RATHNAVEL SUBRAMANIAM COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE

Autonomous and Affiliated to Bharathiar University, Approved by AICTE

Re Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

Sulur, Coimbatore – 641 402.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
B.A. ENGLISH LITERATURE

(Effective from the Academic Year 2019)

Syllabus effective for the students admitted during the academic Year 2019 -2020 Batch & onwards

(2019 - 2022)

K. Nagarathinam		
HOD	PRINCIPAL	COE

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs):

PO1	Graduates can have strong fundamental background in their specific discipline along with Digital Strategic knowledge.
PO2	To increase student's ability to communicate effectively with the community /society in verbal /written language in order to give or receive clear instruction.
PO3	To enhance their ability to understand and identify their professional and ethical responsibilities.
PO4	To enable character development and enrich personality.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: (PSOs)

Upon completion of **Bachelor of Arts in English Literature**, students are able to achieve the following outcomes.

PSO1	Ability to apply knowledge of Language, Literature, and phonology for day to day activities to identify and analyze techniques in literary texts.
PSO2	Aptitude to select and apply appropriate literary theories to analyze a text effectively.
PSO3	Proficiency to communicate plain literary concepts within the profession, and with society at large would include listening, speaking, reading and writing, and this would enable them to comprehend, write, edit and review.
PSO4	Skill to understand the roles and responsibilities of the literature graduate to identify and address their own needs in a changing world, and apply the acquired learning to maintain competence and contribute to societal growth.

GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

- DISIPLINE KNOWLEDGE
- PROBLEM ANALYSIS
- CRITICALTHINKING
- MODERN TOOLS USAGE
- SOFTSKILLS
- SELFLEARNING
- LIFE LONG LEARNING
- INDIVIDUAL & TEAMWORK
- PROJECT MANAGEMENT &FINANCE

RATHNAVEL SUBRAMANIAM COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(Autonomous) Affiliated to Bharathiar University, Coimbatore – 641 402
SCHEME OF EXAMINATION – CBCS PATTERN
PROGRAMME: B.A. English Literature)
(Effective from the academic year 2019 - 2022)
Credits & Marks Distribution

Sl No.	Course Type	Number of Courses	Credits	Marks	Total Credits
1	Multi-Indian/ International Languages (MIL)	2	4	200	8
2	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) – (I & II) : Group-I (English)	2	4	200	8
3	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) –(II & IV) : Group-II	2	1+3	200	4
4	Discipline Specific Courses (DSC)	12	6	1200	72
5	Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE)	4+1	6	500	30
6	Extra Disciplinary Course (EDC) (DSE)	1	6	100	6
7	Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)	2+1	4	200	8
8	ALCTA – e Learning in MOOC platform	1	4*	Pass	4*
9	Non Credit Courses – Group I (Value Added Programme)	2	-	Grade	-
10	Non Credit Courses – Group II	4	-	Completed	-
Total				**2600**	**136+4***

MULTI-INDIAN/ INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES (MIL)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
Two Courses – Any ONE Group								
Group I								
MIL	Tamil I	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
MIL	Tamil II	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
Group II								
MIL	Hindi I	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
MIL	Hindi II	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
Group III								
MIL	Malayalam I	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
MIL	Malayalam II	6	-	-	25	75	100	4

Group IV							
MIL	French I	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
MIL	French - II	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
Group V							
MIL	Arabic I	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
MIL	Arabic II	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
Total							200	8

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSES (AECC) - GROUP I : (I & II SEMESTER)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
AECC – G-I	English I	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
AECC – G-I	English II	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
Total							200	8

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSES (AECC) - GROUP II : (II SEMESTER)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
AECC –G-II – 1	Environmental Studies	1	-	-	100	-	100	1
AECC –G-II – 2	Aptitude	3	-	-	25	75	100	3
Total							200	4

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSES (DSC)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
DSC - I	Poetry	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC - II	Social History of England	4	-	4	25 / 40	75 / 60	100	6
DSC - III	Prose	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC - VI	History of English Literature	4	-	4	25 / 40	75 / 60	100	6
DSC – V	Fiction	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC – VI	Literary Forms	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC – VII	Drama	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC –VIII	British Literature	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC – IX	American Literature	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC – X	Indian Writing in English	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC – XI	Commonwealth Literature	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
DSC – XII	Shakespeare	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
Total							1200	72

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES (DSE) I : (III SEMESTER)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
One Course – From the Group								
DSE - I - 1	Basic Phonetics	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
DSE - I - 2	Basic Linguistics	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
Total							100	6

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES (DSE) II : (IV SEMESTER)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
One Course – From the Group								
DSE - II – 1	English Language Teaching Through Electronic Media	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
DSE - II – 2	Recent Trends in Teaching English	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
Total							100	6

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES (DSE) III : (V SEMESTER)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
One Course – From the Group								
DSE –III-1	Translation Studies	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
DSE –III-2	Translation Theory	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
Total							100	6

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES (DSE) IV : (VI SEMESTER)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
One Course – From the Group								
DSE –IV-1	Green Studies	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
DSE –IV-2	Eco Literature	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
					40	60		
Total							100	6

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES (DSE) V: (V- SEMESTER)								
DSE – V - EXTRA DISCIPLINARY COURSE :(EDC)								
Course	**Course Name**	**L**	**T**	**P**	**CIA**	**ESE**	**Total**	**Credits**
One Course – From the Group								
B.A. English	Professional Communication	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
BBA	Entrepreneurship	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
BBA (CA)	Project Management	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.COM	Insurance and Risk Management	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.COM (CA)	Social Media Marketing	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.COM (IT)	E-Commerce	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.COM (PA)	Indian Tax System	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.COM (BA)	Digital marketing	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
BCA	Responsive Web Design	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., (CS)	Business Analytics	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., (IT)	Big Data Engineering	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., CSHM	Hospitality Management	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., ECS	Fundamentals of Digital Computers	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc.,MATHS	Computational Mathematics	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., BC	Health Management	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., BT	Forensic Science	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., MB	Microbes – Health & Disease	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
B.Sc., N&D	Health & Life Style Disorders	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
Total							**100**	**6**

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES (DSE) VI : (VI SEMESTER)								
Course	**Course Name**	**L**	**T**	**P**	**CIA**	**ESE**	**Total**	**Credits**
One Course – From the Group								
DSE –VI – 1	Project & Viva voce	-	-	-	100	-	100	6
DSE – VI – 2	Language and Literature (Self- Study)	-	-	-	100	-	100	6
Total							**100**	**6**

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES : GROUP I (III & IV SEMESTER)								
Course	**Course Name**	**L**	**T**	**P**	**CIA**	**ESE**	**Total**	**Credits**
SEC – GI-1	Communicative Skills I	2	-	-	50	-	50	2
SEC – GI-2	Communicative Skills II	2	-	-	50	-	50	2
Total							**100**	**4**

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES : GROUP II (V SEMESTER)								
Course	Course Name	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	Credits
Any ONE Group								
Group A								
SEC –GII – A1	Placement - College to Corporate I	2	-	-	50	-	50	2
SEC –GII – A2	Placement - College to Corporate II	2	-	-	50	-	50	2
Group B								
SEC – GII – B	Content Writing	4	-	-	100	-	100	4
Total							100	4

NON CREDIT COURSE (VALUE ADDED PROGRAMME) – GROUP I (III & IV SEMESTER)			
NCC – G1-1 (III Semester)	Career Skills – I	RVS Training Academy	Grade
NCC – G1-2 (IV Semester)	Career Skills - II	RVS Training Academy	Grade

NON CREDIT COURSE – GROUP II (I - IV SEMESTER)			
Any ONE Course			
NCC – G II	National Service Scheme	NSS	Completion
	National Cadet Corps	NCC	Completion
	Sports	Physical Education	Completion
	Literacy & Cultural Club	Language Department	Completion
	Youth Red Cross / Red Ribbon Club	YRC	Completion
	Fine Arts Club	Language Department	Completion

EXTRA OPTIONAL CREDIT COURSE (ALCTA) I – VI SEMESTER			
Any ONE Course with 4 Extra Credits			
I – VI Semester	e-Learning in MOOC Platform	4 Credits	Completion

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SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS
(B.A. ENGLISH LITERATURE)
2019-2022 BATCH

Semester	Course Opted	Course Name	D	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Marks	Credits
I	MIL - I	Tamil-I/Hindi-I / Malayalam – I/ French-I/Arabic- I	3	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
	AECC – G I -1	English-I	3	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
	DSC - I	Poetry	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSC - II	Social History of England	3	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
			3				40	60		
	NCC-G3	NCC/NSS/ SPORTS/CULTURALS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LIB	Library	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
				28					400	20

Semester	Course Opted	Course Name	D	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Marks	Credits
II	MIL-II	Tamil-II/Hindi-II/Malayalam – II/French-II/Arabic-II	3	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
	AECC – GI -2	English-II	3	6	-	-	25	75	100	4
	DSC – III	Prose	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSC – IV	History of English Literature	3	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
			3				40	60		
	AECC – G II – 2	Environmental Studies	3	1	-	-	100	-	100	1
	NCC-G3	NCC/NSS/ SPORTS/CULTURALS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LIB	Library	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		29					500	21

Semester	Course Opted	Course Name	D	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Marks	Credits
III	DSC – V	Fiction	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSC – VI	Literary Forms	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSE-I	Elective-I	3	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
			3				40	60		
	SEC-G1- I	Communicative Skills – I	3	2	-	-	50	-	50	2
	NCC (VAP) – G I – 1	Career Skills I	3	2	-	-	Grade			
	NCC-G3	NCC/NSS/ SPORTS/CULTURALS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		25					350	20

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Semester	Course Opted	Course Name	D	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Marks	Credits
IV	DSC – VII	Drama	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSC – VIII	British Literature	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSE-I	Elective-I	3	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
			3				40	60		
	SEC-G1- I	Communicative Skills – I	3	2	-	-	50	-	50	2
	NCC (VAP) – G I – 1	Career Skills II	3	2	-	-	Grade			
	AECC-G2- II	Aptitude	3	3	-	-	100	-	100	3
	NCC-G3	NCC/NSS/ SPORTS/CULTURALS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		28					450	23

Semester	Course Opted	Course Name	D	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Marks	Credits
V	DSC – IX	American Literature	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSC – X	Indian Writings in English	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSE-III	Elective - III	3	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
			3				40	60		
	Any ONE Group									
	Group A									
	SEC – G II – A – 1	Placement - College to Corporate I	3	2	-	-	50	-	50	2
	SEC – GII – A – 2	Placement - College to Corporate II		2	-	-	50	-	50	2
	Group B									
	SEC – G II – B	Content Writing	3	4	-	-	100	-	100	4
	NCC – G II	NCC/NSS/SPORTS/CULTURALS	-	1	-	-	Good/ Satisfactory			
		Total		28					500	28

Semester	Course Opted	Course Name	D	L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Marks	Credits
VI	DSC – XI	Commonwealth Literature	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSC – XII	Shakespeare	3	5	1	-	25	75	100	6
	DSE- IV	Elective - IV	3	4	-	4	25	75	100	6
			3				40	60		
	DSE – VI	Elective – VI	3	6	-	-	40	60	100	6
	ALCTA *	(e-Learning in MOOC Platform)		Extra Credits						4*
		Total		26					400	24
Grand Total									2600	136 + 4* = 140

ABBREVIATIONS

MIL - Multi Indian/ International Languages
AECC-G1 - Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses – I & II: Group - I (English)
AECC-G2 - Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses – II & II: Group - II
DSC - Discipline Specific Courses
DSE - Discipline Specific Elective Courses
EDC - Extra Disciplinary Course
NCC - Non Credit Course
SEC - Skill Enhancement Courses (Group-I & II)
ALCTA - Advanced Learners Course in Thrust Areas– e Learning in MOOC platform

DSE I -Discipline Specific Elective Courses I: (III Semester)
1. Basic Phonetics
2. Basic Linguistics

DSE II- Discipline Specific Elective Courses II: (IV Semester)
1. English Language Teaching through Electronic Media
2. Recent Trends in Teaching English

DSE III-Discipline Specific Elective Courses III: (V Semester)
1. Translation Studies
2. Translation Theory

DSE IV- Discipline Specific Elective Courses IV: (VI Semester)
1. Eco Literature
2. Green Studies

DSE V- Discipline Specific Elective Courses V: (V Semester)
1. Extra Disciplinary Course (EDC)

DSE VI- Discipline Specific Elective Courses VI: (VI Semester)
1. Project & Viva-Voce
2. Language and Literature (Self- Study)

NCC - I (Non – Credit course) Group – I (Professional English)
The assessment will be done by RVS Training Academy and grade will be given based on internal evaluation in the respective semester

NCC – II (Non – Credit Course) Group – II
The students shall complete the activities in the concerned semester and completion status will be mentioned in their fifth semester mark statement. However, completing the activities listed in Group – II is mandatory to complete their degrees.

SEMESTER – I

Course Title	:POETRY (T)	Course Code	:13A
Semester	:I	Course Group	:DSC- I
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P):5:1:0		Credits	: 6
Map Code : C (Theory Concept)		Total Contact Hours : 90	
CIA	:25 Marks	SEE#	:75 Marks
Programme: BA English Literature		# - Semester End Exam	

Course outcome:(Cos)

No.	Course Outcome(Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl.Ses	CL	KC
CO1	Attain the writing style of Milton Shakespeare and Thomas Gray and understand the autobiographical sonnet and differentiate the elegy, ode and meditation on death.	PSO1	18	R	F
CO2	Comprehend the writing style of Romantic poems and understand the methods followed in writing such poems.	PSO1	17	R	F
CO3	To understand the portrayal of Victorian age happenings and its uniqueness in the poems.	PSO1	17	R	F
CO4	Understand the writing style of American writers and understand the techniques followed in writings.	PSO1	18	U	F
CO5	Acquire the knowledge about religious Poetry and its theme and style.	PSO1	10	U	F
CO6	Understand Ted Hughes' writing style and animal Poems.	PSO1	10	U	F

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:18**
On His Blindness by John Milton: Introduction- About the Author - English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under Oliver Cromwell. Explanation - Autobiographical sonnet-opening with a subordinate clause -Milton regrets lost his eye-sight- using his poetic talent-Sing his poetic talent, considered one of the greatest all time.
Sonnet XVIII by William Shakespeare: Introduction- About the Author - Poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. Explanation - 14 lines-huge series of sonnets published in 1609-154 of these little poems-Sonnet 18 is the most famous-poet poses a question-mainly differentiates the young man from the summer's day-beauty will last forever.
Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray: Introduction- About the Author - English poet, letter-writer, classical scholar and professor at Pembroke College, Cambridge. Explanation - Gray sets the scene for his private and quiet meditations- his scene is beautiful, life is not joyous, and Gray reflects that this day dies just like the one before it.

UNIT II   Lecture Hours:17
The Solitary Reaper by William Wordsworth : Introduction- About the Author - He was a major English Romantic poet - who rallied for "common speech" within poems, worshiper of nature. The Solitary Reaper- Explanation - a beautiful girl working alone in the fields of Scotland-a list of things that cannot equal the beauty of the girl's singing.
Ozymandias by P.B. Shelley: Introduction- About Author - English Romantic poet-exemplify Romanticism in both its extremes of joyous ecstasy and brooding despair. Ozymandias of Egypt- Meeting with someone who has traveled to a place-he's talking about Egypt. Theme - Tran-science-Pride-Art and culture- man and the world.
Ode to a Nightingale by John Keats : Introduction- About Author - He was an English Romantic poet. Explanation - It is a type of lyrical stanza major parts-the strophe the antistrophe - here typical forms of odes: the Pindaric, Horatian, and irregular. Pindaric odes. Opens with a declaration of his own heartache-forget the troubles the nightingale, immortal, that it was not "born for death."

UNIT III   Lecture Hours:17
Ulysses by Alfred Lord Tennyson : Introduction- About Author - He is a first Baron Tennyson, FRS was Poet Laureate of Great Britain and Ireland during much of Queen Victoria's reign and remains one of the most popular British poets. He is quite a notable British poet Ulysses. Explanation - Intense dissatisfaction and boredom-a large group of drones -his son Telemachus, who will succeed him as king-late to discover a "newer world".
My Last Duchess - Robert Browning : Introduction- About Author - He was an English poet and playwright, mastery of the dramatic monologue made him one of the foremost Victorian poets-his later work earned him renown and respect. Explanation - The Duke of Ferrara-count's daughter in marriage-he had her killed -telling this story to the servant of the family that might provide his next victim, bride.
Dover Beach by Matthew Arnold : Introduction- About Author - He was an English poet and cultural critic who worked as an inspector of schools. Explanation - Opens on a naturalistic scene-Sadness creeps in, and the speaker is reminded -Ends on a dark note, stating that there is no joy or love or light and that all the theology and scientific theory in the world can't make life meaningful if there is no love.
UNIT IV   Lecture Hours:18
The Road Not Taken by Robert Frost: Introduction- About Author - He was born on March 26, 1874 - January 29, 1963. Explanation - A path in the woods-could go both ways. He thinks the path he decides to take is not quite as worn as the other one. Speaker reflects on how he plans to take the road that -his decision was final and life changing.
The Unknown Citizen by W.H. Auden: Introduction- About Author - He was born in 21 February 1907 - 29 September 1973) was an English-American poet. Auden's poetry was noted for its stylistic and technical achievement. He is best known for love poems such as "Funeral Blues". Explanation - Complied with his duties to "the Greater Community."
If by Rudyard Kipling : Introduction- About Author - Joseph Rudyard Kipling - English journalist, short-story writer, poet, novelist. Explanation - Instruction manual for how to be "a man,"-Yes, you have to wait until the very end to find out what will happen if you do the following-Instruction manual for how to be "a man,"
UNIT V   Lecture Hours:20
Easter 1916 by W.B Yeats : Introduction- About Author - He was born in Ireland in 1865,-one of the greatest English-language poets of the 20th century and received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1923. Explanation - starts the poem off by talking about the dudes he runs into in the street -Next, Yeats breaks off and starts going through a list of all the people -he

continues, Yeats compares these fighters and their unchanging dedication to a rock-loses the poem by repeating the phrase "A terrible beauty is born".

The Windhover by G.M. Hopkins : Introduction- About Author - He was born on 28 July 1844 - 8 June 1889) was an English poet, Catholic and Jesuit priest, whose posthumous fame established him among the leading Victorian poets .Explanation - A bird with the rare ability to hover in the air-The bird strikes the poet as the darling. The bird, first matching the wind's force in order to stay still, now "rebuff[s] the big wind", unification takes place.

Hawk Roosting by Ted Hughes: Introduction- About Author - He was an English poet and children's writer. Critics frequently rank him as one of the best poets of his generation. Explanation - Literal level of meaning is an expression of a bird of prey, the hawk,-which is sitting on a tree and meditating about its power of destruction, its ability to suppress change, and its conceited arrogance and superiority.

Text Books:

T1. Memorable Melodies - An Anthology of English Poems | Edition:1 | NCBH | Ayothiv(1997)

T2. Wings of Poesy | Edition:1 | NCBH | AKM.Amin(2000)

Reference Books:

R1. Score of Fine poems | Edition:1 | Thamarai publications pvt.Ltd.2001 | Dr.Ayothi prof S.A Sankaranarayanan(2001)

Course Title: **Social History of England (T)**	Course Code : 13 A
Semester : I	Course Group : DSC - II
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 4:0:0	Credits : 4
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours : **60**
CIA : **25 Marks**	SEE : **75 Marks**
Programme : BA ENGLISH	**# - Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Outline the revival and rebirth of England	PSO1	12	R
CO2	Illustrate the Spanish Armada from history and define Colonisation	PSO1	9	A
CO3	Explain the Colonization and the Civil War of England and the Restoration society of the country	PSO1	9	U
CO4	Relate the Industrial and Agrarian issues of the English people	PSO1	10	A
CO5	Analyze the Reform Bills of ancient England	PSO1	11	A
CO6	Summarise the causes and effects of the World Wars.	PSO1	9	A

Unit - I   **Lecture Hours:12**

The Renaissance: Introduction about the age - Britain acquired identity as an Island around 5000 B.C. The Angles and Saxons settled down in Britain. The Hundred Years War-Black Death-Oxford Scholars. The Term Renaissance - Renaissance literally means rebirth. Between 14th century and 16th century there developed a spirit of inquiry. Inventions and Discoveries - William Caxton established the printing press in England in 1476.He aimed at perfecting the English language. Period of Translation - It was also an age of translation. He himself translated Latin and French works. It speeded up the pace of learning. Classical revival in Europe - Classical scholarship had an earnest beginning. It became necessary for European nations to find new trade routes. The new route to India through Cape of Good Hope opened trade with the East.

The Reformation: Introduction about Reformation - The Reformation was started in Germany by Martin Luther. The English rendering of the Bible helped the people read and interpret it. The term Reformation - The term 'Reformation' refers to the great religious movement of the 16th century. Causes of Reformation - Doctrines and practices of the Church Rivalry between Popes and anti-Popes. Corruption in the hierarchy. Beginning of Reformation - The one who initiated the Reformation movement was Martin Luther of Germany. He was a pious and god fearing monk. The moral revolt won him a large number of followers. This was the beginning of the Reformation. Henry VIII's supremacy - Henry VIII could not get the necessary permission from the Pope to marry Anne Boleyn. The control of the crown over the church was made strict. By the Act of Supremacy in 1534, the Pope's authority in England was totally abolished. Henry became the supreme head of the Church of England.

UNIT II   **Lecture Hours:18**

The Spanish Armada: Establishment of the naval forces - During Henry VIII's time, Much of the wealth from the monasteries was spent on developing the navy. He also established dockyards. The ships were built mainly for fighting - War between Spain and England - Philip of Spain and Elizabeth of England fell out with each other. Voyages by the Spanish to North and South America resulted in discovery of silver mines .The Spanish ships -loaded with silver and gold were travelling from America. Gradually, England and Spain became rivals at sea. The Spanish Fleet - The Spanish ships loaded with silver and gold were travelling from America. They were waylaid by the English. Such attacks were resented by the Spanish. Spain was the mightiest of European powers at that moment. Gradually, England and Spain became rivals at sea. Invincible Armada - The huge fleet consisted to

one hundred and thirty ships. They carried over twenty thousand soldiers under the command of Medina Sidonia. The Spanish ships were tall like towers and castles. 'Invincible Armada' was the name given to the fleet. Henry VIII, the founder - father of the English navy - The Spanish did not have the courage to come near the English Channel again. England became the supreme naval power in Europe. The victory was a turning point in the history of the English navy. The credit for the victory should go to Henry VIII, the founder - father of the English navy.

