

Teaching Frameworks: Course Outline and **Recourses for OBE**

Department of English

Course Code: ENG- 0232-2215

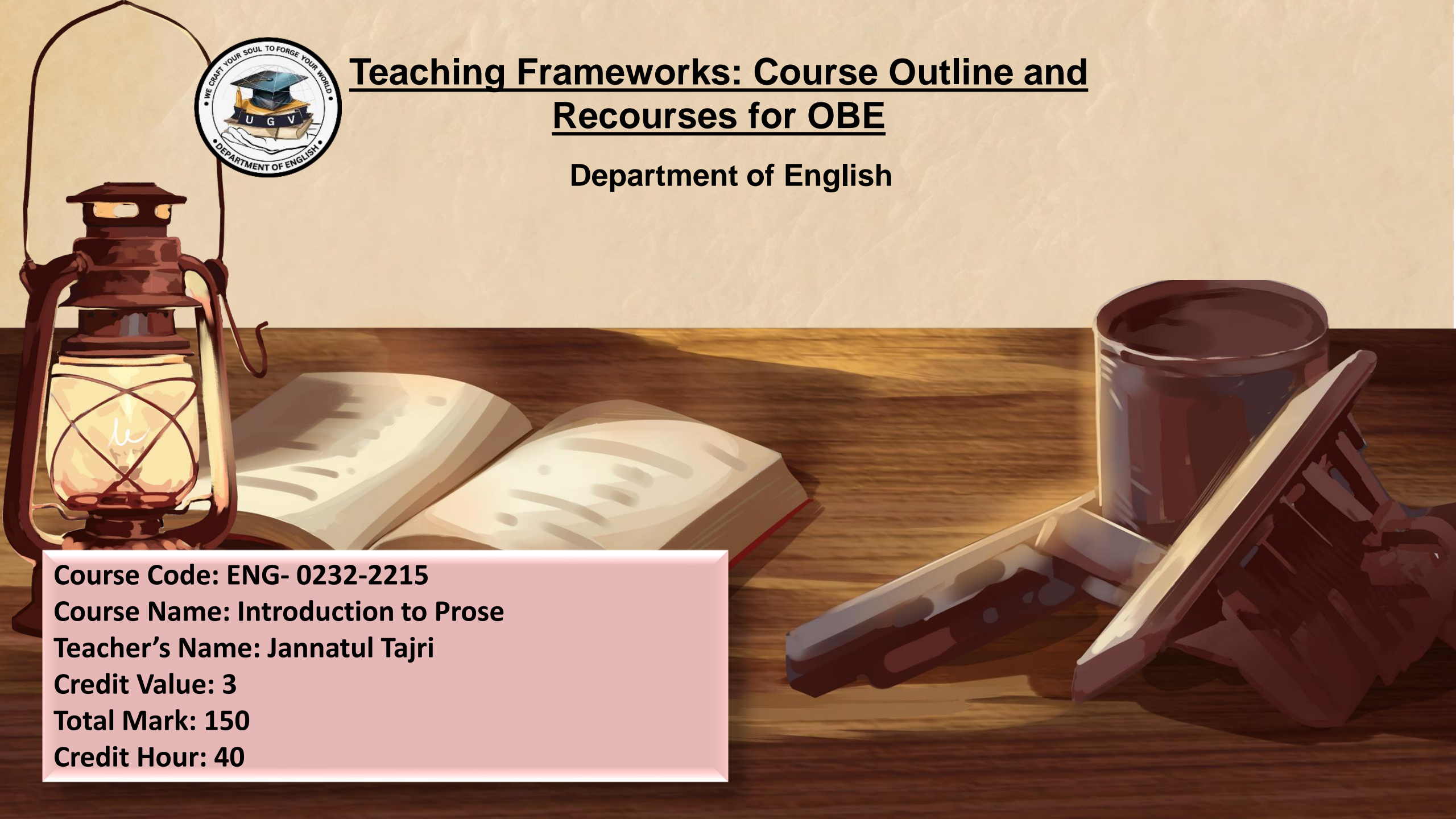
Course Name: Introduction to Prose

Teacher's Name: Jannatul Tajri

Credit Value: 3

Total Mark: 150

Credit Hour: 40



Course Learning Outcomes: at the end of the course, the student will be able to-

CLO 1	Learn different perspectives of different writer	Remember Understand
CLO 2	Comprehensive understanding of the characteristics and conventions of different genres.	Understand Apply
CLO 3	Analyze various forms of prose, identifying key elements such as theme, plot, character development, setting, and narrative style	Analyze
CLO 4	Develop a broader perspective and greater empathy for diverse viewpoints and experiences.	Evaluate
CLO 5	Integrate literary theory into their practical writing and analytical work.	Create

ASSESSMENT PATTERN

Total Marks Per Credit 50 Marks	
3 Credits Course	150 Marks
2 Credits Course	100 Marks
CIE	60%
SEE	40%

SEE- Semester End Examination (60 Marks-40%)

Bloom's Category	Tests
Remember	10
Understand	20
Apply	10
Analyze	10
Evaluate	5
Create	10

CIE- Continuous Internal Evaluation (90 Marks-60%)

Bloom's Category Marks (out of 45)	Tests (45)	Assignments (15)	Quizzes (10)	External Participation in Curricular/Co-Curricular Activities (20)
Remember	10		05	Attendance : 10 Viva-Voce : 10
Understand	10	05	05	
Apply	05	10		
Analyze	10			
Evaluate	05			
Create	5			

Mapping

Course Plan Specifying content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs

Week Number	Topic	Teaching Learning Strategy	Assessment Policy	CLO
1	<p>Explanation of prose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is prose • Characteristics of it • Examples <p>Explanation of prose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is prose • Characteristics of it • Examples 	<p>.PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	Quiz, Written exam	1,2
2	<p>Of truth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author,Plot,Theme,Setting • • Recitation • • Analysis of some important line • • Different aspects of truth 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	Quiz, Written exam	2,3

Mapping

3	<p>Charles lame</p> <p>The two races of man</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recitation Analysis of some important lines <p>Human life lesson in this Text</p> <p>Compare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between themes 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p> <p>https://biography.yourdictionary.com/charles-lamb</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam</p>	3
4	<p>The Tell Tale Heart</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recitation Analysis of some important lines Recitation Analysis of some important lines 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam</p>	2,3

Mapping

5	<p>The Tell Tale Heart</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recitation Analysis of some important lines Definition Characteristics 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written</p> <p>Exam</p>	1,2
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tale- Tell heart as a gothic literature Presrentation 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written</p> <p>Exam</p>	3
7	<p>The garden part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author,Plot,Theme, Setting Recitation Analysis of some important lines 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written</p> <p>Exam</p>	4

Mapping

8	<p>The garden party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recitation Analysis of some important lines Autobiographical elements Textual References 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiz, Written Exam, Assignment 	3
9	<p>The garden party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class distinction Textual References 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam.</p>	4
10	<p>The idea of university</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author, Theme, Setting Recitation Analysis of some important lines Compare with our own university 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam.</p>	2,3

Mapping

11	<p>Russian revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background History Cause and effect <p>The animal farm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author ,Plot ,Theme, Setting Recitation Analysis of some important lines 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written</p> <p>Exam</p>	1
12	<p>The animal farm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recitation Analysis of some important lines 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written</p> <p>Exam</p>	4

Mapping

13	<p>The animal farm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character analysis Story summarization Explain important lines Representation of Russian revolution Textual References 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam</p>	3,4
14	<p>Fable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is fable Characteristics As a fable Textual References 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam</p>	1
15	<p>Evelyn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author ,Plot ,Theme Setting <p>Explain important lines with the references of themes</p>	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam</p>	3,4

Mapping

16	<p>Evelyn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textual References Thematic analysis <p>Steam of consciousness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition Analysis Steam of consciousness textual context 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam</p>	3,5
17	<p>Steam of consciousness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relation with text 	<p>PPT</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Understanding the topic</p>	<p>Quiz, Written Exam, AAignment</p>	4 & 5



Recommended Readings

- i. Evelyn- James Joyce
- ii. The new oxford book of English prose- edited by John Gross
English Social History- G. M. Trevelyan
- iii. The Short History of England—Simon Jenkins
- iv. The animal farm- George Orwell
- v. ABC of English Literature-- Dr. M Mofizar Rahman
- vi. The two races of man- Charles lame
- vii. The Tale-Tell Heart by Adgar Allan Poe
- viii. The garden party-Katherine Mansfield
- ix. Of truth-Francis Bacon
- x. The new oxford book of English prose- edited by John Gross
- xi. A Glossary of literary Terms-- M H Abrams
- xii. ABC of English Literature-- Dr. M Mofizar Rahman





University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week : 1st

Prose Details

Page:12-21





PROSE

- Objectives:
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Types
- ❖ Prose-fiction
- ❖ Elements of prose-fiction
- ❖ Teaching Strategies for Prose



PROSE



- from Latin *prosa oratio* “straightforward discourse”
- written or spoken language in its ordinary form, without metrical structure
- written in full sentences, which then constitutes paragraphs
- commonly used, in newspapers, magazines, encyclopedias, broadcasting, film, history, philosophy and many other forms of communication





PROSE TYPES



A. Non-Fiction

- This can also be called “informational” material. It provides information that is factual. Nothing is *make-believe* in these types of materials. It has some practical utility. More specific examples of this genre would be . . .
- **Biographies:** *A true account of a person's life written, composed, or produced by another.*
- **Autobiographies:** *The biography of a person written by that person.*
- **Histories:** *A chronological record of past events and developments, etc.*





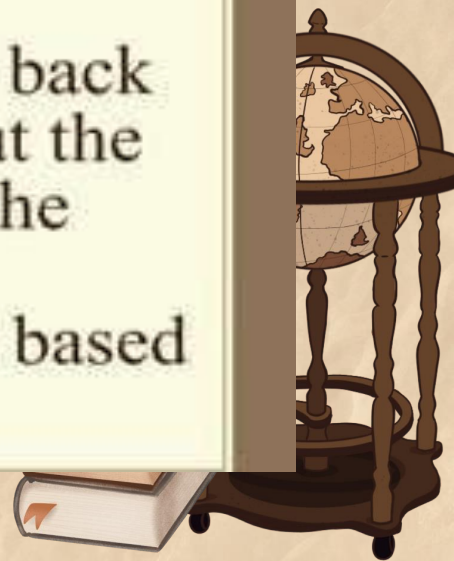
PROSE TYPES



B. Fiction

➤ It is partly or totally imaginatively contrived. However, authors can also choose to include factual information in a made-up story. It is often referred to as **narrative prose** which tells a story. Its different types include;


- **Historical Fiction:** The story takes the reader back to a particular time period where they learn about the everyday life of a person or group of persons. The character may interact with actual historical characters, but usually, the main character is not based on a real person.




