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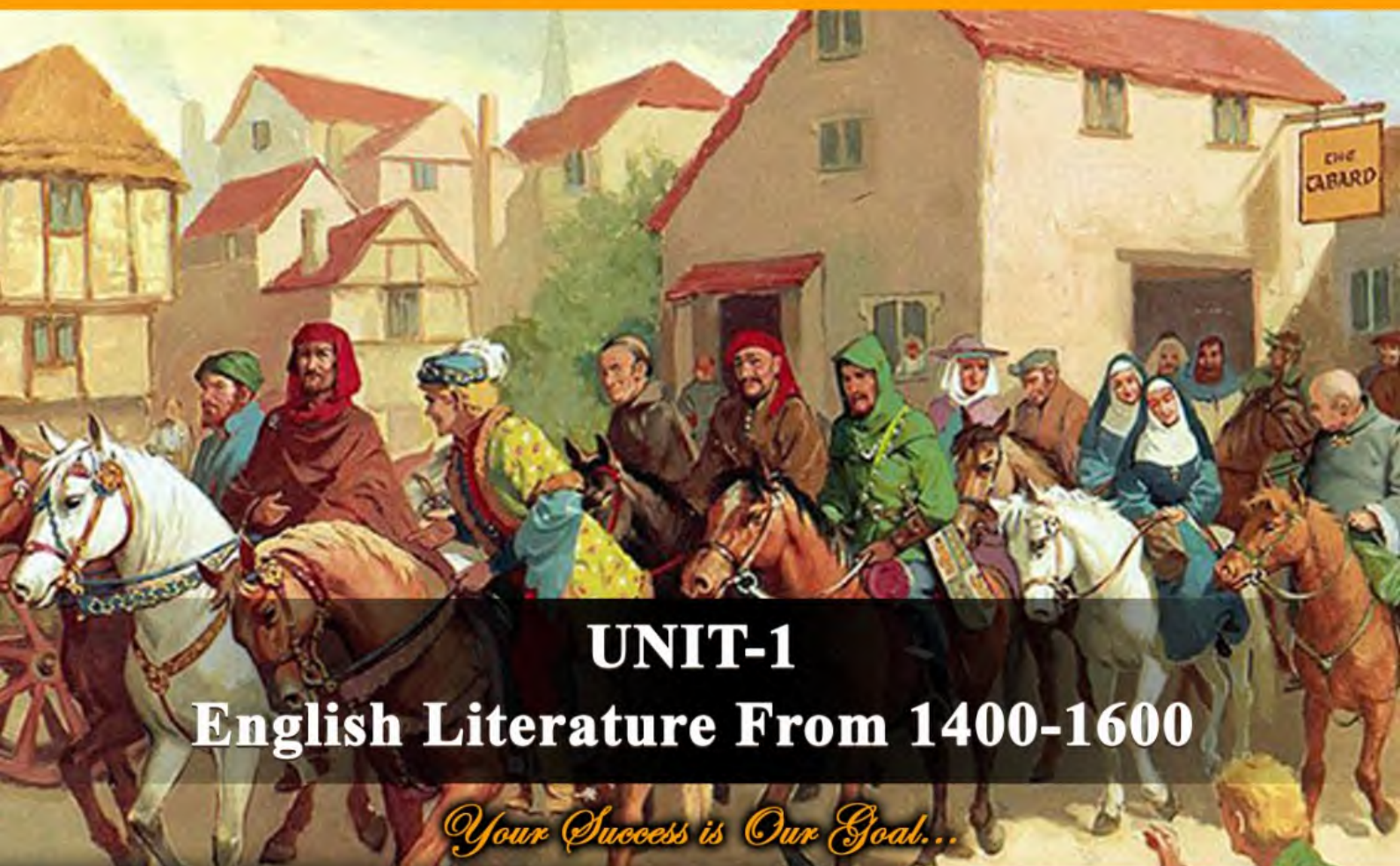
2025-2026

PG TRB

G.O No. 219

New Syllabus

ENGLISH



UNIT-1

English Literature From 1400-1600

Your Success is Our Goal...