Colonization : Colonial Expansion - Colonies were founded in America and West Indian Islands. Important trade centres were established in South Africa and India. The colonists were not used to hard labour. A few years later, Puritans set up a colony. The East India Company - The Company was started in 1600 for trade purposes. It took eight years for the company to establish the first trading centre in Surat. The company was able to make enormous profit. Effects of Colonisation - Prosperity in the trade made the English more ambitious. Robert Clive defeated the French to estabilish British supremacy. The aim was to promote European literature and science in India. The British abolished the powers of East India Company. The administration was transferred to the Crown. Lord Dalhousie and his reforms - The first railway line from Bombay to Thana was opened. He organized the Public Works Department. A network of roads covering 2000 miles was constructed. The Grand Ganges Canal, the largest canal in the world was made. He introduced the Post and Electric Telegraphs. Mutiny broke out in May 1857 - In May 1857, the famous Mutiny broke out at Meerut. The violence spread to other parts of India. The British abolished the powers of East India Company. The administration was transferred to the Crown.

UNIT III   **Lecture Hours:10**

The Civil War: Introduction about the Civil War - There were frequent quarrels between the King and the Parliament. The key issue was, who was more powerful, the King or the Parliament? This led to an open conflict. **Revolution in Scotland** - For centuries, Presbyterianism was the religion of Scotland. It was deep rooted in the society. Charles I wanted to impose Anglican rituals in Scotland. This caused a revolution in Scotland. **Royalists and Roundheads** - The King's supporters and the supporters of the Parliament were divided. The supporters of the King were called Royalists or Cavaliers. The people supporting the Parliament were called Roundheads. They were mostly common men. **The Long Parliament** - The Long Parliament was dominated by Puritans. The Parliament adopted an aggressive attitude. **Oliver Cromwell** - Oliver Cromwell was the leader of the Roundheads. He made an agreement with the Scots. The combined army defeated the Royalists. The fortunes of Charles declined. The King was put on trial.

Restoration in England: The term - Restoration - The term Restoration England means the England between 1660 and 1688. Oliver had Cromwell nominated his son Richard Cromwell as his successor. But Richard Cromwell could not control the administration. **Whigs and Tories** - Two new political parties emerged. Whigs and Tories. These two historic parties were born during the rule of Charles II. A new era of political history of the English began. **The Restoration literature** - The Restoration marked the restoration of the theatre also. The playhouses that were closed by the Puritans were opened. The great epics of Milton, Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained were published. The Restoration marked the restoration of the theatre also. The playhouses that were closed by the Puritans were opened. The great epics of Milton, Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained were published. **Development of science** - The educated ones directed their minds to the study of science. The Royal Society spread a spirit of curiosity. This put an end to superstitions and witch-hunting. The scholars and spiritual heads did not consider science as against religion. **The Glorious Revolution of 1688** - The English could not tolerate excesses from any quarter. The Revolution brought the power politics between the king and Parliament to a close. The divine right theory was rejected forever. Freedom of worship was granted to the Englishmen.

UNIT IV   **Lecture Hours:11**

The Agrarian Revolution: Introduction about Agrarian Revolution - During the 18th century great changes took place in agriculture in England. The open field system disappeared. Rotation of crops was introduced. Scientific methods were applied to agriculture. **Effects of Enclosure Acts** - A number of Enclosure Acts were passed. This resulted in reallocation of lands which could be enclosed. The enclosure system gave scope for experiment. **Rotation of crops** - Charles Townshend introduced the rotation of crops. The rotation consisted of turnips, barley, cloves and rye—grass and

wheat. He changed the appearance of the countryside by planting trees. **Causes for the revolution** - During the 18th century great changes took place in agriculture in England. Scientific methods were applied to agriculture. The causes for the revolution were many. The open field system resulted in a large waste of land. **Royal support to the Revolution** - Royal support was also given to the experiments. In fact, King George III was called 'Farmer George' by the people.

The Industrial Revolution: The term - Industrial Revolution - During the late 18th century and early 19th century, British industry underwent great changes. The term Industrial Revolution is applied to them. **Inventions during the revolution** - During the Revolution, textile, coal and iron industries underwent a thorough change. The first mechanical invention was the flying shuttle by John Kay. James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny. **Revolutions in Iron and Coal Industries** - During the Revolution, textile, coal and iron industries underwent a thorough change. Earlier, textile work was done by farmers. It was done by hand or ordinary implements. **Improvements in means of Transport** - Earlier, roads were maintained by parishes. The roads were in a bad shape. When goods were produced on a large scale, roads were needed to transport them. Many Road Acts were passed to improve the condition of the roads. **Results of the Industrial Revolution** - The industrial revolution also had bad results. The people had to live in smoky towns without proper sanitation. But, death rate was checked by improved medical facilities. The population increased to a great extent.

UNIT V   **Lecture Hours:9**

The Reform Bills: Introduction about the Reform Bills - There was intense cry for reforms due to the French Revolution. The system of election and distribution of seats in the Parliament needed reform. The First Reform Bill was passed in 1832. **Parliamentary Democracy in England** - Parliamentary Democracy in England was the result of a political evolution. It took nearly a century for the right of vote to be extended to more and more people. **People's Charter** - The Reform Bill of 1832 gave rise to a new party called Chartists. The Chartists chalked out a plan for more reforms. The plan was called People's Charter. The Charter had six demands. **The Reformed Parliament** - The Reformed Parliament made England a democratic country. Queen Victoria was its first constitutional monarch. She simply had the rights to consult, encourage and warn. The reformative zeal changed the social life of the people. **Health reforms** - A number of health reforms were also introduced . Florence Nightingale's work brought to light the misery of the soldiers. The Red Cross Movement was born as a result.

The World Wars: **Introduction to the World Wars** - The twentieth century was a period of construction and destruction. New ideas and inventions broke old boundaries. New inventions altered the lives of the people. But the two global wars threw the world out of gear. **The First World War** - England followed a policy of isolation in international politics. But it had to enter the First World War to protect Belgium. England lost thousands of young men in the war. After the war, British economy was ruins. But America helped her recover. **The Second World War** - Britain was forced to declare war on Germany. The war ended with the bombing of Japan. The colonial power of Britain declined after the war. One by one, the colonies won their independence. Again, Britain recovered with the American Marshall Aid.

Text Books :
T1. An Introduction to The Social History of England | Edition:1 | S.Viswanathan Printers Publishers Pvt. Ltd. | A.G.Xavier(2011)

Reference Books:
R1. The Social History of England | Ashok Padmaja | Orient Black SwanPvt Ltd. 2013.

Course Title : **Social History of England (P)**	Course Code : 13 P
Semester : I	Course Group : DSC - II
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 0:0:4	Credits : 2
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**	Total Contact Hours : **60**
CIA : **40 Marks**	SEE : **60 Marks**
Programme : BA ENGLISH	**# - Semester End Exam**

UNIT I : List of Experiments.

Component 1: Preparation of a Thesaurus
Component 2: Preparation of an Album of rulers of England and their reign
Component 3: Preparation of a Glossary of Difficult words
Component 4: Preparation of map of England
Component 4: Preparation of a record of important events
Component 5: Oral presentation with flash cards
Component 6: Oral presentation with models
Component 7: Preparation of a map with colonial expansion
Component 8: Preparation of a model Spanish Armada
Component 9: Identifying a famous personality
Component 10: Prepare a glossary of difficult terms
Component 11: Exhibit the Globe Theatre
Component 12: Picture description of Literary movements
Component 13: Setting a quiz using flashcards
Component 14: Making an album of Reform Bills

Text Books :
T1. An Introduction to The Social History of England | Edition:1 | S.Viswanathan Printers Publishers Pvt. Ltd. | A.G.Xavier(2011)
Reference Books:
R1. The Social History of England | Ashok Padmaja | Orient Black SwanPvt Ltd. 2013.

Semester II

Course Title : **PROSE (T)**		Course Code : 23 A	
Semester : II		Course Group : DSC - III	
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) :5:1:0		Credits : 6	
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours : **90**	
CIA : **25 Marks**		SEE : **75 Marks**	
Programme : BA ENGLISH		**# - Semester End Exam**	

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Develop the ability of reading with comprehension about the Indian Leaders.	PSO1	18	U
CO2	Acquire new vocabulary for day today life.	PSO1	18	U
CO3	Enable the students to place words in proper contexts.	PSO1	18	R
CO4	Enhance the capacity of the students to read fluently	PSO1	18	R
CO5	Develop the students ability to convey an idea, deliver information or relate a story.	PSO1	10	R
CO6	Enable the students to extend their knowledge of vocabulary and structures and to become more proficient in the four language skills.	PSO1	08	U

UNIT- I   **Lecture Hours:18**

The Secret of Work Swami Vivekananda: The best help - Help that makes us strong spiritually is the highest, next to it comes intellectual help, and after that physical help Difference between Christ and Buddha - Buddha was a working Jnani, Christ was a Bhakta, but the same goal was reached by both of them Karma Yoga - Karma-Yoga means even at the point of death help anyone, without asking questions Consequences of good and evil - Good action will entail upon us good effect; bad action, bad. But good and bad are both bondages of the soul

Tree Speaks - C.Rajagopalachari: Introduction, Colonel's evening walk - the author speaks about the loosing of our culture along with practices we cherished in yester years. He narrates an incident which made him realize the importance of the trees Killing of beautiful girl, Rumination - a forty years old huge Pipal tree had been felled, The doctor's feelings of the tree made a deep impression on Rajaji Author's dream - the belief of Hindus that every tree had a life and soul like humans

My Visions for India - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: Dr.Kalam's First Vision: Freedom - we respect the freedom of others, and that is the reason for his first vision of Freedom His Second Vision: Development/ His Third Vision: Strength - We must be strong not only as a military power but also as an economic power. Both must go hand-in-hand The Easy way Out - The whole system has to change, we seem to justify Tutorial Swami Vivekananda - Inspiring quotes and speech Dr. Kalam - Sayings of Dr.Kalam to yound Indians Nature - Importance of Tress in our life

UNIT – II   **Lecture Hours:18**

Monday Morning - Mark Twain: Tom Sawyer's misery - it began another week's slow suffering in school Reason to stay away from school - Loose tooth was an excuse, sore toe, Aunt Polly's remedy - She cleverly pulls out Tom's tooth.

With the Photographer- Stephen Leocock: Leacock's meeting with the photographer - How the photographer directed Leacock to pose for the photograph Leacock's reaction at the photograph taken - It was unrecognisable as the photographer uses chemicals to change the appeareance according to his wish. Leacock's Shock - His painful experience makes him to leave the studio in anguish

Headache - R.K.Narayan : A blessing for Mankind - R.K. Narayan explains how headache conferred on mankind as a blessing by a benign providence and also talks about the usefulness of headache to avoid difficult situations Touch of Importance - Headache gives the sufferer a touch of importance because it can be mentioned in any social gathering and is well taken Indisposition - Indisposition is a superior expression; it can be used only by eminent people. A gentleman regrets his inability to attend the meeting today owing to indisposition. Headache as an excuse - Headache is used as an excuse to avoid many uncomfortable situations

UNIT – III   **Lecture Hours:18**

Forgetting - Robert Lynd: Introduction - Robert Lynd is a humorous writer who deals with the ordinary matter of forgetting in a jovial manner Forgetfulness - the young people forget more than the older ones and the sportsmen and anglers have worse memories than the ordinary serious minded people Conclusion - example of an absent minded father, The author concludes that the ordinary men are surely above such level of absent-mindedness

Dangers of Drug Abuse - Hardin B.Jones: Introduction - Hardin B. Jones, Professor of Medical Physics in "Dangers of Drug Abuse" describes the evils of drug abuse and gives a warning against it People's belief - any illness can be relieved by taking a pill.This has led to wide spread drug abuse Drug addition - Finally drug addition ends in physical discomfort. The addict feels depressed and 'dead inside'

Circuses - Sir Harold Nicolson: Introduction - It gives a picture of agile circus artists and animals before our minds' eye Recaptures our damaged sense of wonder - The glare and glitter of lite and tinsel induce a temporary suspension of disbeleif Author's Dissatisfaction with circuses - It is not good to rejoice when animals are forced to make folls of themselves in public

Unit – IV   **Lecture Hours:18**

The Romance of a Busy Broker - O'Henry: Introduction - The story is suggestive, because we can predict that the story will be about the love and feelings of the very busy broker. Harvey Maxwell and Miss Leslie - The main character as a busy and hard-working person. Harvey became forgetful day after day. He proposed to Miss Leslie and got married Maxwell's attitude towards Leslie Maxwell - Maxwell forgot that he got married and next morning again he proposed to Leslie.

My Lost Dollar- Stephen Leacock: Introduction - This short story bristles with subtle humour. Writing with an intention to amuse the reader, the story mixes comical expressions, moralizing, and self pity to weave a story around a friend's failure to repay a loan of just one dollar Author and his friend - Just before his departure, he wants some small change to pay off the taxi. He asks the author to lend him a dollar. The latter gives it readily Conclusion - the author wants his 'forgetful' friend Todd not to know of the torment the non -payment has caused to him. Comically, he wants the readers not to bring the copies of this story to the University Club Montreal frequented by Major Todd

Travel by Train - J.B.Priestly: Introduction - a delightful piece of prose filled with light-hearted humour and caricatures Differenet kinds of Travellers - the different types decribed in this essay there are few that may just be a bit more region specific. the window seat fighters. people often engage their fellow travellers in conversation. Conclusion - The author gives a wonderful decription during his journey by train which is a memorable one. Tutorial Lending

Money - The consequences of lending and borrowing money Train Travel - The joy of traveling by train in your life

UNIT – V   **Lecture Hours:18**

Thomas Alva Edison - Egon Larson: Edison's early works - Edison's career in the newspaper world, five years as a telegraph operator Discovery of electrical lamp - the key that makes him to discover lamp. the lamp that made of ordinary sewing-thread burned for over forty hours. It was Edition's greatest adventure; 4 Semptember 1882 was to be the day the electrical age had begun. Hard worker Edison - the miracle man of the technical age. He took out no less than 2500 patterns. Worked alomost to the day of his death on 18 October 1931

Helen Keller - Patrick Pringle: Childhood of Helen Keller - How unusually strong-will he was even fron her childhood. Miss Sullivan in Helen's life - Life after Helen's seventh birthday. Remarkable woman of our age - the first well-educated deaf and blind girl in the world. Fifty years she worked for blind and deaf and encouraging and inspiring them.

Mother Teresa - Khuswant Singh: Introduction - A memorable account of Mother Teresa 's dedicated life Teresa's life in Calcutta - The reaons that makes her to settle down in Calcutta . Missionary - The Hindus reaction to Mother Teresa's missionary work in the begining. The people of Calcutta cherish her more than any other Indian even living today. Tutorial Inspiring Lives - Biography of Inspired persons Social Service - Serivice rendered by you to our society.

Text Books :

T1. Enlightening English Prose | Edition:6 | NCBH | K. Natarajan(2006)

T2. Fronties of Prose | Edition:1 | Macmillan | T.Prabhakar(2000)

T.3. Inspiring Lives | Edition:11 | Emerald | G.Nageswara Rao(2003)

Reference Book :

R1. Prose for Communication | Edition:1 | Manimekala Pub.House | Dr.A. Shanmugakani(2008)

R2. Sesame | Edition:1 | S.Chand | K K Reddy(2008)

Course Title: **History of English Literature (T)**		Course Code : 23 B	
Semester : II		Course Group : DSC - IV	
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 4:0:0		Credits : 4	
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours : **60**	
CIA : **25 Marks**		SEE : **75 Marks**	
Programme : BA ENGLISH		**# - Semester End Exam**	

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Introduce the students to various ages of English Literature.	PSO1	12	U
CO2	Deepen the understanding of the writers' use of language which embodies the cultural atmosphere of their time.	PSO1	12	U
CO3	Improve the knowledge about the genres of English literature.	PSO1	12	R
CO4	Delineate prominent literary writers and their works in chronological order.	PSO1	12	R
CO5	Compare English literature of one period with that of another	PSO1	7	R
CO6	Analyse the influence of socio - political and religious history of England on the writers.	PSO1	5	U

UNIT - I   **Lecture Hours:12**

The Age of Shakespeare: Elizabethan poetry before Spenser - The publication of Spenser's Shepheard's Calender in 1579 as marking the opening of the "golden age" of Elizabethan literature. Spenser and his poetry, The faerie Queen - Edmund Spenser, the greatest/non-dramatic poet of an age which found its most natural literary expression in the drama, was born in London in 1552 and educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Cambridge, where he read the classics and Italian literature, and came under the influence of the strong Protestant spirit which then pervaded the university. While Spenser' s fame rests mainly on **The Elizabethan Romantic Drama :** Shakespeare began his career as a playwright the " romantic" form of drama was definitely established. The establishment of this romantic drama was the achievement of Shakespeare's immediate predecessors, a group of university men who had been trained in the school of the classics, The play house of Shakespeare's time Lyly and other writers - In 1576 two permanent playhouses were built the Theatre and the Curtain in what were then the open fiefds of Shoreditch.

The Age of Milton: The growth of Puritanism - During the reign of James I., it was not till the time of his successor that Puritanism emerged as a great national power.

Milton'sLife - John Milton was born in Bread Street, Cheapside, London, on gih December, 1608, or some four years before Shakespeare's retirement to Stratford. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he remained seven years, taking his B.A. in 1629 and his M.A. in 1632.

Unit – II   **Lecture Hours:12**

The Age of Dryden: The Forerunners of Dryden - Dryden, "the greatest man of a little age," as he has been called, was the one complete representative and exponent. Two writers, both some years his elders, whom he himself regarded as his masters, and who are still commonly considered the pioneers of the so-called "classic" school of poetry Edmund Waller (1605-87) and Sir John Denham (1615-1669).

The Age of Pope: Characteristics of the Classical School of Poetry. - Classical poetry is in the main the product of the intelligence playing upon the surface of life. The critical antagonism to romantic literature and art is everywhere reflected in contemporary poetry. Classic poetry adhered to the closed couplet as the only possible form for serious work in verse.

UNIT – III   **Lecture Hours:12**

The Age of Johnson: Johnson's life - Samuel Johnson was born at Lichfield in 1709. Samuel acted for a time as a school usher ; did some translation for a Birmingham publisher ; married a widow twent}' years his senior In 1738 he published a poem called London. He produced the Vanity of Human Wishes (1749) and a tragedy, Irene (1737), on the neo-classic model ; and in March, 1750, started a periodical, The Rambler, in imitation Of The Spectator. He died in 1784, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Other general Prose writers of the age - David Hume (1711-1776), who is even better known as a sceptical philosopher, wrote A History of England. William Robertson (1721-93), a more careful if less brilliant writer, made a great mark with his History of Scotland, History of Charles V, and History of America. Edward Gibbon (1737-1794), whose History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman

The Age of Wordsworth: Wordsworth's Life - William Wordsworth was born in 1770 at Cockermouth, Cumberland, and spent much of his boyhood among the shepherds of his native county. He was educated at Hawkeshead School, Lancashire, and at Cambridge. In 1793 he published An Evening Walk and Descriptive Sketches, in which the regular classic couplet is used. The outbreak of war between France and England, however, precipitated a crisis in his thought. At first he held fast to the French cause. Wordsworth's work remained the general democratic movement of his time.

UNIT IV   **Lecture Hours:12**

The Age of Wordsworth: Characteristics of Scott's Novels. - Most of Scott's novels are strictly historical in the sense that they include historical events Scott's treatment of history is entirely accurate. His historical characters are not always quite faithful as portraits,but he possessed, as few other writers have ever done, the secret of making them vital and human ; and his James I. ,Louis XL, Elizabeth, and the Young Pretender are fine pieces of imaginative re-creation.The London Men. - Charles Lamb (1775-1834), one of the best beloved of English authors.William Hazlitt's criticism is contained in four collections of lectures or essays Characters of Shakespeare's Plays, The English Poets, The English Comic Writers, and The Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth.

The Age of Tennyson: Tennyson's life - Alfred Tennyson was born in 1809, won the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge in 1829 for a poem on Timbuctoo, became Poet-Laureate in 1850 (the year of his marriage) in succession to Wordsworth, and died in 1892. In Memoriam, a philosophic elegy inspired by the death of his dear friend, Arthur Henry Hallam, in 1850 ; Maud : A Monodrama, in 1854 and Enoch Arden and Other Poems in 1864. Tennyson is noteworthy for the even perfection of his style, his wonderful mastery of language at once simple and ornate, and the exquisite and varied music of his verse.

UNIT – V   **Lecture Hours:12**

The Age of Hardy : Epilogue to the Victorian Age - Through the scientists and inventors the bounds of thought and speculation and of man's control over Nature were vastly extended in the Victorian Age: but this enlargement bred in a large and influential section of Victorian people a dangerous sense of self-sovereignty and illimitable attainment. The Eighteen-Nineties - Oscar Wilde(1856-1900, the foremost of the group, was attracted by the theories of Walter Pater, who with surprise and reluctance found him self adopted as the mentor of the Aesthetic Movement .

The Present Age : Novelists of the Transition - About 1885 onward, alongside a diminishing romanticism represented by Stevenson and others, there came into prominence certain

novelists whose aim was to treat realistic themes realistically - that is,in a dispassionate, non-sentimental, and non-condemnatory manner.Noteable writers are George Moore, George Gissing and Rudyard Kipling.Twentieth-Century Novelists - For a quater of a century after Dickens' death the custody of tradition in the English novel was vested in Meredith , Hardy., Joseph Conrad and H.G.Wells. Miscellaneous Prose - The revolutionary charges in journalism which came in the closing years of the nineteenth century through the varied influences of Alfred Harmsworth. T.P.O'Connor and Bernard Shaw.

Text Book :
T1. An outline History of English Literature - William Henry Hudson. 1912.
Reference Book:
R1. An outline History of English Literature – Thomley and Roberts. 2012.

Course Title : **History of English Literature (P)**	Course Code : 23 P
Semester : II	Course Group : DSC - IV
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 0:0:4	Credits : 2
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**	Total Contact Hours : **60**
CIA : **40 Marks**	SEE : **60 Marks**
Programme : BA ENGLISH	**# - Semester End Exam**

Unit I: List of Experiments

Component 1: Record of Shakespearean works
Component 2: Tree Diagram of Milton 's Work
Component 3: Preparation of Model Globe Theatre
Component 4: Preparation of Record of Literary events
Component 5: Preparation of models for Dryden's Drama
Component 6: Preparation of Thesaurus
Component 7: Preparation of charts
Component 8: Preparation of CD - Literary movements
Component 9: Identifying famous personality
Component 10: Preparation of Power point presentation

Text Book :
T1. An outline History of English Literature - William Henry Hudson. 1912.
Reference Book:
R1. An outline History of English Literature – Thomley and Roberts. 2012.

