Spenser derived it from Chaucer's medieval English (middle English).
- Spenser used his archaism in his *The Faerie Queen*.
- It had been seen in King James version *The Bible* in 1611. It is another called archaic revivals.
- In 17th century Milton used this and after Milton, Keats wrote this archaism style in *Ode on a Grecian Urn* in 1820.

For example:

With brede (braid)in order to use braid, he used brede.

The first line of this poem

“Thou still unravished brede of quietness”

- Abraham Lincoln used in the archaic style in *Gettysburg Address* is a speech of Lincoln.
- The most important words;

- A.** I think – methought
- B.** I ween – between
- C.** Taper – Candle
- D.** Morn – Morning



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Atmosphere [Setting, Mood]

- It is an emotional tone pervading a section or a whole of a literary work which fasters in the reader's expectation as to the course of events whether happy or terrifying or disasters.
- Shakespeare establishes the tense and fearful atmosphere at the beginning of the play *Hamlet*.
- Coleridge used in his *Christable* , a poem in 1816.
- Thomas Hardy used it in his *The Return of the Native* in 1878. The name of the protagonist Egden Heath is a village in which he describes the beauty of the village and he is also called as Regional Novelist.

Baroque:

- It is the term applied to art historians, architecture, painting and sculpture.
- It emerge from Italy in the beginning of 17th century and spread to Germany and other countries of Europe.
- This style employs Classical form of Renaissance.
- The Renaissance was first happened in Italy.
- Baroque always refers to elaborate, grandiose, energetic, a highly dramatic effects.
- St.Peter's Cathedral in Rome is famous for Baroque.
- Milton's *Paradise Lost* (1661) is famous for grandiose.



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- Thomas de Quincey's *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* in 1822. These two were called as Baroque.
- Sometimes John Donne's metaphysical poems can be called as baroque.
- The term Baroque is derived from the Spanish and Portuguese name for a Pearl that is rough and irregular shape.
- Miguel de Cervantes *Don Quixote* 19th century is famous for baroque is a forerunner of Picaresque novel.

Bathos:

- Bathos is from Greek which means depth.
- This term always refers to Alexander Pope.
- Pope wrote on Bathos of *The Art of Sinking Poetry* in 1727, which is a parody of Longinus' *On the Sublime*.
- Wordsworth also used in his early version of *The Prelude, Book IX* in 1805.

Anti – Climax:

- The term Anti – Climax denotes a writer's deliberate drop from the series and to the elevated to the trivial and lowly in order to achieve a comic or satirical effect.
- Thomas Gray was the exponent of Anti – Climax. He wrote *Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat* in 1748.
- Byron used it in his *Don Juan*, a play in 1819 – 1824.
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Beat Writers

- Beat Writers can be identified as Loose – Knit group of poets, novelists of the second half of the 1950's and the early 1960's.
- They commonly share a set of social attitudes as anti-establishments, anti – political, anti – intellectual opposed to the prevailing cultural, literary and moral values.
- They were Epicurians [**Apart from moral values**]

Example of Epicurian:

Brutus is a stoic

Antony is an epicurean

- Walter Pater's famous autobiography *Marius the Epicurean*
- Beat Writers are often performed in coffee houses and other public places with the accompaniment of drums and Jazz music.
- Beat Writer movement was established in America.
- It is always linked with performance poetry and the writers were called as beat generation writer.
- The word Beat signifies “**beat and down**” and “**beatific**”.
- They just beaten down the oppressive culture of the town.
- ‘Beatific’ means they belonged to the groups of Buddhism, Jewish and Christian Mysticism and Drug Addicts.



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Writers:

- Allen Ginsberg – Poets
- Gregory Corso – Poets
- Lawrence Ferlinghetti – Poets

Novelists:

- William Burroughs
- Jack Kerrouac
- Ginsberg – wrote *Howl* in 1956. It is a central work of the beat writer's movement.

Through this Ginsberg encouraged the sub – culture of drug users and social misfits and compulsive wanderer.

Representative Novels:

- Jack Kerrouac - *On the Road* in 1958
- Bathal Sargar an Indian Writer who is also in the beat writers movement
- This movement has close relationship with 'Black Aesthetic Movement'.
- Imamu Amiri Baraka who is Afro – American writer constitutes Black Aesthetic Movement.
- Beat Writer Movement is closely linked with Counter Culture.



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Biography:

- John Dryden defined biography as **“the history of particular men’s lives”** in the 17th century.
- The ancient biography of both Greek and Romans is *Parallel Lives of Greek and Roman* by Plutarch in 4th century.
- This work was translated into English by Sir Thomas North in 1579. This work is named as *Parallel Lives of Greek and Roman* by Plutarch.
- Isaac Walton *Lives* written between 1640 and 1678 which includes the biography of the poets John Donne and George Herbert.
- Samuel Johnson’s *The Lives of the English Poets* in 1779 to 1781 is the best of all English biographies.
- James Boswell *The Life of Samuel Johnson* in 1791.

Autobiography:

- Autobiography is the biography written by the subject about himself / herself.
- So, this genre can be linked with diary or Journal.
- In the 17th century Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn are written the diary.
- In the 18th century James Boswell wrote journals, Fanny Burney written journal.
- The later part of the 18th century and early 19th century is Dorothy Wordsworth. She wrote remarkable journal 1798 to 1828.



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- Saint Augustine *Confessions* is a root to autobiography. It may come under spiritual autobiography.
- Montaigne, father of English French essayist and he wrote the autobiography *Essayist*.
- Rousseau's (Geneva) *Confession* written between 1764 to 1770.
- John Wolfgang Goethe *Poetry and Truth* in 1810 to 1831 and *The Sorrows of Young Werther* is an epistolary novel is a loosely autobiography.
- Benjamin Franklin – Scientist and Writer , American
- Henry Adams
- Seano' Casey
- Gertrude Stein (America) Coined the term Lost Generation Group of Writers.
- *The Autobiography of Alice B.Toklas* was written by Gertrude Stein in 1933.
- The autobiography of Malcom X, African Leader in Black Cats Movement in 1964.
- The Spiritual autobiography is John Bunyan's *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners* in 1666.
- Wordsworth's autobiography *The Prelude* completed in 1805 and it was revised and published in 1850.
- Marcel Proust *In Search of Lost Time* earlier translated as *Remembrance of Things Past* written between 1913 to 1927.
- James Joyce (Irish) and wrote *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* published in 1915. The protagonist is James Joyce.
- Ralph Ellison (African American) wrote *Invisible Man* in 1965.