- ◆ Prologue to the Canterbury Tales
- ◆ Prothalamion and Epithalamion
- ◆ Remembrance
- ◆ Of Truth, Of Friendship, Of Studies, Of Adversity, Of Revenge and Of Ambition
- ◆ An Apologie for Poetrie
- ◆ The Book of Job
- ◆ Dr. Faustus
- ◆ The Spanish Tragedy

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ENGLISH LITERATURE

FROM 1400-1600

PG TRB (2025-2026)

UNIT-1
FIRST EDITION



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UNIT – I : ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM 1400-1600

SYLLABUS

Unit I	ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM 1400-1600	
	Poetry	
	Geoffrey Chaucer	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales (The Book of the Duchess Chapter only)
	Edmund Spenser	Prothalamion and Epithalamion
	Sir Thomas Wyatt	Remembrance
	Prose	
	Bacon - Essays	Of Truth, Of Friendship, Of Studies, Of Adversity, Of Revenge and Of Ambition
	Sir Philip Sydney	An Apologie for Poetrie
	The Bible	The Book of Job
	Drama	
	Christopher Marlowe	Dr. Faustus
	Thomas Kyd	The Spanish Tragedy
	Ben Jonson	Every Man in His Humour



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Reference Books :

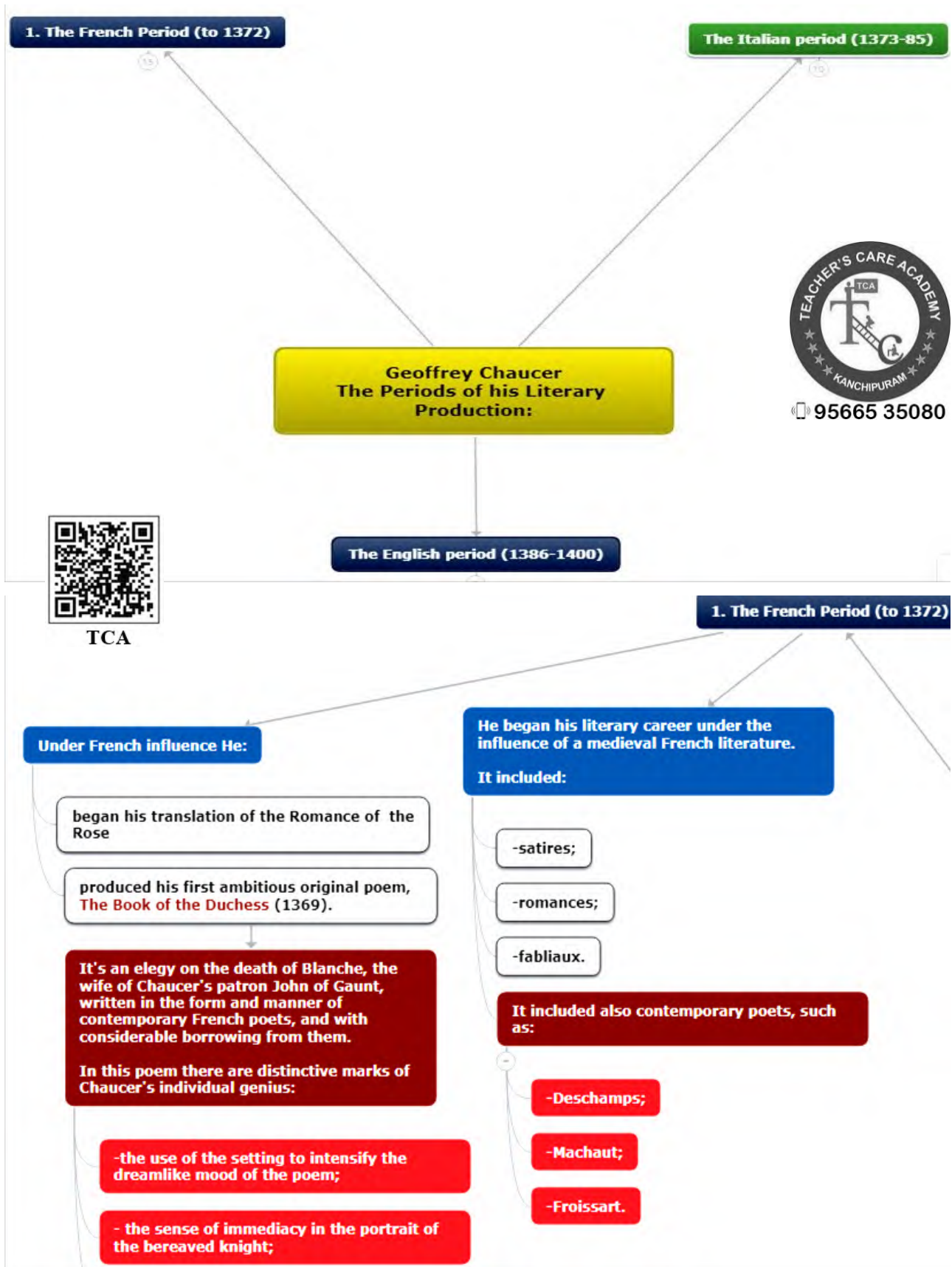
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2. The Bloomsbury Guide to English Literature (1990)
3. "Geoffrey Chaucer in Context". Cambridge University Press. 2019. Retrieved 20 April 2020.
4. Illustrated History of English Literature: Chaucer to Shakespeare
5. Michael Kiernan (ed.) The Essayes or Counsels, Civill and Morall (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1985). Vol. 15 of The Oxford Francis Bacon.
6. Marlowe, Christopher (1995). Doctor Faustus. John Butcher. Harlow: Longman.

