

# INTRODUCTION TO LITERARY CRITICISM

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N.S.GAIKWAD(ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

CHH.SHIVAJI NIGHT COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE,SOLAPUR

# CRITICAL APPROACHES TO LITERATURE

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1) Biographical Approach to Literature

2) Psychological Approach to Literature

3) Sociological Approach to Literature

# I) BIOGRAPHICAL APPROACHES TO LITERATURE

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- This Approach sees a literary Work as reflection of its author's life and personality.
- Meaning of the literary work depends on the life and personality of the author.
- It is believe that literary work does not all from the heaven but has its origin in the mind of the writer.
- In this approach writers "Life" and "Time" both are considered.



- 
- The Critics of this approach believe that the meaning and purpose of work is inseparable from the author's intention.
  - Naturally in this critical approach intention of author becomes an important aspect to determine meaning.
  - It considers literature as mode of Self –Expression.
  - Self-Consciousness of writers has left many autobiographical statements in their works.
  - For Example: The Romantic poets wrote about their innermost feeling.

- 
- Wordsworth's 'Prelude' is an autobiographical poem.
  - Milton's 'On His Blindness' he wrote it when he became blind.
  - Milton's Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained show the Political and religious change and his personal engagement in them.
  - The poems of 'Sylvia Path' give us an idea about her personal life and Frustration. Her Suicide attempts, relations with her husband all this add to the appreciation of her works.

# LIMITATIONS:

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- 1) Several Writers do not leave any biographical details.
- 2) We know very little about the lives of the Sophocles and Dante, Chaucer and Shakespeare.
- 3) It ignores psychological facts. As the work art may be the mask behind which he may be hiding or wants to escape.

# PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO LITERATURE

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- 1) In this Approach evaluate the Psychology of both the characters in and the author of a text.
- 2) Freudian Approach evaluate the role of the authors or characters Ego as well as the Presence of Popular Freudian Concepts Such as Sexuality, Repression and the Sub-Consciousness.
- 3) Sigmund Freud is the pioneer of this Approach. He puts forth his views in his books as following:
  - 1) Outline of Psychoanalysis
  - 2) Interpretation of Dreams

- 
- Freud divided human mind in three Zones-
  - 1)Id- Uncontrolled mind
  - 2)Ego- Suppressive and Aggressive
  - 3)Superego- totally controlled mind
  - This Approach considers Art as a kind of dream and author as a neurotic.
  - Dr.Ernest Jones interpreted “Hamlet” in this mode. Hamlet deals with innermost world of the hero.

- 
- The Works of D.H.Lawrence can be interpreted by Psychological approach.
  - Lawrence himself says that the writer has 'sheds his sickness' in his books.
  - Carl Jung puts forth his concept of "Collective Unconsciousness".
  - He is concerned with past memory of the writer.
  - The Writers like Henry James ,E.A.Poe, D.H.Lawrence cannot be comprehended (understood) without putting them in the context of psychological approach.



# LIMITATION

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- 1) It Oversimplifies the work of art.
- 2) It is equated with Dreams By Freud.





# B.A PART II COMPUSLORY ENGLISH UNIT : 2 POETRY

N.S.GAIKWAD (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

CHH.SHIVAJI NIGHT COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE, SOLAPUR



Sem-III  
Poetry

All the World's a Stage

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

# William Shakespeare

- ▶ Born:23<sup>rd</sup> April,1564
- ▶ Death:23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1616
- ▶ Poet, Dramatist, Sonneteer.
- ▶ Well known Dramatist in English Literature
- ▶ He wrote 37 Plays, 154 Sonnets and 02 Poems.
- ▶ Wife : Anne Hathway
- ▶ He studied at the Grammar School,at Stratford –upon-Avon.
- ▶ Friendship, Courtship,Love,Death,Time, Tyranny,Immortality, are the important theme of of Shakespeare poems and Sonnet.

# All the World's Stage

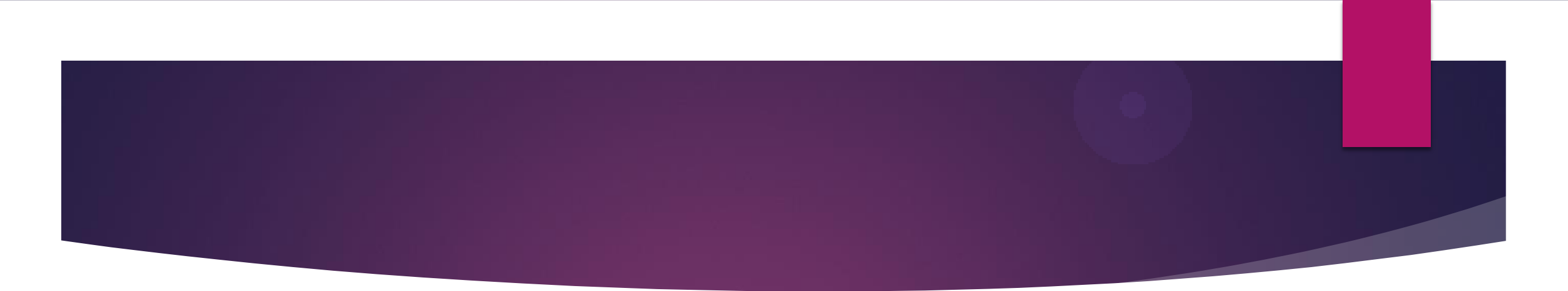
- ▶ This is taken from Famous Comedy “As You Like It. (Act-II, Scene-vii)
- ▶ This song is uttered by Character Jacques Who is cynical Philosopher who likes to comment on the more negative aspects of life and the world.
- ▶ He chooses to record the progress of a human life in terms of seven Ages or Phases.

# Seven Stage/Phase of Human Life

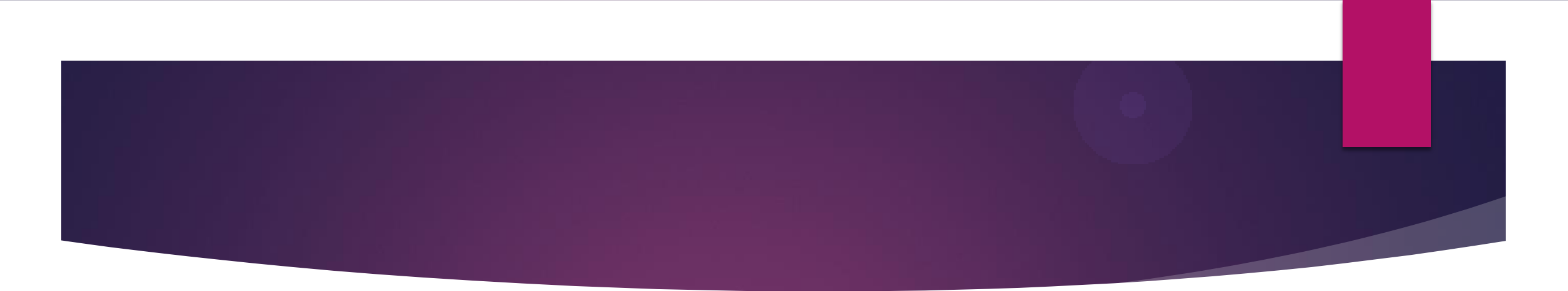
- 1) All The World is Stage is taken from Shakespeare's Sunny Comedy "As you Like it."
- 2) The Present song is Sung by Jaques.
- 3) Here he speaks of Mans life as "Seven Ages of Man" Which means sevevn Rolls that man plays during his life time.
- 4) "All the World is Stage and All the Men and Women are only Actors and Actross on this Stage. They have their entries and exists like actors. One Man has to play several roles during his life time.

# Seven Stages of Man.

- 1) Infant Crying or Vomiting
- 2) Complaining School Boy
- 3) As Lover
- 4) Soldier
- 5) Justice
- 6) Lean or Weak Age
- 7) Old Age

- 
- ▶ The Description Starts with the picture of an of an infant crying and vomiting milk in the arms of nurse.
  - ▶ Next we him as a complaining School boy a bag full of books,As he goes to school against his wish.
  - ▶ Thirdly he appears on the stage as a Lover,who is unsuccessful in Winnning the heart of his beloved.
  - ▶ Fourthly he appears as a Solider whose mouth is full of strange oaths.
  - ▶ Fifthly the role of Justice of Peace.
  - ▶ Sixthly he drifts into old Age,lean and Weak.



- 
- ▶ Looking a comic character.
  - ▶ Finally his role is Utter Old age. It is his second Childhood without teeth, eye sight,taste and without everything.



▶ Thank You

B. A. I. /B. Sc. I  
Semester II  
Communication Skills

# Resume/Curriculum Vitae



# Pop Quiz!

- ❑ What is the initial amount of time an employer takes to review an applicant's resume?
  
- ❑ Answer:
  - ❑ 15 – 20 seconds minimum
  - ❑ 45 seconds maximum



# Why do you need a resume?

- ❑ A marketing tool
- ❑ To obtain an interview, not a job
- ❑ Requirement of many organizations



# Resume- hidden messages

## Resume

- Neat
- Well-organized
- Error free
- Professional appearance

## You

- Neat
- Well-organized
- Attention to detail
- Careful & Competent



# Sections of a Resume

# The Header

---

- ❑ What should be included?
  - ❑ Name
  - ❑ Permanent and present address
  - ❑ E-mail address
  - ❑ Telephone number
- ❑ Where should contact information go?
  - ❑ Top of the page

# Suzy Q. Student

1234 River Run Road  
Chattanooga, TN 37343

413-425-5555  
suzyqstudent@utc.edu

---

# Objective Statement

## ❑ Purpose

- ❑ Communicate the type of position you are interested in

## ❑ Examples

- ❑ Management trainee position with a specialty retailer.
- ❑ Technical sales with an energy related industry in the Southwest. Long range goals of regional sales management.
- ❑ To obtain a position as field service representative with XYZ Software Corporation.

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**Objective:** To obtain an entry-level Human Resources position

# Education

- ❑ **Name of Institution**

- ❑ Include city and state if not part of the title

- ❑ **Name of your degree and major**

- ❑ Bachelor of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

- ❑ *Bachelor of Science in Business Administration: Accounting*

- ❑ **List degrees in reverse chronological order**

- ❑ Most recent degree is listed first

# Education

- ❑ **Date or expected date of graduation**
  - ❑ Graduation Date: May 2014
  - ❑ Expected Graduation Date: May 2015
  
- ❑ **GPA**
  - ❑ Major or overall at least 3.0
  - ❑ Round down to the nearest tenth
    - ❑ 3.0 not 3.062
    - ❑ GPA: 4.0, Summa Cum Laude
  
- ❑ **High School Information**
  - ❑ Do not include after Sophomore year



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**Education:** **University of Tennessee at Chattanooga**

*Bachelor of Science in Business Administration: Human Resource Management*

- Expected Graduation Date: May 2007
- GPA 3.1

# Experience

- ❑ **Use the term "experience"**
  - ❑ **What is considered experience?**
    - ❑ Full and part-time jobs
    - ❑ Self-employment
    - ❑ Volunteer work
    - ❑ Practicum, field, and cooperative education
  - ❑ **Information to include**
    - ❑ Job Title
    - ❑ Dates of employment
    - ❑ Company name
    - ❑ City & State

# Listing Responsibilities

- ❑ Use bullet points
- ❑ Start of each line with an action verb
  - ❑ Present tense if currently employed
  - ❑ Past tense if no longer employed
  - ❑ Vary your choice of verbs
- ❑ Tailor skills and experiences to the position for which you are applying
- ❑ Be concise while providing enough detail

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## Relevant

**Experience:** **Human Resources Intern**

June 2005 – August 2005

*Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee*

Chattanooga, TN

- Assisted with updating employee personnel files
- Screened job applicants
- Observed the Human Resource Manager interviewing applicants

## Other

**Experience:** **Sales Associate**

May 2003 – Present

*Abercrombie & Fitch*

Chattanooga, TN

- Train new employees
- Participate in interviewing and selecting employees
- Oversee inventory and auditing of products
- Open and close store

**Student Worker**

August 2002 – May 2003

*UTC College of Health and Human Services*

Chattanooga, TN

- Performed internet research
- Organized office file, records, etc.
- Responded to office inquiries
- Answered a multi-line telephone

# Honors & Awards

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- ❑ Order by dates
  - ❑ Reverse chronological
- ❑ Rank order by importance to the career objective

# Professional Affiliations & Activities

- ❑ Order by date
  - ❑ Reverse chronological
- ❑ Rank order by importance to the career objective
- ❑ Do not say *Member of ...*
- ❑ Emphasize your leadership roles
- ❑ Spell out the organization's name:
  - ❑ Do not use abbreviations or acronyms

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**Honors:**

- Golden Key Honour Society, 2003 - Present
- Phi Eta Sigma Honor Society, 2004 – 2008
- Dean's List, 2003 – 2007

**Activities:**

- Society for Human Resource Management, 2005 - Present
- Student Government Association, Treasurer, 2006 – 2007
- Chattanooga Soup Kitchen, 2003 – 2005

# Resume Dos

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- ❑ Use action verbs
- ❑ Use short, concise sentences
- ❑ Use #, %, \$ amounts
- ❑ Keep resume easy to read
- ❑ Keep resume about one page



# Resume Don'ts

- ❑ Do not use the pronouns such as I, me, my, etc.
- ❑ Do not include references
- ❑ Do not clutter your resume with nonessential information
- ❑ Do not make any misrepresentations
- ❑ Do not include personal information
  - ❑ SSN, age, sex, height, weight, marital status, photograph, etc.