PROSE TYPES

(Fiction Continued)



 **Realistic Fiction:** The story usually presents a problem to be examined that could be from anybody's life. They may cover such topics as family situations, peer relationships, and cultural differences etc.

 **Science Fiction:** This is a type of modern fantasy. It explores scientific fact and can pose ethical questions about current scientific trends and predictions. The author focuses on the adventure of exploring the unknown and the wonder of discovering new worlds and people.



PROSE TYPES

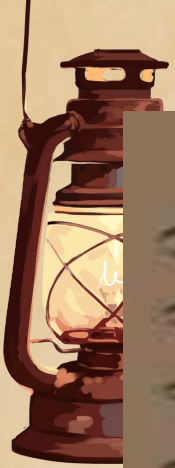
(Fiction Continued)



- **Mystery:** There are different types of mystery stories, but usually a crime has been committed and the reader wants to try to figure out “whodunit”. There is usually a great deal of suspense and intrigue abounds.
- **Metafiction:** It self-consciously and systematically draws attention to its status as an artifact in order to pose questions about the relationship between fiction and reality.

Ravi Khanna





PROSE TYPES

(Fiction Continued)



- **Romance:** It represents a chivalric theme or relates improbable adventures of idealised characters in some remote or enchanted setting.
- **Short-Story:** It is marked by relative shortness and density, organised into a plot and with some kind of denouement at the end. It can be read in a single sitting.





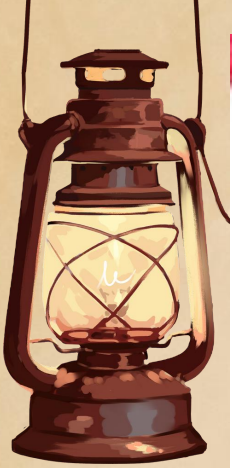
PROSE TYPES

(Fiction Continued)



- **Novel:** It is an extended work of prose fiction which tells a story of considerable length.
- It shows characters and their actions in what is recognizably everyday life. In novel unlike short-story characters and plot are fairly developed.
- It has a number of sub-genres depending upon the content and the method of execution.





Fiction

- Short story
- Novel
- Novella
- Folktale – legend, fable, parable



Non Fiction

- Biography
- Autobiography
- History
- Letter
- Diary
- Journal



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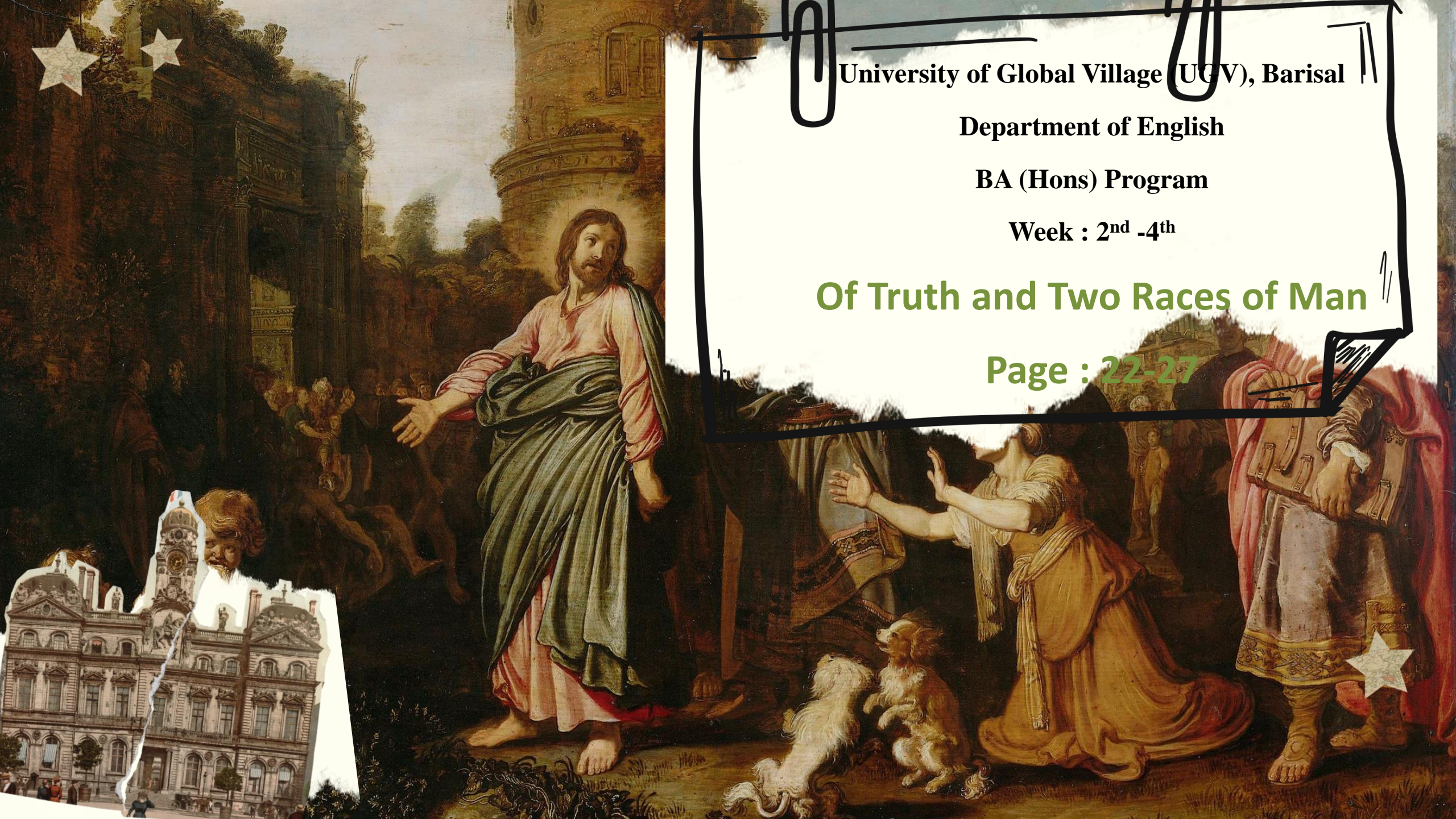
Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week : 2nd -4th

Of Truth and Two Races of Man

Page : 22-27



Text:

<https://fountainheadpress.com/expandingthearc/assets/francisbacontruth.pdf>

This essay gives expression to ideas which are noble and worthy of the highest appreciation. All great thinkers, philosophers, divines, saints, and prophets of the world have dwelt upon the supreme value of truth. Of course, it is very difficult to decide what truth is? In this essay Bacon describes different versions of truth and human nature.

Humans and Truth & Lie

Of truth is Bacon's great work of prose which shows his keen observation of human beings with their attributes of truth and lie. In the beginning, he states that people generally do not care for the truth.

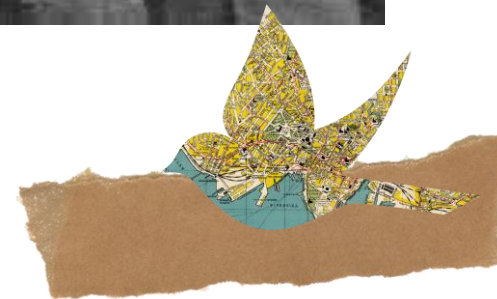
He gives the example of Pilate, the governor of the Roman Empire while conducting the session with Jesus Christ, does not pay attention to the truth and said: **“what is the truth? Said Jestig Pilate, and would not stay for an answer.”**



Reason Why People Hate Truth

Moving on he describes the reasons why people do not like the truth. First, the truth is difficult to acquire without hard work and man is ever reluctant to work hard. Moreover, truth makes people bound to a certain fact. It diminishes freedom.

According to Bacon truth is like a bright day which shows the real self. Truth is like a pearl that shows what is visible to the naked eye. It cannot show anything by adding unrealistic elements. Falsehood can show something apparent in dark.



Lies and Pleasure

People lie because it covers their real personality. Bacon rightly says that “**A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure.**” The mixture of truth and lie makes things interesting and pleases everyone.

He states if everything is presented as its real colour with no additional praise, flattering comments, and illusions the society will become indolent. Same is the case with poets. They add false praises in their poetry to reach a higher level of accomplishments. Truth is utmost important in every aspect of life civil or business.

A bit of lie added to truth is like making an alloy of copper and gold. It becomes easier to work with these metals but at the same times, it makes it impure.

**'... there are two races of
men in this world, the
"race" of the
decent man,
and the "race" of the
indecent man'**

Viktor E. Frankl

#learnedtoday



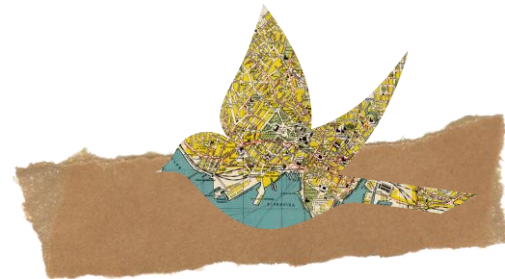
Lie is Like Snake

Bacon compares lie with a snake crawling on its belly instead of walking on its feet. The false person has to let his head down because he feels guilty all the time due to his habit of speaking falsehood all the time to earn benefits in business. There is no shameful act than to be a liar.

Bacon quotes Montaigne who said that **“a liar is a man who is brave towards God but is coward towards men.”** He emphasizes on the wickedness of the falsehood by saying that these are the negative qualities of men which will call upon the judgment of God upon mankind.