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- Goethe coined the word **Weimer Classicism**.

Black Arts Movement

- This movement designates the number of African American writers whose works are shaped by the social, political turbulence of the 1960's.
- The Societal movement was Vietnam War, African Americans had started violence against Whites especially in Los Angles, New York, Deeproit and New Ark.
- It is a literary movement closely associated with the Black Power Movement in politics.
- Malcolm X, Stockley Carmichael they both fought for black separatism, Black pride and Black Solidarity.
- Larry Neal wrote the essay *Black Arts Movement* was published in 1968. It dealt with the Black Power Movement or concept.
- Black Arts Movement leads to Black Aestheticism.

Black Aestheticism

- Black Aestheticism that was voiced or supported by writers in the movement rejected, as of domination by white culture '**the high art**' and modernized forms advocated by Ralph Ellison and other African American writers in the 1950's.
- It is called Black Vernacular.
- They preferred Jazz and Blue color.
- The most notable and influential practitioner was Imamu Amiri Baraka is closely associated with Beat Writers movement especially Allan Ginsberg.



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- Imamu Amiri Baraka (Playwright, Poet) is moved to Harlem Renaissance. In Harlem, Amiri Baraka founded Black Arts Repertory Theatre in 1965.
- The other writers of this movement were;

Poets:

- Etheredge Knight
- Sonia Sanchez
- Haki Madhubuti
- Nikki Giovanni

Prose Fiction Writers

- John Alfred Williams
- Eldridge Cleaver
- James Allen MC Pherson

Dramatists

- Paul Carter Harrison
- Ed Bullias
- Later in 1970's it has diminished.



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Bloomsbury Group

- It is the name applied to the informal association of writers, artists and intellectuals lived in Bloomsbury.
- They started to meet each other around 1905 for conversations about arts, issues in philosophy.
- They opposed the narrow post – Victorian restrictions in both arts and morality.

Novelists

- Virginia Woolf
- E.M.Foster – *Passage to India* about Nehru

Painters

- Duncan Grant
- Vanessa Bell (Sister of Virginia Woolf)

Art Critics

- Clive Bell
- Roger Frye

Historian cum Biographer

- Lytton Strachey – *The Eminent Victorians*



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Economist

- John Maymark Keynes
- Some members are showing their interest on complicated erotic relationships includes homo sexual and hetero sexual.
- This group had an important influence in literary artistic world of the two decades of first world war.

Bombast

- It is a frequent component of heroic drama of the late 17th century and the early 18th centuries.
- It denotes a wordy and inflated diction which is this proportionate to the matter that it signifies.
- Christopher Marlowe used it in his *Dr.Faustus* (1604).
- Later in the 18th century Henry Fielding parodied this mode of writing in his *Tom Thump the Great* (1731).
- James Thompson wrote *The Tragedy of Sophonisba* (1730). He was a Pre – Romantic writer. This tragedy contains Bombastic lines or words.

Oh! Sophonisba, Sophonisba, Oh!

Oh! Narva, Narva, Oh!

- Later Henry Fielding parodied James Thompson.
- Bombast means Cotton Stuffing. It is a overelaborated style.



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- It was used in Elizabethan times and it was a kind of metaphor.

Bowdlerize

- It was named after Thomas Bowdler who edited *Family Shakespeare* (1818).
- He put it omit as **“Whatever is unfit to be read by a gentleman in a company of ladies”**.
- Jonathan Swift’s *Guillver’s Travels* (1726) and *The Arabian Nights* were Bowdlerize.
- This was popular until 1920’s , later it was not to be edited because it considered as modernized.

Carpediem (Carpe diem)

- It is a Latin phrase from Horace’s Odes.
- In the odes we can have the theme of Carpe diem which means **‘Seize the day’**.
- It is a common literary motif in a lyric poetry.
- In a Carpe diem poem the speaker emphasizes that life is short and time is fleeting in order to urge his auditor (hearer) to make the present pleasures.
- It can be seen in Andrew Marvell’s poem *To His Coy Mistress*.
- Edmund Spenser in his *Faerie Queen* (1590 – 1596)

“Gather therefore the Rose, Wilst yet it rain”

- He used the word Rose which is meant for love. So, that they (people) were addressing Rose for love.



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- In 17th century Robert Herrick *To The Virgil to Make Much of Time* and he says,
“Gather a Rosebudy while in Ye May”.
- Edmund Walor used in his *Go, Lovely Rose*.
- Andrew Marvell’s *To His Coy Mistress* (1681).
- *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, an Arabian poem was translated into English by Edward Fitzgerald, a Victorian Poet.
- In 1747, Lady Mary Wortley Montaigne wrote *The Lover: A Ballad*.

Celtic Revival (or) Irish Literary Renaissance

- It identifies the remarkably creative period in Irish literature from about 1880 to the death of W.B.Yeats in 1939.
- The aim of Yeats and other leaders of the movement was to create a distinctive national literature by going back to Irish history, legend and folklore.
- They wrote not in the Celtic language but they wrote only in English language.

Celtic Poets:

- W.B.Yeats
- George Russell – nickname (A.E)
- Oliver Saint John Gogarty
- Edward Martyn
- Edward Plunkett



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Dramatist:

- W.B.Yeats
- Lady Gregory
- J.M.Synge
- Sean O' Caesy

Novelist:

- George Moore
- James Stephens
- It was also called as Celtic Twilight.
- The dramatists of Irish Literary Renaissance founded the Irish Literary Theatre or Abbey Theatre.

The Bronte's Sisters

- They were born in the Haworth, Westyorkshire in London.
- The eldest sister Charlotte Bronte was born on 21st April 1816.
- Emily Bronte was born in 30th July 1818.
- Anne Bronte was born in 17th January 1820.
- They were all known as poets and novelists.
- Their novels and poems originally published under the masculine psudeonyms.
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- They are;
 - A. Curren Bell
 - B. Ellis Bell
 - C. Acton Bell
- Charlotte Bronte's famous work *Jane Eyre*
- Emily Bronte's famous work *Wuthering Heights*
- Anne Bronte's famous work *The Tenant of Wildfel Hall*
- They three had a brother named BranWell.
- The word Bronte means about an Irish Clann.
- Their father Pattrick Bronte was a Churchman.