# Thank You

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All the Best



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**B. A. II English (Compulsory)  
Semester IV  
N.S.Gaikwad**



# Welcome to “Effective Meeting Skills”





# Objectives

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- Be able to plan and prepare a productive team meeting
- Conduct an effective meeting using interaction process guidelines





# Factors for Conducting Effective Meetings

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- All team members must have an opportunity to participate in the meeting.
- There should be a designated leader or facilitator.
- The goals or objectives of the meetings should be clearly stated, preferably on an agenda.



## Effective Meetings cont...

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- There should be set times for the beginning and ending of the meeting and those times must be adhered to.
- The meeting should remain focused on the agenda.
- Decisions and assignments as a result of the meeting should be clearly defined and communicated.



# More Reasons!!!

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- Only 7% of our perceptions come through words!
- A whopping 93% come through non-verbal cues!
  - 55% Body Language
  - 38% Voice (inflection/tone/volume)
  - 7% Words

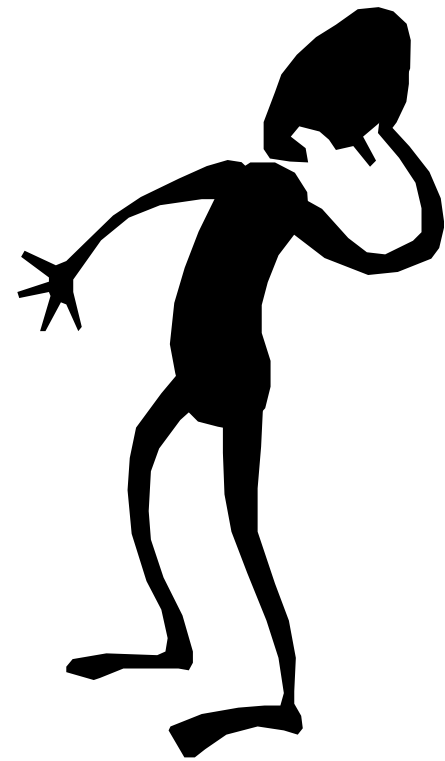




# Non-Verbal Behavior

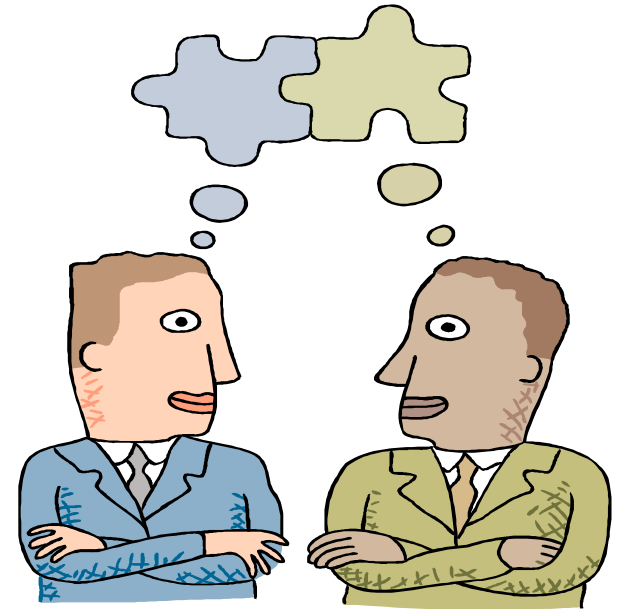
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- Eye contact
- Body posture
- Distance/contact
- Gestures
- Facial expressions
- Voice tone, inflection, volume



# The Three Types of Meetings

- Most team meetings can be classified into one of three types based on the purpose of the meeting:
  - Information giving
  - Information taking
  - Problem solving





# Information Giving Meetings

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- Leader does most of the talking
- Purpose is to provide clear and complete information
- Leader may present facts, demonstrate a work procedure, introduce new policy, or give a motivational talk
- Information must be well-organized, concise and understandable
- Questions and group discussions are usually helpful



# Information Taking Meetings

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- Sometimes called an advisory meeting
- Leader or team is seeking data, ideas, facts or opinions
- Team members draw upon the knowledge, experience, and insight of those in the meeting
- Open, honest discussion is essential to the success of an information taking meeting
- All team members encourage discussion and ask open-ended questions

# Problem Solving Meetings



- Require back and forth communication between team members
- The necessary background information is provided
- Team members suggest ideas and explore possibilities



# Meeting Purpose

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- Brief statement that describes *why* the meeting is being held
- *What* is to be accomplished as a result of the meeting
  - One of the most frequently overlooked aspects of a meeting: People want to know why they are there
  - Example: a team problem solving meeting
    - To discuss methods of reducing scrap and rework within the team's area of responsibility.



# Meeting Products

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- A list of results that are desired at the end of the meeting
- A tool to track the progress toward accomplishing the desired outcomes
- Achieving desired outcomes gives the participants a sense of accomplishment
  - Example of a department problem solving meeting
    - A plan that will help us attain an 18% reduction in scrap and rework
    - A communication plan to keep our customers informed of our progress



# Meeting Agenda

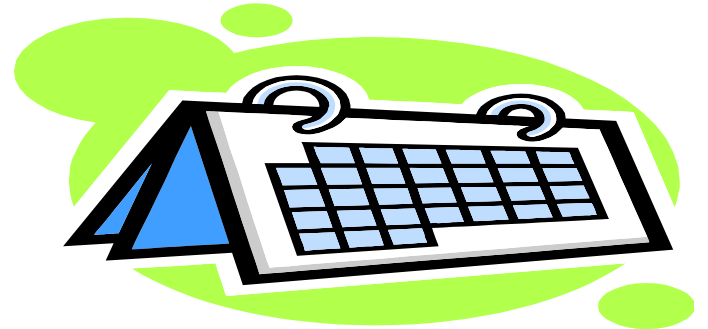
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- A listing of the steps and activities in the order that they occur
- Use the meeting purpose to determine the discussions and/or activities
- Review the agenda with participants for any upgrades
- Should consider making the last step on the agenda “Audit the meeting and provide feedback”
  - Opportunity to check and see if the meeting objectives were met
  - Opportunity to find out how the participants felt about how the meeting went



# Example of an Agenda

- Opening Statement
  - State purpose and/or objectives of the meeting
- Problems to be discussed
- Review task assignments
- Summarize
- Set date for next team meeting
- After Action Review



# Meeting Norms & Guidelines



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## ■ Operational (Guidelines)

- Start/Stop on time
- Publish minutes
- Rotate Roles
  - Leader
  - Scribe
- Set Objectives

## ■ Behavioral (Norms)

- Have fun
- Respect others
- Support Team Decisions
- No interruptions
  
- *Norms & guidelines set the tone*



# Practical Needs

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## ■ Do's

- Provide a comfortable environment
- Focus on the meeting topic
- Finish on time
- Meeting the practical needs of participants will aid in keeping them focused on the purpose

## ■ Don'ts

- Do not stray from the meeting topic(s)
- Do not run over established time
- Do not conclude the meeting until objectives are met or this will result in frustration for the participants.



# Personal Needs

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## ■ Do's

- To feel valued and respected
- To be listened to
- To have a chance to contribute to the discussion
- Meeting the personal needs will commit the participants to the agreed upon actions

## ■ Don'ts

- Do not focus on your own ideas and accomplishments
- Do not interrupt other participants while they are speaking
- Do not forget that your participants value their time



# Key Principles

Maintain or Enhance Self Esteem

Listen and Respond with Empath  
y

Ask for Help and Encourage Invol  
vement

Be Specific and Sincere

# Maintain or Enhance Self Esteem – Key 1

- People need to feel good about themselves
- People need to feel that their opinions and ideas are valued
- People need to feel that they are respected and important in the process



# Tips for Maintaining or Enhancing Self Esteem

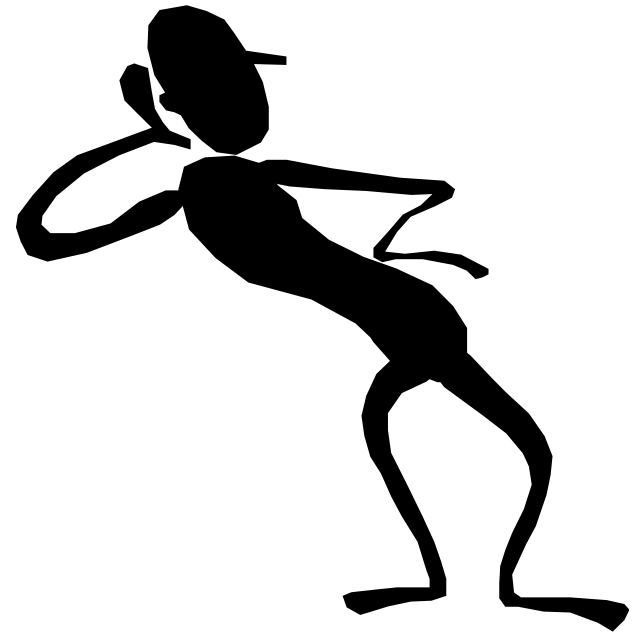
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- “That’ s a good idea”
- “I really appreciate t hat”
- “Thanks for taking th e time”
- “Thanks for having t hat handy”
- “Congratulations
- \_\_\_\_\_



# Listen and Respond with Empathy – Key 2

- Showing you understand is the heart of open two way communication
- Show understanding of participants' feelings
- Reinforces good feelings and helps the participant feel valued







# Tips for Listening & Responding with Empathy

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- “I understand how disappointing (satisfying) it can be to...”
- “I can see why you feel that way. It can be ...when...”
- “I’d feel...too, if...happened to me.”
- “Something like that happened to me once. I understand how you feel.”





# Ask for Help and Encourage Involvement – Key 3

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- Encourage your team members' contributions (their help generally leads to better ideas, solutions, and decisions)
- Demonstrate to your team members that you value their experiences and expertise
- Involvement and participation help accomplish the tasks
- Asking team members for ideas and opinions encourages them to take responsibility

# Tips on asking for Help and Encouraging Involvement

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- “What did you have in mind?”
- “How do you think we should handle that?”
- “You have had some excellent ideas in the past. Would you help us with this problem?”
- “Could you help put some of these ideas into action?”