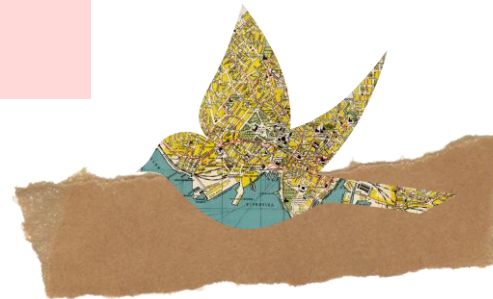
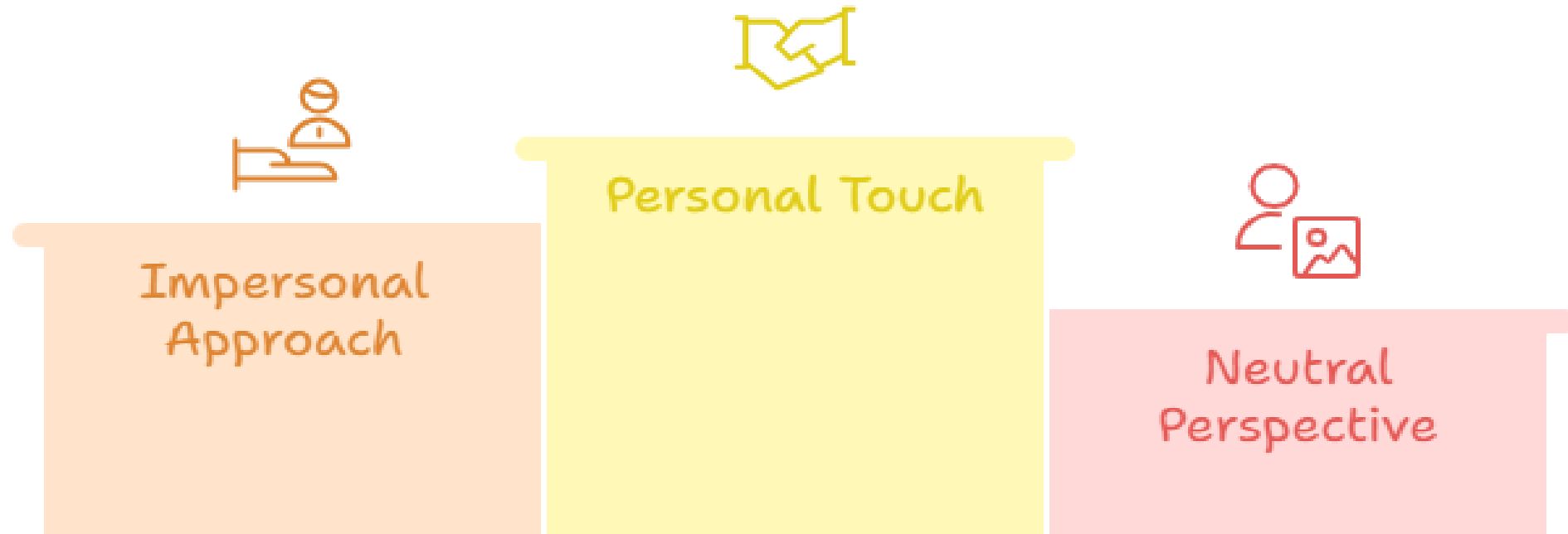
Conclusion

Therefore Bacon concludes his essay with didacticism by giving a tinge of Christian morality. The essay is rich in manner and matter. This is a council, civil and moral and should be read slowly to understand the lucid and condensed prose style of Bacon.



Difference between Bacon and Lamb regarding the writing style

Communication Styles



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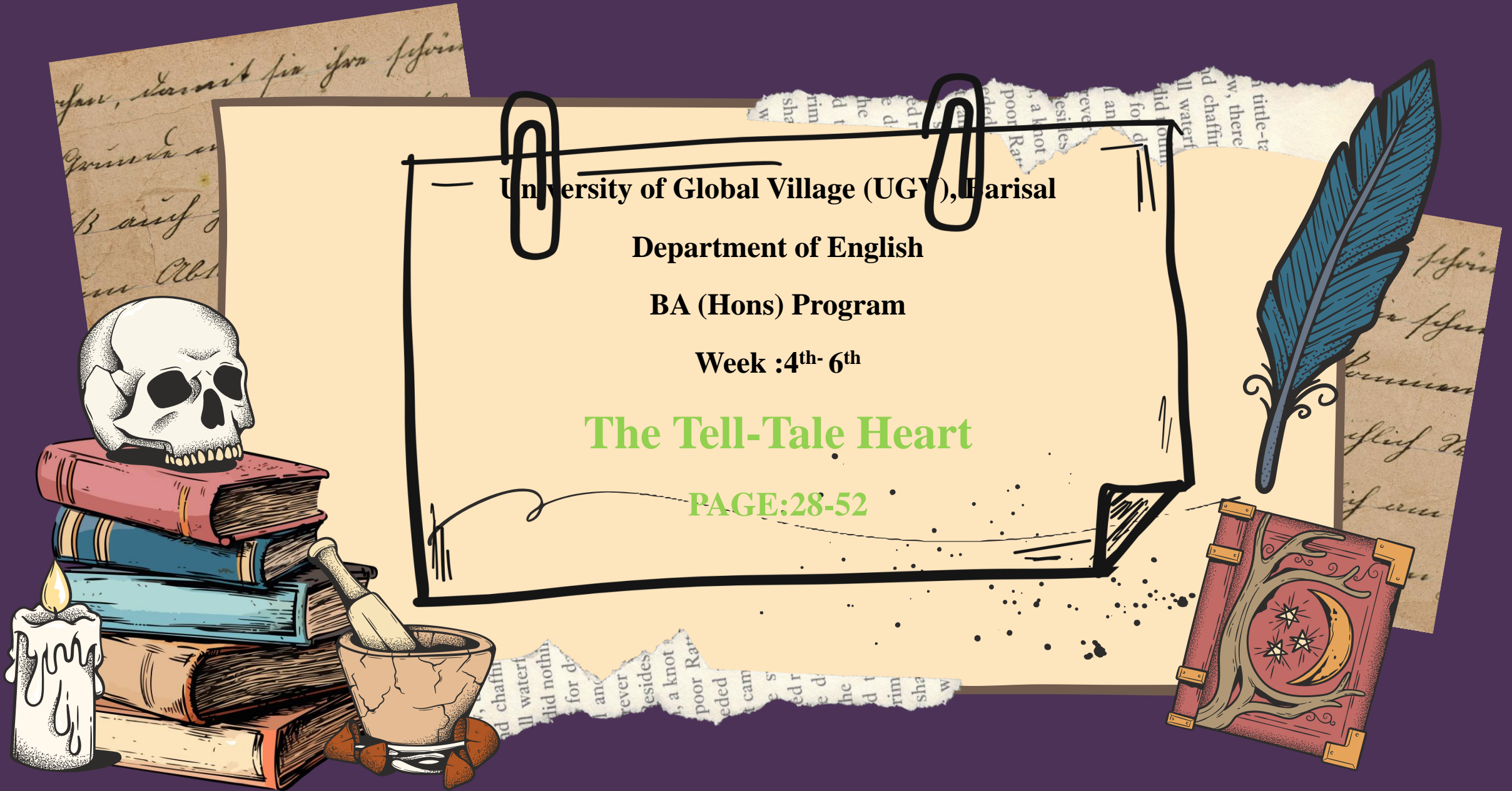
Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week :4th- 6th

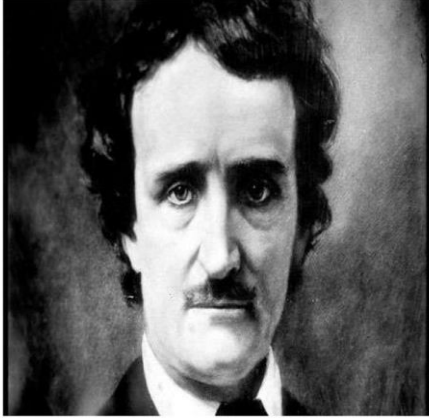
The Tell-Tale Heart

PAGE:28-52



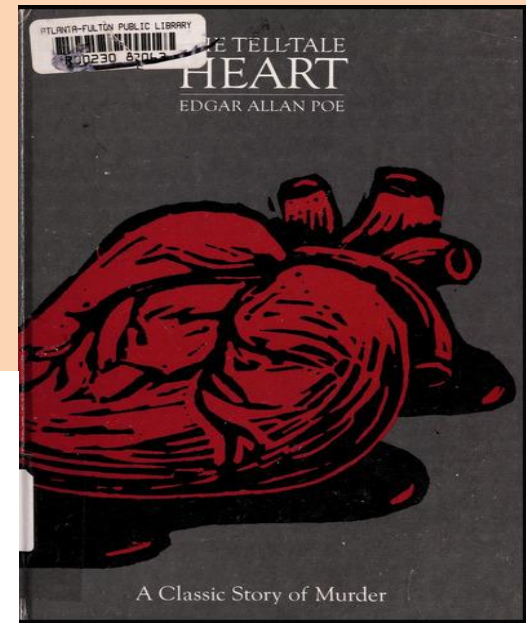
Text: https://americanenglish.state.gov/files/ae/resource_files/the_tell-tale_heart_0.pdf

The Life of Edgar Allan Poe



The early years...

- Edgar Allan Poe was an author, poet, editor, and literary critic.
- His name was just Edgar Poe when he was born on January 19, 1809 in Boston, Massachusetts.

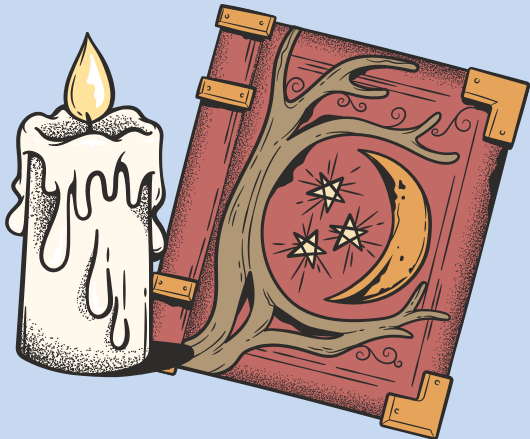


Poe as a young man...

In February of 1826, Poe enrolled in college at University of Virginia.

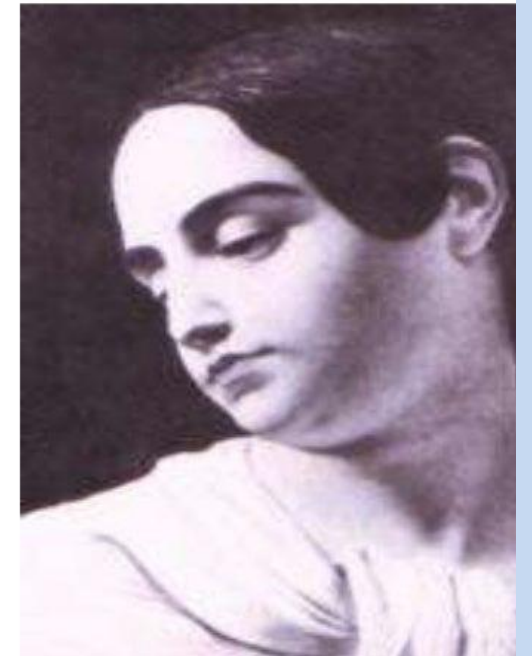
He dropped out after one year because of gambling debts.

Poe joined the U.S. Army in 1827 because he needed money. He was paid \$5.00 a month.



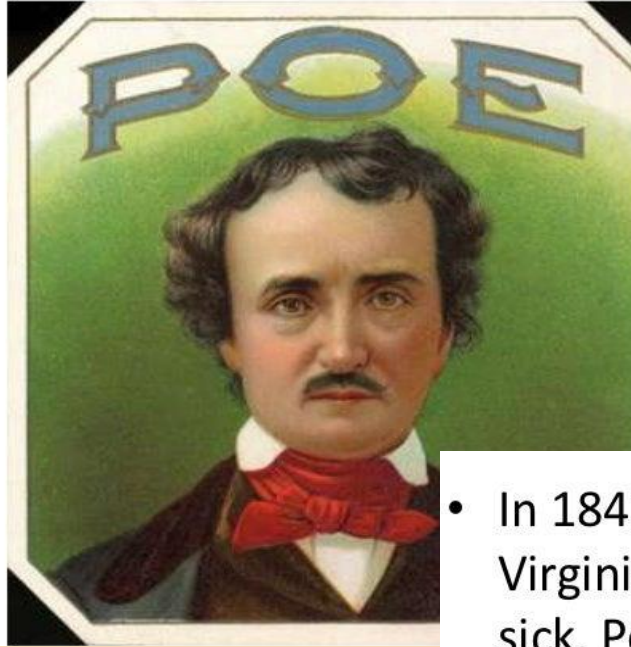
Poe's life in the 1830's...