Comedy of Manners:

- It was originated in Greek.
- Menander who gave the name "**New Comedy**".
- So, it is called as new comedy.
- It was against the old comedy of Aristophanes.
- Later it was developed by Roman dramatist Plautus and Terence.
- The English Comedy of Manners was early exemplified by Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* and *Much Ado About Nothing*.
- It was highly polished in Restoration period.
- It was otherwise called as Restoration Comedy written between 1660 – 1700.
- The Restoration Comedy are derived from French Writer Moliere.



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- Comedy of Manners deals with relations and intrigues of men and women living in a sophisticated upper class society.
- It is presented with comic effects, with wit and sparkle dialogue (Repartee).
- Repartee means Verbal Fencing.
- It dealt with violation of social standards and decorum by Wood – Bee wits, jealous husbands, Conniving Rivals.

Ex:

William Congreve – *The Way of the World*

William Wycherley – *The Country Wife*

- In order to stop immortality of Restoration comedy of Manners Restoration Comedy resulted in Sentimental Comedy of the 18th century.
- The important persons for Sentimental Comedy

Oliver Goldsmith – *She Stoops to Conquer*

R.B.Sheridan – *The School for Scandal*

- The Comedy of Manners lapse in the 19th century. But it was revised by Pinero and Oscar Wilde – *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895).
- In 20th century G.B.Shaw, and Noel Coward, Neil Simon, Allen Ayckbourn, Wendy Wasserstein.



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UNIT - II

Comedy of Humours:

- It is a type of comedy developed by Ben Jonson.
- He is an Elizabethan dramatist.
- He had produced this sort of dramas based on the ancient physiological theory of the four humours.
- The four primary fluids are blood, phlegm, choler (Yellow Bile) and melancholy (Black Bile).
- One's temperament was held to determine a person's both physical condition and type of character.
- Ben Jonson expounds his theory in the induction to his play *Everyman in his Humour* (1958).
- The comedy of humours is also influence for Restoration Comedy.

Comic Relief

- Comic Relief is the introduction of comic characters, speeches or scenes in a serious series or tragedies especially drama.
- It was popular only in Elizabethan tragedy.
- It was used for the purpose of alleviating tension and adding varieties.



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Ex:

I. Gravediggers scene in *Hamlet* (Act V, Scene I)

II. Drunkenporter scene in after the murder of the King

Duncan in *Macbeth* (Act II, Scene III)

III. The scenes of Falstaff in *Henry IV* (Scene I)

IV. The roles of Mercutio and the old nurse in *Romeo and*

Juliet.

- Thomas de Quincy framed the essay *On the Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth* in 1823.

Confessional Poetry

- It designates the type of narrative and lyric verse given impetuous by American Poet Robert Lowell's *Life Studies* in 1959.
- It dealt with facts and intimate mental and physical experience of the poet's own life.
- It was written in reaction against the demand for impersonality.
- *Impersonality* by T.S.Eliot and New Critics.
- It differ from spiritual autobiography of Saint Augustine's *Confession* and autobiographical poems of Romantic Period *Tintern Abbey, Dejection: An Ode, Prelude.*
- The confessional poets reveal private clinical matters himself / herself including sexual experiences, mental anguise and illness, experiments with drugs and suicidal impulses.

Writers:

- Allen Ginsberg
- Sylvia Plath



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- Anne Sexton
- John Berryman
- W.D.Snodgrass
- Kamala Das
- The word confessional was first used by M.S.Rosenthal in 1959 in a review of Robert Lowell's *Life Studies* in 1959.
- The other title of Robert Lowell's *Life Studies* is *Poetry as Confession*.

The Decadence Movement

- It was elaborated in 2nd half of the 19th century. It was followed by the French doctrines of Aestheticism especially Charles Baudelaire.
- The term also attributes to the literature of Hellenistic Greece from 3rd century to Roman literature after the death of Empire Augustus.
- This Greco Roman Literatures possess the high refinement and subtle beauties of the culture and art.
- So, this was also held to be the state of European Civilization especially in France.
- The doctrines of the movement were voiced by Theophile Gauthier and Charles Baudelaire. Theophile Gauthier *Notice* in which he described Baudelaire's *Flowers of Evil* (1868).
- This movement views that art is totally opposed to nature in the sense of both of biological nature or natural norms of Morality and Sexual behaviour.

[They are away from moral conscience of the society].



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- Decadence writers cultivate high style, they prepare elaborate dress over the living human form and cosmetics over the natural norm.
- Sometimes they violate natural human experience by taking drugs, deviancy from standard norms of behaviour and sexual experimentation.
- According to French Poet Arthur Rimbaud, he called this movement as “**the systematic derangement of all the senses**”.
- The movement reached its height the last decades of the 19th century with the novel *A rebours*’ (against the grains) written by J.K.Huysmans in 1884.
- This movement is also known as **Fin de Siecle** (end of the century).
- In England, the movement was inaugurated in the 1860 by the poems of A.C.Swinburne.
- In 1890’s with the writers such as Oscar Wilde, Arthur Symmons, Ernest Dowson, Leonel Johnson, Aubrey Beardsley (artist) in the search for strange sensations a number of English Decadences of the 1890’s experimented with drugs and espoused what were conventionally held to be extranatural modes of sexual experience and several of them died young.
- Representatives of this movement Oscar Wilde and Walter Pater. Oscar Wilde wrote a *Salome* (1793), *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1891) and many poems of Ernest Dowson emphasis of the decadences on drugged perception, sexual experimentation and the deliberate inversion of conventional moral, social and artistic norm reappears, with modern variations, in the Beat poets and novelist of the 1950’s and in the counterculture of the decadences that followed.



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Deism

- It is a mode of religious thought that manifested the faith in the Supremacy of human reason.
- It reflects from the European movement called English Enlightenment (Late 17th and First half of the 18th century).
- Deism has be described as “**religion without revelation**”.
- Alexander Pope is exponent who supported Catholicism and basic tenets of deism in his poem *The Universal Prayer* (1738).