# Be Specific and Sincere

## - Key 4

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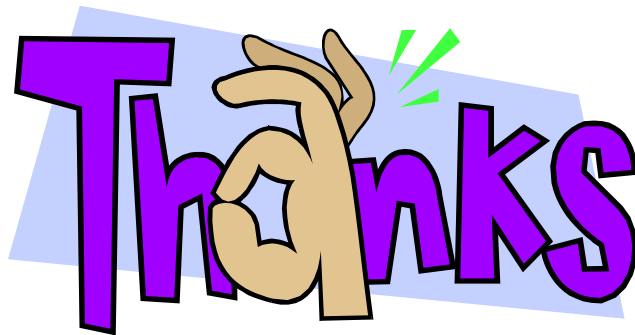
- This will give you more credibility with your participants
- Be specific, using details, with your acknowledgements of accomplishments
- People want to be praised, but only for the things that are important to them
- Compliment your participants when they deserve the compliment

# Be Specific and Sincere

## Tips

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- Not just “Thanks for a good job” ...but
- “I appreciate the work you did on the Quality Project. Moving the stops on the fixture was a great idea!”





# Process Guidelines

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- Check for Understanding
  - All team members understand the discussions
  - Techniques for understanding include
    - Summarization
    - Restating
    - Confirming
    - Questions for clarification
  - Increase participation
  - Avoid backtracking and confusion



# Process Guidelines...

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- Make Procedural Suggestions
  - Use to get meetings back on track
  - Makes the most efficient use of time, resources and team members contributions
  - Addresses how a meeting should be organized
  - Procedural suggestions are most effective when phrased as questions



# The Problem

---

You are the owner of a small coffee shop in downtown Atlanta. You are the only coffee shop within the city limits and have made quite a bit of money. You found out recently that Elton John, who has a residence in Atlanta, just bought a building lot 10 blocks from you and plans on opening his own “Café Hollywood” within the next two months. What are you going to do to keep your business from going out of business?



# You have a problem...

## here it is...

- You have just purchased a bike shop in your area. The last owners were known for poor quality and service. You need to come up with a catchy name and slogan/logo to let people know you are out to be the BEST! Keep in mind there is a shop across town that is your major competitor.





# Wrap-Up

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- Objectives met?
- Key Learnings



# B.A-II (Compulsory English)

N.S.Gaikwad (Assistant Professor)

Chh.Shivaji Night College of Arts and Commerce, Solapur

## Grammar and Vocabulary

- Homographs and **Homophones**



# Homographs

- Homographs are words with the same spelling but **different meaning**.
- The word Homograph is Greek in origin
- ❖ Homo means same and graphs means to write.

# For Example:

- 1) “bow ” & “ bow “ is an example of-----

-----

- 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs  
3)Homophones    4)Genitive

- 2) “tear ” & “ tear “ is an example of-----

-----

- 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs

• 4) “read ” & “ read “ is an example of-----

-----

• 1) Homonyms      2) Homographs

3) Homophones    4) Genitive

• 5) “lead ” & “ lead “ is an example of-----

-----



# Homophones

- means words that have the same pronunciation, but have different spellings and meaning
- The word “Homophones” is Greek in origin.
- ❖ Homo means same and phone means sound



B. A. I.  
Semester II  
Communication Skills  
N.S.Gaikwad

# RESUME/CURRICULUM VI TAE



# Pop Quiz!

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# Education

- ❑ **Name of Institution**

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- ❑ **Name of your degree and major**

- ❑ Bachelor of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

- ❑ *Bachelor of Science in Business Administration: Accounting*

- ❑ **List degrees in reverse chronological order**

- ❑ Most recent degree is listed first

# Education

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## Relevant

**Experience:** **Human Resources Intern**

June 2005 – August 2005

*Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee*

Chattanooga, TN

- Assisted with updating employee personnel files
- Screened job applicants
- Observed the Human Resource Manager interviewing applicants

## Other

**Experience:** **Sales Associate**

May 2003 – Present

*Abercrombie & Fitch*

Chattanooga, TN

- Train new employees
- Participate in interviewing and selecting employees
- Oversee inventory and auditing of products
- Open and close store

**Student Worker**

August 2002 – May 2003

*UTC College of Health and Human Services*

Chattanooga, TN

- Performed internet research
- Organized office file, records, etc.
- Responded to office inquiries
- Answered a multi-line telephone



# Honors & Awards

---

- ❑ Order by dates
  - ❑ Reverse chronological
- ❑ Rank order by importance to the career objective

# Professional Affiliations & Activities

- ❑ Order by date
  - ❑ Reverse chronological
- ❑ Rank order by importance to the career objective
- ❑ Do not say *Member of ...*
- ❑ Emphasize your leadership roles
- ❑ Spell out the organization's name:
  - ❑ Do not use abbreviations or acronyms

# Suzy Q. Student

1234 River Run Road  
Chattanooga, TN 37343

413-425-5555  
suzyqstudent@utc.edu

---

**Objective:** To obtain an entry-level Human Resources position

**Education:** **University of Tennessee at Chattanooga**

*Bachelor of Science in Business Administration: Human Resource Management*

- Expected Graduation Date: May 2007
- GPA 3.1

## Relevant

**Experience:** **Human Resources Intern** June 2005 – August 2005

*Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee* Chattanooga, TN

- Assisted with updating employee personnel files
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- Performed internet research
- Organized office file, records, etc.
- Responded to office inquiries
- Answered a multi-line telephone

**Honors:** • Golden Key Honour Society, 2003 - Present

• Phi Eta Sigma Honor Society, 2004 – 2008

• Dean's List, 2003 – 2007

**Activities:** • Society for Human Resource Management, 2005 - Present

• Student Government Association, Treasurer, 2006 – 2007

• Chattanooga Soup Kitchen, 2003 – 2005

# Resume Dos

---

- ❑ Use action verbs
- ❑ Use short, concise sentences
- ❑ Use #, %, \$ amounts
- ❑ Keep resume easy to read
- ❑ Keep resume about one page

# Resume Don'ts

- ❑ Do not use the pronouns such as I, me, my, etc.
- ❑ Do not include references
- ❑ Do not clutter your resume with nonessential information
- ❑ Do not make any misrepresentations
- ❑ Do not include personal information
  - ❑ SSN, age, sex, height, weight, marital status, photograph, etc.

# Thank You

---

All the Best



---

# B. A. II English (Compulsory) Semester IV



# Welcome to “Effective Meeting Skills”







# Objectives

---

- Be able to plan and prepare a productive team meeting
- Conduct an effective meeting using interaction process guidelines





# Factors for Conducting Effective Meetings

---

- All team members must have an opportunity to participate in the meeting.
- There should be a designated leader or facilitator.
- The goals or objectives of the meetings should be clearly stated, preferably on an agenda.



## Effective Meetings cont...

---

- There should be set times for the beginning and ending of the meeting and those times must be adhered to.
- The meeting should remain focused on the agenda.
- Decisions and assignments as a result of the meeting should be clearly defined and communicated.



# More Reasons!!!

---

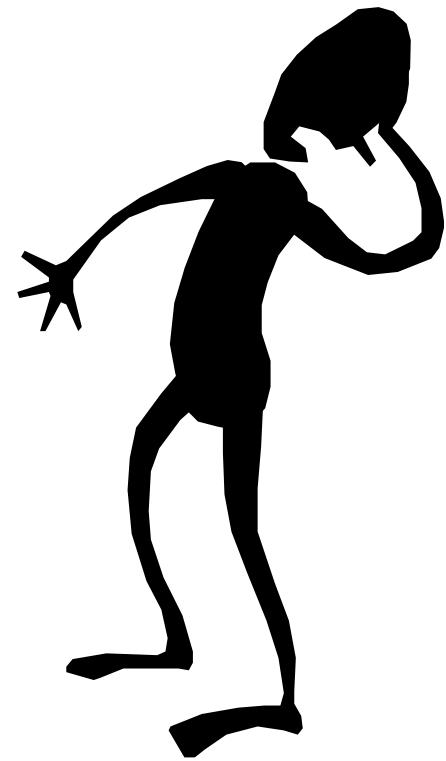
- Only 7% of our perceptions come through words!
- A whopping 93% come through non-verbal cues!
  - 55% Body Language
  - 38% Voice (inflection/tone/volume)
  - 7% Words



# Non-Verbal Behavior

---

- Eye contact
- Body posture
- Distance/contact
- Gestures
- Facial expressions
- Voice tone, inflection, volume



# The Three Types of Meetings

- Most team meetings can be classified into one of three types based on the purpose of the meeting:
  - Information giving
  - Information taking
  - Problem solving





# Information Giving Meetings

---

- Leader does most of the talking
- Purpose is to provide clear and complete information
- Leader may present facts, demonstrate a work procedure, introduce new policy, or give a motivational talk
- Information must be well-organized, concise and understandable
- Questions and group discussions are usually helpful



# Information Taking Meetings

---

- Sometimes called an advisory meeting
- Leader or team is seeking data, ideas, facts or opinions
- Team members draw upon the knowledge, experience, and insight of those in the meeting
- Open, honest discussion is essential to the success of an information taking meeting
- All team members encourage discussion and ask open-ended questions



# Problem Solving Meetings



- Require back and forth communication between team members
- The necessary background information is provided
- Team members suggest ideas and explore possibilities



# Meeting Purpose

---

- Brief statement that describes *why* the meeting is being held
- *What* is to be accomplished as a result of the meeting
  - One of the most frequently overlooked aspects of a meeting: People want to know why they are there
  - Example: a team problem solving meeting
    - To discuss methods of reducing scrap and rework within the team's area of responsibility.



# Meeting Products

---

- A list of results that are desired at the end of the meeting
- A tool to track the progress toward accomplishing the desired outcomes
- Achieving desired outcomes gives the participants a sense of accomplishment
  - Example of a department problem solving meeting
    - A plan that will help us attain an 18% reduction in scrap and rework
    - A communication plan to keep our customers informed of our progress



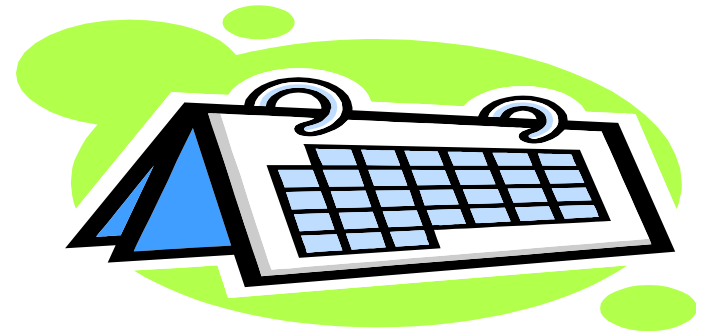
# Meeting Agenda

---

- A listing of the steps and activities in the order that they occur
- Use the meeting purpose to determine the discussions and/or activities
- Review the agenda with participants for any upgrades
- Should consider making the last step on the agenda “Audit the meeting and provide feedback”
  - Opportunity to check and see if the meeting objectives were met
  - Opportunity to find out how the participants felt about how the meeting went

# Example of an Agenda

- Opening Statement
  - State purpose and/or objectives of the meeting
- Problems to be discussed
- Review task assignments
- Summarize
- Set date for next team meeting
- After Action Review





# Meeting Norms & Guidelines

---

- Operational  
(Guidelines)

- Start/Stop on time
- Publish minutes
- Rotate Roles
  - Leader
  - Scribe
- Set Objectives

- Behavioral  
(Norms)

- Have fun
- Respect others
- Support Team Decisions
- No interruptions
  
- *Norms & guidelines set the tone*



# Practical Needs

---

## ■ Do's

- Provide a comfortable environment
- Focus on the meeting topic
- Finish on time
- Meeting the practical needs of participants will aid in keeping them focused on the purpose

## ■ Don'ts

- Do not stray from the meeting topic(s)
- Do not run over established time
- Do not conclude the meeting until objectives are met or this will result in frustration for the participants.