SEMESTER III

Course Title	: **FICTION (T)**	Course Code	: 33A
Semester	: III	Course Group	: DSC - IV
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 5:1:0		Credits	: 6
Map Code	: A **(THEORY APPLICATION)**	Total Contact Hours : **90**
CIA	: **25 Marks**	SEE	: **75 Marks**
Programme	: BA ENGLISH	**# - Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes(Cos):

No.	After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL	KC
CO1	Recognize and understand the variety of stylistic choices that authors of fiction make within given forms.	PSO1	18	R	F
CO2	Understand the text within the context of literary tradition or convention.	PSO1	18	A	P
CO3	Evaluate the various interpretations of a text and their Validity.	PSO1	18	U	P
CO4	Articulate ways in which the text contributes to self-understanding.	PSO1	18	A	P
CO5	Recognize the text as a product of a particular culture and historical moment.	PSO1	9	A	P
CO6	Conduct research to find materials appropriate to use for literary analysis.	PSO1	9	A	P

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:18**

A Tiger for Malgudi by R. K. Narayan: About the author R.K.Narayan - R. K. Narayan was born in Madras, South India, in 1906, and educated there and at Maharaja's College in Mysore. Introduction about the text - A Tiger for Malgudi is a 1983 novel by R. K. Narayan told by a tiger in the first person Outline summary - The tiger recounts his story of capture by a [circus] owner, but he never tried to escape. He lived freely in the wild jungles of India in his youth. Explanation of the text Pg.No 1- 31 - During the Kumbh Mela festival, which recurs every twelve years at the confluence of the three rivers Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati in Allahabad. Explanation of the text Pg.No 32- 62 - Captain felt like turning round and fleeing. But he was standing too close to the great man to run away. Explanation of the text Pg.No 63- 93 - 'Jubilee' seemed to have become a self-explanatory word. When Captain started the publicity for his special Jubilee Show, no one questioned it, although his wife continued to taunt him. Explanation of the text Pg.No 94 - 124 - Madan began to look concerned when his men did not turn up. Explanation of the text Pg.No 125-154 - My committee members will bear witness to this order. Critical Appreciation - The novel is also a highly successful experiment in narrative voice. Although Narayan never followed the dictates of fiction slavishly, this book departed more radically from convention than any of his other works Character analysis - Raja, is examined as well as his treatment of the concepts of reincarnation and the transmigration of souls Themes and symbols of the novel - The theme of this book offers an engaging animal story , even as it works out once again Narayan's preoccupation with gaining a balance between the demands of the everyday world and the attractions of the spiritual realm. Elements of fiction - Style and setting of fiction

UNIT II **Lecture Hours:18**

Ladies Coupe by Anita Nair: About the author Anita Nair - Anita Nair (born 26 January 1966) is an Indian English language writer. Introduction about the text - Ladies Coupe is a novel by Anita Nair. The novel follows the life of middle aged women Outline summary - Akhilandeshwari is a 45 year old single woman from a Tamil Bhramin family who work as a Income Tax clerk. Explanation of the text Pg.No 1-46 - Meet Akhilandeshwari, Akhila for short: forty-five and single, an income-tax clerk, and a woman who has never been allowed to live her own life - always the daughter, the sister, the aunt, the provider. Explanation of the text Pg.No 47-92 - Until the days she gets herself a one way ticket to the seaside town of kanyakumari. Explanation of the text Pg.No 93- 138 - In the intimate atmosphere, she shares with five other women Explanation of the text Pg.No 139- 183 - Fourteen year old Sheela with her ability to percieve what others cannot Explanation of the text Pg.No 184-228 - As she listens to the women stories Akhila is drwan into the most private moment. Critical Appreciation - Anita Niar characters has their own pain and sorrow but they overcome their entire struggle and have their own life in their society. Character analysis - Janaki,a pampered wife and confused mother. Margaret Shanti, a chemistry teacher married to the poetry of elements and an insensitive tyrant too self-absorbed to recognize her needs. Themes and symbols of the novel - In Ladies Coupe Anita Nair focuses on men and women relationship , marriage and divorce, social and cultural, and psychological issues. Elements of fiction - Style and setting of fiction

UNIT III **Lecture Hours: 18**

The Glass Palace by Amitav Ghosh: About the author Amitav Ghosh - Amitav Ghosh was born in Calcutta on 11 July 1956 to a Bengali Hindu family, to Lieutenant Colonel Shailendra Chandra Ghosh, a retired officer of the pre-independence Indian Army. Introduction about the text - The Glass Palace is a 2000 historical novel by Indian writer Amitav Ghosh. The novel isset in Burma, Bengal, India, and Malaya, spans a century from the fall of the Konbaung Dynasty in Mandalay, through the Second World War to modern times. Outline summary - An eleven-year-old Indian orphan named Rajkumar informs a crowd at a food stall that the booming sound they hear is British cannon**.** Explanation of Part 1and 2 - The novel starts with an 11-year-old boy called Rajkumar running through the city of Mandalay to find a woman called Ma Cho. He is the last surviving member of his family and comes to Burma from India with a bright entrepreneurial spirit and a hunger for success. Explanation of Part 3 - Saya John prides himself on being able to spot the next big commodity, and on their return to Rangoon. Explanation of Part 4 - A joining for multi ethnic families in Calcutta Explanation of Part 5 and 6 - Life before World War II on a rubber plantation in Malaya by Rajkumar with help of Saya John. Explanation of Part 7 - Post World War II lives of the scattered families. Critical Appreciation - The fourth novel by Amitav Ghosh opens on the eve of war in Mandalay, as the British prepare to capture the Burmese throne. An eleven-year-old Indian orphan named Rajkumar informs a crowd at a food stall that the booming sound they hear is British cannon.Character analysis - Rajkumar is no stranger to hardship. His Indian parents moved to Burma after a family quarrel and lived in the village of Akyab until a fever killed his father and siblings. Themes and symbols of the novel - This complex story weaves historical facts with a family saga spanning three generations, and examines the political and social issues of Burma, Malaya, and India during a tumultuous century Elements of fiction - Style and setting of fiction

UNIT IV   **Lecture Hours:18**

The Color Purple by Alice Walker: About the author Alice Walker - Alice Malsenior Walker (born February 9, 1944) is an American novelist, short story writer, poet, and activist. She wrote the novel The Color Purple (1982) for which she won the National Book Award for hardcover fiction and the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Introduction about the text - The Color Purple is a 1982 epistolary novel by American author Alice Walker who won the 1983 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and the National Book Award for Fiction. Outline summary - Celie is a poor, uneducated, 14-year- old girl living in the American South in the early 1900s. She writes letters to God because her father, Alphonso, beats her harshly and rapes her continuously. Summary of the Letters 1 to 18 - The Color Purple opens with Celie's memory of her father's command that she stay quiet about his abuse of her. The rest of the novel is composed of letters, and we begin with the first of many private letters Celie writes to God. Summary of the -Letters 19 to 36 - Harpo confides in Celie that he has fallen in love with a spunky, robust young girl named Sofia. Celie's thoughts linger on the sexy Shug Avery who she learns is coming to town to sing at a local bar called the Lucky Star. Summary of the - Letters 37 to 54 - Shug and Celie's relationship grows increasingly intimate, and Shug coaxes Celie to talk about sex for the first time. Summary of the -Letters 55 to 72 - Nettie befriends a woman named Catherine, whose daughter Tashi quickly develops a friendship with Olivia. Corrine, meanwhile, grows increasingly uncomfortable with Nettie's nebulous role in the family and is frustrated that the natives think Nettie is Samuel's other wife. Summary of the - Letters 73 to 90 - Celie confesses to both Shug and Nettie that she has stopped writing to God. Shug tries to get Celie to reimagine God, not as the archetypal old bearded white man, but as an "it" who exists in and delights in all creation. Critical Appreciation - Celie has always imagined God as a distant figure who likely does not listen to her concerns. She sees God as a white man who behaves like the other men she knows and who do not listen to "poor colored women." Characters Analysis - Celie - The protagonist and narrator of The Color Purple.Nettie - Celie's younger sister, whom Mr. initially wanted to marry. Themes and Settings - The Power of Narrative and Voice, The Power of Strong Female Relationships, The Cyclical Nature of Racism. Symbols and Motifs - In general, sewing in The Color Purple symbolizes the power women can gain from productively channeling their creative energy

UNIT V   **Lecture Hours: 18**

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carrol: About the author Lewis Carroll - Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, better known by his pen name Lewis Carroll, was an English writer, Mathematician, logician Anglican deacon and photographer**.** Introduction about the text - Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (commonly shortened to Alice in Wonderland) is an 1865 novel written by English author Charles Lutwidge Dodgson over the pseudonym Lewis Carroll. Outline summary - The journey began at Folly Bridge near Oxford and ended five miles away in the village of Godstow. During the trip the Reverend Dodgson told the girls a story that featured a bored little girl named Alice who goes looking for an adventure. Summary of the Chapter 1,2,3 - Alice is feeling bored and drowsy while sitting on the riverbank with her elder sister. She then notices a talking, clothed White Rabbit with a pocket watch run past. Summary of the Chapter 4,5 - The White Rabbit appears again in search of the Duchess's gloves and fan. Mistaking her for his maidservant, Mary Ann, he orders Alice to go into the house and retrieve them, but once she gets inside she starts growing. Summary of the Chapter 6,7 - A Fish-Footman has an invitation for the Duchess of the house, which he delivers to a Frog-Footman. Alice observes this transaction and, after a perplexing conversation with the frog, lets herself into the house. Summary of the Chapter 8,9,10 - Alice leaves the tea party and enters the garden where she comes upon three living playing cards painting the white roses on a rose tree red because the Queen of Hearts hates white roses.

Summary of the Chapter 11,12. - Alice attends a trial whereby the Knave of Hearts is accused of stealing the Queen's tarts. The jury is composed of various animals, including Bill the Lizard, the White Rabbit is the court's trumpeter, and the judge is the King of Hearts. Critical Appreciation - Alice's Adventures in Wonderland begins with Alice dozing off as her sister reads to her , anticipating the strange and nonsensical events that occur throughout the book. Characters Analysis - Alice - The seven-year-old protagonist of the story. The White Rabbit - The frantic, harried Wonderland creature that originally leads Alice to Wonderland .Themes and Settings - The Tragic and Inevitable Loss of Childhood Innocence, Life as a Meaningless Puzzle, Death as a Constant and Underlying Menace Symbols and Motifs - Dreams, Subversion, Language, Curious, Nonsense, and Confusing

Text Books :
T1. A Tiger for Malgudi | Edition:1 | Penguin Classics | NarayanR. K. (1994)
T2. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland | Edition:1 | Public Domain Books |
T3. Ladies Coupe |CarrollLewis(1865) | Edition:1 | St. Martins Press | NairAnita(2000)
T4. The Color Purple | Edition:1 | Pocket | Walker Alice(1982)
T5. The Glass Palace | Edition:1 | Random House Trade Paperbacks | Ghosh Amitav(2000)
Reference Books :
R1. The Color Purple | Edition:1 | Pocket | WalkerAlice(1982)
R2. The Glass Palace | Edition:1 | Random House Trade Paperbacks | Ghosh Amitav(2000)

Course Title	: **LITERARY FORMS (T)**	Course Code	: 33B
Semester	: III	Course Group	: DSC - IV
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 5:1:0		Credits	: 6
Map Code	: A (THEORY APPLICATION)	Total Contact Hours	: **90**
CIA	: **25 Marks**	SEE	: **75 Marks**
Programme	: BA ENGLISH	**# - Semester End Exam**	

No.	Course Outcome (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl. Ses	CL
CO1	Define the poetical types and figures of speech in the works of literature.	PSO1	9	R
CO2	Compare and contrast the figures of speech in various works of literature.	PSO1	9	R
CO3	Interpret the dramatic devices in literature.	PSO1	18	R
CO4	Classify the different types of prose.	PSO1	18	R
CO5	Identify the various types of novels.	PSO1	18	R
CO6	Distinguish the techniques of drama.	PSO1	18	R

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:18**

Lyric: Definition and special features - Lyric poetry is a formal type of poetry which expresses personal emotions or feelings, typically spoken in the first person. The term derives from a form of Ancient Greek literature, the lyric, which was defined by its musical accompaniment, usually on a stringed instrument known as a lyre.

Ode: Definition and special features - An ode is a type of lyrical stanza. It is an elaborately structured poem praising or glorifying an event or individual, describing nature intellectually as well as emotionally. There are three typical forms of odes: the Pindaric, Horatian, and irregular.

Sonnet: Definition, types and features - A sonnet is a poem in a specific form which originated in Italy. The term sonnet is derived from the Italian word sonetto. By the thirteenth century it signified a poem of fourteen lines that follows a strict rhyme scheme and specific structure.

Epic: Definition - The word epic has been derived a Greek word epikos, which means a word, song or speech. An epic is well-defined as a long story in verse dwelling upon an important theme in a most elegant style and language. Special features - An epic is an extensive and prolonged narrative in verse. It dwells upon the achievements of a historical or traditional hero, or a person of national or international significance. Morality is a key characteristic of an epic.

Elegy: Definition and types - Elegy is a form of literature that can be defined as a poem or song in the form of elegiac couplets, written in honor of someone deceased. It typically laments or mourns the death of the individual. Elegy is derived from the Greek work elegus, which means a song of bereavement sung along with a flute. Characteristics - An elegy typically starts with the invocation of the muse, and then proceeds by referencing traditional mythology. Questions are raised by the poet about destiny, justice, and fate. Towards the end the poet generally tries to provide comfort to ease the pain of the situation. Christian elegies

usually proceed from sorrow and misery, to hope and happiness because they say that death is just a hindrance in the way of passing from the mortal state into the eternal state.

Heroic Couplet: Definition and special traits - Heroic couplet is a pair of rhymed lines with iambic pentameter. This form of poetry was popularized and highly developed by the neo-classical poets, especially Alexander Pope. Chaucer was the first literary figure to compose verse using heroic couplets, but the use of Heroic couplets did not become widespread until the seventeenth century.

Allegory: Definition and types - Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract ideas and principles are described in terms of characters, figures and events. Special features - It can be employed in prose and poetry to tell a story with a purpose of teaching an idea and a principle or explaining an idea or a principle. The objective of its use is to preach some kind of a moral lesson.

Onomatopoeia: Definition and special features - The term 'onomatopoeia' refers to words whose very sound is very close to the sound they are meant to depict. In other words, it refers to sound words whose pronunciation to the actual sound they represent. Examples of onomatopoeia: slam, splash, bam, babble, warble, gurgle, mumble and belch.

Oxymoron: Definition and special features - Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which two opposite ideas are joined to create an effect. The common oxymoron phrase is a combination of an adjective proceeded by a noun with contrasting meanings, such as "cruel kindness," or "living death

UNIT II   **Lecture Hours:18**

Blank Verse: Definition and Origin - Blank verse is a literary device defined as un-rhyming verse written in iambic pentameter. In poetry and prose, it has a consistent meter with 10 syllables in each line (pentameter); where, unstressed syllables are followed by stressed ones, five of which are stressed but do not rhyme. It is also known as "un-rhymed iambic pentameter" .Characteristics - Blank verse poetry has no fixed number of lines. It has a conventional meter that is used for verse drama and long narrative poems. It is often used in descriptive and reflective poems and dramatic monologues - the poems in which a single character delivers his thoughts in the form of a speech. Blank verse can be composed in any kind of meter, such as iamb, trochee, spondee, and dactyl. Examples - Mending Walls (By Robert Frost), Hamlet (By William Shakespeare), Dr. Faustus (By Christopher Marlowe) and Ulysses (By Alfred Lord Tennyson).

Epic Simile: Definition - The epic simile is a figurative device first popularized by Homer in his epics. It is a comparison that may be as long as a dozen lines. An epic simile is used typically in epic poetry to intensify the heroic stature of the subject and to serve as decoration. Characteristics - An ordinary simile describes by using 'as' or 'like' but the Homeric simile enlarges the comparison so that it becomes a little 'poem - within a -poem'. Poets also sometimes elaborate a simile by using a description or other metaphors to expand the basic comparison.

Metaphysical Conceit: Definition and metaphysical poets - Metaphysical Conceit is a literary device that makes a far stretched comparison between a spiritual aspect of a person and a physical thing in the world. Special traits - Conceits make unusual and unlikely comparisons between two things; hence they allow readers to look at things in a new way. Similes and metaphors may explain things vibrantly, but they tend to become boring at times because of their predictable nature. Conceits, on the other hand, surprise and shock readers by making farfetched comparisons. Examples - For example, from A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning, John Donne compares two lovers' souls to a draftsman's compass.

Poetic License: Definition - Poetic license refers is a liberty taken by a poet to produce a desired effect by breaking established rules of language. The poet departs from the normal word order. The language of poetry is sometimes different from the normal English sentence

pattern. Characteristics - Poetic license is entirely at the artist's discretion. It is intended to be tolerated by the viewer. It is useful for filling in gaps, whether they be factual, compositional, and historical or other gaps. It is used consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally or in tandem.

Dramatic Monologue: Definition - A dramatic monologue is a type of poem in which the speaker is directly addressing and talking to some other person. The speaker in such poems usually speaks alone, in a one way conversation, and so it is called a monologue. Characteristics - The main principle controlling the poet's choice and formulation of what the lyric speaker says is to reveal to the reader, in a way that enhances its interest, the speaker's temperament and character.

UNIT III   **Lecture Hours:18**

Tragedy: Definition - Tragedy is a type of drama that presents a serious subject matter about human suffering and corresponding terrible events in a dignified manner. Types - There are basically three types of tragedies in English Literature: Revenge Tragedy, Domestic Tragedy, and Heroic Tragedy. Characteristics - The protagonist usually has a tragic flaw. Some tragedies end in death, some in destruction, and some in chaos, but whatever the situation, the protagonist almost always accepts responsibility for his mistakes and fights for a larger cause.

Comedy: Definition and Types - Comedy is a literary genre and a type of dramatic work that is amusing and satirical in its tone, mostly having a cheerful ending. There are five types of comedy in literature: Romantic Comedy, Comedy of Humors, Comedy of Manners, Sentimental Comedy, and Tragicomedy. Special features - The motif of this dramatic work is triumph over unpleasant circumstance by creating comic effects , resulting in a happy or successful conclusion. Thus, the purpose of comedy is to amuse the audience.

Masque: Definition - It is a form of amateur dramatic entertainment, popular among the nobility in 16th- and 17th-century England, which consisted of dancing and acting performed by masked players.

Soliloquy: Definition and classical examples in literature - A soliloquy is a popular literary device often used in drama to reveal the innermost thoughts of a character. It is a great technique used to convey the progress of action of the play, by means of expressing a character's thoughts about a certain character or past , present, or upcoming event, while talking to himself without acknowledging the presence of any other person. Shakespeare made extensive use of soliloquies in his plays.

Irony: Definition - Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It may also be a situation that ends up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between appearance and reality. Types - Two basic types of irony: (1) Verbal Irony and (2) Situational Irony. Characteristics - Irony brings about some added meanings to a situation. Ironical statements and situations in literature develop readers' interest. Irony makes a work of literature more intriguing, and forces the readers to use their imaginations to comprehend the underlying meanings of the texts.

Aside: Definition - An aside is a short comment or speech that a character delivers directly to the audience, or to himself, while other actors on the stage appear not to hear. Only the audience knows that the character has said something to them.

Melodrama: Definition and special features - Melodrama is a subgenre of drama which is an exaggerated form of this genre. Melodramas deal with sensational and romantic topics that appeal to the emotions of the common audience. Originally, it made use of melody and music, while modern melodramas may not contain any music at all. In fact, a melodrama gives preference to a detailed characterisation where characters are simply drawn, one-dimensional, or stereotyped.

UNIT IV   **Lecture Hours: 18**

Essay: Definition and special features - Essay is derived from the French word essayer, which means "to attempt," or "to try." An essay is a short form of literary composition based on a single subject matter, and often gives the personal opinion of the author. Types - There are two forms of essay: literary and non-literary. Literary essays are of four types: Expository Essay, Descriptive Essay, Narrative Essay, and Persuasive Essay.

Short Story: Definition - A short story is a piece of prose fiction that can be read in one sitting . Emerging from earlier oral storytelling traditions in the 17th century, the short story has grown to encompass a body of work so diverse as to defy easy characterization. Special features - The short story has been theorized through the traditional elements of dramatic structure: exposition(the introduction of setting, situation and main characters), complication (the event that introduces the conflict), rising action, crisis (the decisive moment for the protagonist and his commitment to a course of action), climax (the point of highest interest in terms of the conflict and the point with the most action) and resolution (the point when the conflict is resolved).

Biography: Definition - A biography is simply an account or detailed description about the life of a person. It entails basic facts, such as childhood, education, career, relationships, family, and death. Biography is a literary genre that portrays the experiences of all these events occurring in the life of a person, mostly in a chronological order. A person, who writes biographies, is called as a "biographer." Classical examples - The Life of Samuel Johnson (By James Boswell), Arthur Miller: Attention Must Be Paid (By James Campbell), Shakespeare: A Life (By Park Honan)

Auto-biography: Definition - Autobiography is one type of biography, which tells a life story of its author, meaning it is a written record of the author's life. Rather than being written by somebody else, an autobiography comes through the person's own pen , in his own words. Classical examples - The Story of My Life (by Helen Keller), The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin (by Benjamin Franklin).

Epigram: Definition and origin - Epigram is a rhetorical device that is a memorable, brief, interesting, and surprising satirical statement. It originated from the Greek word epigramma, which means "inscription," or "to inscribe." Classical examples - Sonnet 76 (By William Shakespeare), Hero and Leander (By John Donne).

Criticism: Definition - Criticism is the branch of study concerned with defining, classifying, expounding, and evaluating works of literature. Different Types and its features - Four types of Criticism: Mimetic criticism, Pragmatic criticism, Expressive criticism, and Objective criticism.

UNIT V   **Lecture Hours:18**

Historical Novel: Definition - Historical fiction is a literary genre in which the plot takes place in a setting located in the past. Historical fiction can be an umbrella term; though commonly used as a synonym for describing the historical novel. Examples from literature - Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe, Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities, Kenneth Roberts' Northwest Passage.

Plot: Definition - Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. Plot is known as the foundation of a novel or story, around which the characters and settings are built. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. Primary Elements of a Plot - There are five main elements in a plot. Exposition or Introduction, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action , Resolution. Examples from literature - Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone (By J. K. Rowling), Pride and Prejudice (By Jane Austen).

Anti-Climax: Definition - Anti-climax is a rhetorical device that can be defined as a disappointing situation, or a sudden transition in discourse from an important idea to a ludicrous or trivial one. It is when, at a specific point, expectations are raised, everything is built-up, and then suddenly something boring or disappointing happens - this is an anti-climax. Types of Anti-Climax - There are two types of anti-climax. The first is used in narrations, such as the anti-climax about the overall plot of the story. The second one is a figure of speech, which might occur anywhere in the story.

Stream of Consciousness: Definition - In literature, stream of consciousness is a method of narration that describes happenings in the flow of thoughts in the minds of the characters. The term was initially coined by psychologist William James in his research, The Principles of Psychology.Examples from literature - The stream of consciousness style of writing is marked by the sudden rise of thoughts and lack of punctuation. The use of this narration style is generally associated with the modern novelist and short story writers of the 20th century.