Detective Story

- It is a type of plot used by Edgar Allan Poe.
- The works of Edgar Allan Poe are;

Murders in the Rue Morge (1841)

The Purloined Letter (1845)

- Later it was followed by Arthur Canon Doyle in the 1890's [famous character of Sherlock Holmes and the short stories and novels he was the author].
- In 1820's and 1830's there were four English Women. They are;

1. Agatha Christie
2. Dorothy Sayers
3. Ngaio Marsh
4. Margery Allingham



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- Notable mystery novels are *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794) written by Ann Radcliff.
- The Victorian novelist Wilkie Collins wrote *Moonstone* (1868).
- Thriller novelist William Godwin's *The Political Justice* and *Caleb Williams* (1794).

Dissociation of Sensibility

- It was introduced by T.S. Eliot in his essay *The Metaphysical Poets* (1921).
- Eliot claims that John Donne and other metaphysical poets of the earlier 17th century like the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatist “ **Possessed the mechanism of sensibility which could devour any kind of experience**”.
- They manifested “**a direct sensuous apprehension of thought**” and felt “**their thought as immediately as the odour of the Rose**”.
- But in the 17th century the dissociation of sensibility from which we have never recovered.
- Unification of Passion and Reason
- These dissociation of intellectual from emotion and sensual perception was greatly aggravated by the influence of Dryden, Milton.
- Later Poets of the English either thought or felt, but did not think and feel as an act of unified sensibility.

Doggerel

- It is applied to rough, heavy – footed and Jerky versification.



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- Doggerel is usual product of ineptitude on the part of the versifier and sometimes is written for satire and comic.
- John Skelton wrote short lines of two or three stress intentionally and variable in metre.
- He wrote a poem entitled *Colin Clout* and later his style become Skeltonics.
- Samuel Butler (1663 - 1678), Poet wrote the satire poem *Hudibras*.
- *Hudibras* is written dumbling, broken and comically grotesque octosyllabic couplet.
- It is another called as Hudibrastic verse or style.

Dramatic Monologue

- It is a type of lyric poem introduced by Robert Browning.
- His poems are *My Last Duchess*, *The Bishop Orders his Tomb*, *Andrea Del Sato*.

Features

- A single person utters the speech that makes up the whole of the poem in a specific situation at a critical moment.
- This person addresses and interacts with one or more other people at the same time we know the auditor's presence.
- The main principle is to control the poet's voice.
- In order to enhance speakers temperament and characters poet has to control his choice.
- Example is Tennyson's *Ulysses* (1842)
- H.D – Hilda Doolittle, Amy Lowell, Robert Frost, E.A. Robinson, Ezra Pound, Robert Lowell and other poets of the twentieth century.



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- T.S. Eliot's *The Love Song of J. Albert Prufrock* (1915).

Dream Vision

- It is also called as Dream Allegory.
- It is a mode of narrative employed medieval poets.
- In this type of poem the narrator falls asleep, usual in a spring landscape and dream of the events he goes on to relate: often he is led by a guide, human or animal, and the events which he dreams are atleast in part allegory.
- The very influential example, the French poem *Roman de la Rose* (13th century medieval poem).
- Dante's *Divine Comedy*
- In the 14th century there was an elegy *Pearl* written by William Langland's *Piers Plowman*.
- Chaucer wrote *The Book of Duchesse*, *The Hous of Fame*, *The Parlement of Fowl*.
- In 17th century John Bunyan wrote *Pilgrim's Progress*
- In 18th century John Keats wrote *The Fall of Hyperion: A dream* (1819)
- Lewis Carroll wrote *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865).
- Modern Writer James Joyce wrote *Finnegans Wake* (1939).



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Enlightenment

- It is an intellectual movement developed in Western Europe during the 17th century and reach its height in the 18th century.
- It is a trust in Universal, and uniform human reason has adequate to solve crucial problems and to establish the essential norms in life.
- It has been believed that application of such reason was rapidly dissipating the Darkness of superstition, prejudice and barbarity.
- It frees humanity from its earlier on near authority and unexamined tradition and also opens the prospect of progress towards a life in this world of universal peace and happiness.
- It has to been related to science.
- In England, the thought is traced by from Francis Bacon (Father of Modern Science) wrote *Advancement in Learning*.
- John Locke wrote an essay on *Human Understanding*.
- William Godwin (18th century England)
- Descartes (France)
- Voltaire (France)
- Dldorot (France)

German:

- Immanuel Kant wrote *What is Enlightenment* (1784)



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- In it he defines enlightenment as “**the liberation of mankind from his self – caused state of morality**” and the achievement of a state of maturity which is exemplified in his “**determination and courage to use without the assistance of another**”.
- Leibniz

America:

- Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson followed French Enlightenment and also helped the founding documents of United States: that is Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Epic Theatre

- The term applied to German Playwright Bertold Brecht and his plays in 1920's.
- Brecht signifies the term ‘epic’ to emulate on the stage the objectivity of Homeric epic.
- It is another called as Alienation effect or Distancing effect or Estrangement effect.
- He employed a detached narrator and other devices to achieve Alienation effect.
- It has its own roots from Surrealism and Dadaism.
- Brecht aimed to subvert the sympathy of the audience with the actors and the identification of the actors and his role.
- It is another called as ‘**The Theatre of Bourgeois’ (Middle Class Realism)**
- Brecht’s hope is to encourage the audience to criticize and oppose rather than passively to accept, the social condition the modes of behaviour that the place refression.



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- Brecht's model is later followed by Edward Bond, Carol Churchill in England and Tony Kushner in America.

Epigram

- This term is used for a statement both in verse and prose, which is terse, pointed and witty.
- It can be used for any of the subjects such as meditative, complimentary, satiric and so on.
- This term is first used by Martial, a Roman Epigrammatist.
- The Verse Epigram introduced in England in the late 16th and 17th centuries, by John Donne, Ben Jonson and Robert Herrick.
- The term flourished in the 18th century that was the age of **“Wit, polish and of Pope”**.
- Matthew Prior is a highly accomplished writer of epigrams.
- Lady Mary Wortley Montagu is famous for letters in end of the 18th century.
- John Byron and S. T. Coleridge → England
- Boileau and Voltaire → French
- Goethe, Schiller and Doris Lessing → German
→ Modern Nobel Laureate
- Ralph Waldo Emerson and Emily Dickinson → America
- Robert Frost
- Ezra Pound



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- Ogden Nash
- Phyllis Mech Ginley
- Dorothy Parker
- A. R. Ammons
- Richard Wilbur
- Antony Hecht

These are the writers of America for verse epigram.