# Personal Needs

---

## ■ Do's

- To feel valued and respected
- To be listened to
- To have a chance to contribute to the discussion
- Meeting the personal needs will commit the participants to the agreed upon actions

## ■ Don'ts

- Do not focus on your own ideas and accomplishments
- Do not interrupt other participants while they are speaking
- Do not forget that your participants value their time





# Key Principles

Maintain or Enhance Self Esteem

Listen and Respond with Empath  
y

Ask for Help and Encourage Invol  
vement

Be Specific and Sincere

# Maintain or Enhance Self Esteem – Key 1

- People need to feel good about themselves
- People need to feel that their opinions and ideas are valued
- People need to feel that they are respected and important in the process



# Tips for Maintaining or Enhancing Self Esteem

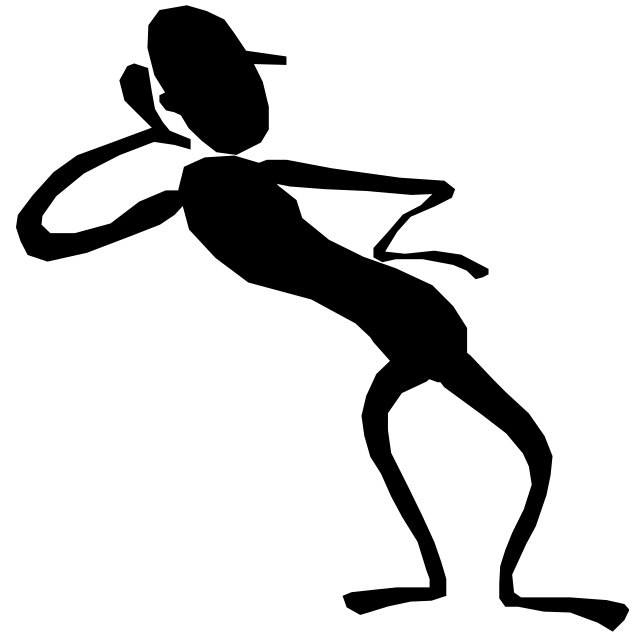
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- “That’ s a good idea”
- “I really appreciate t hat”
- “Thanks for taking th e time”
- “Thanks for having t hat handy”
- “Congratulations
- \_\_\_\_\_



# Listen and Respond with Empathy – Key 2

- Showing you understand is the heart of open two way communication
- Show understanding of participants' feelings
- Reinforces good feelings and helps the participant feel valued





# Tips for Listening & Responding with Empathy

---

- “I understand how disappointing (satisfying) it can be to...”
- “I can see why you feel that way. It can be ...when...”
- “I’d feel...too, if...happened to me.”
- “Something like that happened to me once. I understand how you feel.”
- \_\_\_\_\_



# Ask for Help and Encourage Involvement – Key 3

---

- Encourage your team members' contributions (their help generally leads to better ideas, solutions, and decisions)
- Demonstrate to your team members that you value their experiences and expertise
- Involvement and participation help accomplish the tasks
- Asking team members for ideas and opinions encourages them to take responsibility

# Tips on asking for Help and Encouraging Involvement

---

- “What did you have in mind?”
- “How do you think we should handle that?”
- “You have had some excellent ideas in the past. Would you help us with this problem?”
- “Could you help put some of these ideas into action?”



# Be Specific and Sincere

## - Key 4

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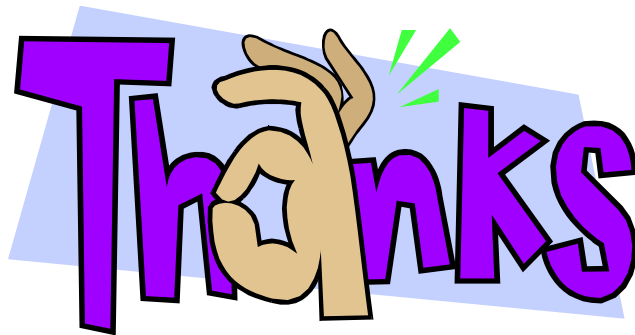
- This will give you more credibility with your participants
- Be specific, using details, with your acknowledgements of accomplishments
- People want to be praised, but only for the things that are important to them
- Compliment your participants when they deserve the compliment



# Be Specific and Sincere

## Tips

- Not just “Thanks for a good job” ...but
- “I appreciate the work you did on the Quality Project. Moving the stops on the fixture was a great idea!”





# Process Guidelines

---

- Check for Understanding
  - All team members understand the discussions
  - Techniques for understanding include
    - Summarization
    - Restating
    - Confirming
    - Questions for clarification
  - Increase participation
  - Avoid backtracking and confusion



# Process Guidelines...

---

- Make Procedural Suggestions
  - Use to get meetings back on track
  - Makes the most efficient use of time, resources and team members contributions
  - Addresses how a meeting should be organized
  - Procedural suggestions are most effective when phrased as questions



# The Problem

---

You are the owner of a small coffee shop in downtown Atlanta. You are the only coffee shop within the city limits and have made quite a bit of money. You found out recently that Elton John, who has a residence in Atlanta, just bought a building lot 10 blocks from you and plans on opening his own “Café Hollywood” within the next two months. What are you going to do to keep your business from going out of business?

# You have a problem...

## here it is...

- You have just purchased a bike shop in your area. The last owners were known for poor quality and service. You need to come up with a catchy name and slogan/logo to let people know you are out to be the BEST! Keep in mind there is a shop across town that is your major competitor.

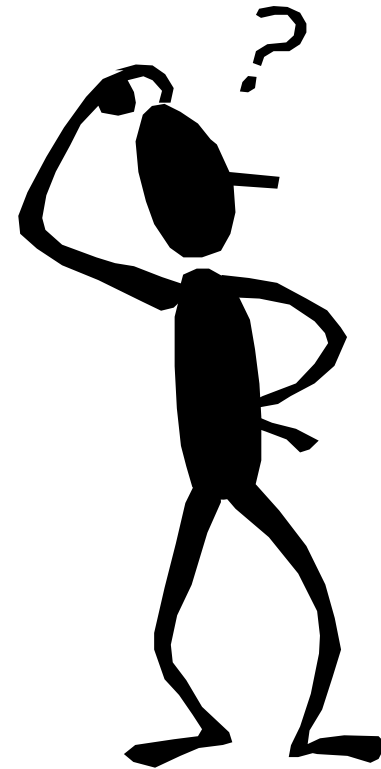




# Wrap-Up

---

- Objectives met?
- Key Learnings





Work from Home (from 16/03/2020 to 31/03/2020)  
Chh. Shivaji Night College of Arts and Commerce, Solapur  
101-B, Murarji Peth, Solapur  
B.A-III Year English Sem-VI  
Paper XIII  
British Literature

**Nagesh S. Gaikwad (Assistant Professor)**  
**Department of English**  
**Chh. Shivaji Night College Solapur-413001**  
**Solapur**

# Surveys Topics

## 1) Characteristics of Modern Novel

- 1) Realism
- 2) Psychological elements.
- 3) Frankness of love and sex.
- 4) Love for romance and adventure
- 5) Stress on the art form
- 6) Immense variety and complexity
- 7) Decay of the story and character
- 8) Influence of science
- 9) Various types of the novel.



# Introduction

- Modern Age is the age of the novel.
- Hugh Walpole regards the twentieth century as an age of great novels.
- Modern age produced great novelist like- H.G.Wells, D.H.Lawrence, Aldous Huxley, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf.
- The age has also produced great novelist like – Sons and Lovers, The Rainbow, A portrait, Lord Jim, Point Counter Point, To the Light house etc.

- It is the most popular literary form.
- The novel is the only literary form which meets the needs of the modern world.
- Science helped the novel to gain more popularity .
- Due to various reasons the novel has become very popular among the readers of our age.

- **1)Realism:-** The novel is realistic or opposed to idealistic. The novelist is realistic in the sense that he thinks that truth to observe facts is a great thing.
- He is realistic in the wider sense and tries to include within the limits of the novels almost everything.
- For example: Tolstoy' War and Peace- ,H.G.Wells, D.H.Lawerence's Sons and Lovers.

- **2) Psychological elements:**
- Modern age under the influence of modern psychologists like – Freud.
- Psychological tendency more pronounced in English fiction.
- New technique called – “ Stream of consciousness” developed by Joyce, Virginia Woolf, Dorothy Richardson.
- In this technique emphasis has been given on Subjectivism and the state of the mind
- Present memories are mixed with past ones.
- For example:- This technique helps to reveal the character completely.
- A Portrait and Ulysses by Joyce, To The Light house by V.Woolf are the fine examples of the stream of consciousness novel.

- **3) Frankness of Love and Sex:-**
- Modern novelist is frank about sexual matters.
- Georgian Period the tendency of the glorification of love and sex became popular.
- Modern novelist gave jolt to the Victorian Prudery about sex morality.
- The presentation of sex-relationship in their novels.
- For Example: D.H.Lawrence, Aldous Huxley, James Joyce & Maugham are fine examples.
- All the novelist speak about love and sex.

- **4) Love for Romance and Adventure:-**
- Modern age stands for tendency of a love for romance and adventure.
- Realism and materialism hated by the psychological novelists.
- Edwardian novelists too reacted against the realistic trend in their works of romances.
- They developed love for romance & Adventure
- For Example: Conrad, Kipling, Haggard.
- Kipling's "Jungle Books are full of the romances of the forest."

- **5) Stress on the Art form:**
- 20<sup>th</sup> Century novelist have laid great stress on the art form.
- Modern novels are not loose and rambling like novels of Dickens
- Modern novel is more like- 'Well cut garden than an opulent tropical jungle'
- Modern novel may not have a story
- The unities of time and place have no meaning .

## **6) Immense of Variety and Complexity:-**

- modern age novels are being written practically on all possible themes and subjects.
- Old subjects and techniques retained by the a few modern novelists.
- While other have invented new subjects and techniques.
- There is tremendous increase in the varieties of the novel too.
- We have biographical novel, regional novel, religious novels, satirical novels, sea-novels, detective novels, war novels and novels of humour.
- As a result, novel has gained variety-Variety of themes, psychological elements and stream of consciousness technique.
- Novel complex and obscure.



- **7)Both the story and character are decayed:-**
- Previously two methods –Direct and indirect-were used for character delineation.
- But modern novelists rejected such character delineation as superficial.
- On the contrary- he probes into sub-conscious and unconscious and loses himself in the complexities of life.
- Character is presented outside time and space.
- Psychological probing has brought the death of both the hero and the villain in the traditional sense.As a result story or plot too has decayed.

- **8)Influence of Science:-**
- Notable quality of modern novel.
- Science has considerably influenced the work of modern novelists.
- Modern novelists have the tendency of using science for the purpose of romance.
- For example:- Scientific romance of H.G.Wells like Time Machine and The Invisible Man are saturated in scientific love.

- **9) Different Types of the novel:-**
- Novels of ideas which deal with problems of modern life.
- H.G.Wells & Galsworthy concentrated on social problems.
- Detective novels like Adventures of Sherlock Homes by Doyle and Sander of the River by Edgar Wallace.
- Biographical Novels-deal with familylife-The Forsyte Saga is an example of a biographical novel.



## Work from Home

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101-B, Murarji Peth, Solapur

B.A-III Year English

**Nagesh S. Gaikwad (Assistant Professor)**

**Department of English**

**Chh. Shivaji Night College Solapur-413001**

**Solapur**

# Characteristics of Modern Poetry

- **Introduction**
- **Characteristics of modern poetry**
  - 1) Abundance of output but fall of quality
  - 2) Variety of themes
  - 3) Realism
  - 4) Pessimism & disillusionment
  - 5) Religion and mysticism
  - 6) Symbolism and Imagism
  - 7) New Treatment of Love

8) Love for Nature

9) Humanitarianism.

10) Metaphysical note.

11) Complexity and psychological element

- **Introduction:**

- Poetry of 20<sup>th</sup> Century is also both traditional & Experimental.
- Traditional in the sense- romantic and neo-classical modes of writing are followed.
- Experimental in the sense- because the new poets chose their own new courses.

# Traditional Poetry Sub-divided into

- 1) Edwardian Poetry
- 2) Georgian Poetry
- 3) Great War- I Poetry



# Experimental Poetry Subdivided into

- 1) Imagist poetry
- 2) Neo-Metaphysical poetry.
- 3) Neo-Romantic poetry
- 4) Surrealist Poetry

# Characteristics of Modern Poetry

## **1) Abundance of output but fall of quality:-**

- Abundance has naturally resulted in the lowering quality
- A.C.Ward describes modern poetry as “Commonplace”.
- Standards of poetry have gone down
- Some of the modern poets are of outstanding excellence.
- Their poems have achieved permanent significance.
- Modern age lacks dominating poets like-Wordsworth and Tennyson.