- Between 1827 and 1830, Poe quit the army and had written 3 books of poems.
- In the 1830's, Poe wrote many short stories and became editor for a newspaper.
- On September 22, 1835, Poe married his 13 year old cousin Virginia.



The middle years...

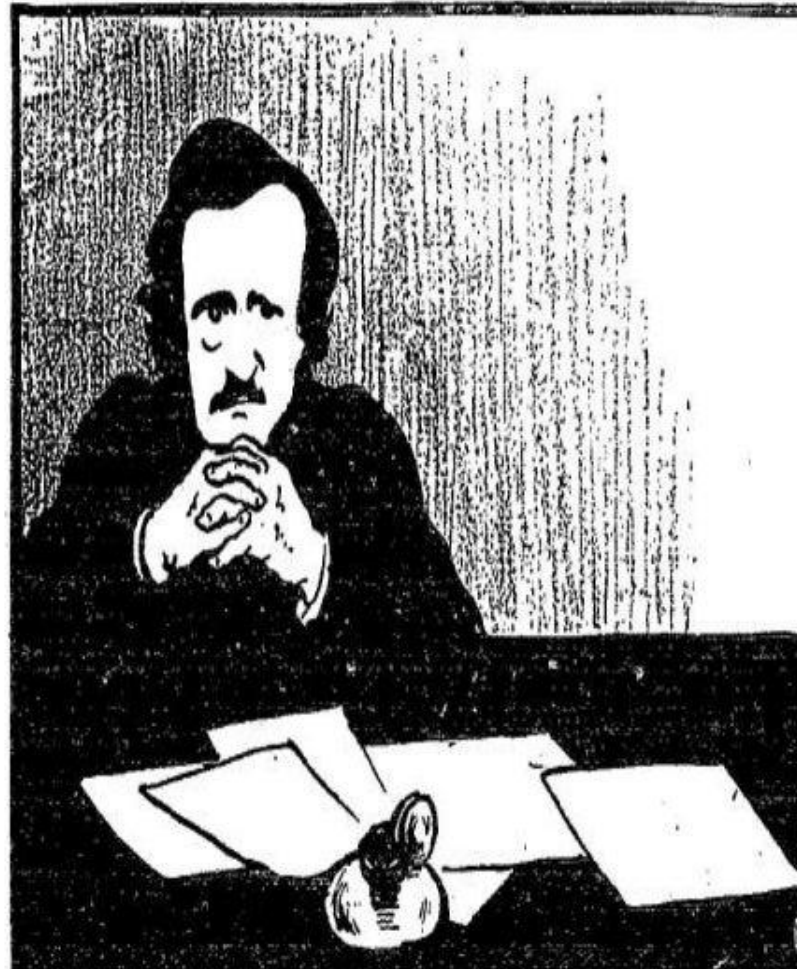
In the late 1830's and the 1840's, Poe had a successful career as a literary critic and editor at different magazines. He also published many stories and poems that were somewhat successful.



- In 1842, Poe's wife, Virginia, started feeling sick. Poe began to drink more than ever.
- In 1845, Poe's most famous poem, "The Raven," was published. He only made \$9.00 from it's publication.



- In 1846, Virginia finally died from her sickness.
- Poe became very depressed and drank heavily.
- On October 7, 1849 Poe died. He had been found on a street, drunk and wearing another person's clothes.
- His death is still a mystery.



• What is the meaning of Gothic in literature?

- Gothic elements work together to create a setting showing a fallen world, one where traditional elements, such as a castle that would, evoke thoughts of power and success, are used to demonstrate the opposite and appear in a form of decay or ruin.
- An unlikely hero
- A sinister villain and isolation



→ Characteristics of Gothic Fiction



- Horror
- The supernatural
- Death
- Madness
- Hereditary curses
- Medieval-like settings
- violence



The Tell-Tale Heart

The story is written in the first-person narrative. The narrator explains that he's killed a man because of the man's 'pale blue eye'. For a week, our narrator watches the man as he sleeps each night and then finally kills him and hides the body under his floorboards. He begins to hear the imaginary heartbeat of the man, 'louder and louder', and eventually admits to the crime. Throughout the story, the narrator tries to convince the reader he's not mad.





- List as many synonyms as you can for the word **spooky**.
- What feeling does the word spooky evoke?
- Let's learn how to make a story spooky!

Today, we are going to:

- Identify the key features of Gothic Literature
- Explore literary devices used in Gothic stories
- Read and analyse an excerpt from the Gothic text, *A Tell Tale Heart*
- Use elements of a Gothic narrative to plan our own Gothic story

What does Gothic mean?

Gothic literature is a genre of writing that features dark themes, such as mystery, horror or the supernatural.



Features of a Gothic Text

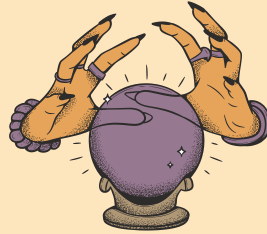
There are four distinct features that indicate whether a text is Gothic:

1.



Eerie
Setting

2.



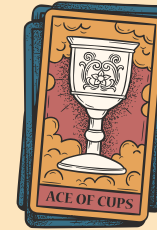
Mysterious
Characters

3.



Supernatural
Elements

4.



A sense of
Foreboding
Tension

Edgar Allan Poe

A well-known Gothic author is Edgar Allan Poe. He was an American author best known for his poems and short stories. Poe was a key figure in the Gothic and Romanticism literary movements in America during the 1800s. His work is considered very influential, specifically his horror short stories.

One of his most famous works was a short story called *The Tell-Tale Heart* (1843).



Features of The Tell-Tale Heart

1. Eerie Setting

The story mostly takes place in the victim's small, dimly lit room, which intensifies the suspense.

2. Mysterious Characters

We don't know much about the narrator or the victim in the story as they are not given any physical attributes apart from the old man's eye.

3. Supernatural Elements

The man's heartbeats are heard even after his death, haunting the narrator.

4. Sense of Foreboding Tension

The narrator goes to great lengths to describe his plan, and the story pace picks up faster and faster.

The Tell-Tale Heart

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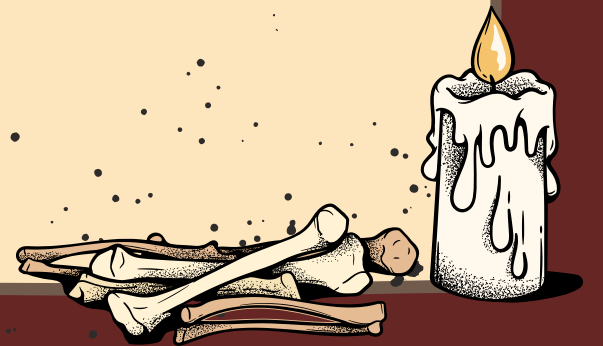
4. Sense of Foreboding Tension

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Spooky by Design

There are many **literary devices** authors deliberately use to ensure a spooky atmosphere and uneasy feeling in Gothic texts.

Let's examine the literary devices used in a Gothic narrative and how Poe uses them in *The Tell-tale Heart*.



GOTHIC DEVICE 3:

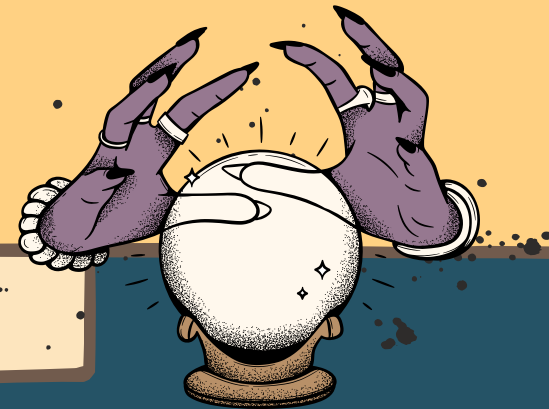
Foreshadowing

Foreshadowing is an indication or warning of something happening in the future.

Poe uses foreshadowing in the first few paragraphs by showing the narrator's insistence on his sanity.

What is the impact of foreshadowing in this text?

Now this is the point. You fancy me mad. Madmen know nothing. But you should have seen me. You should have seen how wisely I proceeded — with what caution — with what foresight — with what dissimulation I went to work!



GOTHIC DEVICE 2:

Pace

Pace refers to the tempo and speed at which the story unfolds.

In this text, Poe uses pace and tempo to reveal the narrator's sanity.

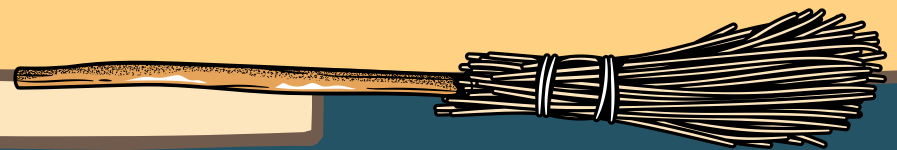
Compare the opening (first) paragraph to the closing (second) paragraph, and notice the use of punctuation.

What is the impact of pace in this text?

Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. How, then, am I mad? Hearken! and observe how healthily — how calmly I can tell you the whole story.

I felt that I must scream or die! — and now — again! — hark! louder! louder! louder! louder! —

“Villains!” I shrieked, “dissemble no more! I admit the deed! — tear up the planks! — here, here! — it is the beating of his hideous heart!”



GOTHIC DEVICE 4:

Onomatopoeia

An onomatopoeia is a word that describes a sound and sounds like the sound, for example, 'bang'.

Identify the onomatopoeia in each paragraph.

What is the impact of onomatopoeia in this text?

And then, when my head was well in the room, I undid the lantern cautiously — oh, so cautiously — cautiously (for the hinges creaked) — I undid it just so much that a single thin ray fell upon the vulture eye.

Presently I heard a slight groan, and I knew it was the groan of mortal terror. It was not a groan of pain or of grief — oh, no! — it was the low stifled sound that arises from the bottom of the soul when overcharged with awe.



GOTHIC STORY ELEMENT #1:

Setting

Settings in Gothic stories are crucial to establishing an eerie mood and atmosphere.

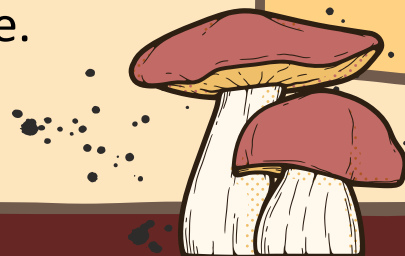
Gothic stories are often set in isolation, at night and in the cold.

