MA ENGLISH PART - I

E111 The Structure of Modern English

Section A - Aspects of Linguistic Organization

OBJECTIVES:

1. To familiarize students with the ideology of Communication, and English language as a means of communication.
2. To familiarize students with the phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic systems of the English language.
3. To acquaint them with the main geographical, registral and social varieties of English.
4. To focus on situational, contextual, social and cultural appropriateness besides grammatical correctness.
5. To acquaint students with the basic concepts in pragmatic theory and stylistics and give them practice in the application of these concepts.

SYLLABUS:

Unit - I

Orientation

Communication

1.1 What is Communication?
1.2 Barriers to Communication
1.3 Principles of Effective Communication
1.4 Non-Verbal Communication
1.5 Categories of Non-verbal Communication
1.6 Characteristics of Language
1.7 Functions of Language
1.8 Displacement
Unit - II

Phonology

2.1 Phonemes/ Sounds of English
2.2 The Physiology of Speech
2.3 Place and Manner of Articulation
2.4 Description of Vowels and Consonants
2.5 Phonemes and Allophones
2.6 Phonemes of British R.P. and Phonemes of GIE
2.7 Syllable
2.8 Word Stress
2.9 Weak Forms
2.10 Sentence Stress- Division and groups
2.11 Intonation

Unit - III

Morphology

3.1 Structure of Words
3.2 Concept of Morpheme/ Allomorph
3.3 Types of Morpheme
3.4 Processes of Word Formation

Unit - IV

Syntax

4.1 Elements of Grammar
4.2 Nouns, Pronouns and the Basic NP
4.3 Adjective and Adverb
4.4 Preposition and Prepositional Phrase
4.5 The Simple Sentence

Unit - V

Semantics
5.1 The Terms ‘Semantics’ and ‘Meaning’
5.2 Seven Types of Meaning
5.3 Components and Contrasts of Meaning
   (Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Prototypes)
5.4 Lexical Relations (Homonymy, Homophony, Polysemy,
   Metonymy)

Reference Books
1. Quirk, R.S. Greenbaum (1973), A University Grammar of English,
   London: Longman
   Language in India, Delhi: OUP
3. Thorat Ashok, (2008), Discourse Analysis, CUP.
4. Bansal, R.K. and J.B. Harrison (1972), Spoken English for India,
   New Delhi: Orient Longman.
   Indian Students (Macmillan)
6. Chomsky (1965), Aspects of the Theory of Syntax, Cambridge,
   Mass: MIT press
   Linguistics, Macmillan.
9. Palmer, Frank – Semantics (CUP)
10. Saussure Ferdinand De (1974), Course in General Linguistics (With
    introduction by Jonathan Culler), Fontana: Collins.

Section B - English Language Today

OBJECTIVES:

1. To familiarize students with the ideology of Communication, and
   English language as a means of communication.
2. To familiarize students with the phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic systems of the English language.
3. To acquaint them with the main geographical, registral and social varieties of English.
4. To focus on situational, contextual, social and cultural appropriateness besides grammatical correctness.
5. To acquaint students with the basic concepts in pragmatic theory and stylistics and give them practice in the application of these concepts.

SYLLABUS:

Unit - I

Language and Society

1.1 Language Variation
i) Regional Variation/Dialects
ii) Social Variation/Sociolects
iii) Individual Variation/Idiolects
iv) Stylistic Variation/ (i.e. Formal and Informal Styles)

1.2 Language Contact
i) Code Switching and Code Mixing
ii) Pidgins and Creoles
iii) Borrowing

Unit - II

Distinctive Features of British, American and Indian English

2.1 Phonological Features
2.2 Syntactic Features
2.3 Features of Vocabulary
2.4 Spelling Conventions

Unit - III
Pragmatics

3.1 Basic Concepts
i) Speech Acts
ii) Situation and Speech Event
iii) Deixis
iv) Presuppositions and Implicatures
v) The Concept of Discourse
vi) Cohesion and Coherence
vii) Turn Taking and Adjacency Pairs

3.2 Conversational Principles
i) Politeness in Conversation: Face, Power, Solidarity etc.
ii) Maxims of Politeness Principle (as given by Lakoff and Leech)
iii) Co-operation in Conversation: Maxims of Co-operative Principle (Gricean Maxims as given in G.N. Leech (1983))
iv) Observation and Violation of CP and PP in Conversation