- **2)Variety of Themes:-**

- Modern poets finds inspiration from railway trains, tramcars,telephones and such other things of common place interest.
- Modern poets have not fixed their area of interest.
- The whole universe is their experience.
- Themes of Modern poetry related to religion, mysticism, science and fairyland.
- This has given birth to a wide variety of themes.

- **3)Realism:-**

- Found in modern poetry
- Mainly caused by impact of science.
- Romanticism,pastoral aspects,shepherds,knights and suchlike tendencies have become things of the past.
- Modern poets have handled realistic things most darinely.
- Realistic factors like- wars,slums,ugliness,terror and poverty themes of modern poetry.
- Great poets like- Robert Frost, Masefield ,Gibson.

## 4) Religion and mysticism:-

- In the works of Some modern poets.
- Scepticism and faith are dealt with and some poets satirise modern people for becoming sceptic.
- Hardy laughs at God and Houseman calls him-"Brute"
- Eliot and Thomson have revived Christian Mysticism.
- Poets –D.H.Lawerence, W.B.Yeats too are great mystical poets.
- Dylan Thomas- 'Churchgoing' in which he has laughed at the loss of faith of modern people.

## **5)Symbolism and Imagism:**

- Notable feature of modern poetry.
- Modernism can be said to have arisen from these two factors.
- Symbols and metaphors made modern poetry impressive.
- Imagism revolted against Romanticism.
- It was mainly inspired by T.E.Hulme.
- Imagism emphasised language of common speech in poetry.
- Inspired by Imagism and Modernism.

## **6)New Treatment of love:-**

- Love forms the subject of many modern lyrics.
- Robert Bridges has produced fine sonnets of love.
- For Example;- W.B.Yeats remains a fine love poet.
- John Masefield finds a feeling of dejection in love.
- Both physical and spiritual kinds of love are mentioned in modern poetry.
- In Lullaby Auden has spoken about faithfulness of modern lovers.

## **7) Love for Nature:-**

- Though the Age of Science & Machine.
- To get delight in the sensuous beauty of nature.
- Nature is a box of toys which is very dear to him.
- Modern poets have love for nature.
- Poets – Davies, Walter and De La Mare



## **8)Humanitarian Spirit:-**

- Modern poets love not only Nature but also the creatures who live in her lap.
- They feel sympathy for the human beings who live in misery.
- Gibson is the champion of the downtrodden.
- Outcasts such as criminals, prostitutes and drunkards can find sympathetic treatment in modern poetry

## 9) Metaphysical note:-

- Revival of interest in the poetry of Donne and other metaphysical poets of the 17<sup>th</sup> Cent.
- Many modern poets have reflected intellectual qualities of the metaphysical poets.
- For Example: Eliot and John Donne much to revive metaphysical elements.

# B.A-I (Opt.English)

Literary Terms

Presented by

Prof.N.S.Gaikwad

Department of English

Chh.Shivaji Night College Solapur

# Terms

- Literary Terms/Concepts
- Simile
- Metaphor
- Personification
- Alliteration
- Onomatopoeia
- Anti-thesis
- Rhyme
- Rhythm
- Tone
- Hyperbole
- Satire
- Inversion

# Simile

- This is Simplest and commonest Figure of Speech
- It consists of Comparing two dissimilar things or objects.
- Comparison Presented by using the word :-
- “Like” or “as” , as---as , so---as
- For Example:-
- I Wandered lonely as a cloud.

# Metaphor

- It is a figure of Speech
- One thing described in terms of another.
- It implied Comparison.
- It means a transfer of Significance.
- Use of words like:- like , so ,as
- For Example: We must learn to race in the journey of life.

# Personification

- One of the important figure of Speech.
- It applied when inanimate objects, ideas or qualities are treated as if they were human beings.
- For Example-The Waves besides them danced.





# Onomatopoeia

- One of the Important figure of Speech.
- Words expressing sounds used to dramatizes the effect. Some of the words like created sound.
- For Example:-The hooves of the horses rattled and clapped on the stones.

# Antithesis

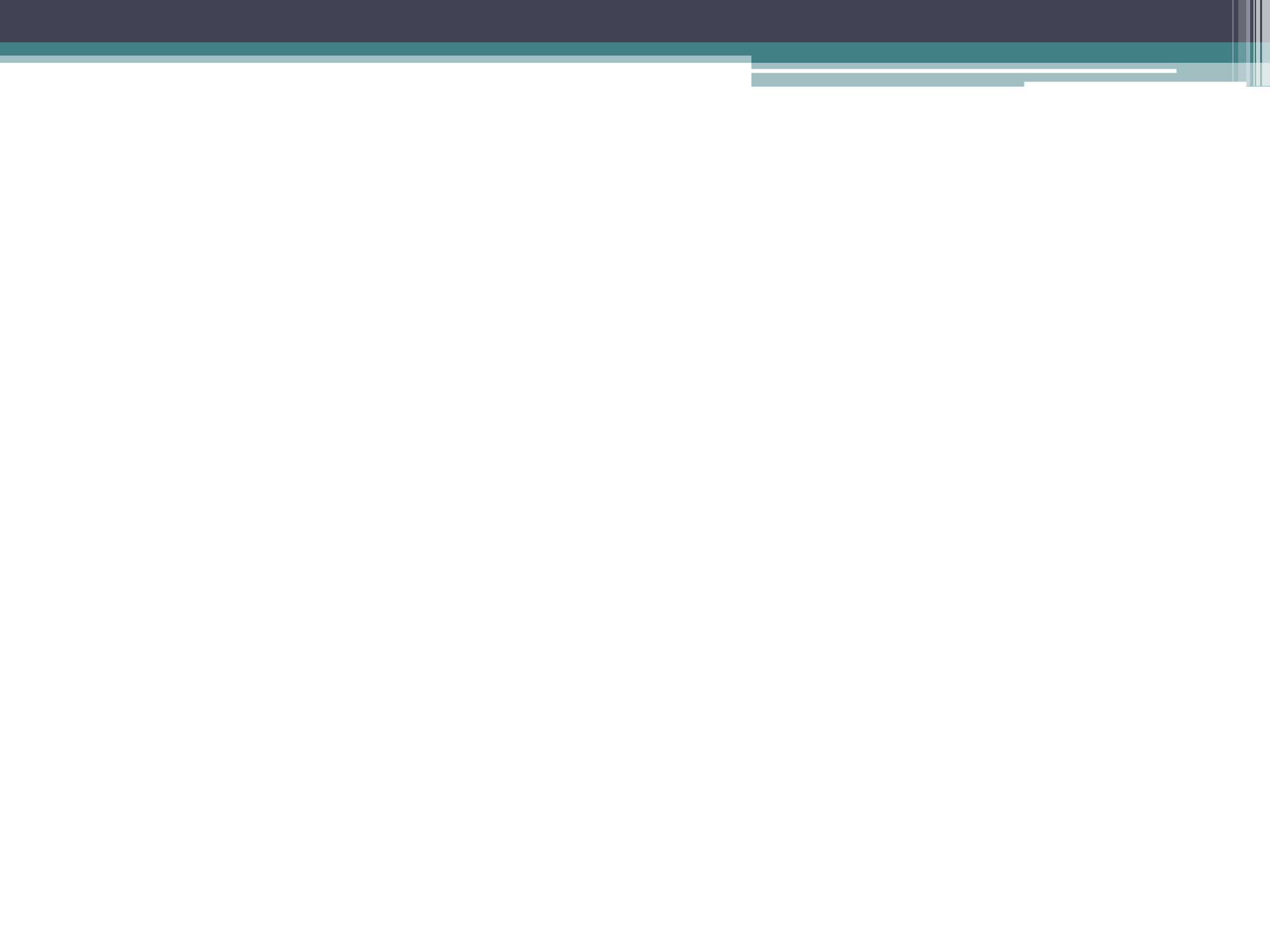
- IT is one of the important figure of speech.
- When two words or ideas of opposite meaning are put together in a sentence.
- It is known as an antithesis.
- For Example: To error is human, to forgive is divine.

# Rhyme

- One of the important aspect of poetry.
- Rhyme consists of repetition in the rhyming words of the last stressed words.
- Rhyme is hallmark of Poetry.
- For Example:-
  - **Twinkle! Twinkle! Little star.**  
**How I Wonder What You Are.**  
**Up above the world so high.**  
**Like a diamond in the sky**

# Rhythm

- It is one important form of poetry.
- It related to the pattern of stress and pause.
- It is the distribution of stresses and pauses with regular intervals of time between them.
- It produces the effects of the poem.



# Tone

- Important aspect of Poetry form.
- According to I.A.Richards,Tone means the expression of a literary speaker's attitude to his listener.
- Tone can be critical, formal frank,Serious, rude or loving.
- The reflection of writer's attitude, manner, mood and moral outlook in his work called tone.

# Hyperbole

- It is one of the important figure of speech.
- It used only exaggeration of an idea or ideas is hyperbole.
- It may be used for serious, ironic or comic.
- For Example:- Julie wept an ocean of tears.
-

# Satire

- It is an form of writing which mocks human vices or folly and ridiculous.
- A Satirical work uses irony, sarcasm, wit and humour.





Thank You

# B.A-II (Compulsory English)

N.S.Gaikwad (Assistant Professor)

Chh.Shivaji Night College of Arts and Commerce, Solapur



## Grammar and Vocabulary

- Homographs and **Homophones**



# Homographs

- Homographs are words with the same spelling but **different meaning**.
- The word Homograph is Greek in origin
- ❖ Homo means same and graphs means to write.



# For Example:

- 1) “bow ” & “ bow “ is an example of-----  
-----

- 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs  
3)Homophones    4)Genitive

- 2) “tear ” & “ tear “ is an example of-----  
-----

- 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs



• 4) “read ” & “ read “ is an example of-----

-----

• 1) Homonyms      2) Homographs

3) Homophones    4) Genitive

• 5) “lead ” & “ lead “ is an example of-----

-----



# Homophones

- means words that have the same pronunciation, but have different spellings and meaning
- The word “Homophones” is Greek in origin.
- ❖ Homo means same and phone means sound



**Thank you**



# For Example:

- 1) “alter ” & “ altar “ is an example of-----
- 1) Homonyms      2) Homographs 3) Homophones 4) Genitive
- 2) “break & “ brake “ is an example of-----
- 1) Homonyms      2) Homographs 3) Homophones 4) Genitive
- 3) “sell & “ cell “ is an example of-----
- 1) Homonyms      2) Homographs 3) Homophones 4) Genitive



- 4) “die ” & “ dye “ is an example of-----
- 1)Homonyms    2) Homographs 3)Homophones 4)Genitive
- 5) “ knew ” & “new “ is an example of-----
- 1)Homonyms    2) Homographs 3)Homophones 4)Genitive
- 5) “meat ” & “ meet “ is an example of-----
- 1)Homonyms    2) Homographs 3)Homophones 4)Genitive



- 5) “meat ” & “ meet “ is an example of-----
- 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs   3)Homophones   4)Genitive
- 6) “one ” & “ won “ is an example of-----
- 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs   3)Homophones   4)Genitive
- 7)rode,road is an example of -----
- 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs   3)Homophones   4)Genitive



• 8)pane,pain is an example of -----

• 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs   3)Homophones   4)Genitive

• 9)brake, break is an example of -----

• 1)Homonyms      2) Homographs   3)Homophones   4)Genitive

# B.A-II Compulsory English Semester-III

Prof.N.S.Gaikwad

Chh.Shivaji Night College of Arts and Commerce,Solapur

# Syllabus

## Unit - 1

► Prose Section:

- 1) The Responsibility of Young Men by Lal Bhadur Shastri
- 2) Vijay Bhatkar- Biography
- 3) How I Became a Public Speaker By G.B.Shaw

# Unit-2 Poetry

- 1) All the World's a Stage: William Shakespeare
- 2) The Tiger and Deer :Aurobindo Ghose
- 3) Leisure : W.H.Davies

# Unit-3 Grammar and Vocabulary

- 1) Homographs and Homophones
- 2) Modal Verbs.