For example, *The Tell-Tale Heart* is set mostly at night, in an old house.

Consider this...

Use your 5 senses to brainstorm a spooky setting.

- Sight:
- Taste:
- Smell:
- Hear:
- Touch:



Planning a Gothic Narrative

Gothic stories have a unique structure. Let's brainstorm and plan a Gothic story by first comparing the narrative structures below.

Narrative Structure

Element 1 + 2:	Orientation - character and setting
Element 3:	Rising Action
Element 4:	Climax
Element 5:	Resolution

Gothic Narrative Structure

Element 1 + 2:	Orientation - character and setting
Element 3:	Tension Building
Element 4:	Climax
Element 5:	Ambiguous Ending

GOTHIC STORY ELEMENT #2:

Characters

Characters in Gothic stories are often mysterious and intriguing.

Our narrator in *The Tell-Tale Heart* behaves in an unusual and panicked manner, and there's no description of his physical attributes. It could be difficult for the reader to connect with or understand him.

Consider this...

Brainstorm your main characters' characteristics.

What qualities will they have that make them intriguing?



GOTHIC STORY ELEMENT #5:

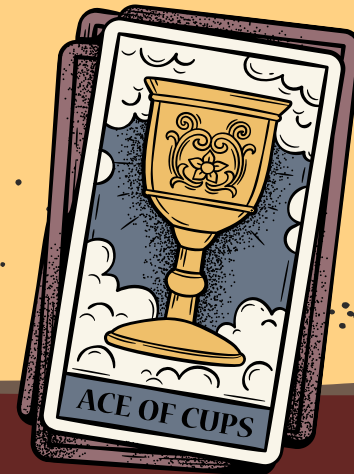
Ambiguous Ending

Most Gothic stories end with some ambiguity, leaving aspects open to interpretation. This creates a lingering sense of mystery and unsettlement, allowing readers to contemplate what it means.

The Tell-Tale Heart ends with the narrator confessing to the police. It is unclear if the victim's heart was really beating, or if the narrator was overwhelmed with his own guilt.

Consider this...

How will your story end?





University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

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BA (Hons) Program

Week : 7th- 9th

The Garden Party

Page: 53-66





Text: <https://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/GardPart.shtml>

Movie :

https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=_pEKVBtvlYE&t=1121s&fbclid=IwY2xjawHJS1NleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHS5azmXpCMI98Mz831iw7poKOikg5xCGtbQPZ5N2v-6dFstpM-BhSLOkZw_aem_kNXvY3J8P9qfv8s-dOJoSA

THE GARDEN PARTY

BY : KATHERINE MANSFIELD



Formal garden design with rectangular middle with small shrub borders and grass in the centre.





Author Biography

Katherine Mansfield was born Kathleen Mansfield Beauchamp to a wealthy family in Wellington, New Zealand, on October 14, 1888. She was educated in London, deciding early on that she wanted to be a writer. She studied music, wrote for the school newspaper, and read the works of [Oscar Wilde](#) and other English writers of the early twentieth century. After three years in London she returned to New Zealand, where her parents expected her to find a suitable husband and lead the life of a well-bred woman. However, Mansfield was rebellious, adventurous, and more enamored of the artistic community than of polite society.

Katherine Mansfield

Mansfield began publishing stories in Australian magazines in 1907, and shortly thereafter returned to London. A brief affair left her pregnant and she consented to marry a man, George Bowden, whom she had known a mere three weeks and who was not the father of her child. She dressed in black for the wedding and left him before the night was over. Upon receiving word of the scandal and spurred on by rumors that her daughter had also been involved with several women, Mansfield's mother immediately sailed to London and placed her daughter in a spa in Germany, far away from the Bohemian artists' community of London. During her time in Germany, Mansfield suffered a miscarriage and was disinherited.

After returning to London,

- Mansfield continued to write and conduct various love affairs.
- In 1911, Mansfield published her first volume of stories, *In a German Pension*, most of which had been written during her stay at the German spa. That same year she met John Middleton Murry, the editor of a literary magazine. Although they lived together on and off for many years, her other affairs continued. Together Mansfield and Murry published a small journal, the *Blue Review*, which folded after only three issues. However, the experience led to friendships with members of the literary community of the day, including [D. H. Lawrence](#) and Frieda von Richthofen Weekly. In 1918 Mansfield was granted a divorce from Bowden, and she and Murry married.

Characters: Upper Class



- **Laura Sheridan:** Pretty teenager who undergoes a conflict on the day of a garden party.

Mrs. and Mr. Sheridan



- **Mrs. Sheridan:** Class-conscious mother of the Sheridan children.
- **Mr. Sheridan:** Mrs. Sheridan's husband and father of the Sheridan children

Meg, Jose and Laura.



The Sheridan Sisters

Laurie Sheridan: Laura's brother. *Laurie* could be a nickname for Laurence.



Kitty Maintland: Friend of Laura

Characters: Working Class

Mr. Scott: Cart driver killed in an accident. His family lives in a settlement of commoners down the road from the Sheridan home.



Em: Grieving widow of the cart driver.



Sadie, Hans: Servants.

Cook: The cook in the Sheridan home.



Gardener: Worker who arose at dawn to cut the grass on the Sheridan estate.



Four Workmen: Men who set up the marquee for the garden party.



Woman in Black: Sister of Em.



Florist: Person who delivers lilies to the Sheridan home before the garden party.



www.shutterstock.com · 349907573

Man From Godber's: Man from a bakery who delivers pastries to the Sheridan home. While making the delivery, he reports the death of Mr. Scott and describes how he was killed.

DEFINITIONS



EPIPHANY

NOUN

Definition: an intuitive grasp of reality through something (as an event) usually simple and striking: an illuminating discovery, realization, or disclosure

Origin: Greek

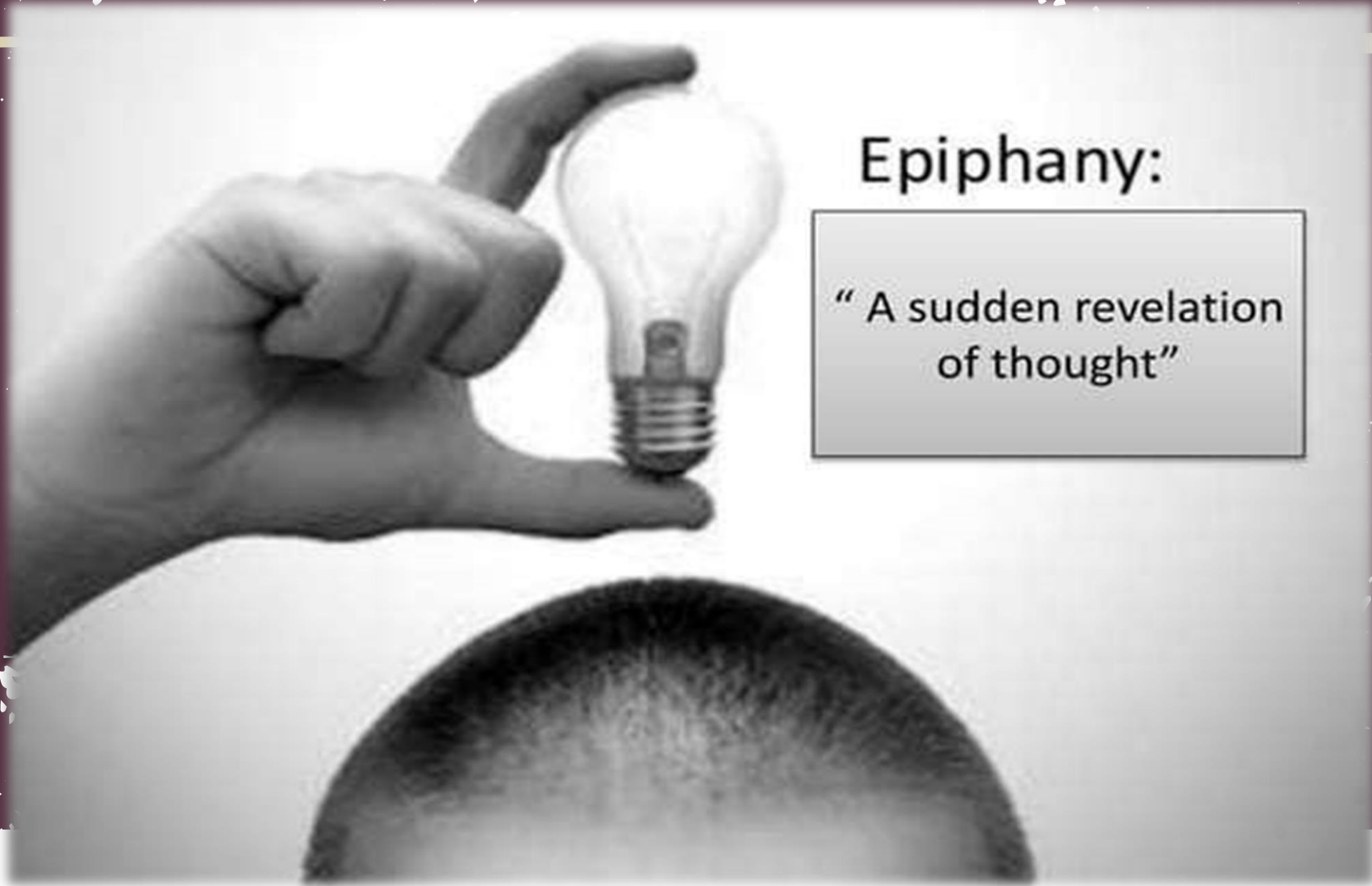
Synonyms: insight, realization

Antonyms: confusion

*Maria had an **epiphany** and realized that if she was serious about pursuing a job in journalism, she needed to move to New York City.*

Epiphany

- Literally a manifestation of a divine being
- In *literature*, an event in which the essential nature of something—a person, situation, or object—was suddenly perceived.
- Something, usually simple and commonplace, is seen in a new light.
- This sudden insight is the *epiphany*.
- The literary term was coined by James



Epiphany:

“A sudden revelation
of thought”

Quote by James Joyce



By an epiphany he meant a sudden spiritual manifestation, whether in vulgarity of speech or of gesture or in a memorable phase of the mind itself.