Characterization: Definition - Characterization is a literary device that is used step-by-step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story. It is in the initial stage in which the writer introduces the character with noticeable emergence. Types of Characters - Flat character, Round character. Salient features - After introducing the character, the writer often talks about his behavior; then, as the story progresses, the thought-processes of the character. The next stage involves the character expressing his opinions and ideas, and getting into conversations with the rest of the characters. The final part shows how others in the story respond to the character's personality.

Text Book :

T1. A Glossary of Literary Terms | Edition:2 | Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers | Abrams M H. (1993)

Reference Book :

R1. A Background to the Study of English Literature | Edition:2 | Trinity Press Publication | Prasad B. (1999)

Course Title	:BASIC PHONETICS (T)	Course Code	: 33E
Semester	**III**	Course Group	:DSE – I - 1
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**		Credits	: **4**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		TotalContactHours:60	
CIA	:**25 Marks**	SEE#	:**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Course outcome:(Cos)

No.	Course Outcome(Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl.Ses	CL
CO1	Illustrate the students about the speech Mechanism	PSO1	12	A
CO2	Enable them to compare vowels & consonants	PSO1	12	A
CO3	Acquaint them with phonetic symbols and Phonetic transcription	PSO1	12	U
CO4	Infer them with different feature of spoken English	PSO1	12	U
CO5	Generalize their sensibility towards Correctness and appropriateness	PSO1	6	U
CO6	To enable the students to examine the genesis of the English language and its pronunciation	PSO1	6	A

UNIT I - SPEECH MECHANISM   **Lecture Hours:12**
Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology: Introduction - derived from the Greek word 'phonetikos'- science of language Phonetics - Phonetics is a branch of linguistics dealing with the medium of speech. Phonology - branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages.
Air- stream Mechanism: Pulmonic Air-stream mechanism - It consists of lungs and respiratory muscles. The wall of lungs acts as the initiator. Glottalic air-stream Mechanism - The closed glottis acts as the initiator for this and air in the pharynx is used. The Glottalic air-stream mechanism - The back of the tongue is the initiator and the air in the mouth is set in motion during this air-stream mechanism
The Organs of Speech: Vocal Organs - Every language has a definite set of speech sounds and every sound can be described with reference to the vocal organ that is used to produce it- The air that we breathe out comes out of the lungs. Respiratory System - This comprises the lungs, the muscles of the chest and the wind pipe trachea. The Phonatory System& The Articulatory System - Larynx is a pair of lip-like structure and it is situated at the top of the wind pipe. The lip-like structures are called vocal cords- Soft palate blocks the nasal passage of air when it is in the raised position. It is called velic closure

UNIT II - VOWELS   **Lecture Hours: 12**
The Speech Sounds: Speech Sounds - Two categories: 1. Vowels and 2. Consonants. Consonants and vowels - correspond to distinct parts of a syllable. Sounds - There are 42 sounds in English. 22 consonants and 12 Pure vowels and 8 Diphthongs
The Description and Classification of Vowels: Vowels - a vowel is a sound in spoken language pronounced with an open vocal tract so that there is no build-up of air pressure at any point above the glottis**.** Description of vowels into three criteria - Part of the tongue -

During the articulation of vowel sounds, tongue is the active articulator and roof of the mouth is passive articulator**.** Three term description of vowels - Eg. | i:| - front close unrounded vowel. Front Vowels - A front vowel is any in a class of vowel sound used in some spoken languages, its defining characteristic being that the tongue is positioned as far in front as possible in the mouth without creating a constriction that would make it a consonant**.** Central Vowels - A central vowel is any in a class of vowel sound used in some spoken languages. The defining characteristic of a central vowel is that the tongue is positioned halfway between a front vowel and a back vowel**.** Back Vowels - A back vowel is any in a class of vowel sound used in spoken languages. The defining characteristic of a back vowel is that the tongue is positioned as far back as possible in the mouth without creating a constriction that would be classified as a consonant.

UNIT III – CONSONANTS   Lecture Hours:12

The Description and Classification of Consonants: Classification and Description of consonants - To describe a consonant sound, we need certain important details regarding its production. The air-stream mechanism - Sounds are produced with a pulmonic egressive air-stream mechanism (i.e) lung-air pushed out. The position of the soft palate - According to the position of the soft palate, sounds can be classified into two categories. The active and the passive articulators - For production of any speech sound, some articulators move during the production of speech sounds. They are termed as articulators. The stricture involved - The way in which the passage of the air is restricted by the various organs of speech. Complete closure and sudden release. Manner of articulation - In articulatory phonetics, the manner of articulation is the configuration and interaction of the articulators (speech organs such as the tongue, lips, and palate) when making a speech sound.

Phonetic Symbols and the IPA:IPA - The International Phonetic Alphabet chart with sounds lets you listen to each of the sounds from the IPA . Click on a symbol to hear the associated sound. Our IPA chart is responsive; this means it adjusts to any screen size. IPA Chart - Explanation of the sounds from the chart.

UNIT IV – ACCENT   Lecture Hours:12

Phonology: Description - A branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages. Phonetics vs Phonology - The key difference between phonetics and phonology is that phonology is more focused on how speech sounds change and behave when in a syllable, word, or sentence, as opposed to when spoken in isolation. Phonological Rules - Rules are the way phonologists predict how a speech sound will change depending on its position in various speech environments. For example, the final 's' sounds in 'helps' and 'crabs' follow a simple-to-understand phonological rule. In these words, the 's' sound changes depending on what speech sound immediately precedes it.

Phoneme Sequence and Consonant Cluster: Consonant Cluster - a consonant cluster, consonant sequence or consonant compound is a group of consonants which have no intervening vowel. In English, for example, the groups /spl/ and /ts/ are consonant clusters in the word splits Word Initial Clusters - If consonants are sequenced word initially, the cluster is known as word initial cluster. a) CC cluster: It also has two subtypes. They are: • One of /p,t,k,b,d,g,m,n,l,a, f, v, h, l/ + one of /l, r, w, j/. as for example: play, prey, cry, dry, view, etc. Word Final Clusters - The sequence of consonants in the final position of a word is called word final position consonant cluster. The following types of word final consonant clusters can be found: a) - CC Cluster: As for example, Slept, taps, caps, depth, jobs, robbed, books, looks, bags, watched, draft, craft, graphs, etc.

Word Accent: Word Accent - Native speakers of English use word stress naturally. Word stress is so natural for them that they don't even know they use it. Non-native speakers must follow stress when they speak English to native speakers. Primary Accent and Secondary Accent - In an English word of more than one syllable, one of the syllables receives great

importance in the same word and called word-accent. The prominent syllable is called primary accent. Another prominent syllable in the same word receives the secondary accent. Word Stress rules - Stress on first syllable, Stress on ante-penultimate syllable

UNIT V - INTONATION   **Lecture Hours:12**

Accent and Rhythm in Connected Speech: Accent and Rhythm - similarity between polysyllabic words said in isolation and connected Speech. Rhythm in English - English is Stress timed Rhythmic language, and production of sentences. Primary Stress and Secondary stress in connected speech - The most prominent word gets the primary stress and less prominent words gets the secondary

Intonation: Rising Intonation - Means the pitch of the voice rises over time with examples. Falling Intonation - Means that the pitch falls with time with examples. Dipping Intonation - Fall-rise Intonation falls and then rises with examples. Peaking Intonation rises - Rise-fall Intonation rises and then falls with examples.

Variety of English Pronunciation: British VS American English - 1 1. The presence of rhotic accent. 2. Differences in vowel pronunciation. General Indian English - A large number of IndE speakers, sometimes referred to as speakers of General Indian English (GIE), have a 17-vowel system (11 monophthongs and 6 diphthongs).

Text Book :

T1. A Textbook of English Phonetics for Indian Students | Edition:2 | Macmillan Publisher India Limited | BalasubramanianT(2010)

Reference Book :

R1. The Pronunciation of English | Edition:4 | Cambridge University Press | Daniel Jones (2002)

Course Title	:BASIC PHONETICS (P)	Course Code	: 33P
Semester	**III**	Course Group	:DSE - I
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**		Credits	: **2**
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**		TotalContactHours:60	
CIA	:**40 Marks**	SEE#	:**60 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Unit I: List of Experiments

Component 1: Recognition - Recognizing phonemes through minimal pairs

Component 2: Speech Organs - Speech organs and its motor activity.

Component 3: Vowel sounds - Description of Vowel sounds practice and exercise

Component 5: Received Pronunciation and Indian Phonetic alphabets

Component 6: Transcription - Transcription of words and sentences

Component 7: Transcription - Word stress, and Sentence stress

Component 8: Rhythm and Intonation - Rhythm & Intonation in the connected speech

Component 9: Received Pronunciation and International Phonetic Alphabet

Component 10: Phonetic Transcription with Stress – A short Story.

Text Book :

T1. A Textbook of English Phonetics for Indian Students | Edition:2 | Macmillan Publisher India Limited | BalasubramanianT(2010)

Reference Book :

R1. The Pronunciation of English | Edition:4 | Cambridge University Press | Daniel Jones (2002)

Course Title	:BASIC LINGUISTICS (T)	Course Code	: 33E
Semester	**III**	Course Group	:DSE – I -2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**		Credits	: **4**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		TotalContactHours:60	
CIA	:25 Marks	SEE#	:75 Marks
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Course outcome:(Cos)

No.	Course Outcome(Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl.Ses	CL
CO1	Aspire students should have passed a graduation degree in any stream from any of the recognized universities/colleges of the country	PSO1	12	A
CO2	Understand of the basic nature, branches and history of linguistic inquiry.	PSO1	12	A
CO3	Acquaint them with phonetic symbols and Phonetic transcription	PSO1	12	U
CO4	Infer them with different feature of spoken English	PSO1	12	U
CO5	Generalize their sensibility towards Correctness and appropriateness	PSO1	6	U
CO6	To enable the students to examine the genesis of the English language and its pronunciation	PSO1	6	A

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:12**

Definition of Linguistics : Introduction - Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It encompasses the analysis of every aspect of language, as well as the methods for studying and modeling them. The traditional areas of linguistic analysis include phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics

Branches of Linguistics: Branches - Phonetics - the study of speech sounds in their physical aspects. Phonology - the study of speech sounds in their cognitive aspects. Morphology - the study of the formation of words. Syntax - the study of the formation of sentences.Semantics - the study of meaning. Pragmatics - the study of language use.

Basic History of Linguistics : History - Linguistics as a science began at the beginning of the 19th century and was diachronic in its orientation. The essential theoretical assumption of linguists at this time was that of the sound law which maintains that (phonological) change is without exception unless this is prevented by phonotactic environment.

Applications of Linguistics : Applications - linguistics applied to literary texts, computer analysis of texts, psychology of first and second language learning, speech research, technology of language learning, language teaching and test material and methodology, lexicography, theory of translation, contrastive linguistics, and sociolinguistics.

UNIT II - VOWELS   **Lecture Hours: 12**

The Speech Sounds: Speech Sounds - Two categories: 1. Vowels and 2. Consonants. Consonants and vowels - correspond to distinct parts of a syllable. Sounds - There are 42 sounds in English. 22 consonants and 12 Pure vowels and 8 Diphthongs

The Description and Classification of Vowels: Vowels - a vowel is a sound in spoken language pronounced with an open vocal tract so that there is no build-up of air pressure at any point above the glottis**.** Description of vowels into three criteria - Part of the tongue - During the articulation of vowel sounds, tongue is the active articulator and roof of the mouth

is passive articulator**.** Three term description of vowels - Eg. | i:| - front close unrounded vowel. Front Vowels - A front vowel is any in a class of vowel sound used in some spoken languages, its defining characteristic being that the tongue is positioned as far in front as possible in the mouth without creating a constriction that would make it a consonant**.** Central Vowels - A central vowel is any in a class of vowel sound used in some spoken languages. The defining characteristic of a central vowel is that the tongue is positioned halfway between a front vowel and a back vowel**.** Back Vowels - A back vowel is any in a class of vowel sound used in spoken languages. The defining characteristic of a back vowel is that the tongue is positioned as far back as possible in the mouth without creating a constriction that would be classified as a consonant.

UNIT III – CONSONANTS   Lecture Hours:12

The Description and Classification of Consonants: Classification and Description of consonants - To describe a consonant sound, we need certain important details regarding its production. The air-stream mechanism - Sounds are produced with a pulmonic egressive air-stream mechanism (i.e) lung-air pushed out. The position of the soft palate - According to the position of the soft palate, sounds can be classified into two categories. The active and the passive articulators - For production of any speech sound, some articulators move during the production of speech sounds. They are termed as articulators. The stricture involved - The way in which the passage of the air is restricted by the various organs of speech. Complete closure and sudden release. Manner of articulation - In articulatory phonetics, the manner of articulation is the configuration and interaction of the articulators (speech organs such as the tongue, lips, and palate) when making a speech sound.

Phonetic Symbols and the IPA:IPA - The International Phonetic Alphabet chart with sounds lets you listen to each of the sounds from the IPA . Click on a symbol to hear the associated sound. Our IPA chart is responsive; this means it adjusts to any screen size. IPA Chart - Explanation of the sounds from the chart.

UNIT IV – ACCENT   Lecture Hours:12

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UNIT V - INTONATION   **Lecture Hours:12**

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T2. The Study of Language. George Yule. 2012.

Reference Book :

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Course Title :**BASIC LINGUISTICS (P)**	Course Code : 33P
Semester **III**	Course Group :DSE – I -2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**	Credits : **42**
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**	TotalContactHours:60
CIA :**25 Marks**	SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

Unit I: List of Experiments

Component 1: Analyzing the linguistics components

Component 2: Applications of Linguistics.

Component 3: Vowel sounds - Description of Vowel sounds practice and exercise

Component 5: Received Pronunciation and Indian Phonetic alphabets

Component 6: Transcription - Transcription of words and sentences

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Text Book :

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T2. The Study of Language. George Yule. 2012.

Reference Book :

R1. The Pronunciation of English | Edition:4 | Cambridge University Press | Daniel Jones (2002)

SEMESTER IV

Course Title	: **DRAMA (T)**	Course Code	: 43 A
Semester	: IV	Course Group	: DSC - VII
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 5:1:0		Credits	: 6
Map Code	: **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours	: **90**
CIA	: **25 Marks**	SEE	: **75 Marks**
Programme	: BA ENGLISH	# - **Semester End Exam**	

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Demonstrate understanding of the social and artistic movements that have shaped theatre and dance as know it today.	PSO1	9	R
CO2	Apply discipline- specific skills to the creation of performance about Saint Joan.	PSO1	9	A
CO3	Practice collaborative skills in various theatrical contexts.	PSO1	18	U
CO4	Physical action in performance and soliloquies.	PSO1	17	A
CO5	Analyse a script for given circumstances, objectives, actions, obstacles, and character relationships.	PSO1	17	A
CO6	Students will learn about theatre and performing arts and transform simple stories into wonderful scripts.	PSO1	20	A

Unit - I   **Lecture Hours:18**

Saint Joan by George Bernard Shaw - Introduction about the Author - George Bernard Shaw was born July 26, 1856, in Dublin, Ireland. In 1876 he moved to London, where he wrote regularly but struggled financially. Summary of the Play - Joan has heard voices from God telling her that this is her destiny. Through sheer confidence and natural charisma, she manages to sway the skeptical Captain Robert de Baudricourt. Prologue - Upon arriving at Charles's court, Joan wins over most everybody. First, she's able to pick Charles out of a crowd, which some view as a miracle. Scene One - Stage directions tell us that it's a lovely spring morning in the castle of Vaucouleurs in the year 1429. On stage we see a sunny room made of stone with a big oak table in the middle. Prowling about this room is, Captain Robert de Baudricourt, a military squire. He's the guy in charge around here Scene Two - Stage directions tell us we are in Chinon, Touraine. It is the 8th of March, 1429. The Archbishop of Rheims and the Lord Chamberlain, Monseigneur de la Trémouille are hanging out in the throne room of a castle . At present the Lord Chamberlain is complaining that the Dauphin owes him too much money. Scene Three - It is April 29, 1429, say the stage directions. We are on the bank of the river Loire in Orleans. Dunois, a good-looking 26-year-old general, is pacing back and forth. His Page, a young boy, is laid out on the grass watching the river flow by. Scene Four - Stage directions inform us that we are in a tent in the English camp. A Chaplain is busily writing. The Nobleman comments on how lovely books are. He also observes the fact that people actually read them these days, rather than just checking out the pictures.

Unit – II   **Lecture Hours:18**

Saint Joan - George Bernard Shaw -Scene Five -Joan, dressed really nicely, is praying before a cross. Dunois enters. He's dressed really well, too. He tells Joan that the crowd outside is calling for her. She doesn't want to go out there. Scene Six -Stage directions say it's a marvelous spring morning in Rouen. The date is May 30, 1431. We're in another stone room in a castle. It's set up like a court room. Warwick and his Page enter. Epilogue -The stage directions inform us that it's a dark and stormy night in June 1456. Charles, who is now King Charles VII, is reading in bed. He's 51.

Ladvenu, 25 years older than last we saw him. Themes of the Play - Power, religion, women and femininity, society and class, pride. Character Analysis - Joan is the original teenage rebel. This rebel, however, has a cause. She believes down to the marrow of her bones that God has given her a mission. She must make Charles the King of a united France. Critical Analysis- During Joan's time, France was a mess and had been for a while. The Hundred Years War had been going on since 1337. It was an extended conflict made up of lots of smaller wars. Symbolism, Imagery, Allegory. When the wind changes directions on the banks of the Loire, Dunois is convinced that it's a miracle. He's sure that Joan has been sent by God. To him it's symbolic of God's blessing on Joan.

Unit – III   Lecture Hours:17

Doctor Faustus by Christopher Marlowe - Introduction about the Author - Christopher Marlowe was a great Elizabethan playwright. He was born in Canterbury, Kent on 26 February 1564. He was born the same year as William Shakespeare during the reign of Elizabeth I. His father John Marlowe was a shoemaker and the family must have been quite well off because Christopher was sent to the Kings School. Plot Overview of the Play - Doctor Faustus, a well-respected German scholar, grows dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge—logic, medicine, law, and religion—and decides that he wants to learn to practice magic. His friends Valdes and Cornelius instruct him in the black arts , and he begins his new career as a magician by summoning up Mephastophilis, a devil. Summary of the Play - Doctor Faustus begins his new career as a magician by summoning up Mephastophilis, a devil. Despite Mephastophilis's warnings about the horrors of hell , Faustus tells the devil to return to his master, Lucifer, with an offer of Faustus's soul in exchange for twenty-four years of service from Mephastophilis. Prologue - The Chorus, a single actor, enters and introduces the plot of the play. It will involve neither love nor war, he tells us, but instead will trace the "form of Faustus' fortunes" (Prologue.8). The Chorus chronicles how Faustus was born to lowly parents in the small town of Rhode, how he came to the town of Wittenberg to live with his kinsmen, and how he was educated at Wittenberg, a famous German university. Scene 1 - In a long soliloquy, Faustus reflects on the most rewarding type of scholarship. He first considers logic, quoting the Greek philosopher Aristotle, but notes that disputing well seems to be the only goal of logic, and, since Faustus's debating skills are already good, logic is not scholarly enough for him. Scene 2 to 4 - Two scholars come to see Faustus. Wagner makes jokes at their expense and then tells them that Faustus is meeting with Valdes and Cornelius. Aware that Valdes and Cornelius are infamous for their involvement in the black arts, the scholars leave with heavy hearts. That night, Faustus stands in a magical circle marked with various signs and words, and he chants in Latin. Scene 5 to 6 - The good and evil angels make another appearance, with the good one again urging Faustus to think of heaven, but the evil angel convinces him that the wealth he can gain through his deal with the devil is worth the cost.

Unit – IV   Lecture Hours:17

Doctor Faustus - Christopher Marlowe - Scene 7 - Faustus appears, recounting to Mephastophilis his travels throughout Europe—first from Germany to France and then on to Italy. He asks Mephastophilis if they have arrived in Rome, whose monuments he greatly desires to see, and Mephastophilis replies that they are in the pope's privy chamber . Scene 8 - Robin the ostler, or stablehand, and his friend Rafe have stolen a cup from a tavern. They are pursued by a vintner (or wine-maker), who demands that they return the cup. They claim not to have it, and then Robin conjures up Mephastophilis, which makes the vintner flee. Mephastophilis is not pleased to have been summoned for a prank, and he threatens to turn the two into an ape and a dog. Scene 9 - At the court of the emperor, two gentlemen, Martino and Frederick, discuss the imminent arrival of Bruno and Faustus. Martino remarks that Faustus has promised to conjure up Alexander the Great , the famous conqueror. The two of them wake another gentleman, Benvolio, and tell him to come down and see the new arrivals. Scene 10 to 11 - Faustus, meanwhile, meets a horse-courser and sells him his horse. Faustus gives the horse-courser a good price but warns him not to ride the horse into the water. Faustus begins to reflect on the pending expiration of his contract with Lucifer and falls asleep. The horse-courser reappears, sopping wet, complaining that when he rode his horse into a stream it turned into a heap of straw. Scene 12 to 13 - Faustus enters with some of the scholars. One of them asks Faustus if he can produce Helen of Greece (also known as Helen of Troy), who they have decided was "the admirablest lady / that ever lived" (12.3–4). Faustus agrees to produce her, and gives the order to

Mephastophilis: immediately, Helen herself crosses the stage, to the delight of the scholars. Epilogue - The final scenes contain some of the most noteworthy speeches in the play, especially Faustus's speech to Helen and his final soliloquy. His address to Helen begins with the famous line "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships," referring to the Trojan War, which was fought over Helen, and goes on to list all the great things that Faustus would do to win her love (12.81). Critical Analysis - The scene now shifts to Faustus's study, and Faustus's opening speech about the various fields of scholarship reflects the academic setting of the scene. In proceeding through the various intellectual disciplines and citing authorities for each, he is following the dictates of medieval scholarship, which held that learning was based on the authority of the wise rather than on experimentation and new ideas.

Unit – V   **Lecture Hours:20**

Sacrifice by Rabindranath Tagore - Introduction about the Author - Tagore was a Poet, writer and humanitarian, Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and he played a key role in the renaissance of modern India. Tagore is most widely known for his poetry, but he was also an accomplished author of novels, short stories, plays and articles. Summary of the Play - Tagore's plays are basically plays of ideas which he wrote from the beginning of his literary career till the end. The drama, with its interacting personae, suited him well. The king believes that his decision to ban Sacrifice is by virtue of providential will. At this juncture, the king faces opposition from Raghupathi who sentimentally tries to condition and blackmail the king. Explanation of the Play - Tagore's unflinching commitment for lofty spiritual and noble values becomes distinctly lucid . As a dramatist he not only perceives the world around him but visualises the future with great foresight. The problems he addresses in his plays are specific but they are significantly general and universal. Sacrifice published in 1890 is one such play which holds a true mirror to socio-cultural and religious conditions besides his deeper insight into human nature. Conclusion of the Play - Tagore concept of renunciation and sacrifice was entirely different from the traditional Hindu concept. Renunciation for him was not the incantation of nothingness or a withdrawal into ones narrow self but an active engagement with life and humanity. And sacrifice did not mean killing another being for ones own beliefs or interests but offering ones own self for the good and interests of humanity . Critical Analysis - Tagore's forte as a playwright not only lies in the thematic variety but his predominant obsession with humanism. His plays, rich in symbolism, demonstrate his undeterred faith in his spiritual power and human goodness. His idea of true world is something bereft of ill-will, unrest and disharmony. Character Analisis - The play, superficially, is simple, the ideological conflict between the king and the queen. But it raises some crucial issues pertaining to religious beliefs, orthodox, progressive thinking and more importantly human kindness. King Govinda and Queen Gunavathi differ on the aspect of animal Sacrifice . Theme of the Play - The concept of sacrifice in Tagore, thus seems to define itself as giving in the fullest measure of ones growth the best that one can offer : And renunciation as engagement with the larger body of humanity and existence beyond the concerns of the narrow self. It is love which completes their realization and gives meaning to their application in life.