# Unit-4 Communication and Other Skills

- 1) Interview Skills
- 2) Resume Writing
- 3) Applying for Jobs
- 4) Writing Cover Letters
- 5) Email

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of pink and purple, creating a modern and artistic feel. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, some solid and some semi-transparent, layered to create depth. The colors range from light, pastel pinks to deep, rich purples.

# Thank you

See you Again

# **CRAZY ENGLISH**

## **Nagesh Gaikwad**

*lecturer in English*

# Structure of tense

- Present Imperfect, Continuous progressive

I am (not) working.  
vkRrk-

We are (not) working.

You are (not) working.

You are (not) working.

He is (not) working.

She is (not) working.

It is (not) working.

They are (not) working.

This boy is (not) working.

These boys are not working.

Ekh dke djr vkgs @ ukgh-

vkEgh dke djr vkgksr @ ukgh-

rw dke djr vkgsI @ ukghI-

rqEgh dke djr vkgkr @ ukgh-

Rkks dke djr vkgs @ ukgh-

rh dke djr vkgs @ ukgh-

rs dke djr vkgs @ ukgh-

rs] R;k] rh dke djr vkgsr @ukghr-

gk eqyxk dke djr vkgs @ ukgh-

gh eqys dke djr vkgsr @ ukghr-

# Past Imperfect / Continuous Tense

- I was (not) working. eh dke djr gksrks @ uOgrks-
- We were (not) working. vkEgh dke djr gksrks @  
uOgrks-
- You were (not) working. rw dke djr gksrkl @ uOgrk-
- You were (not) working. rqEgh dke djr gksrk @ uOgrk-
- He was (not) working. rks dke djr gksrk @ uOgrk-
- She was (not) working. rh dke djr gksrh @ uOgrh-
- It was (not) working. rs dke djr gksrs @ uOgrs-
- They were (not) working. rs] R;k] rh dke djr gksrs @  
uOgrs
- This boy was (not) working. gk eqyxk dke djr gksrk @  
uOgrk-



# Future Continuous Tense

- I shall be (not be) working. eh dke djr vlsu @ ulsu-
- You shall be (not be) working. vkEgh dke djr vlw@ ulw-
- You will be (not be) working. rw dke djr vl'khy@ ul'khy-
- You will be (not be) working. rqEgh dke djr vlky @ ulky-
- He will be (not be) working. rks dke djr vlsy @ ulsy-
- She will be (not be) working. rh dke djr vlsy @ ulsy-
- It will be (not be) working. rs dke djr vlsu @ ulsu-
- They will be (not be) working. rs]R;k]rh dke djr vlsy @ulsy-
  
- A Man will be (not be) working. ek.kwl dke djr vlsy @ ulsy-
- The men will be (not be) working. eh dke djr vlsu @ ulsu-

# Present Perfect Continuous

I

We

You

They

have been working

He

She

It

has been





working

# Past Perfect Continuous

- I
  - We
  - You
  - They
  - He
  - She
  - It
- had been working
- had been working
- 
- The diagram illustrates the structure of the Past Perfect Continuous tense. It shows two groups of subject pronouns. The first group includes 'I', 'We', 'You', and 'They', which are connected by a large right-pointing arrow to the words 'had been'. The second group includes 'He', 'She', and 'It', also connected by a large right-pointing arrow to the words 'had been'. To the right of each 'had been' is the word 'working', indicating the continuous nature of the action.



# Future perfect continuous

- I 
- We  ~~shall~~ have been working
- He
- She  will have been working.
- It 

# Present Perfect Tense

- I have (not) worked.
- We have (not) worked.
- You have (not) worked
- He has (not) worked
- She has (not) worked
- It has (not) worked.
- This man has (not) worked.
- These men have (not) worked

# Past Perfect Tense

- I            had (not) worked.
- We           had (not) worked.
- You had (not) worked
- You had (not) worked
- He            had (not) worked
- She had (not) worked
- It            had (not) worked
- They        had (not) worked



# Future Perfect Tense

- I shall have worked
- We shall have worked
- You will have worked
- He will have worked
- She will have worked
- It will have worked
- They will have worked

# Simple Present Tense

• I, We,      —→ work.  
You, The     —→

He, She, It   —→ works.

# Simple Past Tense

- I, We,  
You, They ~~worked~~



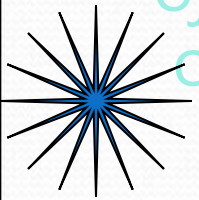
# Simple Future Tense

- I, We                      shall (not) work.
- You, He, She            will (not) work.
- They                      will (not) work.

# Auxiliary verbs

- Could have djrk vkys vlrs-
- Should have djk;yk gos gksrs-
- Would have dsys vlrs-
- Must have dsysp vlrsy-
- Might have dke dsys vlkos @ vlrs-
- May have dsys vlrsy-

ojhy loZ fdz;kinkuarj eq[; fdz;kinkps usgeh frljs #ip  
okijkos-





# Types of Sentence

- Declarative .
- Interrogative ?
- Imperative verb
- Exclamatory !

# Types of Verb

- Regular Verb
- Irregular Verb

- Have / has to djk;ps vgs @ djkos ykxsy
- Want / wants to djk;ps vkgs
- Wanted to djk;ps gksrs-
- Do / does not want to djk;ps ukgh-
- Did not want to djk;ps uOgrs-
- Had to djkos ykxys- @ djk;ps gksrs-
- Will have to djkos ykxsy
- Used to djr vls-
- Began to d# ykxyk @ ykxyks @ yh @ ys-
- Ought to dj.ks drZO; gks;-
- Is-am-are going to dj.kkj vkgs-
- Was-were going to dj.kkj gksrk @ rh @rs
- Am,is,are able to dj.;kl leFZk vkgs-
- Was-were able to dj.;kl leFZk gksrk-
- Will be able to dj.;kl leFkZ gksrk-
- Must have to djk;ykp gos gksrs-
- Dared to /kkMI dsys-
- Compelled to Hkkx iMys-
- Accustomed to lo; gks.ks-
- To dj.;kl @ djko;kl



# Some unchanged Verbs

- burst                      QqV.ks
- Cost                      fdaer
- Cut                      rksM.ks
- Hurt                      t[ke gks.ks
- Put                      Bso.ks
- Shut                      can dj.ks
- Set                      ekoG.ks

# AUXILIARY VERBS

- CAN - djrk ;srs] d# 'kdrks-
- COULD - djrk vkys] d# 'kdyk-
- SHOULD - djkos-
- WOULD - dsys vlrs] djsy-
- MUST - dsysp ikfgts-
- MIGHT - dnkfpr dsys vlrs-
- MAY I - d# dk !
- May - laHko vkgs] 'kD;rk vkgs-
  
- You May - gos rls dj

# Active-Passive

- Subject
- Object
- Complement
- Preposition
- Verb





- **Thank you**

# Introduction to Literary Criticism

## Paper VII Sem-V

---

BY

N.S.GAIKWAD, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

CHH.SHIVAJI NIGHT COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE, SOLAPUR



# Syllabus

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## Unit I – Introduction to Art and Literature

- 1) What is Art?
- 2) Distinction between Mechanical Arts and Fine Arts
- 3) Literature as Fine Arts.
- 4) Nature of Literature(Definitions and Characteristics)
- 5) Function of Literature.

---

## Unit No.II Principles of Literary Criticism

- 1) Definition of Criticism
- 2) Nature of Criticism
- 3) Function of Criticism
- 4) Qualifications of a Good Critic.

---

## Unit III Critical Approaches to Literature

- 1) Biographical Approach to Literature
- 2) Psychological Approach to Literature
- 3) Sociological Approach to Literature

---

## Unit IV Literary and Critical Terms/Concepts.

- 1) Metaphor, Simile, Symbol, Imagery, Conceit, Irony, Satire.
- 2) Hyperbole, Parody, Alliteration, Allegory, Apostrophe,
- 3) Aesthetics, Comic Relief, Dramatic Monologue, Epic Theatre
- 4) Existentialism, Hamartia or Tragic Flaw, Soliloquies,
- 5) Oedipus Complex, Poetic Justice, Pathetic Falley.

---

Thank You



The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

# **B.A PART III**

# **BRITISH LITERATURE(PAPER-VIII)**

# **POETRY SECTION**

PROF.N.S.GAIKWAD

CHH.SHIVAJI NIGHT COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE,SOLAPUR

# POEM NO.1 FROM THE AMORETTI

## 1) ONE DAY I WROTE HER NAME(SONNET NO.75)

- INTRODUCTION: EDMUND SPENSER THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE POET OCCUPIES AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.
- CHARLES LAMB CALL HIM AS A “POET’S POET”.
- HE REGARDED AS CHILD AT RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION MOVEMENT.
- IN FACT SPENSER “AMORETTI” IS A COLLECTION OF 88 POEM A WRITTEN IN THE PRAISE OF HIS ELIZABETH BOYLE.

- IN THIS POEM THE POET GLORIFIES IMMORTALITY OF LOVE.
- HERE, THE POET SAY. HIS LOVE FOR HIS BELOVED IS TRUE, SINCERE, AND ETERNAL.
- SO HE WROTE THE NAME OF HIS BELOVED IN THE SAND BY THE SEASHORE. BUT THE WAVES CAME WASHED IT.
- INFACT, HIS BELOVED SAID TO HIM THAT, “ HE IS VAIN MAN. HE IS TRYING TO IMMORTALIZE A MORTAL THING.
- ONE DAY I WILL DIE AND MY NAME WILL BE WASHED AWAY. BUT THE POET DECLARED THAT HIS LOVE FOR HIS BELOVED WILL NEVER DIE.



- IN THIS RESPECT SHAKESPEARE, SAYS THAT LOVE IS UNCHANGEABLE, TRUE LOVE IS UNCHANGEABLE, TRUE LOVE IS LIKE LIGHT HOUSE AND POLESTAR.
- SO SPENSER'S LOVE FOR HIS BELOVED IS UNCHANGEABLE.
- HE IS IMMORTALIZED HIS LOVE THROUGH VERSE.
- FORM OF SONNET:- THE RHYME SCHEME OF PETRARCHIAN SONNET.
- IS ABBA, ABBA, CDECDE, DCD, DCD DIVIDED INTO OCTAVE AND SESTET.
- OCTAVE EXPRESSES THAT DEATH IS ESSENTIAL
- SESTET EXPRESSES CONTINUES THE SAME THEME.

- TRUE LOVE:- ACCORDING TO SOME PEOPLE THERE ARE MANY OBSTACLES IN THE WAYS OF UNION OF TRUE MIND.
- BUT SHAKESPEARE THAT TRUE LOVE IS UNCHANGEABLE ,TRUE LOVE IS LIKE LIGHT HOUSE AND POLE STAR.
- “ LOVE IS NOT LOVE
- WHICH ALTERS,
- WHEN IT ALTERNATION FIND.
- LOVE IS LIKE A BENDING SICKLE OF COMPASS”

- ACCORDING TO SHAKESPEARE, IF FINDING TRUE LOVE CAN BE CHANGES IT CANNOT BE CALLED AS A REAL OR IDEAL LOVE.
- CONCLUSION: THUS TO THE CONCLUDE IT WILL BE BETTER TO SAY THAT HIS POETRY WAS CHARACTERIZED BY THE NOTE OF LOVE,FRIENDSHIP,AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL,LYRICAL ETC.
- LOVE IS DOMINANT THEME OF THIS SONNET.
- IN THIS POEM THE POET EXPRESSED HIS TRUE AND SINCERE LOVE WITH HIS BELOVED ELIZABETH BOYLE.



• THANK YOU

# SURVEY TOPICS CHARACTERISTICS OF ELIZABETHAN DRAMA

---

BY

N.S.GAIKWAD

CHH.SHIVAJI NIGHT COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE,SOLAPUR

# INTRODUCTION

---

- ❖ Elizabethan Period marked the Heyday of English Literature
- ❖ Greatest literature because of the Artist Like-William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlow, Peele, Lyly. They created History.
- ❖ Medieval Age Was Mostly Dominated By Religious Sects.
- ❖ Elizabethan Period Saw the Change in all Kinds

# Characteristics Of Elizabethan Drama

---

- 1) Natural or Universal Lighting.
- 2) Minimal Stage.
- 3) Active Audience
- 4) Doubling Cross Gender Casting.
- 5) Company
- 6) Costumes

## I) NATURAL OR UNIVERSAL LIGHTING

---

Lighting of Natural Plays were Performed Openly.