(James Joyce)

izquotes.com



Autobiographical Elements

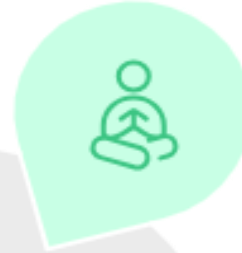
Laura's Empathy

Illustrates the character's compassion and innocence



Her Philosophy

Represents Mansfield's personal beliefs and values



Themes of Death

Examines recurring motifs of mortality and loss



Background

Covers Mansfield's early life and influences



New Zealand Setting

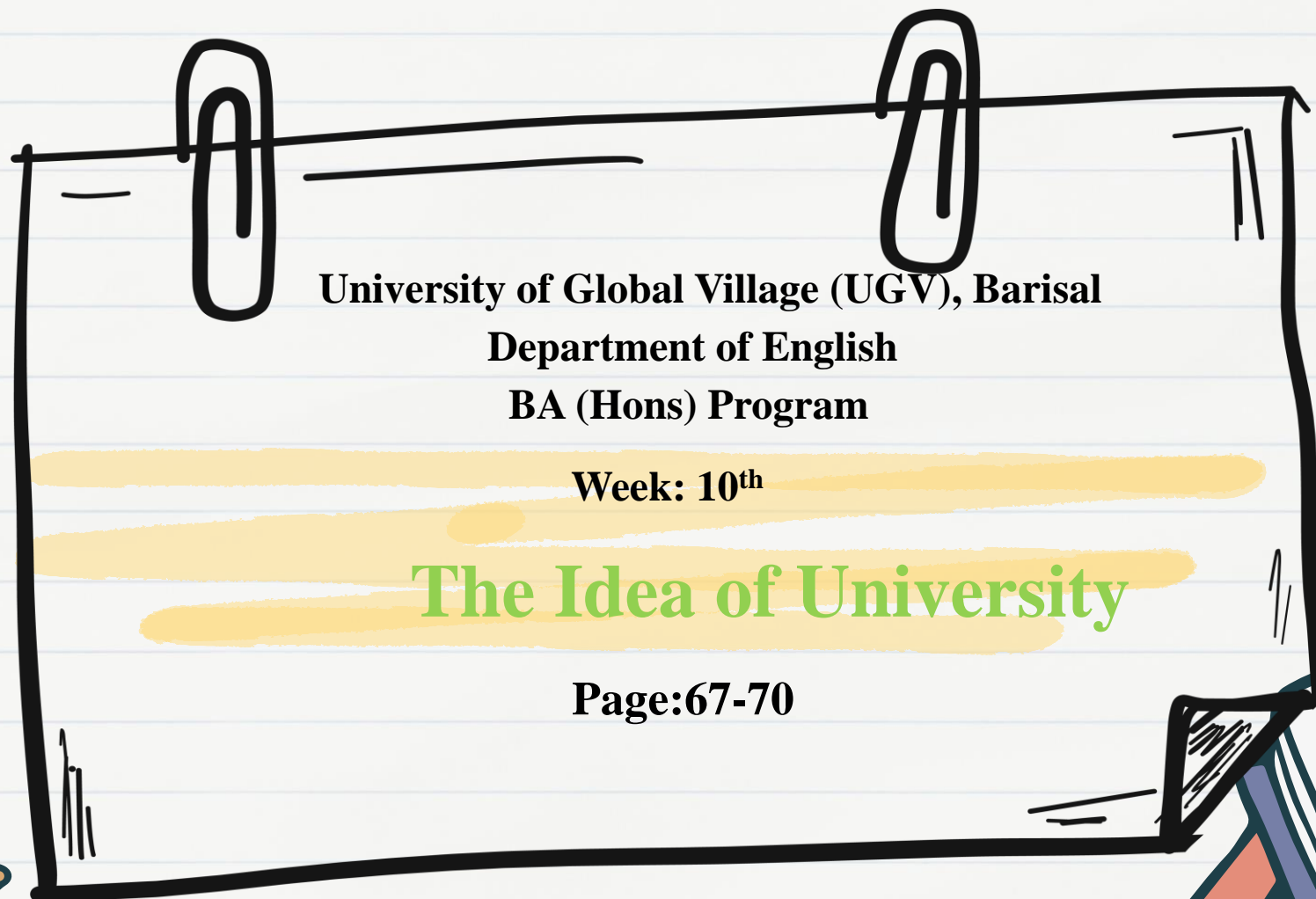
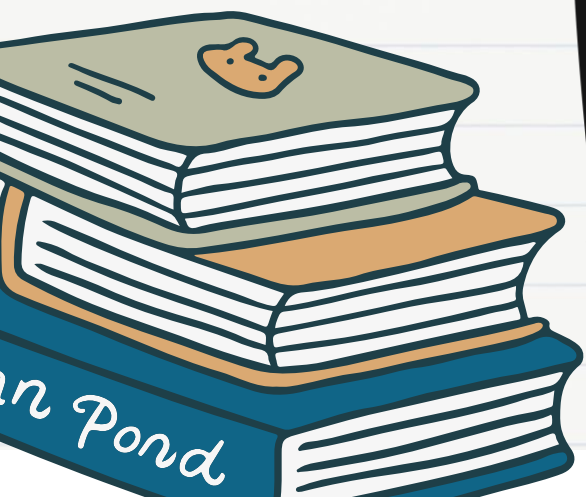
Highlights the geographical and cultural context



Family Dynamics

Explores relationships and interactions within her family





Text:

<http://www.csun.edu/~hceng028/English/Sp15/newman.pdf>

The Idea of a University Defined and
Illustrated

John Henry Newman



The Idea of a University by John Henry Newman is a collection of two books, derived from a variety of source

materials, that are famous for their interrogation of three primary themes pertaining to university life:

- 1) the nature of knowledge;
- 2) the role of religious belief in higher education; and
- 3) a defense of liberal education for university students .

The date of publication for *The Idea* is frequently listed as 1852, the year in which Newman first presented five lectures to a Dublin audience from 10 May to 7 June.

Those lectures, along with five others that were never publicly read, were immediately published under the

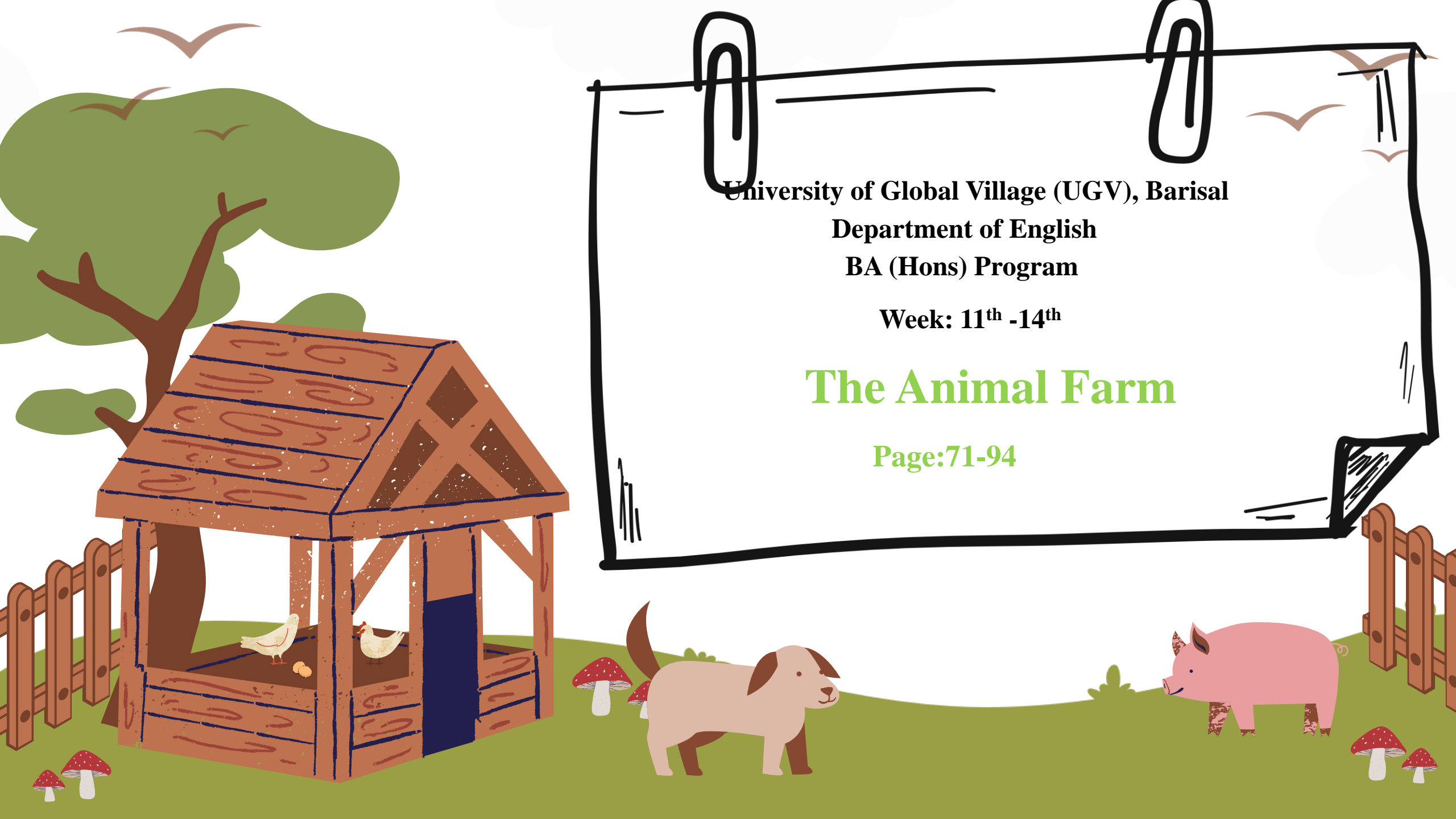
title *Discourses on the Scope and Nature of University Education: Addressed to the Catholics of Dublin*. In total,

Then discourses, along with a preface, constitute the first book of Newman's *Idea*.



1. “It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgment”
2. “[A liberal education] brings the mind into form,—for the mind is like the body.”
3. “[University] teaches [man] to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought to detect what is sophistical and to discard what is irrelevant.”
4. “A university training is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end.”
5. “Liberal Education makes not the Christian, not the Catholic, but the gentleman”
6. “Philosophy, however enlightened, however profound, gives no command over the passions, no influential motives, no vivifying principles.”





University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week: 11th -14th

The Animal Farm

Page:71-94

Text:

<https://www.arvindguptatoys.com/arvindgupta/orwellanimalfarm.pdf>

Movie:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fP9vfWrVUls&pp=ygULYW5pbWFsIGZhc3Q>

RUSSIA

FROM ABSOLUTISM TO REVOLUTION



THE TSARIST EMPIRE

- Despite the liberal revolutions of the 19th century, the Russian Empire continued to be an **absolute monarchy**.
- The Russian absolute monarchy was ruled by the **tsar**.