Unit - IV

English in India

4.1 What is Indian English?
4.2 English as a first, second and foreign language in India
4.3 Bilingualism, Multilingualism, Nativization
4.4 Cultural Specificity and Multiculturalism

Unit - V

Introduction to Stylistics

5.1 Orientation
i) The relationship between Linguistics and Stylistics
ii) The relationship between Practical Criticism and Stylistics
iii) The Nature and Scope of Stylistics
iv) The Stages in Stylistic Analysis
v) The Strengths and limitations of stylistics

5.2 The Stylistics of Poetry
i) The Concept of Poetic Diction
ii) Creativity in the use of Language

5.3 The Stylistics of Drama
i) Theatre and drama
ii) Dramatic text and Performance Text
iii) Use of Proximal Deixis in drama

5.4 The Stylistics of Fiction
i) Fiction as a narrative form of Discourse
ii) Narrative Strategies
iii) Point of View
iv) Universe of Discourse
v) Use of Distal Deixis in Fiction

Reference Books

2. Thorat Ashok, (2008), Discourse Analysis, CUP.
5. Palmer, Frank – Semantics (CUP)
Section A - 1700-1880

OBJECTIVES:

1. To acquaint the students with the major novelists in English Literature through a study of the novels representative of the age and of the novelist.
2. To develop in the students the ability to interpret, analyze and evaluate works of fiction in the perspective of literary history and theory.

SYLLABUS:

Unit - I
Jonathan Swift: Gulliver’s Travels
   1.1 Jonathan Swift and his age.
   1.2 A summary of Gulliver’s Travels.
   1.3 The character of Gulliver.
   1.4 Analysis of Gulliver’s Travels.
   1.5 Irony and satire in Gulliver’s Travels.
   1.6 Conclusion.

Unit - II
Henry Fielding: Joseph Andrews
   2.1 About the author.
   2.2 Joseph Andrews in its age.
   2.3 A summary of Joseph Andrews.
   2.4 Fielding and the characters in Joseph Andrews.
   2.5 The structure of Joseph Andrews.
2.6 Joseph Andrews as a picaresque novel.
2.7 Irony and humour in Joseph Andrews.

Unit - III
Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice
  3.1 Jane Austen and the social background of Pride and Prejudice.
  3.2 A general view of Pride and Prejudice.
  3.3 Analysis of the characters in Pride and Prejudice.
  3.4 The structure of Pride and Prejudice.
  3.5 Some important themes in Pride and Prejudice.
  3.6 Other aspects of Pride and Prejudice – humor, position of women, etc.

Unit - IV
Charles Dickens: David Copperfield
  4.1 About the author.
  4.2 A summary of David Copperfield.
  4.3 Dickens' treatment of the characters in David Copperfield.
  4.4 The structure of David Copperfield.
  4.5 Humor and pathos in David Copperfield.
  4.6 The unity of David Copperfield.

Unit - V
George Eliot: Middlemarch
  5.1 George Eliot and her novels.
  5.2 The social background of the age.
  5.3 A general view of Middlemarch.
  5.4 George Eliot's treatment of the characters in Middlemarch.
  5.5 The structure of Middlemarch.
  5.6 Middlemarch as a study of provincial life in England.
5.7 Prominent themes in *Middlemarch* — vocation, position of women, etc.

**Reference Books**


Section B - 1881-1950

OBJECTIVES:

1. To acquaint the students with the major novelists in English Literature through a study of the novels representative of the age and of the novelist.

2. To develop in the students the ability to interpret, analyze and evaluate works of fiction in the perspective of literary history and theory.

SULLABUS:

Unit - I

Thomas Hardy: Jude the Obscure.

1.1 Hardy and the novel
1.2 A summary of Jude the Obscure.
1.3 Analysis of the characters in Jude the Obscure.
1.4 Jude the Obscure as a depiction of shattered ideals.
1.5 Hardy's use of chance, coincidence and fate in Jude the Obscure.
1.6 Pessimism in Jude the Obscure.
Unit - II
Joseph Conrad: Lord Jim.

2.1 Joseph Conrad's background and career.
2.2 A summary of Lord Jim.
2.3 Conrad's treatment of the characters in Lord Jim.
2.4 Structure and narrative method in Lord Jim.
2.5 Prominent themes in Lord Jim.
2.6 Symbolism in Lord Jim.

Unit - III
D. H. Lawrence: Sons and Lovers.