 Text Book:
T1. Doctor Faustus: A-text | Edition:New | University of Western Australia Press | Christopher Marlowe(1985)
T2. Sacrifice | Edition: illustrated, reprint | Niyogi Books | Rabindranath Tagore(2012)
T3. Saint Joan | Edition: | Read Books | George Bernard Shaw(2006) 2017-
Reference Book:
R1. The Columbia Encyclopedia of Modern Drama| Edition:1 | Gabrielle H. Cody, Evert Sprinchorn. 2007.

Course Title: **BRITISH LITERATURE (T)**	Course Code : 43 B
Semester : IV	Course Group : DSC - VIII
Teaching scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 5:1:0	Credits : 6
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours : **90**
CIA : **25 Marks**	SEE : **75 Marks**
Programme : BA ENGLISH	**# - Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Express how writers from vast array of cultural traditions have used the creative resources of language used in poetry.	PSO1	16	R
CO2	Give practice for reading literary texts.	PSO1	16	A
CO3	Reproduce skills of analytical and interpretative argument and to help students become creative and critical writers.	PSO1	18	U
CO4	Give knowledge of the principal works, genres and periods of British literature.	PSO1	18	A
CO5	Discover ability to read works of criticism and theory.	PSO1	11	A
CO6	Operate their own reading of primary and secondary texts.	PSO1	11	A

Unit - I   **Lecture Hours:16**

The Sun Rising - About the Author & Introduction to the Poem - John Donne (January 1572 - 31 March 1631) is the pre-eminent representative of the metaphysical poets. His works are noted for their strong, sensual style. His poetry is noted for its vibrancy of language and inventiveness of metaphor, especially compared to that of his contemporaries. Explanation & Theme of the Poem - In the opening of the poem, in the morning when the sun peeps through the window.

Ode on a Grecian Urn - About the Author - John Keats was born in Moorgate, London, on 31 October 1795 to Thomas Keats and his wife, born Frances Jennings. There is little evidence of his exact birth date, as although Keats and his family seem to have marked his birthday on 29 October, baptism records give the date as the 31st. The central theme of "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is the complex nature of art.

Perfect Woman - About the Author & Introduction to the Poem - Born in England in 1770, poet William Wordsworth worked with Samuel Taylor Coleridge on Lyrical Ballads (1798). The collection, which contained Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey," introduced Romanticism to English poetry. He became England's poet laureate in 1843, a role he held until his death in 1850. Explanation & Theme of the Poem - The first stanza describes the romantic phase of seeing his beloved. The second stanza describes Mary as his wife. The third stanza describes her ability to maintain balance and becoming his spiritual partner. The theme of the poem is love and admiration.

The Man He Killed - About the Author & Introduction to the Poem - Thomas Hardy was born in Dorset, England in 1840. As a novelist he is best known for his work set in the semi-fictionalized county of Wessex including, Tess of the d'Urbervilles and Jude the Obscure. He was also an accomplished poet. Hardy died in 1928. Explanation & Theme of the Poem - The speaker recalls a time when he shot a man in war, and realizes that if they had met at a bar instead of on the battlefield, they could have had a grand time.

Chimney Sweepers - About the Author & Introduction to the Poem - William Blake (28 November 1757 - 12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognized during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of the poetry and visual arts of the Romantic Age. "The Chimney Sweeper" is the title of a poem by William Blake, published in two parts in Songs of Innocence in 1789 and Songs of experience in 1793. Explanation & Theme of the Poem - The poem is narrated by a chimney sweeper. He tells us a little bit about himself.

Unit – II   **Lecture Hours:16**

A Room of One's Own - About the Author - Adeline Virginia Woolf (25 January 1882 - 28 March 1941) was a British writer, considered one of the most important modernist 20th-century authors and a pioneer in the use of stream of consciousness as a narrative device. Introduction - A Room of One's Own is an extended essay by Virginia Woolf, first published in September 1929. ... An important feminist text, the essay is noted in its argument for both a literal and figurative space for women writers within a literary tradition dominated by men. Explanation - "A Room of One's Own" by Virginia Woolf, states that "Perhaps a mind that is purely masculine cannot create, any more than a mind that is purely feminine, I thought. But it would be well to test what one meant by man-womanly, and conversely by woman-manly.

Of Marriage and Single Life - About the Author - Francis Bacon (22 January 1561 - 9 April 1626) was an English philosopher, statesman, scientist, jurist, orator, and author. He served both as Attorney General and as Lord Chancellor of England . Bacon has been called the father of empiricism. Introduction - The essay Of Marriage And Single Life was published in the second edition of Bacon's Essays (1612). In Of Marriage And Single Life the essayist have given a comparative study between the traits and characteristics , virtues and vices of married and unmarried persons. Explanation - Nature, Reasons for not getting married, Qualities of Unmarried Persons, Qualities of Married Persons, Wives and Husbands are the major discussion of the prose.

A Dissertation upon Roast Pig - About the Author - Charles Lamb. Charles Lamb (10 February 1775 - 27 December 1834) was an English essayist, poet, and antiquarian, best known for his Essays of Elia and for the children' s book Tales from Shakespeare, co-authored with his sister, Mary Lamb (1764-1847). Lamb proceeds to describe with intense feeling his unusual passion for a roasted pig.

The Indian Jugglers - About the author - William Hazlitt (10 April 1778 - 18 September 1830) was an English essayist, drama and literary critic, painter, social commentator, and philosopher. Despite his high standing among historians of literature and art, his work is currently little read and mostly out of print. Introduction - An Indian juggler is a common figure in a town or a village. He is an entertainer in the rural life of India. At times he is also seen on the cities entertaining crowd on the road. He has no fixed place where he can live.

Unit – III   **Lecture Hours:18**

Top Girls - About the author& Introduction of the play - Caryl Churchill. Caryl Churchill (born 3 September 1938, London) is a British playwright known for dramatising the abuses of power, for her use of non-naturalistic techniques, and for her exploration of sexual politics and feminist themes. Caryl Churchill's play Top Girls premiered in 1982 at the Royal Court and instantly became a classic with its sly reflection of the nascent Reagan-Thatcher era of yuppie individualism and its coruscating take on class, sex and inequality. Act I - The narrative and themes of this play focus on the various roles of women in society and relationships. Act II - Marlene interviews Jeanine, a young secretary tired of her job who wants Marlene and her company to find her a new one. Act III - This act takes place a year earlier than the action of the previous act, during Angie's fondly recalled visit from her Auntie Marlene.

Duchess of Malfi - About the Author and Introduction of the play - an English Jacobean dramatist best known for his tragedies The White Devil and The Duchess of Malfi, which are often regarded as masterpieces of the early 17th-century English stage. His life and career overlapped William Shakespeare's. Act I - Bosola is messing- Castruchio and the old lady leave- Delio and Antonio walk in, speaking separately to each other-Duchess comes in, fussing crankily with her attendant. Act II - Antonio gathers all of the officers together and tells them that he wants the court gates shut up and all of the officers locked in their chambers. Act III - Antonio agrees, and they have a tear-jerker of a goodbye, wherein Antonio wonders if they'll ever see each other again. Act IV - Cariola, however, freaks out, and has to be taken away by the guards

Unit – IV   **Lecture Hours:18**

Tom Jones - About the author - Henry Fielding was born on April 22, 1707, in Sharpham Park, England. Through later works such as Tom Jones, Fielding earned acclaim for helping establish the foundations of the modern novel. He died on October 8, 1754, in Lisbon, Portugal Introduction - Henry Fielding's Tom Jones is both one of the great comic masterpieces of English literature and a major force in the development of the novel form. By 1749, the year Tom Jones appeared, the novel

was only beginning to be recognized as a potentially literary form. Summary and explanation - Fielding's best-plotted novel, his masterpiece, The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling, probably was begun in 1746.This novel can be labeled pseudo autobiographical: Tom Jones, the main character and hero, is to a large degree a fictionalized version of his creator's own boyhood experiences , as well as Fielding's own psychological responses to those experiences. Nothing Tom does deeply harms another person-more often, Tom harms himself.Albert Finney as Tom Jones.

Unit – V   **Lecture Hours:22**

The Study of Poetry - About the author - Matthew Arnold (24 December 1822 - 15 April 1888) was an English poet and cultural critic who worked as an inspector of schools. He was the son of Thomas Arnold, the famed headmaster of Rugby School, and brother to both Tom Arnold, literary professor, and William Delafield Arnold, novelist and colonial administrator. Introduction - In The Study of Poetry, (1888) which opens his Essays in Criticism: Second series, in support of the future of poetry. He writes, "THE FUTURE of poetry is immense, because in poetry, our race, as time goes on, will find an ever surer and surer stay. An analysis of poetry as criticism - Arnold explains these fallacies in detail. He writes, "a poet or a poem may count to us historically, they may count to us on grounds personal to ourselves, and they may count to us really Touch stone method - He was the founder of the sociological school of criticism, and through his touchstone method introduced scientific objectivity to critical evaluation by providing comparison and analysis as the two primary tools of criticism.

Text Book:

T1. Representative Anthology: English Essays | Edition: | Blackie Books | W.Cuthbert Robb(2008)

T2. Tom Jones | Edition: | Wordsworth Editions ltd | HenryFielding(1992)

T3. Top Girls | Edition: | Samuel French | Caryl Churchill(2010)

Reference Book:

R1. The Duchess of Malfi | Edition: Revised | Bloomsberry | John Webster(2015)

Course Title : **ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEDIA** (T)		Course Code : 43E
Semester	**IV**	Course Group :DSE-II -1
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**		Credits : 4
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours: 60
CIA :**25 Marks**		SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Examine the impact of using electronic media in teaching English for students.	PSO1	12	R
CO2	Use a variety of techniques in teaching English.	PSO1	12	A
CO3	Encourage students learn English for effective communication.	PSO1	12	U
CO4	Create an environment that allows students to practice their language skills upon their levels.	PSO1	12	A
CO5	Train students about how to study language on their own to create self -reliant learners.	PSO1	6	A
CO6	Train the learners to use teachings aids effectively.	PSO1	6	A

Unit - I   **Lecture Hours:12**

Approaches and Methods - Approach -Refers to the beliefs and theories about language, language learning and teaching that underlie a method. Design - Relates the theories of language and learning to the form and function of teaching materials and activities in the classroom. Procedure -Concerns the techniques and practices employed in the classroom as consequences of particular approaches and designs.

The Grammar Translation Method - Methodology - In America, the Coleman Report in 1929 recommended an emphasis on the skill of reading in schools and colleges as it was felt at that time that there would be few opportunities to practice the spoken language.

The Structural-Oral-Situational Approach – Methodology - The SOS approach was officially accepted by the Madras Presidency in 1950. Till 1990, the SOS has been practiced in schools in South India. It is a communication of certain aspect of the Direct Method, oral and Audio Lingualism.

The Communicative Approach – Methodology - Influenced by Krashen, approaches emerged during the 1980s and 1990s which concentrated on the communicative functions of language with meaningful tasks.

The Silent Way – Methodology - a methodology of teaching language based on the idea that teachers should be as silent as possible during a class but learners should be encouraged to speak as much as possible. Three principles - The learner needs to discover or create - Learning is made easier by the use of physical objects such as Cuisenaire rods - Learning is made easier by problem-solving using the target language.

Community Language Learning – Methodology - Community language learning is a language-teaching approach focused on group-interest learning. It is based on the counselling-approach in which the teacher acts as a counselor and a paraphraser, while the learner is seen as a client and collaborator.

Unit – II   **Lecture Hours: 12**

Suggestopedia - Approach - Suggestopedia is a language teaching method originated in the 1970s by Bulgarian psychologist Georgi Lozanov. The name combines the terms "suggestion" and "pedagogy",

the main idea being that accelerated learning can take place when accompanied by de-suggestion of psychological barriers and positive suggestion.

Total Physical Response - Methodology - TPR stands for Total Physical Response and was created by Dr. James J Asher. It is based upon the way that children learn their mother tongue. Parents have 'language-body conversations' with their children, the parent instructs and the child physically responds to this.

The Direct Method – Methodology - directly establishing an immediate and audio visual association between experience and expression, words and phrases, idioms and meanings, rules and performances through the teachers' body and mental skills, without any help of the learners' mother tongue.

The Audio Lingual Method – Methodology - The Audiolingual/Audiovisual Method is derived from "The Army Method," so called because it was developed through a U.S. Army programme devised after World War II to produce speakers proficient in the languages of friend and foes.

The Bilingual Method - Methodology - This method was developed by Dr. C. J .Dodson. He says, 'a different attitude is necessary toward the place and function of the mother tongue in the process of learning a second language'. It was proved that the mother tongue, when used as a meaning conveyor, facilitates rather than hinders the imitation responses of the learners.

Unit – III   Lecture Hours: 12

Teaching LSRW - Approach - The teacher either plays a recording, reads a passage or a list of words and ask learners to count the number of times a sound occurs.

Techniques of Teaching Listening and Speaking – Listening -Listening is the ability to accurately receive and interpret messages in the communication process. Listening is key to all effective communication. Without the ability to listen effectively, messages are easily misunderstood. Speaking - Speaking is an act of making vocal sounds. We can say that speaking means to converse, or expressing one's thoughts and feelings in spoken language. To speak often implies conveying information. It may be from an informal remark to a scholarly presentation to a formal address. Speaking skills: Speaking skills are the skills that give us the ability to communicate effectively.

Techniques of Teaching Reading and Writing - Skimming and Scanning - Skimming is closely related to the speed of reading. Students must learn to run their eyes quickly through the given material. The Writing Process - The writing process can begin with brainstorming sessions to get ideas. This leads to the question of the purpose of writing as well as the audience.

Unit – IV   Lecture Hours:12

Teaching Grammar and Vocabulary - Approach - this type of exercise, the context provides the clue to the types of grammatical item to be used.

Techniques of Teaching Grammar – Grammar - To teach grammar, you need explicit as well as implicit knowledge, to be confident about using the correct terms and explaining these. Don't just learn the next term you are teaching. It is important to be able to relate new learning to other features and the text as a whole. Activity - Through twenty yes/no questions, learners try to discover the person, animal or thing the teacher has thought of.

Techniques of Teaching Vocabulary - Vocabulary games - These are useful for vocabulary expansion. Learners will have to think of all the words they know and try to complete the tasks. Word family diagrams - These diagrams can be used at any stage of teaching vocabulary.

Unit – V   Lecture Hours:12

The Visual Aids - The Visual Aids - Visual aids are often used to help audiences of informative and persuasive speeches understand the topic being presented. Visual aids can play a large role in how the audience understands and takes in information that is presented. There are many different types of visual aids that range from handouts to PowerPoints Different types of visual aids - PowerPoint, White or black board, Paper handouts, Flip chart, Video, Artefacts or props.

The Audio Aids - The Audio Aids - Audio aids function as learning facilitators and teaching machines, and motivate the learner and arrest his/her attention during the instructional process. Types of Audio Aids - Radio, Tape Records, Gramophone.

Language Lab - Language Lab -Language laboratory is an audio-visual installation used in modern teaching methods to learn the foreign languages. Perhaps the first lab was at the University of Grenoble. In the 1950s up until the 1990s. Benefits - Auditory Oriented, Better Attention, Comprehensive quickly, Damper the idea, Effective learning, Focus Veracity .

ICT -The modern age is termed as the era of knowledge explosion. This explosion has become possible due to the progress of science and technology. This is the most important tool of information and communication technology and backbone of modern human life.

Text Book:

T1. English Language Teaching | Edition:2 | Orient Black swan Private Limited | Nagaraj Geetha, 2008.

Reference Book:

R1. Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching | Edition:1 | Cambridge | Jack C. Richards(2016) 2017 .

Course Title : **ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEDIA** (P)	Course Code : 43P
Semester **IV**	Course Group :DSE – II -1
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**	Credits : 2
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**	TotalContactHours:60
CIA :**40 Marks**	SEE# :**60 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

UNIT I : List of Experiments.

Component 1. Introduction about language teaching.

Component 2. Record work

Component 3. Preparing power point presentation – prose, poetry or short story

Component 4. Preparing Individual Video

Component 5. Publishing files in internet - Grammatical Items

Component 6. Teaching Language components

Component 7. Preparing Teaching Aids - Teaching Aids for Literature.

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T1. English Language Teaching | Edition:2 | Orient Black swan Private Limited | Nagaraj Geetha, 2008.

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Course Title : **RECENT TRENDS IN TEACHING ENGLISH** (T)	Course Code : 43E
Semester **IV**	Course Group :DSE-II -2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**	Credits : 4
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours: 60
CIA :**25 Marks**	SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Examine the impact of using electronic media in teaching English for students.	PSO1	12	R
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CO3	Encourage students learn English for effective communication.	PSO1	12	U
CO4	Create an environment that allows students to practice their language skills upon their levels.	PSO1	12	A
CO5	Train students about how to study language on their own to create self -reliant learners.	PSO1	6	A
CO6	Train the learners to use teachings aids effectively.	PSO1	6	A

Unit - I   **Lecture Hours:12**

Recent Trends - Approach -Refers to the beliefs and theories about language, language learning and teaching that underlie a method. Design - Relates the theories of language and learning to the form and function of teaching materials and activities in the classroom. Procedure -Concerns the techniques and practices employed in the classroom as consequences of particular approaches and designs.

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Unit – IV   Lecture Hours:12

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Unit – V   Lecture Hours:12

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Text Book:

T1. English Language Teaching | Edition:2 | Orient Black swan Private Limited | Nagaraj Geetha, 2008.

Reference Book:

R1. Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching | Edition:1 | Cambridge | Jack C. Richards(2016) 2017 .

Course Title : **RECENT TRENDS IN TEACHING ENGLISH** (P)		Course Code : 43P
Semester **IV**		Course Group :DSE – II -2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**		Credits : 2
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**		TotalContactHours:60
CIA :**40 Marks**		SEE# :**60 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**

UNIT I : List of Experiments.

Component 1. Introduction about recent trends.

Component 2. Record work

Component 3. Preparing power point presentation – prose, poetry or short story

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Component 6. Teaching Language components

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Text Book:
T1. English Language Teaching | Edition:2 | Orient Black swan Private Limited | Nagaraj Geetha, 2008.
Reference Book:
R1. Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching | Edition:1 | Cambridge | Jack C. Richards(2016) 2017 .

SEMESTER V

Course Title	: AMERICAN LITERATURE (T)	Course Code	: 53 A
Semester	**V**	Course Group	: DSC-IX
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **5:1:0**		Credits	: **6**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours: **90**	
CIA	:2**5 Marks**	SEE#	:**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	To help students to develop ways to think about the diversity of American writing.	PSO1	18	R
CO2	To trace through selected literary and historical texts the development of American consciousness, attitudes, and ideals.	PSO1	18	A
CO3	To enable the students to understand the mysteries of the writing and the writers.	PSO1	18	U
CO4	To familiarize the students with the important literary movements.	PSO1	18	A
CO5	To locate the American Literature in the universal literary context.	PSO1	10	A
CO6	To enjoy reading American Literature	PSO1	8	A

UNIT I - POETRY   **Lecture Hours: 18**

Brahma - Emerson: About Emerson - Ralph Waldo Emerson was an American essayist, lecturer, philosopher, and poet who led the transcendentalist movement of the mid-19th century. Explanation of Poem – Brahma is one of the poems composed by Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American transcendentalist of the nineteenth century. The poem is composed in the form of an Utterance- a form which comprises sublime or metaphysical content while adding to it the balladic quatrain-music pattern.

The Raven - Edgar Allan Poe: About Poe - Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. Poe is best known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre. Explanation of the poem - "The Raven" is a narrative poem by American writer Edgar Allan Poe. First published in January 1845, the poem is often noted for its musicality, stylized language, and supernatural atmosphere. It tells of a talking raven's mysterious visit to a distraught lover, tracing the man's slow fall into madness.

I Felt a Funeral in My Brain - Emily Dickinson: About Dickinson - Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was an American poet. Dickinson was born in Amherst, Massachusetts into a prominent family with strong ties to its community. Explanation of the poem - The speaker imagines that a funeral is taking place inside her brain, and she can feel the mourners pacing back and forth. The mourners sit down, and the funeral service begins. Unfortunately, this service seems more like a performance of "Stomp" than a religious gathering. The drum-like beating of the service makes her think her mind is going numb.

Because I could not Stop for Death - Emily Dickinson: About Dickinson - Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was an American poet. Dickinson was born in Amherst, Massachusetts into a prominent family with strong ties to its community. Explanation of the poem - "Because I could not stop for Death" is a lyrical poem by Emily Dickinson first published posthumously

in Poems: Series 1 in 1890. Dickinson's work was never authorized to be published so it is unknown whether Because I could not stop for Death was completed or "abandoned".

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening - Robert Frost: About Frost - Robert Lee Frost was an American poet. His work was initially published in England before it was published in America. Explanation of the poem - "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is Imagery, personification, and repetition which are prominent in the work. In a letter to Louis Untermeyer, Frost called it "my best bid for remembrance".

UNIT II - PROSE   **Lecture Hours:18**

Walden (The Bean-Field) - Henry David Thoreau: About Thoreau - Henry David Thoreau was an American essayist, poet, philosopher, abolitionist, naturalist, tax resister, development critic, surveyor, yogi, and historian. Walden The Bean-Field - Thoreau's bean-field represents his connection to nature and his faith in the power of work to enrich him spiritually. This work is a way for him to support himself in a noble and fulfilling way, and he forsakes modern farming inventions in order to connect more closely with nature and with himself.

Friendship – Emerson: About Emerson - The Emerson Electric Co. is an American multinational corporation headquartered in Ferguson, Missouri, United States. Friendship - a Philosophy Essay - Emerson's essay on friendship is one of the most remembered and highly respected essays dating back to the 19th century. The information given in the essay is extremely valuable and has helped to explain the universal truth that is friendship. Emerson's essay on friendship is his way of delineating the paths of coherence.