There was Universal Lighting.

If Play was going to happen inside some Theatre.

There were Candle Lights



## 2) MINIMAL STAGE

---

- ❑ Minimal Stage required to carry out Plays.
- ❑ Plays were carried out on Road, In Barons, Yards or Nobleman's House or in the city.
- ❑ Square Later came Stage what it was Called Theater when audience were all around it.

### 3) ACTIVE AUDIENCE

---

- Active Audience Played Active role.
- They Would Walk in between eating Something.
- They Could Talk to Charaters, throw something at it.

## 4) DOUBLING OR CROSS GENDER CASTING

---

- There were Few People to Perform in Plays.
- Female roles were also done by Young Men before acting was not every job was done by Everyone.
- Singer or Instrumental on Stage was Common thing.
- They used to Create Good Music.

## 5)COMPANY

---

- There was not a proper Company who could look at business.
- There was no Director.
- Everyone Was Shareholders and owned by the Company.

## 6) COSTUMES:

---

- Costumes were Colourful Rich.
- They Showed the Class System at that time.
- Each Class had its unique Costume Type.
- Actors had to wear According to it.
- They owned Costumes.
- They were given by Some Rich or Noble persons

---

**Thank You**



# Characteristics of Romantic Poetry

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Prof.Nagesh S.Gaikwad

Chh.Shivaji Night College of Arts and Commerce, Solapur

# Introduction:

---

- Romanticism in literature is conscious reaction against rules and regulation authority and tradition of Neo-classicism
- As far as English Romanticism is concerned, it is generally believed that it began with the publication of the Lyrical Ballad by W.Wordsworth and S.T.Coleridge in 1798 is not exact beginning of English Romanticism before 1798
- It was the romanticism is a revival of previous Romanticism.
- Apart from this native tradition 19th Century romanticism is influenced the French Revolution, the teaching of great philosopher “Rousseau” and the German Idealistic Philosophy.



The term “Romanticism” is a very broad; hence various writers had variously defined it

---

- 1. According to Victor Hugo, Romanticism means “Liberalism in Literature.
- 2. According Walter Pater , It means addition of strangeness to beauty.
- 3. Helnes & Beers : the reawakening of the Middle Ages.
- 4. Goethe: Romanticism is disease and Classicism is Health

## Chief Characteristics of Romanticism :

---

1. Subjectivity

2. Spontaneity

3. Love of the Supernatural

4. Melancholy

5. Love of Nature

## Contribution:

---

1. William Wordsworth

2. S.T. Coleridge

3. P.B. Shelly

4. John Keats



## Chief Characteristics of Romanticism :

---

- **1. Subjectivity:-**All romantic literature is subjective. The poet does not care for rules and regulations, but gives free expression to his emotions. It is an emancipation of the individual soul from the bondage of custom. The romantic poetry is fanciful; introspective is often marked by extravagance.

## 2. Spontaneity:

---

Romantic poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. The romantic poet is gifted with a strong 'organic sensibility'. He feels more than there is to feel and sees more than there is to see. Even ordinary objects & incidents excites his imagination. The poet does not care for perfection of forms and clarity of expression.

### 3. Love of the Supernatural:

---

- Supernaturalism another outstanding quality of romantic poetry.
- A sense of wonder & mystery was imparted to poetry by poets like-Coleridge and Scott.
- It was the super natural wave that gave to romantic poetry.
- Its atmosphere of wonder, mystery,



## 4 Melancholy:

---

- A romantic is a dissatisfied individual.
- He may be dissatisfied with the circumstances of his own life , with his age with literary conventions and traditions.
- The romantic may revolt against the existing conditions and may try to reform them.
- He may try to escape into imaginative world of his own creation , often he escape into the past

## 5) Love of Nature:

---

- All romantic poetry escape into nature zest for the beauties of external nature.
- They carry us away from the suffocating atmosphere of cities into the free and out of door world.
- They not only sings of the sensuous beauty of nature, but also see into the Heart of darkness and reveal the show that lies behind.



## 6) **Emphasis on the Inherent dignity & nobility of Man.**

---

- Their hearts overflow with sympathy to the poor, down-trodden.
- They glorify the innocence & simplicity of common man
- They try to see in the heart of man.
- They find divine in man and claim for equality of rights, liberties for the humblest.

## Contribution:

The romantic poets are generally divided into two groups

---

1) The Elder generation

2) The younger generation

- The Elder Generation: This group consists of Wordsworth , S.T.Coleridge.
- The Younger generation: This group consists of P.B.Shelley, Lord Byron

## W. Wordsworth :

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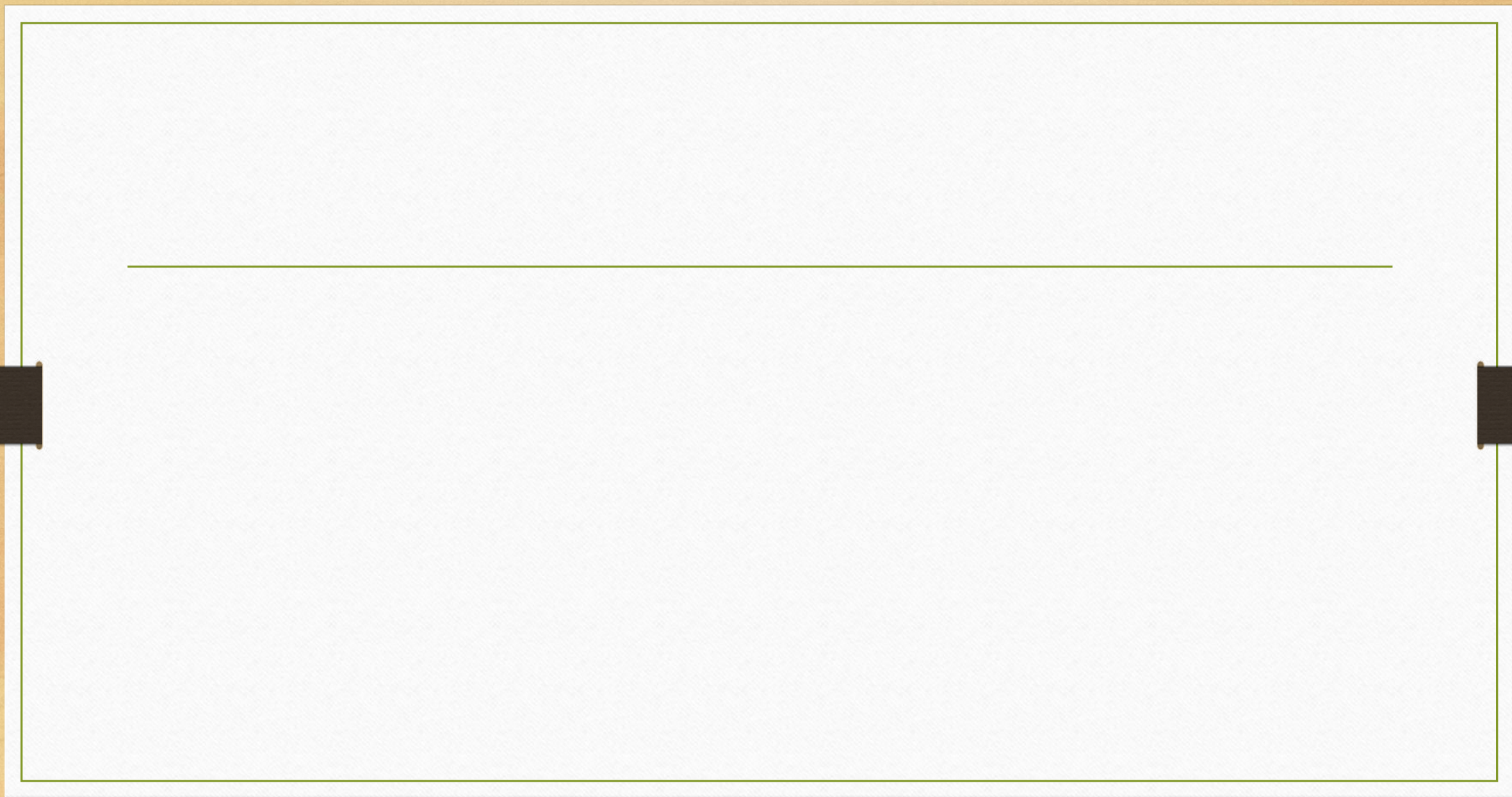
- He is one of the greatest English poets, Matthew Arnold places Wordsworth next only to Shakespeare and Milton.
- Wordsworth's interpretation of Nature is unique.
- He is called "the highpriest of Nature".
- His most important poems are ' Tintern Abbey, Ode to Important . Ode to Duty. Ode to Skylark.
- His ' The Prelude' is most autobiographical poem.

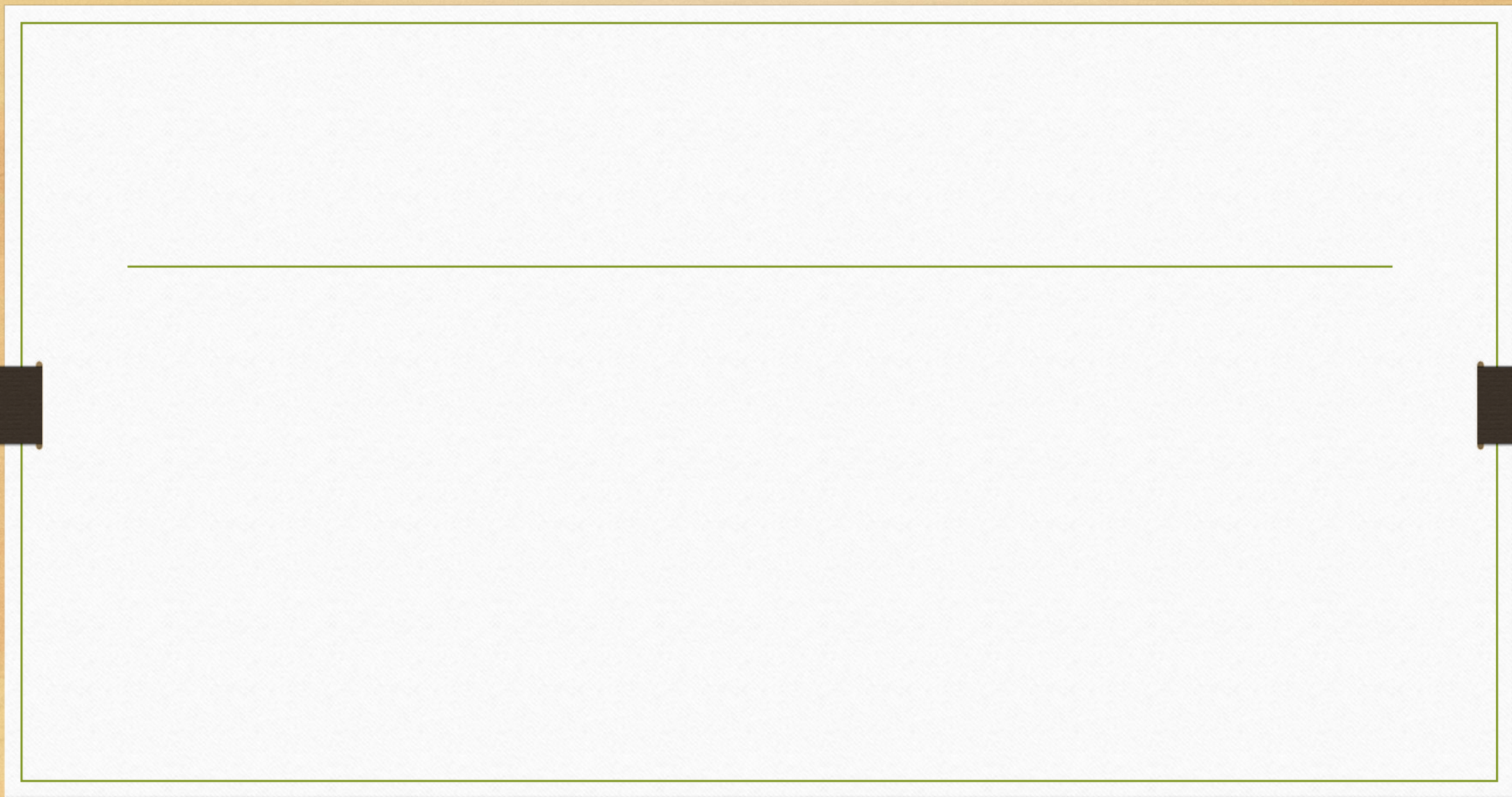


## S.T.Coleridge:


---

- He had been called the high priest of romanticism.
- His 'The Ancient Mariner', Kubla Khan and Christabel are his supreme contribution to poetry and of all English romantic masterpieces.
- They are most usual and most romantic. It is Coleridge who emphasis imagination on a









# S.Y.B.A. Compulsory English (II Term) Poem Notes

Prepared by

Nagesh Gaikwad  
Assistant Professor in English

# Another Woman by Imtiaz Dharker: Short

## Summary

- The poem starts with the protagonist buying 'Methi' in the market choosing the freshest bunch available. She wants to buy white radish but puts it back thinking it as an extravagance.
- She comes back to home and starts her daily work of cooking. Her mother-in law gives her dark looks and curses.
- The woman is unnamed who is representative of every oppressed woman in the society.
- She is busy in her work and she is silent.
- The woman silently endures every inhuman treatment.