3.1 About the author.
3.2 A brief review of Sons and Lovers.
3.3 Analysis of the characters in Sons and Lovers.
3.4 Structure of Sons and Lovers – is it two separate novels?
3.5 Sons and Lovers as an autobiographical novel.
3.6 Sons and Lovers as a reflection of industrial society.

Unit - IV
Graham Greene: The Power and the Glory.

4.1 Life and literary career of Graham Greene.
4.2 A summary of The Power and the Glory.
4.3 Greene's treatment of the characters in The Power and the Glory.
4.4 Some observations on The Power and the Glory.
4.5 Conflict between good and evil.
4.6 The Power and the Glory as a reflection of the socio-political situation.
Unit - V
E. M. Forster: A Passage to India.

5.1 About the author
5.2 A general view of A Passage to India.
5.3 Characters in A Passage to India.
5.4 The setting of A Passage to India.
5.5 Themes in A Passage to India.
5.6 Symbolism in A Passage to India.

Reference Books
21. A Routledge Literary Sourcebook on E. M. Forster’s A Passage to India. edited by peter childs.

**E113 - English Drama**

Section A – Traditional English Drama

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To acquaint the students with the major dramatists in English through a study of representative plays.

2. To develop in the students the ability to interpret, analyze and evaluate plays in the perspective of history and theory.

**SYLLABUS:**

**Unit - I**

Ben Jonson : Volpone
1.1 Jonson’s Conception of dignity of dramatic literature
1.2 Classical Sensibility
1.3 His resolve to purge contemporary drama of fantastic absurdity.
1.4 Jonson’s Concept of Humor
1.5 Characterization to suit dramatic purpose
1.6 Ancient physiological theory of bad fluids
1.7 Summary of the play

Unit - II
Christopher Marlowe: Dr. Faustus

2.1 Marlowe’s Concept of Tragedy and dramatic technique
2.2 Renaissance man
2.3 Secular Drama.
2.4 University Wit
2.5 His Contribution to Blank Verse
2.6 Passion for swelling words and subtlety
2.7 Flaws in his tragedy
2.8 Faults of the age
2.9 Summary of the play

Unit - III
William Congreve: The Way of the World

3.1 Restoration Comedy of Manners and Sentimental Theatre
3.2 Interesting Characterization
3.3 Contemporary periodicals’ gossip and topicality of satire.
3.4 High pitched dialogues
3.5 Brilliance of Language
3.6 Summary of the play
Unit - IV
Sheridan: The School for Scandal
4.1 Restoration Period and aristocratic audience
4.2 Types of drama: Heroic tragedy comedy of manners, Sentimental comedy
4.3 Construction: Sub-Plot and plot
4.4 Characterization in “The School for Scandal”- Comparison & contrast
4.5 Prologue and Epilogue, Avoidance of anticlimax in auction scene and the screen scene
4.6 Summary of the play

Unit - V
William Goldsmith: She Stoops To Conquer
5.1 Characterization
5.2 She Stoops To Conquer as a Comedy of Errors
5.3 Aptness of the title “She Stoops to Conquer”
5.4 Dramatic irony in “She Stoops to Conquer”
5.5 Wit and Humor in “She Stoops to Conquer”
5.6 The Casket Scene: Critical Appreciation
5.7 The Garden Scene: Critical Appreciation
5.8 Summary of the play

Reference Books

Selection B - Modern English Drama

OBJECTIVES:

1. To acquaint the students with the major dramatist in English through a study of representative plays.
2. To develop in the student the ability to interpret, analyze and evaluate plays in the perspective of history and theory.
SULLABUS:

Unit - I
G. B. Shaw: Candida
  1.1 Characterization
  1.2 The Title: Its Aptness and Significance
  1.3 Themes in the play “Candida”
  1.4 “Candida” as a Problem Play
  1.5 The Auction Scene: It’s Significance
  1.6 “Candida” as a serious Comedy
  1.7 Summary of the play

Unit - II
T. S. Eliot: Murder in the Cathedral
  2.1 Space, Time and Theatricality
  2.2 Existentialism
  2.3 Experiences of men and women in the society rather than inner experiences
  2.4 Inconsequentiality of dialogue and activity
  2.5 Great wealth of verbal and gestural energy
  2.6 Innovative formal design
  2.7 Summary of the play

Unit - III
Samuel Beckett: Waiting for Godot
  3.1 Significance of the title “Waiting for Godot”
  3.2 Various themes in “Waiting for Godot”
  3.3 The Concept of Time in the play
  3.4 “Waiting for Godot” as a tragicomedy
  3.5 Characters in the play
  3.6 Humor in “Waiting for Godot”
  3.7 Summary of the play
Unit - IV
Harold Pinter: Home Coming