UNIT III - DRAMA   **Lecture Hours:18**

The Crucible - Arthur Miller: About Arthur Miller - Arthur Miller was born in was born in New York City on October 17, 1915 to Isidore and Augusta Miller. The play is set in Salem, Massachusetts, 1692; the government is a theocracy—rule by God through religious officials. Hard work and church consume the majority of a Salem resident's time. Within the community, there are simmering disputes over land. Matters of boundaries and deeds are a source of constant, bitter disagreements. Act I: The entrance of John Proctor to the entrance of Reverend Hale - John Proctor, a local farmer, enters Parris's house to join the girls. Proctor disdains hypocrisy, and many people resent him for exposing their foolishness. Act II - John Proctor sits down to dinner with his wife, Elizabeth. Mary Warren, their servant, has gone to the witch trials, defying Elizabeth's order that she remain in the house. Act III - Back in Salem, the court is in session. Giles interrupts the proceedings by shouting that Putnam is only making a grab for more land. Act IV - Epilogue - That fall, Danforth and Hathorne visit a Salem jail to see Parris. Parris, worn and gaunt, greets them. They demand to know why Reverend Hale has returned to Salem. Parris assures them that Hale only wants to persuade the holdout prisoners to confess and save themselves from the gallows. He reports that Abigail and Mercy vanished from Salem after robbing him. Hale now appears, haggard and sorrowful. Themes - Intolerance, Hysteria, Reputation, Goodness and Judgment.

UNIT IV - FICTION   **Lecture Hours:18**

Little Women - Louisa May Alcott: About Alcott - Louisa May Alcott was an American novelist, short story writer and poet best known as the author of the novel Little Women and its sequels Little Men and Jo's Boys. Plot Overview - Alcott prefaces Little Women with an excerpt from John Bunyan's seventeenth -century work The Pilgrim's Progress, an allegorical novel about leading a Christian life. Alcott's story begins with the four March girls - Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy - sitting in their living room, lamenting their poverty.

UNIT V – SHORT STORY   **Lecture Hours:18**

A Little Pilgrim - Stephen Crane: Stephen Crane - American writer; wrote notable works in the Realist tradition as well as early examples of American Naturalism and Impressionism.

He is recognized by modern critics as one of the most innovative writers of his generation. His best-known work is The Red Badge of Courage, a war novel.

The Gold Bug - Edgar Allen Poe: About Poe - Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. Poe is best known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre. The Gold-Bug - It is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe published in 1843. The plot follows William Legrand, who was bitten by a gold-coloured bug. His servant Jupiter fears that Legrand is going insane and goes to Legrand's friend, an unnamed narrator, who agrees to visit his old friend.

The Storm - Kate Chopin: About Chopin - Kate Chopin was an American author of short stories and novels based in Louisiana. She is now considered by some scholars to have been a forerunner of American 20th-century feminist authors of Southern or Catholic background, such as Zelda Fitzgerald. The Storm - It is a short story written by the American writer Kate Chopin in 1898. The story takes place during the 19th century in the South of the United States, where storms are frequent and dangerous. It did not appear in print in Chopin's lifetime, but it was published in The Complete Works of Kate Chopin in 1969.

Text Book:
T1. American Literature of the Nineteenth Century-An Anthology | Edition: | Eurasia Publishing House (Pvt) LTD, New Delhi. | William J. Fisher (1967)
T2. Little Women | Edition: | Planet pub | Louisa May Alcott (2006)
T3. The Crucible | Edition: | Penguin | Miller Arthur (2011)

Reference Book:
R1. An Anthology of American Literature | Edition: | Eurasia Publishing House (Pvt) LTD, New Delhi. | Dr. Egbert S. Oliver (67)

Course Title : **INDIAN WRITINGS IN ENGLISH (T)**	Course Code : 53 B
Semester **V**	Course Group : DSC-X
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **5:1:0**	Credits : **6**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours: **90**
CIA :2**5 Marks**	SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Identify the major Indian poets and their views.	PSO1	18	R
CO2	Analyse the autobiographical element.	PSO1	9	A
CO3	Explain the technique of the writing of the Indian leaders.	PSO1	9	U
CO4	Understand the concept of Indian Drama.	PSO1	18	A
CO5	Compare the characters and justify the themes of the fiction.	PSO1	18	A
CO6	Evaluate the style of Indian writing in English.	PSO1	18	A

UNIT I - POETRY Lecture Hours:18

Our Casuarina Tree - Toru Dutt: Author Introduction - Toru Dutt, also known as Toru, was born to a Bengali family on March 4, 1856 in Rambagan, Manicktollah Street, in erstwhile Calcutta. Explanation of the Poem - Our Casuarina Tree," a poem written in English by the Indian writer Toru Dutt, celebrates a huge tree that the speaker (resembling Dutt herself) associates with the happiness of her childhood in India. Yet the speaker also associates the tree with the memory of lost loved ones-people from her youth (probably based on Dutt's dead siblings) with whom she, when a girl, played beneath the tree.

Snakes - A.K. Ramanujan: Author Introduction - Ramanujan was born in Mysore City on 16 March 1929. Explanation of the Poem - Ramanujan's "Snakes" points out the touching truth, the truth of insensibility and indifference of the modern society. The poor do not hesitate to face danger. No doubt, snake-charmers take any risk only to extinguish the starvation of the family by providing entertainment or pastime to the rich.

Home coming - R. Parthasarathy: Author Introduction - Rajagopal Parthasarathy was born on 20 August 1934 in Tirupparaithurai near Tiruchchirappalli. Explanation of the Poem - Parthasarathy's poem "Homecoming" portrays a picture of his native state, Tamil Nadu as he returns from his sojourn abroad. He perceives a marked change in his native language. He comprehends that it was his lack of familiarity with the native language that rendered the language alien to his perception. His persistent use of the foreign tongue dispossessed him of his inherently rich native language. His association with English appears to be like imprisonment as he wrestles with English chains.

Palanquin Bearers - Sarojini Naidu: Author Introduction - Sarojini Naidu was an Indian independence activist and poet who earned the sobriquet of Nightingale of India. Explanation of the Poem - There is a custom of carrying a bride in a palanquin by the palanquin bearers and the poem 'The Palanquin Bearers' is so finely woven around this custom, which expresses the joy and pride of the palanquin bearers in carrying the newlywed princess to her in-law's house and while walking they are singing along happily.

Goodbye Party to Miss Pushpa T. S - Nissim Ezekiel: Author Introduction - Nissim Ezekiel was an Indian Jewish poet, playwright, editor and art-critic. He was a foundational figure in postcolonial India's literary history, specifically for Indian writing in English.

Explanation of the Poem - The poem Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa TS written by Nissim Ezekiel is a satire on the way Indians use the English Language. As English is the second language, there remains a lot of influence of Hindustani when people try to talk in English and somehow the cultural and traditional habits are also quite visible in their language.

UNIT II - PROSE   **Lecture Hours: 18**
Kamala - Jawaharlal Nehru: Author Introduction - Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad in British India. Explanation of the Prose - Kamala Nehru was the wife of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and the mother of Indira Gandhi. Kamala was known as "the Delhi beauty". She was deeply sincere, highly patriotic, serous minded and sensitive. When she died Gandhiji wrote to Indira, "Kamala had virtues which are not commonly found in ordinary women". She was a social worker who was keenly interested in promoting women`s rights.

The World Community - Dr.S. Radhakrishnan: Author Introduction - Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was born in a Telugu-speaking Niyogi Brahmin family, in Tiruttani in Madras Presidency. His surname was Sarvepalli, for his forefathers were from Sarvepalli, a village fifteen miles from Nellore town of Andhra Pradesh. According to him, world peace is not a dream in a shrinking world. It is a necessity, an essential condition for the survival of the human race. Alternatives for the Military Methods - In a world, where peace is becoming more and more precarious, the great powers have a special responsibility. William James in a famous essay on "The Moral Equivalent of War" proposed a 'substitute for war's disciplinary functions. The Hammurabi code of the Babylonians, and the Egyptian Book of the Dead contain suggestions of the Ten Commandments of the Israelites. One of them reads, "Thou shalt not oppress the stranger for ye were once strangers in Egypt".

The Secret of Work - Swami Vivekananda: Author Introduction - Vivekananda was born Narendranath Datta (shortened to Narendra or Naren) in a Bengali family at his ancestral home at 3 Gourmohan Mukherjee Street in Calcutta, the capital of British India, on 12 January 1863 during the Makar Sankranti festival. Explanation of the Prose - Helping others physically, by removing their physical needs, is indeed great; but the help is greater according as the need is greater and according as the help is far-reaching. If a man's wants can be removed for an hour, it is helping him indeed; if his wants can be removed for a year, it is more helpful; but if his wants can be removed forever, it is surely the greatest help that can be given him.

UNIT III - DRAMA   **Lecture Hours:18**
Ghashiram Kotwal - Vijay Tendulkar: Author Introduction - Vijay Dhondopant Tendulkar was born on 6 January 1928 in Girgaon, Mumbai, Maharashtra, where his father held a clerical job and ran a small publishing business. Introduction to Play - Most controversial play of Tendulkar. It concerns with reign of peshwas in the 18th century in Maharashtra. It is the dramatic exposure of latent treachery, violence & sexuality& immorality that characterize politics. The play shows a man who caught in the matrix of opportunistic ethics of modern world, feels alienated. It shows how a common man, seeking power, confronts the people who were already in power and undergoes a organic changes. Explanation of the Play - The play begins with an invocation to lord Ganesha. Then the Brahmins of Pune introduce themselves and we can see the morally corrupt state of affairs in Pune. Nana Phadnavis who is the Diwan (Chief Secretary) of Pune is also corrupt and visits the lavani dancer. Ghashiram is working with the lavani dancer. Ghashiram being a Brahmin goes to collect alms at the Peshwa's festival the next day. Character Analysis - Ghasiram kotwal Ghashiram is a Kannoj Brahmin who comes to city of Poona to try his luck and earn his livelihood. He leaves Kannoj for good but ends up falling a victim to hypocrisy, evilness, duality, and corruption

rampant at Poona. He comes with his wife and a young and pretty daughter. He is not an egoist or a proud man.

Nagamandala - Girish Karnad: Author Introduction - Girish Raghunath Karnad was born in Matheran, in present-day Maharashtra, in 1938. His mother Krishnabai née Mankikar was a young widow with a son, and while training to be a nurse, met Dr. Raghunath Karnad who was a doctor in the Bombay Medical Service. For five years they could not get married because of the prevailing prejudice against widow remarriage. Introduction of the Play - The story of the film was adapted from a play of the same name written by well-known writer Girish Karnad. The movie was directed by award-winning director T. S. Nagabharana, who is deemed to be one of the ace directors in Kannada film industry. Music was scored by C. Aswath and Srihari L. Khoday produced the movie. Explanation of the Play - Rani is a young bride who is neglected by her indifferent and unfaithful husband, Appanna. Appanna spends most of his time with his concubine and comes home only for lunch. Rani is one of those typical wives who want to win her husband's affection at any cost. Themes of the Play - In an attempt to do so, she decides to drug her husband with a love root, which she mixes in the curry. That curry is spilled on the nearby anthill and Naga, the King Cobra drinks it.

UNIT IV - FICTION   Lecture Hours:18

The Shadow Lines - Amitav Ghosh: Author Introduction - Amitav Ghosh was born in Calcutta on 11 July 1956 to a Bengali Hindu family and was educated at the all-boys boarding school The Doon School in Dehradun. Explanation of the Novel - The Shadow Lines by Amitav Ghosh explores the political and economic growth of India through the lives of two families-one Bengali and one English-as their lives intertwine on multiple levels through three generations. The novel consists of the memories of the characters in the two families. Opening in 1960s Calcutta, the unnamed 8-year-old narrator examines the complex interrelationships of the protagonist of the novel, Tridib - the narrator' s cousin-and other members of the two families. Character Analysis - The Narrator is never given a name, but the entirety of The Shadow Lines is constructed from memories of his own experiences, and the memories of stories that people tell him. Despite his love for certain people - Tridib, Tha'mma his grandmother, and Ila-he is extremely passive.

Waiting for the Mahatma - R.K. Narayan: Author Introduction - R. K. Narayan was born in Madras (now Chennai), British India. He was one of eight children; six sons and two daughters. Explanation of the Novel - Sriram is a high school graduate who lives with his grandmother in Malgudi, the fictional Southern Indian town in which much of Narayan's fiction takes place. Sriram is attracted to Bharati, a girl of his age who is active in Mahatma Gandhi's Quit India movement, and he becomes an activist himself. He then gets involved with anti-British extremists, causing much grief to his grandmother. Critical Analysis - Waiting for the Mahatma, widely considered R.K. Narayan's most political work, still retains some elements of the famed Indian author's characteristic comic realist style. The novel was originally published in 1955.

UNIT V - CRITICISM   Lecture Hours:18

Turning Points: A Journey through Challenges: Abdul Kalam Author Introduction - Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 to a Tamil Muslim family in the pilgrimage centre of Rameswaram on Pamban Island, then in the Madras Presidency and now in the State of Tamil Nadu. His father Jainulabdeen was a boat owner and imam of a local mosque; his mother Ashiamma was a housewife. Explanation of the Criticism - Indian National Congress supported A P J Abdul Kalam for presidency in 2002, but it chose not to in 2007 for his re-election and again in 2012 when Mamata Banerjee and Mulayam Singh surreptitiously announced his name for the same post in a surprising move. Turning Points -

From 1992 to 2012 Kalam served nation in various capacities - he was adviser to defence minister, head of some of defence research institutes, national scientific adviser to the Prime Minister, and then the President of India - during which he witnessed India grow from strength to strength from 1992 ignominy of begging IMF to becoming the one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

Soul Consciousness - Rabindranath Tagore: Author Introduction - Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was the youngest son of Debendranath Tagore, a leader of the Brahmo Samaj, which was a new religious sect in nineteenth-century Bengal and which attempted a revival of the ultimate monistic basis of Hinduism as laid down in the Upanishads. He was educated at home; and although at seventeen he was sent to England for formal schooling, he did not finish his studies there. Explanation of Criticism - We have seen that it was the aspiration of ancient India to live and move and have its joy in Brahma, the all-conscious and all-pervading Spirit, by extending its field of consciousness over all the world. But that, it may be urged, is an impossible task for man to achieve. If this extension of consciousness be an outward process, then it is endless; it is like attempting to cross the ocean after ladling out its water. Soul Consciousness - It is like a morning of spring, varied in its life and beauty, yet one and entire. When a man's life rescued from distractions finds its unity in the soul, then the consciousness of the infinite becomes at once direct and natural to it as the light is to the flame. All the conflicts and contradictions of life are reconciled; knowledge, love, and action harmonized; pleasure and pain become one in beauty, enjoyment and renunciation equal in goodness; the breach between the finite and the infinite fills with love and overflows.

Text Book:
T1. Nagamandala: Play with Cobra | Edition:1 | Oxford University Press | Girish Karnad (1999)
T2. Palanquin Bearers | Edition:1 | Katha | Indu Harikumar & Sarojini Naidu (2012)
T3. The Shadow Lines | Edition:1 | Penguin | Amitav Ghosh (2009)
Reference Book
R1. Turning Points: A Journey Through Challenges | Edition:1 | HarperCollins | A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (2014)

Course Title : **CONTENT WRITING (T)**	Course Code : 54 C
Semester **V**	Course Group : SEC-G2-B
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : 4**:0:0**	Credits : **4**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours: **60**
CIA :2**5 Marks**	SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Explain what is content writing and its process.	PSO1	12	R
CO2	Outline the role of content writing in Social media.	PSO1	12	A
CO3	Identify and list out the content writing tools, delivery formats and its types of process.	PSO1	12	U
CO4	Interpret content writing in both business angle and in mobile uses perspective.	PSO1	12	A
CO5	Analyse content writing as a secondary source of income and its major role in research area like plagiarism.	PSO1	6	A
CO6	Reproduce content writing through text, audio and video content production.	PSO1	6	A

UNIT - I   **Lecture Hours:12**

Introduction to Content Writing: Good Vs. Bad Web Content - Good content communicates the intended message effectively to the intended audience. Goals and audience - A message must be appropriate to it goal, audience and the medium with the bad content, one cannot communicate effectively. The web as medium - Web is playing as a medium to communicate the content. Reader can enter via any page, not necessarily the home page.
Content Writing Process: Work planning - A content writer should focus on the messages one has to communicate. A good message mut be appropriate to its goals. Goals of the message - The main purpose of its goals to encourage and showcase the achievements of the people. A message must have multiple goals.
Social Media and Content Writing: Benefits of social media in Content writing - Business leaders and marketers can easily get overwhelmed when it comes to content marketing efforts on social media. social media is an excellent vessel for getting the exposure.

UNIT - II   **Lecture Hours:12**
Content Writing Tools: Introduction - Content writing is a challengeable task. Certain tools can be used to make the task easier. Tools - Frequently used tools are Idea flip, Blog topic generator, Content idea generator etc. Editing and writing tools - Stack edit, calmly writer and plagiarism.
Content Delivery Formats: Make text easy to understand - To write simple, clear and concise content, appropriate for the web audience and meaningful links. Simplicity - Avoid wordy expressions foreign words, nominalisations... Clarity - Avoid cliches, buzzwords and metaphors, jargons... Conciseness - Cut unnecessary adjectives and adverbs.
Types of Content Processes: Content Marketing - Introduction - Content marketing is the creation and sharing of content in order to engage current and potential customers; thereby

building trusts with the audience. Four major components of content writing - Strategy, Copy, Imagery, Medium...

UNIT - III   **Lecture Hours: 12**
Business Angle: Types of Content marketing - In business, the key is to figure out what your target audience will value and determine which type of content marketing tactics will work best. Blogging and its benefits - It is a great way to show thought - leadership in the field while providing the target market with valuable information. Blogging options - Guest blogging, Medium, LinkedIn, Internal and Contributor posts.
Mobile User's perspective: Mobile user's and Content writing - Every time when you prepare online content, you should take care of mobile readers. If you give them mobile-friendly content, they will stay with your brand. Writing content for mobile users - Write short sentences.

UNIT - IV   **Lecture Hours: 12**
Content Writing as a Secondary source of income: Paid content writing - Introduction - Content writing becomes famous among the skilful youngsters. It helps them to earn money in an easy way. Finding content writing jobs - It is important to become a better writer every day. Develop a separate landing page and include testimonials are important to find the content writing jobs.
Plagiarism: Plagiarism - Introduction - Content writing should be original and free from plagiarism. Grammarly preview - A grammar checking application that is used to check grammatical errors. Hemmingway app - It reviews each word and sentence. Copyscape - Using copy scape can also be helpful in making sure that the articles are plagiarism-free.
UNIT - V   **Lecture Hours:12**
Text, Audio and video content production: Lead generation - Lead generation is an important part of any content marketing strategy. Typically, it refers to lead magnet aka-opt in bribes. Types of lead generation contents - E-books, Trial, Cheat sheets, checklist, contests, courses, guides and reports. Infographics - It is liked and shared on social media. It is a type of visual content in a fantastic way to standout. Webinars - Webinar attendees turned into qualified leads. Interactive content - It gets the customers to engage with the brand. It can be done through quizzes, assessments and games. Podcasting - Podcast listeners actually purchased something the host had promoted. Content production - The ongoing content production is where content marketing comes to life.

Text Book:
T1. Everybody Writes: Your Go-To Guide to Creating Ridiculously Good Content | Edition: Edition: 2014 | WILEY | Ann Handley (2014)
Reference Book:
R1. Content Writing. Joseph Robinson. 2020

Course Title	: **TRANSLATION STUDIES (T)**	Course Code	: 53 C
Semester	**V**	Course Group	: DSE-III-1
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**		Credits	: **4**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours: **60**	
CIA	:2**5 Marks**	SEE#	:**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Attain a good knowledge of what it means to be a translating/interpreting professional in terms not only of practical techniques, but also of attitudes and ethics	PSO1	12	R
CO2	Create the ability to reflect on one's translating and interpreting experience in more general and /or theoretical terms	PSO1	12	A
CO3	Encourage students to learn from future experience and future developments in the professional field	PSO1	12	U
CO4	Create an environment that allows students to practice their language skills upon their levels.	PSO1	12	A
CO5	Train students about how to translate the language on their own	PSO1	7	A
CO6	Enhance the students to learn new words	PSO1	5	A

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:12**

History of Translation: Background - translation was carried out as early as the Mesopotamian era. Roman inventions, Archaeological Evidences were brought together. Translation in antiquity - Various languages spoken by the people of Babylon, Jewish community and the Arabic languages. Translation of the old testament- Andronicus was the first translator in the Europe. George Steiner's divisions in translation are Greek and Roman translators. Translation in the middle ages - Translations from Greek to Arabic are famous translations in 8th & 9th Centuries translation of Mahabharata is Bible translation(Latin to English) Wycliff and his followers. The Renaissance to Modern age - Invention of the printing press in 16th Century and William Tyndale's Bible translation and Renaissance Bible Translation are Principles for the translator.

UNIT II   **Lecture Hours: 12**

The Translator: Requirements and Responsibilities - Translator's qualifications and responsibilities are reading documents, writing and editing copy. Talents and attributes - Translator's intellectual capacity and logical reasoning ,lexical and syntactical possibilities , imagination, drilling and training External sources such as Sharing of ideas and seeking guidance , balance between beauty and fidelity knowledge of all component of word meaning and step by step training are Kinds of Translation. Roman Jacobson's methods of translation are Intra-lingual translation or recording , inter-lingual translation ,Inter-semiotic translation or transmutation. Dryden's methods of translation such as Metaphrase , paraphrase , imitation and evaluation of three types Catford's classification of translation are

Full translation, total translation ,rank-bound translation, phonological translation, graphological translation, grammatical translation, lexical translation and Literal translation. Exact reproduction of the original word for word translation and one to one translation.

UNIT III   **Lecture Hours: 12**

Translation Procedures: Introduction: Translation Procedures makes the Difference between translation methods and translation procedures. Transliteration is the process of transferring a word from the alphabet of one language to another. Transference is the action of transferring something or the process of being transferred. Transcreation is a concept used in the field of translation studies to describe the process of adapting a message from one language to another. Transposition - an act, process, or instance of transposing or being transposed . Equivalence the state or property of being equivalent..

UNIT IV   **Lecture Hours:12**

Machine Translation: Means of Translation Four means of translation Machine Translation-Translation from source language to target language by using machine. History of Machine Translation - Warren weaver in US, The metal Project . Translation system -The mind system - The Euerodicautom, Termium and the lexis system Major parts in a computer and its function in MT - The input - the storage and processor, the output , conversion of alphabets into binary tools Language Structure in MT Phrase Structure Approach and Predictive Method Bible Translation. The Bible and the importance of the Bible Translation in which there is Old testament and the New testament and the Hebrew community portrays the Subject matter of the Bible. Instructions to the mankind History of the Bible Translation, Wycliff's Bible Translation ,

UNIT V   **Lecture Hours: 12**

 Prose Translation: Problems Prose Translation - Prose forms and Translation Untranslatability , Chief difficulties in translating prose. There are two types of Translatability Linguistic Untranslatability - Lexical substitute -.Theodore Savory and Alan Duff's view and Bassnett's view .Homonyms in Indian languages Guidelines for Prose translation- Hillaire Belloc's six guidelines for prose texts Poetry Translation: Problems Introduction - Expression of the poet's idea in TL and choice of words, order of the words and grammatical constructions. Phonological features Verse into Verse translation Prof. Postgate's views in translations and translators physical appearance of a poem Dante's Divine Comedy Seven Strategies in Verse translation and Phonetic translation literal translation and metrical translation .Poetry into prose are rhymed translation ,blank verse translation - Interpretation Dramatic Texts: Problems in Translation Dramatic texts - Neglected areas among translation as well known translation theorists blend of dialogue and action ,an amalgam of prose and poetry Function of the Theatre. Fulfilment of the function of the drama ,human communication in drama and Non-verbal communication.