More Reference:

- PGTRB Previous Year Question Papers
- UGC NET Previous Year Question Papers
- SET (State eligibility Test) Previous Year Question Papers (Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra)

1.1 THE CANTERBURY TALES

1.1.1. Geoffrey Chaucer:



Italian period (1373-85)

went to Italy to arrange a commercial treaty with the Genoese. This journey was reinforced by another visit to Italy in 1378, and had a tremendous effect on Chaucer. Dante, who was dead for half a century, was already a classic, while Petrarch and Boccaccio were nearing the end of their literary careers. Chaucer relied heavily on the works of these author for the rest of his life.

These works taught him:

Sottoargomento

-to individualize his characters and give them dramatic intensity;

-to seek the rhythms and idioms of popular speech.

Thus, the poems of this period of his show progress in his mastery of:

-rhetoric;

-technique;

-style;

-meter;



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-The House of Fame (c. 1374-80),
-The Parliament of Fowls (c. 1377-86),
-The Legend of Good Women (1380-86)

Those poems still contain many of the old familiar features of this French literary type, even though Chaucer breaks with the conventional patterns by:

his broader range of ideas,

his greater subtlety of characterization, and

his attitude of humorous detachment.



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The English period (1386-1400)

The major work of period is *The Canterbury Tales*, with its realistic setting in contemporary England.

There's a difference from the other periods: the English influence is simply the influence of the breadth, scope, and zest of Chaucer's own land and age, unlike the French and Italian. In both cases, he specific literary influences are French, Italian, and Latin, but the setting is on the road between London and Canterbury, and no longer in dream-worlds or in ancient Troy (which was the case for the French and Italian periods).



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However, Chaucer was always an innovator. He:

-He introduced Italian literature to England;

-He was the first to use many of the meters and stanza forms which have become standard in English poetry;

-He was the first English poet to deal extensively with the contemporary scene;

-He was the first English poet to draw sharply individualized portraits;

-He was the first English poet to analyze his characters psychologically;

-He was the first English poet to impress his readers as a personality in his own right.

Epic Poem Satire



The Canterbury Tales

Author: **Geoffrey Chaucer** Years Written: **c. 1387–1400** Original Language: **Middle English**

MAIN CHARACTERS

May the Best Storyteller Win!

Spring has come and with it an increase in pilgrims traveling to Canterbury. Gathering at an inn in Southwark, England, 30 pilgrims agree to a tale-telling competition for the long road. *The Canterbury Tales* showcases Chaucer's flair for satire and his ability to create memorable characters with unique voices that explore themes of rivalry; love, sex, and fellowship; social class; and storytelling.

■ Rivalry ■ Love, Sex, Fellowship

□ Social Class ■ Storytelling

<p>Knight Pilgrim from the nobility</p>	<p>Harry Bailey Host, owner of Tabard Inn</p>
<p>Chaucer Narrator and pilgrim</p>	<p>Clerk Upper-class pilgrim</p>
<p>Miller Craftsman pilgrim</p>	<p>Pardoner Pilgrim with loose morals</p>

Author



GEOFFREY CHAUCER
C. 1343-1400

The poet was a diplomat who served three successive English kings. His wide travels in royal service introduced him to people from all social classes, informing his deeply humorous *The Canterbury Tales*; the 24 short tales rank among the greatest works of English literature.

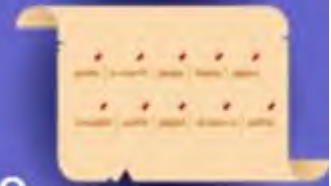
The Canterbury Tales by the Numbers

4



Tales each pilgrim is supposed to tell: two on the way to Canterbury and two on the way back

10



Syllables in each line, using a pattern of five 2-syllable pairs in which the second syllable is stressed

31



People in the company: the narrator, 29 other pilgrims, and the Host

~65



Length, in miles, of the pilgrimage from the Tabard Inn to Canterbury Cathedral

Symbols



Springtime

The Prologue begins with a famous description of springtime, symbolic of desire, fertility, and rebirth.



Blood

Blood is a metaphor for family lineage and class; it also signifies Christ's blood.