Prose Epigram

- In prose epigram it has its own alternative name 'Apothegam'.
- It leads to another witty statement aphorism.

Aphorism

- Aphorism is a pointed statement of a serious opinion or general truth.
- The best aphorism is "**Art is long and Life is short**".
- It was used by Greek physician Hippocrates and he wrote *Aphorisms*.

Epiphany

- Epiphany means '**manifestation or showing forth**'.
- The term relates to Christianity to signify the manifestation of God's presence within the world.



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- James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* adapted the term for secular experience, to signify the sense of a radiance and sudden revelation.
- Epiphany means I'**a sudden spiritual manifestation**'.
- Shelley who anticipated this term in his *Defense of Poetry* (1821).
- He described the term '**Best and Happiest Moments ... arising unforeseeing and departing unbidden, "Visitations of the divinity"**'.
- Wordsworth called this moment as "**Spots of Time**". Wordsworth's *The Two April Mornings, The Solitary Reaper, Prelude*.

Epithalamion

- It is a word derived from Latin, Epithalamion.
- It is a poem written to celebrate a marriage.
- The Classical Practitioners :
 - Sapphew - Greek
 - Theocritus – Greek

Romans

- Ovid
- Catullus
- In Greek Epithalamion means at the Bridal Chamber.
- The verses were written to be sung outside the bedroom of the newly married couple.
- Later these form flourished in European Vernacular Languages.



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- At first Sir Philip Sidney (1580) introduced in England and later Edmund Spenser.
- John Donne, Ben Jonson, Robert Herrick followed Epithalamion.
- Sir John Suckling wrote *A Ballad Upon a Wedding* parody on a upper class poetic form writing with lower class wedding.
- Shelley also composed *Epithalamion*.
- Tennyson's *In Memoriam* opens with a funeral, closes with an Epithalamion.
- A.E. Housman wrote *Epithalamion*.
- G. M. Hopkins wrote *Epithalamion* (1888).
- e.e. Cummings (Writer of Free Verse) wrote *Epithalamion* (1923).
- W. H. Auden wrote *Epithalamion* (1939) and he wrote an elegy on W.B.Yeats as *In Memory of W.B.Yeats* (1939).

Epithet

- It is used in criticism which denotes an adjective or adjectival phrase used to describe a distinctive quality of a person or a thing.
- **Example:**
 - Silver Snarling trumpets in John Keats *The Eve of St. Agnes*
 - Alexander Pope in his 1714 in *The Rape of the Lock*.
- Sometimes it is referred to as '**invective**'.
- Homer used Homeric epithets.



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Ex:

➤ “The wine – dark sea”

- James Joyce parodied some of the epithets.

Euphemism

- It is an inoffensive expression used in a place that is felt to be disagreeable or embarrassing.
- **In Religion:** [Gosh darn! for God damn]
- **Death:** Pass away instead of die.
- **Bodily Function:** Comfort Station – Toilet
- **Sex:** To sleep with instead of to have sexual intercourse with.
- Shakespeare used many variety of sexual euphemisms in his plays.

Euphuism

- It is a elaborated prose style used in drama and also conversation of English Court Circle.
- This term is taken from moralistic prose romance *Euphuus: Anatomy of Wit* by John Lyly in 1578.
- *Euphuus and his England* by John Lyly in 1580.
- It has its own links with antithesis, alliteration and assonance.
- Shakespeare parodied this style in his *Love's Labour's Lost*.



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Gothic Novel (Refers to Architecture)

- The word Gothic refers to ‘**Goths**’ (the early Germanic tribe).
- Then it is used as Germanic and Medieval or it is sometimes referred to Gothic Architecture.
- The term Gothic novel alternatively termed as Gothic Romance which was inaugurated by Horace Walpole’s *The Castle of Otrando: A Gothic Story* (1764).
- The gothic architecture was full of gloomy, subterranean passages, dungeons, mysterious disappearance, and ghost. The principle aim of such novels was to evoke chilling terror by exploiting mystery and variety of horrors.
- William Beckford wrote *Vathek* (1786).
- Ann Radcliffe’s *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794).
- Matthew Gregory Lewis wrote a novel *The Monk* (1796).
- Jane Austen’s *Northanger Abbey* written in 1798 and it was published in 1818.
- Her other novels are;
 - *Emma*
 - *Pride and Prejudice*
 - *Sense and Sensibility*
 - *The Persuasion*
 - *Mansfield Park*
- William Godwin wrote *Caleb Williams* and the subtitle is *Things as They are* in 1794.
- Mary Shelley wrote *Frankenstein* (1818).



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- Writers those who followed Gothic mode.
 - Hoffman – *E. T. A*
 - Emily Bronte’s *Wuthering Heights*
 - Charlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre*
 - Charles Dickens’ *Bleak House*
 - Santra Gilbert and Susan Gubar’s *The Mad Woman in the Attic* (1979) – the word madwoman refers to Jane Eyre

America

- Edgar Allen Poe
- William Faulkner – *Sanctuary* and *Absalom, Absalom.*

Grave Yard Poets

- The term applied to 18th century poets who wrote meditative poems set in the graveyard in the theme of human mortality.
- Thomas Parnell’s *Night Piece on Death* (1721)
- Edward Young’s *Night Thoughts* (1742)
- Robert Blair’s *The Grave* (1743)
- Thomas Gray’s *Elegy Written in the Country Churchyard* (1751)
- William Cullen Bryant’s *Thanatopsis* (1817) – belonged to America



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Harlem Renaissance

- The movement originated in America, especially in the district of Harlem from the end of First World War in the 1917s through the 1920's, especially by the African Americans, creativity in literature, music, dance, painting and sculpture.
- This is the movement which instigated mass migrations to the urban north from American South.
- Distinguished writers of this movement;
 - Countee Cullen – Poet
 - Langston Hughes – Novelist, Playwright, Poet
 - Claude McKay – Poet
 - Sterling Brown – Poet
 - Jean Toomer – Novelist
 - Jessie Fauset – Novelist
 - Wallace Thurman – Novelist
 - James Weldon Johnson – Essayist
 - Marcus Garvey – Essayist
 - Arna Bontemps – Essayist
- The Great Depression of 1929 and early 1930's brought the period of great Harlem Renaissance.
- Zora Neale Hurston is a novelist who is called as the backbone of African American Literature. Her work is *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937).