Text Books :
T1. **Translatology** | Edition:1 | Prem Publishers | Dr. S.Kanagaraj Dr. N. Kalidasan(2003)
Reference Books :
R1. **Towards Translation** | Edition:1 | Sarguru Publications | R. Shanti(2000)

Course Title : **TRANSLATION STUDIES (P)**	Course Code : 53 C
Semester **V**	Course Group : DSE-III-1
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**	Credits : **2**
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**	Total Contact Hours: **60**
CIA :**40 Marks**	SEE# :**60 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

UNIT I : List of Experiments

Component 1: Primary Text - Selection and grading the text Art of Translation - Find the

Component 2: problems in the primary text Solution for Translating the Primary Text - Find

Component 3: The equivalence Translation process - start the translation

Component 4: Practical Translation - Short Story I

Component 5: Translation - Short Story II

Component 6: Practical Translation - Short Story III

Component 7: Translation - Poetry - Translation of poetry

Component 8: Translation - Drama - Translation of a Dramatic scene

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Reference Books :
R1. **Towards Translation** | Edition:1 | Sarguru Publications | R. Shanti(2000)

Course Title	: **TRANSLATION THEORIES (T)**	Course Code	: 53 C
Semester	**V**	Course Group	: DSE-III-2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**		Credits	: **4**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours: **60**	
CIA	:2**5 Marks**	SEE#	:**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Attain a good knowledge of what it means to be a translating/interpreting professional in terms not only of practical techniques, but also of attitudes and ethics	PSO1	12	R
CO2	Create the ability to reflect on one's translating and interpreting experience in more general and /or theoretical terms	PSO1	12	A
CO3	Encourage students to learn from future experience and future developments in the professional field	PSO1	12	U
CO4	Create an environment that allows students to practice their language skills upon their levels.	PSO1	12	A
CO5	Train students about how to translate the language on their own	PSO1	7	A
CO6	Enhance the students to learn new words	PSO1	5	A

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:12**
History of Translation: Background - translation was carried out as early as the Mesopotamian era. Roman inventions, Archaeological Evidences were brought together. Translation in antiquity - Various languages spoken by the people of Babylon, Jewish community and the Arabic languages. Translation of the old testament- Andronicus was the first translator in the Europe. George Steiner's divisions in translation are Greek and Roman translators. Translation in the middle ages - Translations from Greek to Arabic are famous translations in 8th & 9th Centuries translation of Mahabharata is Bible translation(Latin to English) Wycliff and his followers. The Renaissance to Modern age - Invention of the printing press in 16th Century and William Tyndale's Bible translation and Renaissance Bible Translation are Principles for the translator.

UNIT II   **Lecture Hours: 12**
The Translator: Requirements and Responsibilities - Translator's qualifications and responsibilities are reading documents, writing and editing copy. Talents and attributes - Translator's intellectual capacity and logical reasoning ,lexical and syntactical possibilities , imagination, drilling and training External sources such as Sharing of ideas and seeking guidance , balance between beauty and fidelity knowledge of all component of word meaning and step by step training are Kinds of Translation. Roman Jacobson's methods of translation are Intra-lingual translation or recording , inter-lingual translation ,Inter-semiotic translation or transmutation. Dryden's methods of translation such as Metaphrase , paraphrase , imitation and evaluation of three types Catford's classification of translation are Full translation, total translation ,rank-bound translation, phonological translation,

graphological translation, grammatical translation, lexical translation and Literal translation. Exact reproduction of the original word for word translation and one to one translation.

UNIT III   **Lecture Hours: 12**

Translation Procedures: Introduction: Translation Procedures makes the Difference between translation methods and translation procedures. Transliteration is the process of transferring a word from the alphabet of one language to another. Transference is the action of transferring something or the process of being transferred. Transcreation is a concept used in the field of translation studies to describe the process of adapting a message from one language to another. Transposition - an act, process, or instance of transposing or being transposed . Equivalence the state or property of being equivalent..

UNIT IV   **Lecture Hours:12**

Machine Translation: Means of Translation Four means of translation Machine Translation- Translation from source language to target language by using machine. History of Machine Translation - Warren weaver in US, The metal Project . Translation system -The mind system - The Euerodicautom, Termium and the lexis system Major parts in a computer and its function in MT - The input - the storage and processor, the output , conversion of alphabets into binary tools Language Structure in MT Phrase Structure Approach and Predictive Method Bible Translation. The Bible and the importance of the Bible Translation in which there is Old testament and the New testament and the Hebrew community portrays the Subject matter of the Bible. Instructions to the mankind History of the Bible Translation, Wycliff's Bible Translation ,

 UNIT V   **Lecture Hours: 12**

 Prose Translation: Problems Prose Translation - Prose forms and Translation Untranslatability , Chief difficulties in translating prose. There are two types of Translatability Linguistic Untranslatability - Lexical substitute -.Theodore Savory and Alan Duff's view and Bassnett's view .Homonyms in Indian languages Guidelines for Prose translation- Hillaire Belloc's six guidelines for prose texts Poetry Translation: Problems Introduction - Expression of the poet's idea in TL and choice of words, order of the words and grammatical constructions. Phonological features Verse into Verse translation Prof. Postgate's views in translations and translators physical appearance of a poem Dante's Divine Comedy Seven Strategies in Verse translation and Phonetic translation literal translation and metrical translation .Poetry into prose are rhymed translation ,blank verse translation - Interpretation Dramatic Texts: Problems in Translation Dramatic texts - Neglected areas among translation as well known translation theorists blend of dialogue and action ,an amalgam of prose and poetry Function of the Theatre. Fulfilment of the function of the drama ,human communication in drama and Non-verbal communication.

Text Books :
T1. **Translatology** | Edition:1 | Prem Publishers | Dr. S.Kanagaraj Dr. N. Kalidasan(2003)
Reference Books :
R1. **Towards Translation** | Edition:1 | Sarguru Publications | R. Shanti(2000)

Course Title	: **TRANSLATION THEORIES (P)**	Course Code	: 53 C
Semester	**V**	Course Group	: DSE-III-2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**		Credits	: **2**
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**		Total Contact Hours: **60**	
CIA	:**40 Marks**	SEE#	:**60 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

UNIT I : List of Experiments

Component 1: Theories of Translation - Find the

Component 2: problems in the primary text Solution for Translating the Primary Text - Find

Component 3: The equivalence Translation process - start the translation

Component 4: Practical Translation - Short Story I

Component 5: Translation - Short Story II

Component 6: Practical Translation - Short Story III

Component 7: Translation - Poetry - Translation of poetry

Component 8: Translation - Drama - Translation of a Dramatic scene

Text Books :
T1. **Translatology** | Edition:1 | Prem Publishers | Dr. S.Kanagaraj Dr. N. Kalidasan(2003)
Reference Books :
R1. **Towards Translation** | Edition:1 | Sarguru Publications | R. Shanti(2000)

Course Title : **ELECTIVE II - EDC : PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION (T)**	Course Code : 5EE
Semester **V**	Course Group : **DSE – V**
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **5:1:0**	Credits : **6**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours: **90**
CIA :2**5 Marks**	SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

Course Outcomes: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcomes (Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	CL. Ses	CL
CO1	Enhance the students to learn the importance of Business Correspondence	PSO1	18	R
CO2	Create the ability to describe the essential qualities of a good business letter	PSO1	18	A
CO3	Encourage students to identify the various parts of a business letter	PSO1	18	U
CO4	Create the students to recognize the different types of letters used in business	PSO1	18	A
CO5	Train students about how to compose types of letters on their own	PSO1	10	A
CO6	Enhance the students to learn new words	PSO1	8	A

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:18**
Letter Writing :Introduction - part of human psychology, essential skill improve their communication, social and handwriting skills, Different types of letters - Formal& Informal Formal- known as business letters strictly formal style Informal to friends and relations, Formal letters-These are sometimes known as business letters. They are written in a strictly formal style. Such letters are always written on an A4 (8" x 11" sheet of paper. They can be folded three times so that the address to which the letter is being sent can appear in the window of a business envelope. Informal letters- These are letters to friends and relations, or people you know well. Letter of enquiry and letters providing information-These are formal letters and messages need to be precise and detailed, covering all the required information. Two types of letters can be undertaken a letter requesting information; and a reply providing it. Letters to newspapers and magazines- These are letters that aim to pass on an opinion or a message. Examples can be easily obtained from local newspapers or from children's magazines such as DK Find Out or Aquila. Letter Writing Do's and Don'ts - Do start off with a great writing pen, Don't forget the date, Do sign off with care.

UNIT II   **Lecture Hours:18**
Covering Letters : Introduction - A cover letter is a single-page letter that should be part of any job application The purpose of a cover letter - Introduce you Mention the job (or kind of job) you're applying for (or looking for) Match your skills and experiences with the skills and experiences required by the job · Encourage the reader to read your resume Finish with a call to action Customise your cover letter - You should never use the same cover letter for different job applications . Your cover letter needs to show that you know what the job involves and what the organisation requires. What to include in a cover letter - Your name and contact details, Their name and contact details What NOT to include in a cover letter - Typos or factual errors, Your entire resume, Using "I" too much Cover letters for when

there's no job advertised - Sometimes you might want to work for a particular business or organisation even though there haven't been any specific jobs advertised. Contacting these businesses directly to ask if they have any jobs available is a perfectly legitimate thing to do. Email cover letters - Sometimes you'll be asked to send your cover letter as an email instead of a separate document.

UNIT III   **Lecture Hours:18**

Official Letters: Introduction - An official letter is a letter written in a formal, official capacity to discuss something with a colleague, a superior or with anybody else in the business circle. Importance of official letters the intention of addressing complaints, queries; applications for jobs, leaves, permission or to officials for certain obligations, letter to be appreciated and noticed. Official Letter Template – Apology, thanking ,inviting. An Official Letter Format. On the top left hand side of the page, place the sender's name next line should state the reason for the letter.

UNIT IV   **Lecture Hours:18**

 Business Letters: Essential Qualities of a Good Business Letter - businessman writes a letter to the supplier for purchase of goods the quality of paper used in the letter, its size, colour etc. Inner Qualities refer to the quality of language, Simplicity, Clarity, Accuracy, Courtesy, Neatness. Outer Qualities Quality of paper ,color and Folding. Envelope Parts of a Business Letter - 1. Heading-2. Date 3. Reference 4. Inside Address-5. Subject-6. Salutation 7. Body of the letter 8. Complimentary Close-9. Signature 10. Enclosures 11. Copy Circulation-12. Post Script Format of Business letters Format with examples. Type of Business Letters - i. Enquiry Letter ii. Quotation Letter iii. Order Letter iv. Complaint Letter v. Recovery Letter.

UNIT V   **Lecture Hours:18**

Business E-Mail : Introduction - Most of us in the business world use emails as the main in some cases the only, means of written communication. Email Templates , Starting with greeting, dear sir,reason for applying reply offering helping .Difference Between Informal And Formal Email Should the email be informal or formal? Most business emails these days have a neutral tone. Note the difference between Informal and Formal Format for Business E-mail Format with examples.

Text Book:
T1. **Professional Communication Skills** | Edition:1 | S Chand| Jain AK (2006)
Reference Book:
R2. **Professional Communication** | Edition:1 | OUP | (2007)

SEMESTER VI

Course Title: **COMMONWEALTH LITERATURE (T)**	Course Code : **63A**
Semester **VI**	Course Group : **DSC - XI**
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **5:1:0**	Credits : **6**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours: **90**
CIA :2**5 Marks**	SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

Course Outcome: (Cos)

No.	After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl. Ses	CL
CO1	Understand an overview of literatures in Commonwealth Nations.	PSO1	18	U
CO2	Categorize the tenor and the manner of expression in writings by non-native user of English.	PSO1	18	A
CO3	Build knowledge of the literatures of a few commonwealth countries.	PSO1	18	A
CO4	Understand and appreciate various cultures and traditions.	PSO1	18	U
CO5	Assume a broad perspective of the development of Commonwealth Literature.	PSO1	10	A
CO6	Discover knowledge of colonial expansions enacted by the British regime.	PSO1	8	U

UNIT I   **Lecture Hours:18**

A.D.Hope: Australia: Author Introduction - Alec Derwent Hope was an Australian poet and essayist known for his satirical slant . He was alsoa critic, teacher and academic. He was referred to in an American journal as "the 20th century's greatest 18th-century poet". Poem Analysis - In the poem, "Australia" A.D Hope questions the idea that Australia is civilized. In the first five stanzas the poet talks about Australia.

Chinua Achebe: Refugee Mother and Child: Author Introduction - Chinua Achebe was born to the Igbo of southeastern Nigeria in 1930, putting him in Nigeria at the exact right time for British colonialism to begin dictating the lives of the Igbo in the form of the Royal Niger Company. Poem Analysis - Refugee Mother and Child is written in a very free-form kind of style. The phrasing and grammar of each line makes it feel as though this work is only a work of poetry because of the spacing.

Margaret Atwood: Journey to the Interior: Author Introduction - Margaret Eleanor Atwood (born November 18, 1939) is a Canadian poet, novelist, literary critic, essayist, inventor, teacher, and environmental activist. Poem Analysis - The poem is a monologue, the apt form for introspection. It is a metaphysical poem with the recurring motif of 'journey' that Atwood explores in other works like Surfacing .

A.K.Ramanujam: Obituary: Author Introduction - Attipate Krishnaswami Ramanujan (16 March 1929 - 13 July 1993) also known as A.K.Ramanujan. Ramanujan was a poet, scholar, a philologist, folklorist, translator, and playwright. Poem Analysis - The poem "Obituary" written by AK Ramanujan is about quite ironical. The word Obituary means a notice of death in a newspaper including a brief biography. The poem is written on the death of his father.

Themes - Death: it is the theme of his father death. And he goes on telling about how he was when he alive. What are the thinks he left and he went on this is the theme of this poem.

Maya Angelou: Phenomenal Woman: Author Introduction - Maya Angelou (April 4, 1928 - May 28, 2014) was an American poet, singer, memoirist, and civil rights activist. Poem Analysis - Phenomenal Woman is a lyrical poem that sends out an important message to the world of convention and stereotype: empowerment comes from being confident in your own female skin, no matter if you are not seen as cute or fashionable by the masses. Themes - Female power, Individuality, Cultural/societal stereotypes.

UNIT II **Lecture Hours:18**

Stephen Leacock: How to be a Doctor: Introduction - Stephen Leacock is a Canadian essayist and short story writer. He compares and contrasts modern science with old age wisdom. He questions about the pathetic condition of patients. Progress of Science - Stephen Leacock is proud while discussing the progress of science. He feels as if he invented electricity and vacuum cleaner. Harmful Diseases and Substances before many years - Before 100 years, fever was cured by letting of the blood. Before 70 years, sedative drugs were given for fever. Before 30 years, low diet and application of ice was given for fever. Modern Doctors - During olden days, it takes two winters to complete a medical course. During summer, the learners would do some other work.

Bhabani Battarcharya: **Names are not Labels:** Introduction - Bhabani Bhattracharya is a rare genius in the firmament of Indian English fiction of post Independent India. As a novelist, what Bhattacharya has earned in the realms of IndianEnglish fiction is really enduring. Explanation and Analysis - "After all a name is only a label, and if it is honest, the shorter it is the better." Of course that was written in a different context. Analysis - The title of this story is suggestive of Gardiner's essay. Explanation - The whole crux of the story is based on the fine and pithy expression, "Names have a spiritual value. They are not just labels." Explanation and Analysis 1 - The conclusion has a dramatic effect, altogether unexpected.

UNIT III **Lecture Hours:18**

Wole Soyinka: The Lion and the Jewel: Introduction - The Lion and the Jewel is a play by Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka that was first performed in 1959. Part I :(Morning) - The play ends. Sidi praises him for his performance. Part I :[Morning] - Lakunle runs away, followed by a flock of women. Part II: Noon - Sidi is at a road near the marketplace. Lakunle follows her, while carrying the firewood that Sidi asks him to help her get. Part II: "Noon" - Baroka bribed the surveyor for the route to move the railroad much farther away as "the earth is most unsuitable, could not possibly support the weight of a railway engine". Part II: (Noon) - Lakunle is distraught, as he thinks just how close Ilujinle was to civilisation at that time. Part II: [Noon] - Sadiku informs him that she failed to woo Sidi. Part III: Night - Sidi is at the village center, by the schoolroom window. Enter Sadiku, who is carrying a bundle. She sets down a figure by the tree. Part III: "Night" - The scene is now Baroka's bedroom. Baroka is arm-wrestling the wrestler seen earlier. He is surprised that she (Sidi) managed to enter unchallenged.

UNIT IV **Lecture Hours:18**

Michael Ondaatje: The English Patient: Introduction - Philip Michael Ondaatje is a Sri Lanka-born Canadian poet, fiction writer, essayist, novelist, editor and filmmaker. He is the recipient of multiple literary awards such as the Governor General' s Award, the Giller Prize, the Booker Prize. Plot overview - In The English Patient, the past and the present are continually intertwined. The narrative structure intersperses descriptions of present action with thoughts and conversations that offer glimpses of past events and occurrences. Major Characters - Almásy - The protagonist of the novel and the English patient of the title. Hana - A young Canadian who serves the Allies as a nurse in World War II. Kip - A Sikh man from

India who works as a "sapper," defusing bombs for the British forces in World War II. Chapter I - II Summary - A woman is gardening. She feels it starting to rain, so she returns inside and enters a room where a man lies on a bed. Every four days she washes his burned body, making it her job to care for his wounds and make him more comfortable. She feeds him with fruit from the garden. Chapter III - IV Summary - One of the soldiers who has entered the library while Hana plays the piano is a young sikh, an Indian officer who works with the British forces to clear unexploded bombs and mines . He has run into the library out of fear for the piano player, as Germans often hid bombs in musical instruments and metronomes. Chapter V - VI Summary - Katharine Clifton first dreamed of the man who would become the English patient several days after she met him. She woke up screaming as if from a nightmare and Geoffrey brought her a glass of water . In her dream she had felt the man's anger toward her, his frustration that a married woman was among them. Chapter VII - VIII Summary - Kip remembers his training for the bomb squad in 1940 in Westbury, England, under the direction of Lord Suffolk, his mentor. Chapter IX - X Summary - The English patient talks about "how one falls in love." He tells about the first time he ever saw Katharine, as she was emerging from a plane. She was too eager for his taste, and her husband Geoffrey, still in the flush of honeymoon, could not stop singing the praises of his new wife.

UNIT V   **Lecture Hours:18**

Nadine Gordimer: July's People: Introduction - July's People, published in the 1981, is set in an imminent South African future in which riots have broken out across the country and evolved into an all-out black liberation revolution. Characters - Maureen Smales, Bam Smales, July, Martha, Daniel, The Chief, Victor, Gina, Royce, July's Mother. Chapters 1 - 3 - Maureen Smales, the third-person narrator, wakes up in a mud hut beside her husband, Bam (Bamford Smales). July, their servant, is bringing them coffee as he always has every morning. This morning he doesn't knock on the door as there is no door. Chapters 4 - 7 - July's wife and mother interrogate him over bringing the white people to their home. They ask why he needed to do it, being that he has told them over the years of how rich they are, living in a house with many rooms, including a room for books. Chapters 8 - 11 - The moment passes for them to ask July for the keys to the bakkie. They're now in his hands in a permanent way and he's learning to drive from his friend. Chapters 12 - 15 - Maureen goes out and picks wild greens and wild spinach with the other women. It's hard work. They move around the fields and she follows, catching on. She chats a little with them, but mostly they work. July's wife points and laughs at Maureen's white calves. Chapters 16 - 20 - On the drive back, July expresses his irritation with the foolishness of his chief. "African people are funny," he says, and proceeds to ridicule the fact that the chief doesn't want blacks to unite and rise up against whites.

Text books:

T1. An Anthology of Common Wealth Poetry ed. by C. D. Narasimhaiah, Laxmi Publishers, 2008. Print.

T2. Eight Short Stories ed. by Dr. K. Gunasekaran, Paval Publications, Print Limelight-1(An Anthology of Prose, Biography, Poetry, Short Story and One Act Plays), Board of Editors, Print

Reference books:

R1. Aspects of Commonwealth Literature. London: U of London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 1990. Print.

R2. **Commonwealth Literature: Problems of Response**. Narasimhaiah, C. D. Madras: Macmillan India, 1981. Print.

R3. **Commonwealth Literature**: John. Unity and Diversity in a Common Culture. London: Heinemann, 1965. Print.

Course Title: **SHAKESPEARE (T)**	Course Code : 63**B**
Semester **VI**	Course Group : **DSC - XII**
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **5:1:0**	Credits : **6**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**	Total Contact Hours: **90**
CIA :2**5 Marks**	SEE# :**75 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

Course outcome: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcome(Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl. Ses	CL
CO1	Understanding of the social and artistic movements that have shaped theatre as we know it today.	PSO1	16	U
CO2	Analyze a script of a given circumstance, objectives, actions, obstacles and character; apply that analysis to the creation of performance.	PSO1	19	A
CO3	Understand the themes and techniques of Shakespearean Plays and Sonnets	PSO1	19	R
CO4	To understand the nature of dramatic genres in which Shakespeare wrote including Comedy, Romance, Tragedy and History.	PSO1	19	A
CO5	Recognize the various historical elements of Drama, such as style and Literary conventions	PSO1	8	A
CO6	To create in the student an awareness of the high plays Shakespeare has not only in the history of literature but also in the history of language.	PSO1	9	U

UNIT – I   **Lecture Hours:16**

Shakespeare's Theatre and Audience: Shakespeare's Theatre **-** In Shakespeare's time, a stage wasn't just one type of space; plays had to be versatile. The same play might be produced in an outdoor playhouse, an indoor theater, a royal palace—or, for a company on tour, the courtyard of an inn. Shakespeare's Audience - In Shakespeare's day, as people came into the theatre or climbed the steps to their seats, audiences had to put their money in a box.

Shakespearean Fool : Shakespearean Fool - The Shakespearean fool is a recurring character type in the works of William Shakespeare. Shakespearean fools are usually clever peasants or commoners that use their wits to outdo people of higher social standing. The Fool - Fools have entertained a varied public from Roman through Medieval times. The fool perhaps reached its pre-Shakespearean heights as the jester in aristocratic courts across Europe.