Clothing

Clothes, simple or elaborate, reflect the personality of the wearer.



1.1.2. Key points

Full Title:	The Canterbury Tales
When Written:	End of the 14th century
Where Written:	London, England
When Published:	England
Literary Period:	Medieval
Genre:	Estate satire
Setting:	The road to Canterbury, England

Point of View:

- Many different characters tell their tales, but the whole frame narrative is told through the eyes of Chaucer the pilgrim. It's also important to keep in mind that the Tales are unfinished. Each pilgrim is supposed to get two tales—one for the road to Canterbury,

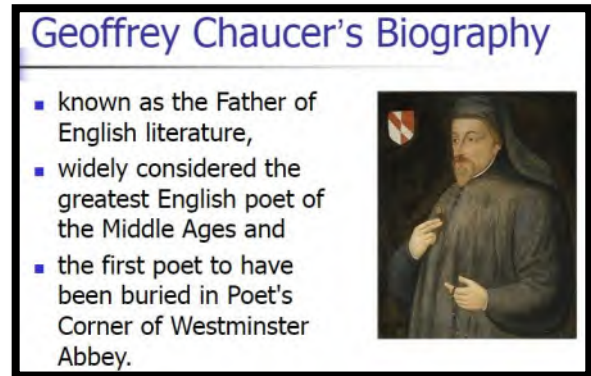


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and one for the way back—but several of the pilgrims don't even get one story, and they never actually make it to Canterbury.

1.1.3. Geoffrey Chaucer:

- Geoffrey Chaucer was the greatest poet of the Middle Ages, and is regarded as the Father of English literature.
- He was born in London, England c. 1343 to John Chaucer and Agnes Copton, and affluent couple in the wine trade.
- Geoffrey attended St. Paul's Cathedral School where it is believed he discovered the writing of Ovid and Virgil, which would serve as influence for his own writing in later years.
- Geoffrey became a public servant to Countess Elizabeth of Ulster in 1357, a position he held for the rest of his life.
- In 1359 Geoffrey fought in the Hundred Years' War in France, and was captured and held for ransom.



- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Edward III helped pay for his return and he joined the Royal Service. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geoffrey Chaucer traveled through France with the Royal Service in the early to mid-1360s. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Edward Gave Geoffrey a pension of 20 marks for his service with the Royal Service. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geoffrey married Philippa Roet in 1366. She was the daughter of Sir Payne Roet. The marriage helped Geoffrey's career. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1368 Geoffrey Chaucer became one of King Edward III's esquires. His position sent him on diplomatic missions, also giving him time to familiarize himself with the work of poets such as Petrarch and Dante. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geoffrey Chaucer's passion for poetry grew as his career advanced. In 1385 he asked for a temporary leave. He lived in Kent for four years but still found little time to write as a Parliament member. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1387 Philippa died, and Geoffrey's financial situation became dire. It was Philippa's royal annuities that kept them living so well, and those annuities |

<p>disappeared when she died. This meant Geoffrey had to work and could not devote himself to writing.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is believed that Geoffrey Chaucer's Parliament of Fowls was written in 1380. It was a poem about courtly love and its inauthentic quality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is believed that Geoffrey Chaucer wrote Troilus and Criseyde in the mid-1380s, a poem about his character's tragic love story. This poem is considered by many to be one of his greatest works.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not known when Geoffrey Chaucer wrote The Legend of Good Women, a poem that was left unfinished.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • **Geoffrey Chaucer's work The Canterbury Tales was originally meant to be 120 stories long.(TRB-2001/Q.NO:47) It was only completed to 24 stories, and his characters did not make it to Canterbury at all. The work was never finished but is highly regarded in literature.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While working as Clerk of the Works Geoffrey was robbed twice, and he eventually gave up his position to work as the gardener in Somersetshire in the King's park.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geoffrey Chaucer's major works include Roman de la Rose, The Book of the Duchess, The House of Fame, Anelida and Arcite, Parliament of Fowles, Boece, Troilus and Criseyde, The Legend of Good Women, The Canterbury Tales, and A Treatise on the Astrolabe.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geoffrey Chaucer died on October 25th, 1400 in London, at the age of 60. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geoffrey Chaucer's gravestone became the first of what would be called Poet's Corner in the abbey.

1.1.4. Historical Context of 'The Canterbury Tales':

- ❖ The late 14th century was a chaotic time in England.
- ❖ The Catholic Church was undergoing huge shifts and changes. After the horrors of the Black Death, many people were questioning the Church's authority, and groups such as the Lollards rebelled against the power that priests wielded.
- ❖ Medieval society traditionally consisted of three estates: the church, the nobility, and the peasantry.
- ❖ The church represented people who prayed but did not work for a living; this holy sector of society was supported by the other two and was not supposed to be concerned with material goods.