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Heroic Drama

- It was famous in the Restoration Period.
- John Dryden who first defined Heroic Drama in his *Preface to The Conquest of Granada* (1672) and acted in 1670 and 1671.

- Definition of Heroic Drama:

“A heroic play ought to be an imitation, in little, of an heroic poem; and consequently... love and valour ought to be the subject of it”.

- A hero or the protagonist is a large scale warrior whose actions involved the fate of an empire which is written in the closed Heroic Couplet always epigrammatic style, elevated style.
- If it ends in a disaster it is called as Heroic Tragedy.
- It is always in Bombast style.
- Dryden wrote *Love Triumphant* (1693). His *All For Love* (1678) adapted from Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*.
- Other writers
 - Nathaniel Lee – *The Rival Queens* (1677)
 - Thomas Otway – *Venice Preserved* (1682)
- Some of the heroic tragedies parodied by Duke of Buckingham's *The Rehearsal* (1672) and Henry Fielding's *The Tragedy of Tragedies* or *The Life and Death of Tom Thump the Great* (1731).



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- *The Rehearsal* (1672) is a satirical play aimed specifically at John Dryden and staged in 1671.

Imagism

- Imagism flourished in England and America, applied to poetry between the years in 1912 – 1917.
- The leader of this group T.E. Hulme, Ezra Pound, Amy Lowell.
- This movement is another termed as Amygism.
- Lists of writers in Imagist Movement.
 - H. D (Hilda Doolittle)
 - D. H. Lawrence
 - William Carols Williams
 - John Gould Fletcher
 - Richard Aldington
- The imagist proposal voiced by Amy Lowell in her anthologies called *Some Imagist Poets* (1915 - 17).
- Definition:

They abandon conventional limits on poetic material and Versefication. They have the freedom to choose any subjects and to create its own rhythm.
- They present an image called that is hard, clear and concentrated.



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- They write it in the mode of free verse.
- In 1920's it acquired the distinctive modern poetry.
- Ezra Pound was influenced by Japanese Haiku.
- The Modernists School includes W. B. Yeats, T. S. Eliot and Wallace Stevens.

Intentional Fallacy

- It signifies what is claimed to be the error of interrupting and evaluating a literary work by reference to evidence, outside the text itself for the intention of its author.
- The term was proposed by Wimsatt and Beardsley published the essay *The Intentional Fallacy* in 1946 which is reprinted in *The Verbal Icon* (1954).

Invective

- Invective is a mode of portraying persons by the use of derogatory epithets.
- Dryden is the first user of Invective in his *Discourse Concerning Satire* (1693).
- He distinguished this particular term from irony.
- Shakespeare in his *Henry IV (Part I)* presented this mode by using the characters Prince Hal and Falstaff.
- Prince Hal calls Falstaff as **“Sangine Coward, this bedpresser, this horse back – bearer, the huge – hill of flesh”**.
- Dryden defines it if we attack the directness of invective and if we attack indirectly it is called Irony.



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Malapropism

- Malapropism is a type of Solecism which mistakenly a word in place of another that it resembles, the effect is usually comic.
- It derived from the character Mrs. Malaprop in R.B. Sheridan's *The Rivals* (1775).

UNIT - III

Metaphysical Poets

- John Dryden refers John Donne in his *Discourse Concerning Satire* (1693) as '**He (Donne) affects Metaphysics**'.
- In 1779, Dr.Johnson extended the term Metaphysical from Donne and School of Poets in his *Life of Cowley* in *Lives of the English Poets*.
- The name is applied to a group of 17th century poets who whether or not directly influenced by Donne.
- In 1912 H.J.C. Grierson's *Introduction to Metaphysical Lyrics and the Poems of the Seventeenth Century* (1912) referred once again metaphysical poets.
- Grierson is another called as Professor Grierson.
- Prof. Grierson gave strong impetus to T.S. Eliot's essays *The Metaphysical Poets* and *Andrew Marvell* (1921).



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- Metaphysical Poets are into two types:
 - Secular Poets
 - Religious Poets

Secular Poets:

- Cleveland
- Andrew Marvell
- Abhram Cowley

Religious Poets:

- George Herbert
- Henry Vaughan
- Richard Crashaw
- Traherne

Characteristic Features

- Full of wit
- Far – fetched images
- Full of Conceit (Comparing uncomparable things)
- Metaphysical poets have Unified Sensibility.



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Miracle Plays

- Miracle play based on a story from the Bible, or the life and Martyrdom of a saint, and also based on Saint's lives.

Mystery Plays

- Mystery plays is applied to dramas based on the Bible.

Morality Plays

- Morality plays is also called as Allegory of Christian life dealt with the theme of crime and punishment, sin and redemption.
- The characters are usually human beings and the other characters are Virtues and Vices.
- The first morality play is *Everyman* by unknown author.

Interlude

- It means between the play. It is a stage environment.
- It dealt with religious and politics.
- It is performed in the late 15th and early 16th century.
- The best and first interlude is *The Four P's* by John Heywood and his other works *Johan the Husband, Tyb His Wife, Sir John the Priest.*
- It is believed that they were often put on between the courses of the feast and or between the acts of a longer play.



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Modernism

- It is a new distinctive movement in its features such as subjects, forms, concepts and styles of literature as well as other arts after the World War I.
- It is a radical break with some of the traditional basis of western culture and art.
- The precursors of this movement are the thinkers who questioned the certainties that had supported traditional modes of social organization, religion and morality.
- The thinkers are;
 - Frederick Nietzsche – against of religion
 - Karl Marx – *Das Capitals*
 - Sigmund Freud – introduced psychology , consciousness is real
 - James Frazer – Structural anthropologist.
- *The Golden Bough* stressed the correspondence between the central Christian tenants and Pagan, often barbaric, myths and rituals.
- Literary Historians locate 1890's as the beginning of 'Modernist Revolt'.
- But high modernism came into existent only after the First World War.
- The most remarkable year of this movement is 1922 which year James Joyce *Ulysses*, T.S. Eliot's *The Wasteland* and Virginia Woolf's *Jacob's Room*.
- The catastrophe of the war had shaken faith in the moral basis, coherence and durability of Western Civilization and raised doubts about the adequacy of the traditional literary modes to represent the harsh and dissonant realities of the Post War – World.
- Ezra Pound wrote *Cantos*