Super natural elements in Shakespeare : Super natural elements - He uses the elements of supernatural in order to attract readers and show them a darker side of our world. Having incorporated these supernatural elements in his play. Super natural elements in Shakespeare **-** He was unreservedly convinced that they were not just simple ghosts – they were creatures existed outside hallucinations. The story begins with an unusual demonstration of the powerful thunder, which implies some covered secrets are going to happen further.

Women in Shakespeare : Women in Shakespeare - Women in Shakespeare are a topic within the especially general discussion of Shakespeare's dramatic and poetic works. Female Characters in Shakespeare - Early criticism of female characters in Shakespeare's drama focused on the positive attributes the dramatist bestows on them and often claimed that

Shakespeare realistically captured the "essence" of femininity. A considerable number of book-length studies and academic articles investigate the topic, and several moons of Uranus are named after women in Shakespeare.

UNIT - II   **Lecture Hours: 19**

As You Like It : Author Introduction - Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. Introduction to the Play - As You Like It is a pastoral comedy by William Shakespeare believed to have been written in 1599 and first published in the First Folio in 1623. Plot of the Play - It follows the story of Rosalind, a heroine fleeing persecution. The play contains some of Shakespeare's most famous and well-known lines, many spoken by a character she meets in the Forest of Arden, Jacque. Act I, Scenes 1-3 - Orlando, the youngest son of the recently deceased Sir Rowland de Bois, describes his unfortunate state of affairs to Adam, Sir Rowland's loyal former servant. Act I, Scenes 4-5 - Rosalind is depressed over the banishment of her father, Duke Senior. Her cousin, Celia, attempts to cheer her up. Celia promises that as the sole heir of the usurping Duke Frederick. Act II, Scenes 1-7 - The banished Duke Senior expounds on the wonders of life in the forest. He tells his associates that he prefers forest dwelling to the "painted pomp" of courtly existence. Act II, Scenes 6-7 - As Amiens strolls through the Forest of Ardenne with Jaques. Act III, Scenes 1-6 - Oliver, who has been unable to locate Orlando, reports to Duke Frederick at court. The duke chastises him for his failure and commands him to find Orlando within a year's time or else forfeit the whole of his property. Act IV, Scene 1-3 - Jaques approaches Rosalind, who is still in her disguise as Ganymede, wishing to become better acquainted. Rosalind criticizes Jaques for the extremity of his melancholy. Act V, Scene 1-3 - Touchstone and Audrey wander through the forest discussing their postponed marriage. Audrey claims that the priest was qualified to perform the ceremony, regardless of Jaques's opinion. Act V, Epilogue - Rosalind steps forward and admits that the play is breaking theatrical customs by allowing a female character to perform the epilogue. But the play, she says, improves with the epilogue, and so she asks the audience's indulgence.

UNIT - III   **Lecture Hours:19**

Hamlet: Introduction to the Play - The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, often shortened to Hamlet. Act I, Scenes 3-4 -In Polonius's house, Laertes prepares to leave for France. Bidding his sister, Ophelia, farewell, he cautions her against falling in love with Hamlet, who is, according to Laertes, too far above her by birth to be able to love her honorably. Act I, Scenes 4-5 - In the darkness, the ghost speaks to Hamlet, claiming to be his father's spirit, come to rouse Hamlet to revenge his death, a "foul and most unnatural murder". Act II, Scene 1-2 - Within the castle, Claudius and Gertrude welcome Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, two of Hamlet's friends from Wittenberg. Act III, Scene 3-4 -Claudius and Gertrude discuss Hamlet's behavior with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, who say they have been unable to learn the cause of his melancholy. Act IV, Scene 1-4 - The king speaks to a group of attendants, telling them of Polonius's death and his intention to send Hamlet to England. Act IV, Scene 5-6 - Gertrude and Horatio discuss Ophelia. Gertrude does not wish to see the bereaved girl, but Horatio says that Ophelia should be pitied. Act IV, Scene 7 - As Horatio speaks to the sailors, Claudius and a calmer Laertes discuss Polonius's death. Claudius explains that he acted as he did, burying Polonius secretly and not punishing Hamlet for the murder. Act V, Scene 1-2 - In the churchyard, two gravediggers shovel out a grave for Ophelia. They argue whether Ophelia should be buried in the churchyard, since her death looks like a suicide.

UNIT - IV   **Lecture Hours: 19**

Henry IV Part II: Introduction to the Play - Henry IV, Part 2 is a history play by William Shakespeare believed to have been written between 1596 and 1599. Plot of the Play - King Henry IV has been victorious at the battle of Shrewsbury but the Earl of Northumberland

hears rumours that his son, Harry Hotspur, has been the victor. Act I, Scene 1 - Rumor introduces itself and tells us what its job is: from East to West, all across the world, it carries messages as fast as the wind. Act I, Scenes 2-3 - On a London street, we find Sir John Falstaff and his page. Falstaff is a friend of Prince Hal, the heir to the throne; an old, fat, rowdy and witty scoundrel. Act II, Scenes 1-3 - Near the Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap, London--Falstaff's favorite dive, in a seedy part of town--Mistress Quickly. Act II, Scene 4 - In the Earl of Northumberland's castle in northern England, Northumberland is talking with his wife, Lady Northumberland.

UNIT - V   **Lecture Hours: 17**

Henry IV Part II: Act III, Scenes 1-2 - In this scene, King Henry IV is in his palace at Westminster. It is the middle of the night and he is in his nightgown, but he is still awake and working on the paperwork of the war. Act IV, Scenes 1-3 - In his palace at Westminster, the ill King Henry IV is talking with his advisors and his younger sons, Thomas Duke of Clarence and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Act IV, Scenes 4-5 - In his palace at Westminster, the ill King Henry IV is talking with his advisors and his younger sons, Thomas Duke of Clarence and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. As soon as the present civil war is resolved, he says, he wants to lead an army to join the Crusades in Jerusalem; he has prepared everything he will need for this. Act V, Scenes 1-4 - Near Westminster Abbey, just outside of London, the newly crowned King Henry V and his attendants are coming from the king's coronation. Act V, Scene 5 & Epilogue - Near Westminster Abbey, just outside of London, the newly crowned King Henry V and his attendants are coming from the king's coronation.

Text Books:

T1**. Hamlet** by William Shakespeare - Fingerprint! Publishing (1 May 2015)

T2. **As You Like It** by William Shakespeare - Penguin; UK ed. edition (2015)

T3. **King Henry IV**, Part 2 by William Shakespeare - Akasha Classics (12 February 2010)

Text Book:

R1. Complete works of Shakespeare. Collons. 2013.

Course Title	: **GREEN STUDIES (T)**	Course Code	: 63 C
Semester	**VI**	Course Group	: DSE-III-1
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**		Credits	: **4**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours: **60**	
CIA	:25 Marks	SEE#	:75 Marks
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Course outcome: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcome(Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl. Ses	CL	KC
CO1	Realize the value of Nature through literature	PSO1	12	U	F
CO2	Acquire the knowledge of environment to maintain ecological balance	PSO1	6	A	F
CO3	Create the listeners to participate in ecosystem	PSO1	6	C	F
CO4	Visualize the problems and tenderness related to the environment	PSO1	12	U	F
CO5	Explore the relationship of Man and Nature	PSO1	12	U	F
CO6	Indicate the learners to have strong connection with environment through literature	PSO1	12	R	F

UNIT - I   **Lecture Hours: 12**

Ode to the West Wind - P.B Shelley: About the Author - P.B Shelly was born on 4 August 1792.He was an English Romantic poet regarded by some as among the finest lyric and philosophical poets in English. Explanation of the Poem - It's an ode written in a bunch of 14-line chunks (sonnet-type) with a terza rima interlocking rhyme pattern. It's iambic pentameter. Theme of the Poem - Ode to the West Wind Theme of Mortality. The West Wind in Shelley's ode is depicted as an autumnal wind, preparing the world for winter.

The Narrow Fellow in the Grass: About the Author - A Narrow Fellow in the Grass by Emily Dickinson. Most of Emily Dickinson's poems center on the idea of death and the after-life. This poem, A Narrow Fellow in the Grass, however, focuses on the animal world. About the Poem - Dickinson assumes the position of a male speaker in this poem. Theme of the Poem - A narrow Fellow in the Grass Theme of Fear. So, the Romantic poets revived this classical literary term called "the sublime."

Ode on a Grecian Urn - Keats: About the Author - Ode on a Grecian Urn" is a poem written by the English Romantic poet John Keats in May 1819 and published anonymously in Annals of the Fine Arts for 1819. About the Poem - Divided into five stanzas of ten lines each, the ode contains a narrator's discourse on a series of designs on a Grecian urn. Theme of the Poem - The central theme of "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is the complex nature of art.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening: About the Author - Robert Lee Frost (March 26, 1874 - January 29, 1963) was an American poet. His work was initially published in England before it was published in America. About the Poem - Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is a poem written in 1922 by Robert Frost, and published in 1923 in his New Hampshire volume. Theme of the Poem - Robert Frost's "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" (1923) which describes a hauntingly pastoral scene of the barren "woods on a snowy evening.

UNIT - II   **Lecture Hours: 12**

The Mountains of California: About the Author - John Muir moved with his family from Scotland to Wisconsin in 1849, then alone to California in 1868, and wrote The Mountains of California in 1894. Introduction - A stirring tribute to one of America's most remote and beautiful places by one of the first modern preservationists. About the Forest - Chapter - 8 - The coniferous forests of the Sierra are the grandest and most beautiful in the world, and grow in a delightful climate on the most interesting and accessible of mountain-ranges, yet strange to say they are not well known. Explanation about the Forest - One would experience but little difficulty in riding on horseback through the successive belts all the way up to the storm-beaten fringes of the icy peaks. Explanation of the Water - Ouzel chapter - 13 - The waterfalls of the Sierra are frequented by only one bird, --the Ouzel or Water Thrush.

UNIT - III   **Lecture Hours: 12**

An Enemy Of the People: About the Author - An Enemy of the people (original Norwegian title: En folkefiende) is an 1882 play by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. Plot Overview - The play follows the story of Dr. Stockman, a man who discovers that the main water source of his town is contaminated. He tries to have the local paper publish his findings, and tries to hold a town meeting to share his findings, only to be shut down by the mayor of the town, his brother, Peter stockman. Act I Analysis - This Act expresses that Dr. Stockman has often been on the merge of extreme poverty. Act II Analysis - This Act displays Dr. Stockman here believes in the potential capabilities of all the people. Act III Analysis - The set is the editorial office at the People's Herald. Hovstad is writing at the desk. Billing enters with Dr. Stockman's report. They discuss the doctor's powerful writing and how they hope to use it to attack the government. Act IV Analysis - The setting is a large hall in Captain Horster's house. It is crowded with townspeople. A number of them are discussing the meeting. Act V Analysis - The setting is Dr. Stockmann's study. The windowpanes are broken. The doctor is picking up stones that have been thrown through the windows. His landlord sends a letter giving the Stockman's notice that they have to move out.

UNIT - IV   **Lecture Hours: 12**

A Day in the Country: About the Author - 'A day in the country' is written by Chekhov. It pays homage to an unsung hero, a homeless cobbler whose name is Terenty. About the story A day in the country - A Day in the Country is Written by Chekhov. It pays homage to an unsung hero, a homeless cobbler whose name is Terenty. Themes and Symbols - The Theme of the story a day in the country by Anton checkov is all about the Creation.

The Cherry Tree: About the Author - Born in Kasauli [Himachal Pradesh] in 1934, Ruskin Bond grew up in Jamnagar [Gujaraj], Dehradun, New Delhi and Simla. About the Story - "The Cherry Tree" is very sweet short story by the famous writer Ruskin Bond. The Story Revolves around a Cherry Tree. Themes and Symbols - The Cherry Tree by Ruskin Bond we have the Theme of Struggle, Resilience, dedication, conflict, growth and Pride.

The Last Leaf: About the Author - William Sydney Porter, better known by his pen name O Hendry, was an American Short Story writer. About the Story - The Story is set in Greenwich Village during a Pneumonia epidermic.It tells the story of an Old artist who saves the life of a young neighboring artist. About Theme and Symbols - The theme of The Last Leaf by O Hendry is Commitment, Sacrifice, Friendship, Compassion, Hope and Dedication.

UNIT - V   **Lecture Hours: 12**

A Friend of the Earth: Introduction - A Friend of the Earth is a 2000 novel by T. Coraghessan Boyle. It is about the destruction of the earth which will take place in the year 2025. About the Author - Boyle was born on December 2, 1948. He has published sixteen novels and more than 100 short stories. Plot Overview - The novel's present in the year 2025 Environmental degradation has eroded so many habitants. Plot continuous - 1 - The American

author T. C. Boyle's satiric dystopian novel A Friend of the Earth (2000) takes place in a near future where global warming has disastrously affected the environment .

Plot continuous - 2 - The novel's present is the year 2025. Environmental degradation has eroded so many habitats that many animal species - and also many plant species - are extinct. Plot continuous - 3 - In 1989, Ty, who runs a rundown shopping center, is the widowed father of Sierra, whose mother died when she was three and who is now a young teen. Plot continuous - 4 - Sienna is taken away by Child Protective Services who charge Ty with child endangerment . After she is placed in foster care, even Ty's visitation privileges are revoked - he is not allowed to contact her in any way. Plot continuous - 5 - Sienna is taken away by Child Protective Services who charge Ty with child endangerment . After she is placed in foster care, even Ty's visitation privileges are revoked - he is not allowed to contact her in any way.

Text Books:
T1. Muktha Dhara |Edition: | Macmillian | Rabindranath Tagore{2000}
T2. The Mountains of California:|Edition:|Create Space Independent publishing platform| John Muir{2016}
Reference books:
R1. Robert Frost :Stopping by woods on a snowy evening' poetry foundation.
Tuten,Nancy Lewis; Zubizarreta, John{2001}.
R2. The Robert Frost Encyclopedia. Greenwood Publishing

Course Title : **GREEN STUDIES (P)**	Course Code : 63 P
Semester **VI**	Course Group : DSE-III-1
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**	Credits : **2**
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**	Total Contact Hours: **60**
CIA :**40 Marks**	SEE# :**60 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH	**#-Semester End Exam**

UNIT I : List of Experiments

Component 1: Collect pictures of nature and create a story about nature.
Component 2: Make the Students to write a story about mountain and forest.
Component 3: Ask the students to enact a play
Component 4: Preparation of Flash cards on the topic nature.
Component 5: Making mini project based on theme.
Component 6: Field Visit and Report
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Course Title	: **ECO LITERATURE(T)**	Course Code	: 63 C
Semester	**VI**	Course Group	: DSE-III-2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **4:0:0**		Credits	: **4**
Map Code : **C (Theory Concept)**		Total Contact Hours: **60**	
CIA	:25 Marks	SEE#	:75 Marks
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

Course outcome: (Cos)

No.	Course Outcome(Cos): After completion of this course, the students will be able to	PSOs	Cl. Ses	CL	KC
CO1	Realize the value of Nature through literature	PSO1	12	U	F
CO2	Acquire the knowledge of environment to maintain ecological balance	PSO1	6	A	F
CO3	Create the listeners to participate in ecosystem	PSO1	6	C	F
CO4	Visualize the problems and tenderness related to the environment	PSO1	12	U	F
CO5	Explore the relationship of Man and Nature	PSO1	12	U	F
CO6	Indicate the learners to have strong connection with environment through literature	PSO1	12	R	F

UNIT - I   **Lecture Hours: 12**
The Prelude- William Wordsworth: Introduction -The Prelude or, Growth of a Poet's Mind; An Autobiographical Poem is an autobiographical poem in blank verse by the English poet William Wordsworth..
The Narrow Fellow in the Grass: About the Author - A Narrow Fellow in the Grass by Emily Dickinson. Most of Emily Dickinson's poems center on the idea of death and the after-life. This poem, A Narrow Fellow in the Grass, however, focuses on the animal world. About the Poem - Dickinson assumes the position of a male speaker in this poem. Theme of the Poem - A narrow Fellow in the Grass Theme of Fear. So, the Romantic poets revived this classical literary term called "the sublime."
Ode on a Grecian Urn - Keats: About the Author - Ode on a Grecian Urn" is a poem written by the English Romantic poet John Keats in May 1819 and published anonymously in Annals of the Fine Arts for 1819. About the Poem - Divided into five stanzas of ten lines each, the ode contains a narrator's discourse on a series of designs on a Grecian urn. Theme of the Poem - The central theme of "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is the complex nature of art.
Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening: About the Author - Robert Lee Frost (March 26, 1874 - January 29, 1963) was an American poet. His work was initially published in England before it was published in America. About the Poem - Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is a poem written in 1922 by Robert Frost, and published in 1923 in his New Hampshire volume. Theme of the Poem - Robert Frost's "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" (1923) which describes a hauntingly pastoral scene of the barren "woods on a snowy evening.
UNIT - II   **Lecture Hours: 12**
The Mountains of California: About the Author - John Muir moved with his family from Scotland to Wisconsin in 1849, then alone to California in 1868, and wrote The Mountains of

California in 1894. Introduction - A stirring tribute to one of America's most remote and beautiful places by one of the first modern preservationists. About the Forest - Chapter - 8 - The coniferous forests of the Sierra are the grandest and most beautiful in the world, and grow in a delightful climate on the most interesting and accessible of mountain-ranges, yet strange to say they are not well known. Explanation about the Forest - One would experience but little difficulty in riding on horseback through the successive belts all the way up to the storm-beaten fringes of the icy peaks. Explanation of the Water - Ouzel chapter - 13 - The waterfalls of the Sierra are frequented by only one bird, --the Ouzel or Water Thrush.

UNIT - III   **Lecture Hours: 12**
An Enemy Of the People: About the Author - An Enemy of the people (original Norwegian title: En folkefiende) is an 1882 play by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. Plot Overview - The play follows the story of Dr. Stockman, a man who discovers that the main water source of his town is contaminated. He tries to have the local paper publish his findings, and tries to hold a town meeting to share his findings, only to be shut down by the mayor of the town, his brother, Peter stockman. Act I Analysis - This Act expresses that Dr. Stockman has often been on the merge of extreme poverty. Act II Analysis - This Act displays Dr. Stockman here believes in the potential capabilities of all the people. Act III Analysis - The set is the editorial office at the People's Herald. Hovstad is writing at the desk. Billing enters with Dr. Stockman's report. They discuss the doctor's powerful writing and how they hope to use it to attack the government. Act IV Analysis - The setting is a large hall in Captain Horster's house. It is crowded with townspeople. A number of them are discussing the meeting. Act V Analysis - The setting is Dr. Stockmann's study. The windowpanes are broken. The doctor is picking up stones that have been thrown through the windows. His landlord sends a letter giving the Stockman's notice that they have to move out.

UNIT - IV   **Lecture Hours: 12**
A Day in the Country: About the Author - 'A day in the country' is written by Chekhov. It pays homage to an unsung hero, a homeless cobbler whose name is Terenty. About the story A day in the country - A Day in the Country is Written by Chekhov. It pays homage to an unsung hero, a homeless cobbler whose name is Terenty. Themes and Symbols - The Theme of the story a day in the country by Anton checkov is all about the Creation.
The Cherry Tree: About the Author - Born in Kasauli [Himachal Pradesh] in 1934, Ruskin Bond grew up in Jamnagar [Gujaraj], Dehradun, New Delhi and Simla. About the Story - "The Cherry Tree" is very sweet short story by the famous writer Ruskin Bond. The Story Revolves around a Cherry Tree. Themes and Symbols - The Cherry Tree by Ruskin Bond we have the Theme of Struggle, Resilience, dedication, conflict, growth and Pride.
The Last Leaf: About the Author - William Sydney Porter, better known by his pen name O Hendry, was an American Short Story writer. About the Story - The Story is set in Greenwich Village during a Pneumonia epidermic.It tells the story of an Old artist who saves the life of a young neighboring artist. About Theme and Symbols - The theme of The Last Leaf by O Hendry is Commitment, Sacrifice, Friendship, Compassion, Hope and Dedication.

UNIT - V   **Lecture Hours: 12**
A Friend of the Earth: Introduction - A Friend of the Earth is a 2000 novel by T. Coraghessan Boyle. It is about the destruction of the earth which will take place in the year 2025. About the Author - Boyle was born on December 2, 1948. He has published sixteen novels and more than 100 short stories. Plot Overview - The novel's present in the year 2025 Environmental degradation has eroded so many habitants. Plot continuous - 1 - The American author T. C. Boyle's satiric dystopian novel A Friend of the Earth (2000) takes place in a near future where global warming has disastrously affected the environment .

Plot continuous - 2 - The novel's present is the year 2025. Environmental degradation has eroded so many habitats that many animal species - and also many plant species - are extinct. Plot continuous - 3 - In 1989, Ty, who runs a rundown shopping center, is the widowed father of Sierra, whose mother died when she was three and who is now a young teen. Plot continuous - 4 - Sienna is taken away by Child Protective Services who charge Ty with child endangerment . After she is placed in foster care, even Ty's visitation privileges are revoked - he is not allowed to contact her in any way. Plot continuous - 5 - Sienna is taken away by Child Protective Services who charge Ty with child endangerment . After she is placed in foster care, even Ty's visitation privileges are revoked - he is not allowed to contact her in any way.

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Course Title	: **ECO LITERATURE (P)**	Course Code	: 63 P
Semester	**VI**	Course Group	: DSE-III-2
Teaching Scheme in Hrs(L:T:P) : **0:0:4**		Credits	: **2**
Map Code : **M (Practical Application)**		Total Contact Hours: **60**	
CIA	:**40 Marks**	SEE#	:**60 Marks**
Programme: B.A.ENGLISH		**#-Semester End Exam**	

UNIT I : List of Experiments

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Course Title :LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (SELF STUDY)		Course Code : 63 R
Semester : **VI**		Course Group : **DSE – IV - 1**
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P) : **-**		Credits : **3 Credits**
Map Code : -		Total Contact Hours : **-**
CIA : **100 Marks**		SEE # : **-**
Programme: **B.A. ENGLISH**		**# - Semester End Exam**

- The students will be able to remember and understand the literary text and to recall, identify, label, illustrate, summarize the content.

- The Internal Assessment will consist of 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) based on the core courses of the programme.

- The prime focus of the Internal Assessment is to evaluate the collective subject knowledge of the Students at end of the programme.

Course Title : **PROJECT & VIVA VOCE**		Course Code : **63 R**
Semester **VI**		Course Group : **DSE – IV - 2**
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P) : **-**		Credits : **3 Credits**
Map Code : **I (Project)**		Total Contact Hours: **-**
CIA : **40 Marks**		SEE #: **60 Marks**
Programme: **B.A. ENGLISH**		**# - Semester End Exam**

- During the VI Semester the Students will be assigned a topic. The Project will be submitted at the end of the VI Semester and will be jointly evaluated by the Internal and External Examiner.