# Short Summary

- Her husband comes and the woman is shown as bending more, looking downward to her work.
- Her husband is called as a strange man which shows the unhealthy relationship between them.
- The woman is uncomplaining and going through the traumatic conditions in her life.

# Short Summary

- While cooking she is shielding her face from the heat. The usual curses are shown like birds beating their wings against the woman. She did not look up to the man. 'Nothing have her right to speak'
- The only thing which is bright in the poem is flame of the stove.
- There was no choice given to the women and this woman is representative of all those.
- So, this was the house to which she had been send to.



# Short Summary

- At the end of the poem, the woman dies as the kerosene was thrown over her and her death is also not discussed which was the only choice made for her.
- The end is very suggestive where poet uses repetition figure of speech by the line 'Another Woman'. The words suggest the repetitive deaths of women incurred due to inhuman treatment given to women.

# Probable Questions

- Discuss how 'Another Woman' is about social evil and personal traumas.
- Describe the suffering of women as depicted in 'Another Woman'.
- Discuss the end of the poem Another Woman.



# Laugh and Be Merry by John Masefield

- The poem is philosophical which suggests the idea that life is a combination of happiness and sorrow and we should face the every challenge with strong courage.
- The poem suggests the need of positive attitude in life. The time span is very limited and we should take advantage of life as much as possible.
- It also says that we should enjoy the life to its fullest. We should enjoy the life till the music of life ends.
- Nature is very beautiful and God had created the moon and stars for the pleasures of human beings.
- We should be proud that we belong to the history of human beings.

# Stanza wise Summary

- Stanza 1. We should be happy always and we should improve the world with a song. Here, the song is a symbol of positivity and cheerfulness. Simply it means we should have the courageous and positive attitude and we should spread it all over the world.
- Stanza 2. God made the heaven and the earth and filled it with the strong red wine. Here, the image of strong red wine is a symbol of happiness. The nature is symbol of happiness and we should enjoy it.



# Stanza wise summary

- Stanza 3. So, we must be happy in this beautiful world. Here, poet uses the image of drinking through the deep blue cup of the sky, joining the happy song sung by the stars. The nature is the sign of God's happiness. So, we should work, fight with happy attitude.
- Stanza 4. All human beings are like brothers who are guests in the beautiful inn. We should be happy the music ends.



# Questions

- Why, according to Masefield , should human beings laugh and Merry?
- What is the central theme of the poem ‘Laugh and be Merry’?
- What are the images used by the poet in the poem ‘Laugh and be Merry’?

# Still I Rise: Short Summary

- Still I Rise is an empowering poem written by African – American poet Maya Angelou.
- The speaker of the poem is black woman who addresses the white oppressor as ‘You’.
- The tone of the poem is defiant, angry, sarcastic, self assured. The voice is of oppressed who is talking about the oppression held for centuries. The poem is about the struggle to overcome prejudice and injustice. The speaker is courageous, rebellious and confident in attitude with self-respect.
- The poem is a symbol of hope for the victimised. It is the fight by oppressed to the power misused by oppressor. The poem is universal in appeal though it is written against the backdrop of black slavery.



# Stanza wise summary

- Stanza 1. The poem is clearly addressed to the White oppressor by black woman. The stanza describes the false historical lies written by the oppressor in the historical writings. The repeated use of the phrase 'Still I Rise' shows the firm self-belief of the speaker that nothing can hold her back. Speaker compares herself with dust and says like dust she will rise.
- Stanza 2. Speaker is asking questions about the sadness of the oppressor. She has the attitude as if she has got the oil wells that means she is happy and confident and her attitude now has become her powerful weapon.

# Stanza wise summary

- Stanza 3. The speaker compares herself with the certainty of suns and moons, simply with the certainty of nature and with the hope that she will spring high.
- Stanza 4. Speaker is asking questions about the unfulfilled expectations of the white oppressor who did want to see the speaker as weak, broken and crying with bowed head and lowered eyes.
- Stanza 5. The speaker is saying that now her attitude is confident as though she has got gold mines digging in her own backyard.



# Stanza wise Summary

- Stanza 6. The speaker now permits the white oppressor to use abusive words, to kill with hateful looks, but it would be of no use because now like air she will rise.
- Stanza 7. In this stanza speaker talks about the physical assault by the white oppressor and says that as a fight against it, now she does not have the helpless attitude.
- Stanza 8. Stanza 8 and 9 are irregular where the spirit of freedom reaches up to the peak. In stanza 8 she talks about the past which was rooted in pain, and out of the huts of history's shame , she will rise.
- Here, poet uses metaphor that she is a black ocean very wide welling and swelling.

# Stanza wise Summary

- Now she has leaving behind the nights of terror and fear and the bright future is on the way. The poet uses the bright image of clear day. The speaker says she will rise bringing the ancestors gifts. She is the dream and hope of the slave.
- The poem ends with the repetition of phrase 'I rise' which encapsulates the idea that now she has the firm belief over herself.



# Questions

- Comment on how 'Still I Rise' celebrates the spirit of blacks.
- Explain the central idea or theme of the poem 'Still I Rise'.
- Explain the hopeful end of the poem 'Still I Rise'.
- Comment on the tone of the poem.



# My Grandmother's House

## by Kamala Das

- My grandmother's house is poem written by Indian poet Kamala Das.
- The poem first appeared in anthology of verse entitled 'Summer Time in Calcutta 1965).
- It is an autobiographical poem in which the speaker's nostalgic desire for home reflects through the inability to visit the happy past.

# My Grandmother's House

## by Kamala Das

- The poem describes the speaker's happy life before grandmother's death and sad life after grandmother's death.
- The speaker of the poem is a married woman. She is reminded of her parental home which is the symbol of immense love.
- The poem describes the clear difference between past and present.
- In past the life was full with activity whereas now it has turned into deadly silence.
- The intensity of sadness is expressed by dark and negative imagery.



# My Grandmother's House: Short Summary

- The poem starts with the reference of grandmother as 'that woman' which is particular and who is no more now.
- The house is now far away and the past happy condition is irretrievable.
- The house represents the feeling of love which the speaker could get from her grandmother.
- But, now the house is silent. The poem moves through the happy past and sad present.

# My Grandmother's House: Short Summary

- Poet uses the image of snakes moving among the books now for which she was too younger in her childhood.
- Now very often she thinks to revisit the house but now it is very difficult now to peep through the blind windows. Here, the image of blind windows may represent the eyes which are now visionless.
- The air is frozen and now she wants to bring the handful of darkness.



# My Grandmother's House: Short Summary

- Poet uses the simile where she compares herself with the brooding dog who is helpless.
- The sudden reference to the reader as a 'darling' is striking.
- Speaker again mentions the love which she once received but now her condition is like beggar asking the change of love.
- The poet in intense terms expresses the sadness.
- The use of language represents the strangeness and unhealthy relationship between people and this woman. Note the words- House, that woman, asking love as a change etc.

# Questions

- What is the central theme of the poem 'My Grandmother's House' by Kamala Das?
- How the house represents the feeling of love in past and present?





Thank You



**B.A-III**  
**British Literature Paper-VIII**  
**Sem-IV**

---

N.S.Gaikwad Assistant Professor,  
Chh.Shivaji Night College of Arts and Commerce,Solapur

12-05-2023

# Survey Topics

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- 1) Characteristics of Elizabethan Drama
- 2) Characteristics of Romantic Poetry



# Poems

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❖ From The Amoretti-Edmund Spenser

❖ The Bait- John Donne

❖ Disdain Returned-Thomas Carew

❖ A Poison Tree- William Blake

❖ A Hymn to Intellectual Beauty- P.B.Shelley

❖ The Eve of St.Agnes- John Keats

❖ Break,Break, Break- Alfred Lord Tennyson

# Drama

---

- Macbeth- William Shakespeare



# Novel

---

Pride and Prejudice –Jane Austen

12-05-2023

---

- Thank You



B.A.PART III  
(BRITISH  
LITERATURE)  
The Eve of St. Agnes

BY

N.S.GAIKWAD

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

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# The Eve of St. Agnes

## John Keats

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- Born :31<sup>st</sup> Oct.1795, on the Northern outskirts of London
- Parents: Father Thomas Keats: Manager of the Swan and Hoop, A livery Stable
- Mother : Frances Jennings, a daughter of the Proprietor of the Stables
- In 1803, Keats entered John Clark's School in Enfield.
- Keats Died on February 23, 1821
- He was buried in the Protestant Cemetery in Rome.
- "Here lies one whose name was writ in water" His tombstone appears at his own request.



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- Source- Burton –Anatomy
- Brand's Popular Antiquities

**Introduction:-** John Keats(1795-1821) is one of great Romantic Poets. His poetry bears all the characteristics of the Romantic Revival. Love, Nature, Beauty, Mystery and Hellenism are some of the notable themes of Keats.

The Eve of St. Agnes has been considered as one of the masterpiece by John Keats. The Central theme of the poem is Love. The Poem is based on the Medieval Superstition connected with St. Agnes.

The poem is fine narrative quality and tells us the Story of the lovers named Madeline and Porphyro.

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- The Legend of St. Agnes and Medieval Superstition regarding it.
  - Agnes was a Roman Maiden of the 4<sup>th</sup> Century. She refused to Marry a Pagan and so died a Martyr at the age of Fourteen. However, She was canonized on the 21<sup>st</sup> January, 304 A.D. Later on She was taken as the Patron Saint of Virgin Girls.
  - The 21<sup>st</sup> of January is celebrated as St. Agnes Day and the Eve of 20<sup>th</sup> of January is considered as the Eve of Saint Agnes.

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- The Medieval Superstition concerned with the legend of St. Agnes is interesting. It is that if a virgin girl prays St. Agnes keeps fast and observes Vigil at night on the Holy Eve.
  - She can see her future husband or Lover in her dream. This Superstition is concerned with the vision of St. Agnes and her lover, the lamb seen by her friends after her Martyrdom.
  - In the poem, Madeline, heroine keeps fast and performs the rights when the Eve of St. Agnes is being celebrated by her family members.



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- At Midnight she can see her lovers Porphyro in her dream.
  - Along with the Superstition ,romantic story of the lovers is narrated.
  - Prophyro visits Madeline and disturbs her dream about him. The Families of the lovers are rivals and hostile to each other.
  - So there is danger to the life of Porphyro.
  - However, inspite of the dangerous situation, the lovers succeed to escape.