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- James Joyce wrote *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake* (1939).
- The Poet Ezra Pound's phrase '**to make it new**' was the touchstone of the movement.
- Stream of Consciousness is the product of modernism.
- It is a breaking up of narrative continuity, departing from the standard ways of representing characters and violating the traditional syntax and coherence of narrative language.
- Other Writers
 - I. Gertrude Stein – experiment with automatic writing (Uncontrolled mind of the consciousness)
 - II. James Joyce
 - III. T. S. Eliot
 - IV. Ezra Pound
 - V. Virginia Woolf

European and American

- I. Marcel Proust
- II. Thomas Munn
- III. Andre Gide
- IV. Franz Kafka
- V. Dorothy Richardson
- VI. William Faulkner



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Poets

- I. Stephen Mallarmey
- II. W. B. Yeats
- III. Rainer Maria Rilke
- IV. Marianne Moors
- V. William Carols Williams
- VI. Wallace Stevens

Dramatists

- I. August Strindberg
- II. Luigi Pirandello – Nobel Laureate , *Six Characters in Search of an Author.*
- III. Bertolt Brecht
- IV. Eugene O’ Neill

Sub – Movements of Modernism

- Surrealism and Expressionism – Art
- Cubism, Futurism and abstract Expressionism – Painting and Sculpture.
- The prominent features of modernism is called Avant – Garde is a French military term means ‘**Advance God**’.
- It is taken from Ezra Pound’s concept ‘**make it new**’.



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UNIT - IV

Post Modernism

- It is applied to literature and art of after Second World War based on the experiences of Nazi Totalitarianism, Mass extermination and the threat of atomic bomb and devastation of natural environment and over population.
- Definition:

Post modernism is involves not only a continuation of the countertraditional experiments of modernism but also diverse attempts to break away from modernist forms which had inevitably become in their term conventional.
- Postmodernist overthrow the elitism of modernist high art.
- They introduce new models to the mass culture. The models include
 - I. Films
 - II. Cinemas
 - III. Newspapers
 - IV. Cartoons
- The important writers are
 - I. George Lewis Borges
 - II. Samuel Beckett
 - III. Vladimir Nabokov
 - IV. Thomas Pynchon
 - V. Roland Barthes



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- Parallel movements of post modernist literature Absurdism, Post – Structuralism.
- Post-modernist development in literature

I. Absurd

II. Anti – Hero

III. Anti – Novel

IV. Beat Writers

V. Concrete Poetry

VI. Metafiction

VII .New Novel

VIII. Performance Poetry

Negative Capability

- John Keats introduced this term in one of his letters written to his brothers George Keats and Thomas Keats in December 21, 1817.
- In it he defines negative capability is a literary quality “which Shakespeare possessed so enormously – I mean negative capability, that is when man is capable of being in uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason”.
- Through this concept Keats posited the world and the human to be of infinite depth.
- Keats did so in criticism of Coleridge who he taught sought knowledge over beauty.
- Keats referred to this statement to the critic Charles Wentuart Dilke (a liberal and literary critic of Romantic Period).



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- Charles Wentuart Dilke was worked with Leigh Hunt who is the inspiration of Later Romantic Poets (Shelley, Byron, Keats).

Objective Correlative

- The term was first coined by the American Painter and Poet Washington Allston (19th century).
- Later it was introduced by T.S.Eliot in his famous essay *Hamlet and His Problems* (1919).
- Eliot wrote the only way of expressing emotion “**is by finding an Objective Correlative: in other words a set of objects, a situation, a chain of events which shall be the formula of that particular emotion**” and which will evoke the same emotion from the reader.
- This concept of Eliot’s of an outer correlative for inner feelings was due in part to its accord with New Criticism against vagueness of description and the direct statement of feelings in Poetry.
- Eliot cited this example from Shelley’s *Indian Serenade* in which Shelley wrote “**I die, I faint, I fail**”.

Pathetic Fallacy

- The phrase ‘Pathetic Fallacy’ was invented by John Ruskin in 1856 to signify any representation of inanimate natural objects that ascribes to them human capabilities, sensations and emotions.



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- Ruskin invented this in his *Modern Painters* (Volume 3, Chapter 12, 1856).
- According to Ruskin, truth was the primary criterion of art.
- This term was derogatory for such descriptions. The term such descriptions do not represent the 'True appearance of things poems' 'extraordinary or false appearances, when we are under influence of emotion or contemplative fancy'.
- Ruskin quotes Coleridge and his *Christable* (1816).

Pathos

- It is a Greek word which means the passions or sufferings or deep feelings of a persons overall disposition or character.
- It is prominent in Victorian era, especially of the death of the character in Charles Dicken's *Old Curiosity Shop* – Little Nell and the death of Little Eva in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- In *King Lear* the reunion between King Lear and Cordelia.
- William Wordsworth's *Michael* – the grief of the old father for the loss of his son. It reveals a indirect revelation of the grief of the old father.

Performance Poetry

- In 1960s the poetry happenings which relates public happenings, and recitation often to musical accompaniment, especially by marginalized groups.
- **Poetry Slam** emerged in 1980's, in which they conduct poetry competitions orally that poetry will make various inquiry upon the country.



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- Sometimes they are related to Beat Writers especially Allen Ginsberg.
- Again in 1980's there was a cultural movement among urban African American youths in New York was marked by distinctive clothing, break dancing and music.
- This performance Poetry is called as **Rap** or **hip – hop**.

Poetic Justice

- This term was first coined by Thomas Rhymer, an English critic of the later 17th century.
- He signifies the distribution at the end of a literary work into two folds:
 - There are earthly rewards for the virtue
 - There are Punishment for the Vice
- **“Virtue is to be rewarded and Vice is to be punished at the end”.**

Poetic License

- Dryden defined Poetic License as the liberty which poets have assumed to themselves, in all ages, of speaking things in verse which are beyond the severity of prose.
- Dryden justifies the poet's departure from the rules and the convention of Standard spoken and written prose.
- Milton had taken this license for to write his *Paradise Lost* (1667).
- Shakespeare had this for his literary conventions.
- Shakespeare followed Samuel Daniel's verse history of the wars of the Roses to make valiant Hotspur much younger than he was in fact, in order to serve as a more effective foil to the apparently dissolute Prince Hal.