4.1 Angry young Man
4.2 Theme of Pessimism, Frustration and Despair
4.3 Breakdown of economic system, social and moral values
4.4 Theme of contradiction
4.5 Summary of the play

Unit - V
John Osborne: Look Back in Anger

5.1 Characterization
5.2 “Look Back in Anger” as a play of protest against contemporary English society
5.3 Symbolic devices used in the play “Look Back in Anger”
5.4 Various themes in “Look Back in Anger”
5.5 Summary of the play

Reference Books


E114 Indian Literature in English

Section A – Verses

OBJECTIVES:
1. To acquaint the students with the major works written by Indian writers
2. To acquaint the students with the philosophy of Indian thinkers that is reflected directly or indirectly in some of the selected literature written in English.

SYLLABUS:

Unit – I
Background to Indian English Poetry in brief
1.1 Major Indian English Poets
1.2 Major themes dealt in Indian English Poetry
Unit - II
Nissim Ezekiel

2.1 Night of the Scorpion
   a) Theme of the poem
   b) Reflection of Superstition in the poem
   c) Traditional Approach versus Modern Approach
   d) Indian Philosophy followed by the villagers
   e) Paraphrase of the Poem

2.2 The Poet, Lover and Birdwatcher
   a) Theme of the poem
   b) Paraphrase of the Poem

Unit - III
Arun Kolatkar - Jejuri

Prescribed poems –
1) The Door
2) The Butterfly
3) Ajamil and the Tigers
4) Between Jejuri and the railway station

3.1 Its background
3.2 Major themes discussed in “Jejuri”
3.3 Summary of the selected poems

Unit - IV
The old playhouse and other poems – Kamla Das

Prescribed Poems –
1) My Grandmother’s House
2) The Old House

4.1 Background to her poetry
4.2 Major themes discussed in this collection
4.3. Summary of the selected poems

Reference Books

Section B - Indian Prose Works

OBJECTIVES:
1. To acquaint the students with the major works written by Indian writers
2. To acquaint the students with the philosophy of Indian thinkers that is reflected directly or indirectly in some of the selected literature written in English.

Syllabus:
Unit - I
Background to Indian Prose
1.1 History of Indian English Prose in brief
1.2 Major Indian English Prose Writers
1.3 Major themes dealt in Indian English Prose
Unit - II
Kanthapura
2.1 Its historical background
2.2 Characterization in Kanthapura
2.3 Significance of the title Kanthapura
2.4 Presentation of life in a south Indian village
2.5 Raja Rao’s use of mythical technique
2.6 Kanthapura as a Gandhi-epic
2.7 Elements of Poetry, Fantasy and Lyricism in Kanthapura
2.8 Kanthapura as a fictional concretization of Gandhian Thought
2.9 Indianness of Kanthapura
2.10 Art and Technique of narration in Kanthapura
2.11 Plot and Structure of Kanthapura
2.12 Role of Coffee Estate Workers in Gandhian Movement in Kanthapura
2.13 Treatment of Freedom Movement in Kanthapura
2.14 Depiction of Women Characters in Kanthapura

Unit - III
Lokmanya Tilak – Essays from Bal Gangadhar Tilak: A Biography of his Vision and Ideas
1. Common Language
2. A standard character for Indian languages
3. Shivaji Festival
4. National Education
5. Honest Swadeshi

Unit - IV
R.K. Narayan – An Astrologer’s Day
4.1 Short Story as a form
4.2 R.K. Narayan as a short story writer
4.3 Theme of “An Astrologer’s Day”
4.4 Summary of “An Astrologer’s Day”

Unit - V
Rohinton Mistry – A Fine Balance
5.1 Background to the novel “A Fine Balance”
5.2 Characterization in “A Fine Balance”
5.3 Plot of the novel in “A Fine Balance”
5.4 Themes in the novel “A Fine Balance”
5.5 Summary of the novel “A Fine Balance”

Reference Books
7. The novels of Rohinton Mistry: Critical studies edited by J. K. Dodiya, Published by Vedant books.

9. Lokamanya Tilak - a biography by Ram Gopal - Published by ASIA Publishing House, Bombay, (1956)

10. Lokmanya Tilak - Father of Indian Unrest and maker of Modern India by D. V. Tahmankar - Published by John Murray Ltd, (1956).