The tsar

Concentrated all the powers

Was supported by:

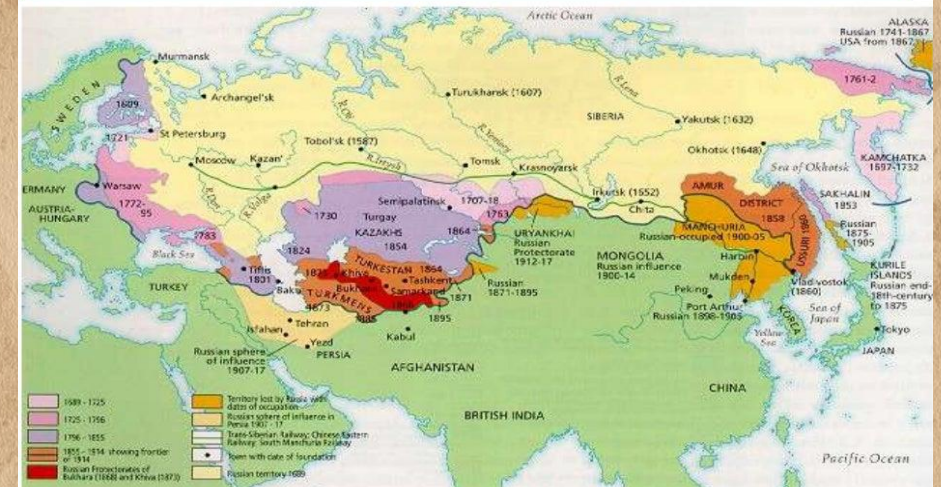
The nobility

The orthodox Church

The army

Burocracy

THE TSARIST EMPIRE



THE TSARIST EMPIRE

THE LAST TSAR: NICOLAS II AND HIS FAMILY



THE TSARIST EMPIRE

The economy

There was a semi-feudal economy:

A **wealthy minority** owned most of the agricultural land.

A **peasant majority** worked the agricultural land.

The opposition

Liberal parties

Bourgeoisie

Revolutionary parties

Social revolutionary party

Peasants

Social democratic party

Workers

THE TSARIST EMPIRE

- In 1903, the RSLDP divided into two separate factions:

The Mensheviks



Moderate faction.

Martov argued that gradual reforms could achieve a Socialist state.

The Bolsheviks



Radical faction.

Lenin argued for an immediate revolution to remove the tsar from power and establish a Socialist state.

THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 1917

- **When did the Russian Revolution begin?**
- The Russian Revolution began on 23rd February with a demonstration in St- Petersburg.
- Slogan:
 - *Peace and Bread.*



THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 1917

- **What happened next?**
- On 25th february there was a general strike.
- On 26th february the tsarist troops refused to shoot against the strikers.



The tsarist army

THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 1917

What was the result of these protests?

- The protests involving peasants, workers and soldiers forced Nicolas II to abdicate.



THE REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY 1917

- **What happened after the abdication of Nicolas II?**
- At first, the Mensheviks formed a **provisional government** led by Kerensky.
- The provisional government:
 - Declared Russia a republic.
 - Made political parties legal.
 - Its aim was to establish a liberal political system.
- But the provisional government did not take control over all the Russian territory:
 - Because it was in favour of taking part in WWI



- **Which alternative government emerged in Russia?**
- The **Bolsheviks** opposed the Mensheviks and established an alternative government based on the **soviets**.
- The soviets spread throughout Russia.
 - Peasants, workers and soldiers formed soviets.
 - They had their own army: The Red Army.

- **What were the consequences of the fall of the provisional government?**
- The Bolsheviks seized control of the government and Lenin became the new leader of Russia.



1918

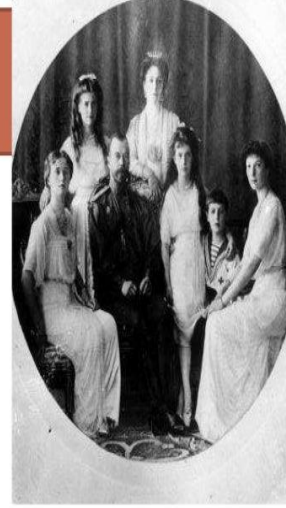
- At the beginning of 1918 the Revolution had succeeded.



1918

What did the Bolsheviks do after taking power?

- In July 1918 they killed the tsar Nicolas II and his family.



1918

What did the Bolsheviks do after taking power?

- They began persecuting their opponents:
 - Supporters of the Tsar: landowners, high-ranking military, Orthodox Church.
 - Supporters of the liberal political system.

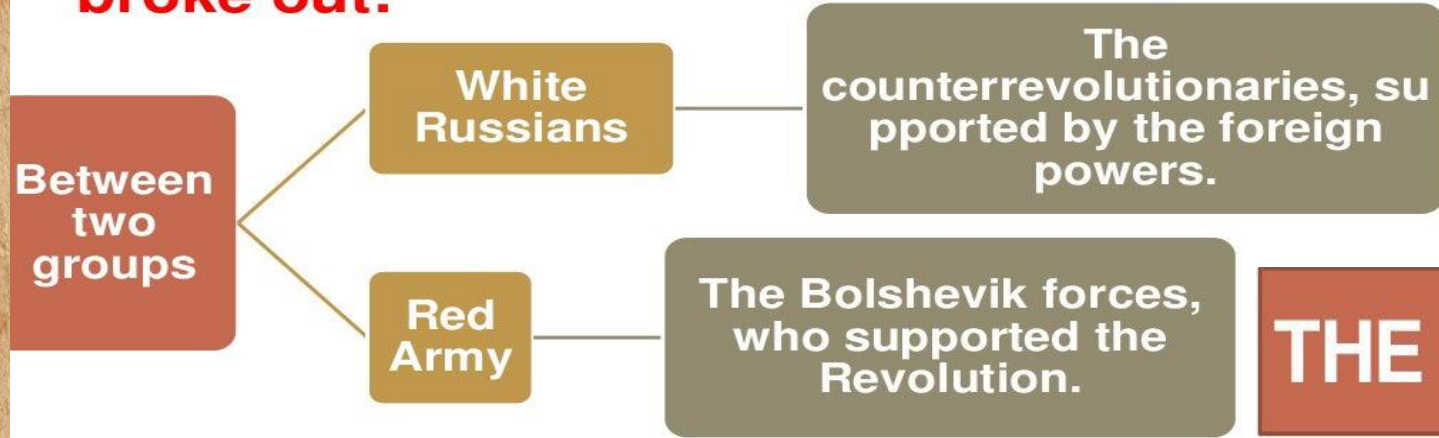
CHANGES IN ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND POLITICS

- The flag of the USSR (1921-1991)



THE CIVIL WAR: 1918-1921

In response to these events, a civil war broke out:



THE CIVIL WAR: 1918-1921

Who won the war?

The war was won by the Bolsheviks, thanks of the influence of Trotsky in the Red Army.





ANIMAL FARM

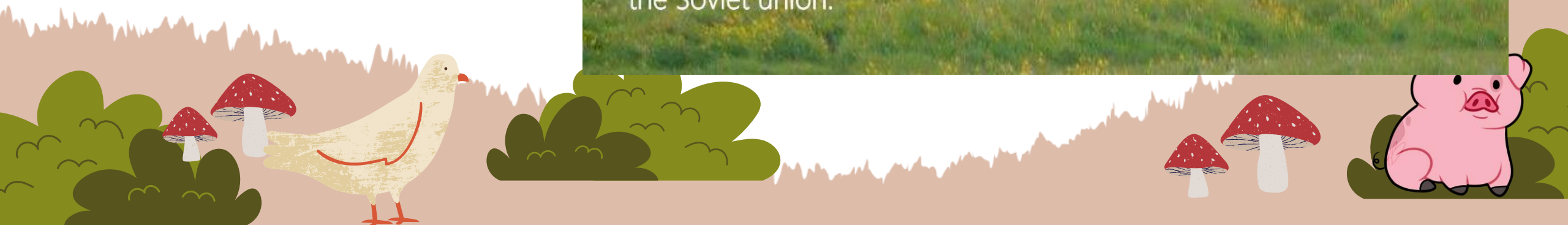
By George Orwell



• Preface

Animal farm is satirical allegorical novella by George orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945. The book tells the story of group of farm animals who rebel against their human farmman, hoping to create a society where the animals can be equal, free and happy. Ultimately, the revelation is betrayed and the farm ends up , in a state as bad as it way before, under the dictatorship of a pig named Napoleon.

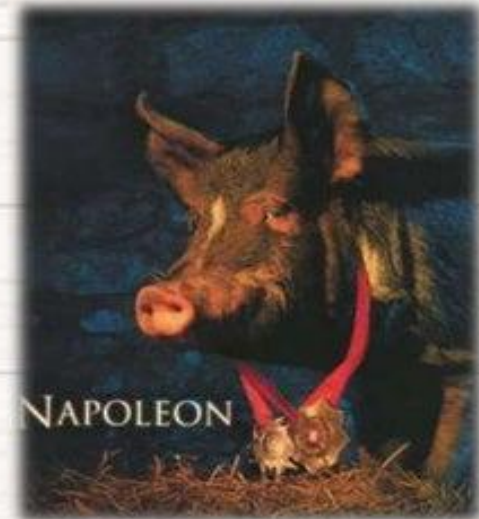
According to Orwell, the fable reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the stalinist era of the Soviet union.



- Main characters of the novel

1. Napoleon

Napoleon is very important but a corrupt character in the novel. As a pig, he is the part of the rebellion since the beginning. To capitalize on the given opportunity to make a fortune is his motto. As soon as he gets the coveted power, he forgets all the promises he has made to the animals earlier. Then he starts displaying his own corrupt ways of living. Though he represents the Soviet leader, Stalin, he is also the embodiment of all politicians having the similar character traits of deception, manipulation, and exploitation. He is superb not only in using wily tactics but also in manipulating minds through his deputy, Squealer, another clever pig. By the end of the novel, Napoleon is successful in driving out all of his opponents from the animal farm.



2. Old major

The Old Major is an old boar having large tusks. Orwell creates the Old Major to represent Karl Marx. It is because he is the originator of the Communist Revolution in Russia despite his untimely death before it. The writer treats this character with dignity, honor, and respect. It is also clear that he wins the same respect from other animals. However, Orwell exposes some of his weaknesses. Though he makes long speeches elucidating man's tyranny toward animals, he does not do much laborious work in the novel to show his own sincerity to the cause.



3. Snowball

Snowball is a second class leader among the pigs. He works with Napoleon for the revolution. Also, he the chief thinker after the Old Major. He is not only intelligent but also very passionate about the welfare of his animal brothers. However, he is tricked by Napoleon as soon as Napoleon establishes his own superiority. Despite his oratory and eloquence, his cleverness proved second to Napoleon. That is why he has to flee persecution at the hands of Napoleon. By the end of the novel, though he is missing, he becomes a scapegoat for whatever bad happens to animals on the farm.



4. Mr. Jones

Mr. Jones is the representative of cruel human beings in the animal farm as referred by the Old Major. He owned the farm before the revolt of the animals. After the revolution, the animals occupy the whole farm and expel him by kicking and butting him. He remains drunk most of the time which leads to the neglect and ultimately revolt of the hungry animals. Following his expulsion, he tries to get it back. However, he never comes back though his shadow is shown as a lurking threat by the clever Squealer.