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Pre – Raphaelite

- In 1848, the English artists such as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William Holman Hunt and John Millais organized the “Pre – Raphaelite’s Brotherhood”.
- Their aim was to replace the academic style of painting of their times by attributing Italian Painting before the time of Raphael and other painters of the highly Italian Renaissance.
- This style of painting was introduced to literary movement by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, poet and painter.
- His sister Christina Rossetti, William Morris, Algernon Charles Swinburne.
- The remarkable poems of this movement were;
 - I. *The Blessed Damozel* – D.G. Rossetti
 - II. *Goblin Market* – Christina Rossetti
 - III. *The Earthly Paradise* – William Morris

UNIT - V

Problem Play

- The term was popularized by Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian Playwright
- In problem plays, the protagonist of the play faces some situations related to social problem and also he represented on behalf of the society.



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- Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* (1879) dealt with inadequate autonomy of a woman and G.B.Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (1898) dealt with the morality of prostitution against of the economic system in a capitalist society.
- The subtype of the modern problem play is Discussion Play, characters are involved in a debate for an social issues.
- The term problem plays are sometimes applied to a group of Shakespeare's plays.
- They are;
 - I. *Troilus and Cressida*
 - II. *Measure for Measure*
 - III. *All's Well That Ends Well*
- These are called 'Bitter Comedies'.
- This plays explore ignorable aspects of human nature.

Science Fiction and Fantasy

- The precursor of Science Fiction was Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* (1818).
- In later 19th century Jules Verne's *Journey to the Centre of the Earth, Around a World in Eighty Days*.
- H.G.Wells' *The War of the Worlds, Invisible Man, and Time Machine*
 - Isaac Asimov
 - Arthur Clarke
 - Ray Bradbury
 - J.G. Ballard



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➤ Doris Lessing

- Fantasy was as old as the fictional utopias written for satiric purposes.
- The precursor of fantasy is Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).
- In twentieth century C.S.Lewis and J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Hobbit*, *The Lord of the Rings*.
- Ursula Le Guin wrote *The Dispossessed*.

Dystopia

- George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty – Four* (1949).
- Margaret Atwood's (Canadian Writer) wrote *The Handmaid's Tale* (1986).
- Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*
- These are fantasy related to Bible, myths and religious feelings.

Cyperpunk

- It is one of the form of postmodern science fiction popularized in 19th century especially in 1990's.
- It denotes virtual reality (graphics) formed by computer and computer networks.

Stream of Consciousness

- This phrase first used by William James, Father of Stream of Consciousness technique.
- He wrote *Principle of Psychology* (1890).
- He described it as the unbroken flow of perceptions, memories, thoughts and feelings in the waking mind.



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- Later it has adopted to describe the narrative method in modern fiction
- The traces were found in the writings of Samuel Richardson and Henry James especially in his *Portrait of a Lady* Chapter no – 42.
- In *Portrait of a Lady* – Chapter – 42, reveals Isabella’s memories and thoughts and various feelings.
- In 1888, a minor French writer, Edouard Dujardin wrote a short novels *Les Lauriers Sont Coupes* under this technique.
- The term Stream of Consciousness used interchangeably with the term Interior Monologue.
- James Joyce’s *Ulysses* (1922) denotes about Leopold Bloom descriptions about his eating.
- Dorothy Richardson’s wrote *Pilgrimage* (1915 - 38) and Virginia Woolf wrote *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925) and *To The Lighthouse* (1927).
- William Faulkner wrote *Sound and Fury* (1929).

Surrealism

- It was launched as a concerted artistic movement in France by Andre Breton.
- Andre Breton wrote *Manifesto on Surrealism* (1924).
- It was a successor to Dadaism.
- It reveals to engender the negative art and literature that it would shock and bewilder observes and serve to destroy the false modern bourgeois society.
- The important writers



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1. Tristan Tzara
2. Marshal Duchamp
3. Man Ray
4. Max Ernst

- It is also called automatic writing.
- It is sometimes relates to the state of mind between sleep and waking and natural or drug induced hallucination.
- It also relates Black Humour.
- Black Humour writers:
 1. Henry Miller
 2. William Burroughs
 3. Thomas Pynchon.

Symbolist Movement

- The traces were found in Romantic Period.
- Novalis and Holderlin in Germany, Shelley in England and William Blake.
- In 19th century in America, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Herman Melvill both of them are novelists.
- Emerson and Thoreau are prose writers and Edgar Allen Poe is a poet.
- However, this symbolist movement designates specifically a group of French writers beginning with Charles Baudelaire and including such later poets Arthur Rimbaud, Paul Verline, Stephen Mallarme and Paul Valery.



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- Symbolic mode of objects is called as Symbolism.
- In Britain, especially in 1890's W.B.Yeats, Ezra Pound, Dylan Thomas, Heart Crane, e.e.Cummings, and Wallace Stevens, Arthur Symmons and Ernest Dowson.
- In Germany Stefan George and Rainer Maria Rilke.

Utopias and Dystopia

- Sir Thomas Moore conflated "eutopia" (good place) and "outopia" (no place).
- The term Utopia designates a group type of fictional work that represents an ideal, non – existent, political and social way of life.
- It derives from Sir Thomas Moore's *Utopia* (1515 - 16), a book written in Latin, which describes a perfect commonwealth.
- The first and greatest instance of the literary type was Plato's *Republic*.
- There were another archadian dreams which share the same theme of Utopia. They include : Tommaso Campanello's *City of the Sun* (1623), Francis Bacon's *New Atlantis* (1627), Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* (1888), William Morris' *News From Nowhere* (1891), Charlotte Perkins Gilman's *Herland* (1915) and James Hilton's *Lost Horizon* (1934).
- Utopias sometimes written for satiric purposes of human life and society.
- The best examples are Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, fourth book (1726), Samuel Butler's *Ere Whom* (1872).
- Samuel Johnson's *Rasselas* (1759) presents the 'happy valley'.



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Dystopia (bad place)

- Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932)
- George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty – Four* (1949)
- Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* (1986)
- Cormac Mc Carthy's *The Road* (2006)
- Ursulak. Le Guin's *The Dispossed: An Ambiguous Utopia* (1974) - contains utopian and dystopian scenarios.

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