5. Squealer

Squealer is an agile and small pig, who is the propaganda secretary of Napoleon. He is very smart in using his tusks and legs as writing tools. He abuses the language for the good of his master. He creates and amends the slogans according to the situation after Napoleon establishes his supremacy over others. For example, when his master, Napoleon tries to establish good terms with human beings, he amends his old slogan thus; "Four legs good, two legs better" from the old one "Two legs bad." He also deceives the simple illiterate animals using tricky and challenging language. In fact, he is the representative of Goebbels, the famous propaganda minister of Hitler in Nazi Germany.



6. Boxer

Boxer is a horse and the most sincere and caring animal on the farm. He becomes very popular for his passion for the revolution, his sincerity with the cause and his hardworking nature. He is quite gullible with his simple motto that Comrade Napoleon is always right. He possesses all the qualities of a hardworking, dedicated and loyal worker. However, his services are not acknowledged by the corrupt rulers. He works hard until he is no longer capable. Later, he is sold to a glue factory owner when he falls ill. This situation of Boxer represents the plight of poor working classes in all kinds of societies.



7. Benjamin

Perhaps, Benjamin, the donkey is the only rational animal on the animal farm. He predicts well before time about the plight of the farm animals. He is very practical as he states that their lives will never develop and always be the same, even if the rulers keep changing. This proves right in the end. The weakness, however, in his nature is also exposed by Orwell which is that he cannot oppose the idea of pigs to rebel and rule. Instead, he compromises and goes on living with them then somewhat may.



8. Mr. Fredrick

He is the owner of the Pinchfiled farm. He is a clever man who keeps himself busy with litigations with others. He is usually not at good terms with his neighbors. However, rebellion in the animal farm brings him close to his other neighbor, Mr. Pilkington. He spreads false news about the animal farm that the animals practice cannibalism. Later, both of them strike a deal with Napoleon who is the ruler of the animal farm. His hypocrisy represents the hypocrisy of the neighboring countries following the Russian Revolution.

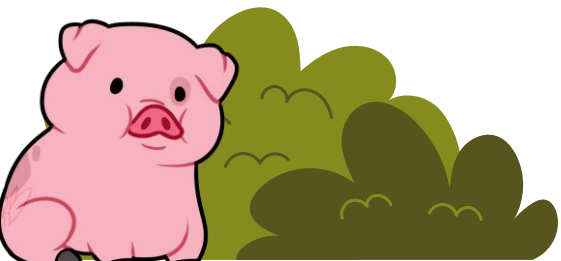


Totalitarianism Government

Totalitarianism is the absolute control by the state or a governing branch of a highly centralized institution

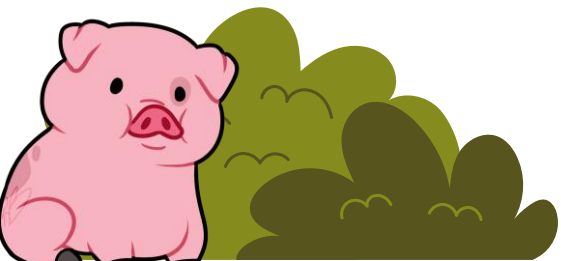


Totalitarianism government turned corrupted.





Traditional fables are moral stories that usually feature animals. Aesop's Fables, which are probably the most well known, tell tales about animals that have clearly human characteristics, like the sly fox, the patient crow and the selfish dog. Since Aesop's stories have been told for over 2,500 years, they are clearly a form well suited to telling a universal truth in a way that is accessible to children and memorable for adults.





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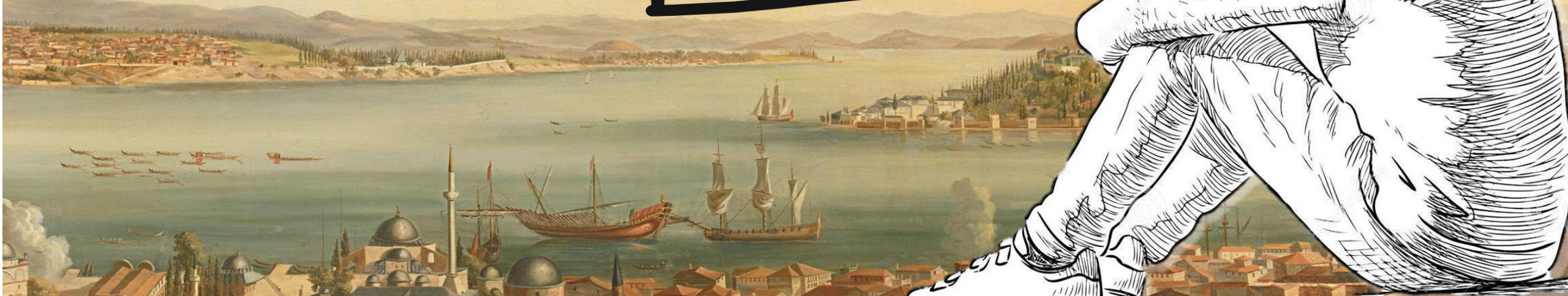
Department of English

BA (Hons) Program

Week :15th- 17

Eveline

Page: 96-102



Text: https://www.lonestar.edu/departments/english/joyce_eveline.pdf



EVELINE

from "Dubliners" by James Joyce



Main elements

- a psychological dilemma included in a few pages
- Eveline has to decide to stay or to leave
- the story is divided into three sections: her background, her meeting with Frank and then her final decision
- the objective description of reality is mingled with her impressions



Narrative technique

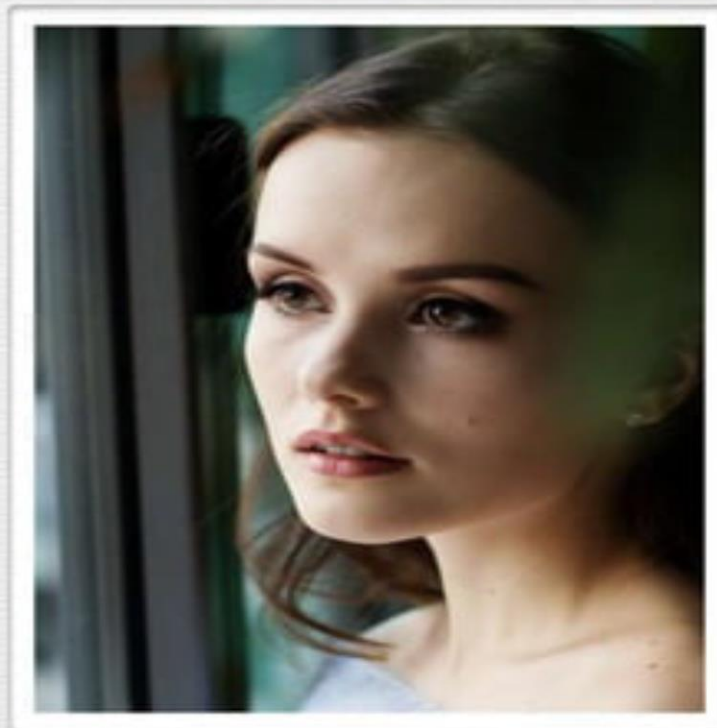
- Even though the novel is not told in the first person narration, Joyce shows everything from Eveline's perspective. In this way the reader has free access to Eveline's thoughts and memories.
- Words have an allusive symbolic appealing meaning.

Interior monologue, free direct speech and free indirect speech.



Setting

- The presence of the window gives the idea of the threshold between the outer world and her
- At the same time the crowd at the port reveals that same sense of loneliness and loss she was experiencing.

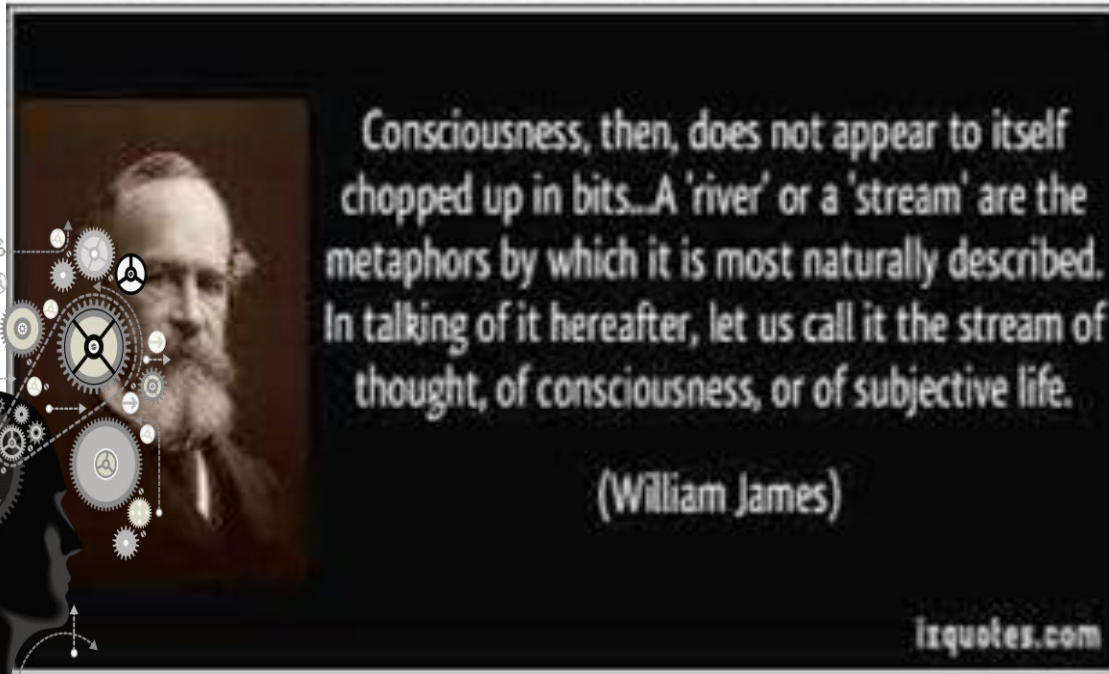


Stream of Consciousness





WILLIAM JAMES ON THE STREAM OF CONSCIOUSNESS



Stream of Consciousness

- . . . was a phrase used by William James in his *Principles of Psychology* (1890) to describe the *unbroken flow of perceptions, thoughts, and feelings* in the waking mind.
- It has since been adopted to describe a narrative method in modern fiction.
- Long passages of introspection, in which the narrator records in detail what passes through a character's awareness, are found in novelists from Samuel Richardson, through William James' brother Henry James, to many novelists of the present era.
- (A Glossary of Literary Terms – M.H. Abrams)



"the unbroken flow of thought and awareness of the waking mind "- William James 1890

- capture the full spectrum and the continuous flow of a character's mental process
- mingle with conscious and half-conscious thoughts and memories, experiences, feelings and random associations
- describe the unspoken thoughts and feelings of their characters without resorting to objective description or conventional dialogue