- ❖ The nobility was strictly bound to many rules of chivalry and courtliness.
- ❖ The rest of the population consisted of the peasant working class.
- ❖ However, in the late 14th century, this structure was breaking down.
- ❖ Peasant revolts such as the Jack Straw rebellion of 1381 raged through the countryside.
- ❖ A new middle class consisting of educated workers such as merchants, lawyers, and clerks was beginning to gain power, particularly in urban areas.
- ❖ Chaucer himself was a member of this new middle class.
- ❖ The Canterbury Tales both depict and satirize the conventions of these turbulent times.

1.1.5. Characters:



The Knight

- Followed the code of Chivalry
- Well traveled
- Fought in the Crusades
- Participated in 15 battles
- Killed three men jousting
- “of sovereign value”



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The Squire

- Son of the Knight
- Twenty yrs old
- Had curly hair, agility, strength
- Served with the cavalry
- “fresh as the month of May”
- Made songs and poems, could draw and write



The Yeoman

- Rode at the side of the Squire
- Bore peacock-feathered arrows, a bow, a shield, and sword, a dirk, and a St. Christopher medal



The Prioress

- A high-ranking nun, Madam Eglantyne
- Spoke French
- Ate with manners and courtliness
- Showed sympathies and tender feelings
- Tall



The Monk

- Hunting was his sport
- An Abbot, head of a monastery
- Modern attitudes
- Wore nice clothes, fashionable
- A fat and personable priest



The Friar (Hubert)

- Playful, jolly, festive, mellow
- Licensed to ask for donations
- Heard confessions, gave pleasant absolution and arbitrated disputes, for a gift
- Pale-complexioned singer, musician
- Playful as a puppy



The Merchant

- Forking beard and Motely dress
- Wore a Flemish beaver hat and daintily buckled boots
- Spoke in a serious manner
- Bragged about his money to hide his indebtedness, stately in his manner



The Oxford Cleric

- *Still* a student and not too fat
- Wore ragged clothes and not religious
- Borrowed money from his friends to pay school tuition
- Formal and short in his speech with a hint of *holier-than-thou* in his tone



Sergeant at the Law

- Wary and wise
- A lawyer appointed by the monarch to be a travelling judge
- Specialized in land disputes
- Could cite numerous cases
- Not very well dressed



The Franklin

- Wealthy Landowner who lived for pleasure
- Home was open to all, shared his good food and drink with neighbors.
- Served meat-pies, bread, fish, and partridges, a seasonal menu
- A model for others



Haberdasher, Dyer, Carpenter ,
Weaver, Carpet-maker

- Guild-fraternity
- Possessions reflected their aspirations to material status
- Their wives desired attention by showing off with fancy things in public
- Middle class conspicuous consumers.



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The Cook

- Known for skillfully seasoning food
- Had a distinguished pallet, could distinguish London ales
- Knew how to prepare delicious food
- Had an ulcer on his knee
- Blancmange!



The Skipper

- Came from Dartmouth
- Rode a farmer's horse and carried a dagger, tanned skin
- Had a knowledge of wines and had visited Bordeaux
- Took no prisoners, they had walked the plank
- Had skill in reckoning tides, moons, harbors, pilots



The Doctor

- Talked on medicine and surgery
- Consulted the stars and planets in his diagnoses
- Studied the four elements and the four humors
- Knew of Hippocrates
- Used medieval "logic"



Wife of Bath

- Somewhat deaf, VERY religious
- Made fine cloth
- Repeatedly married in Church
- Had had five husbands
- Visited Jerusalem three times
- Gap-teeth, large hips, liked to laugh
- Knew the oldest dances



The Parson

- Man of good renown
- Rich in holy thought and work
- Hated cursing
- Lived according to the Gospel
- There never was a better priest



The Plowman

- With his brother
- An honest worker good and true
- Nice to his neighbors
- Thrashed corn
- Financially supported the Church



A Miller

- Weighed 224 pounds
- A strong man
- Had a red beard and a wart on his nose
- Told filthy stories
- Cheated people out of their grain
- Played the bagpipes



The Manciple

- Bought food for a law school
- Not well educated but very intelligent
- Could argue a case better than any trained lawyer



The Reeve

- An excellent estate manager
- Old, thin, had a short beard
- Short tempered
- Workers feared him
- Also knew carpentry
- Rode at the rear of the group



The Summoner

- Bad acne
- Feared by children
- Sexually aggressive
- Drank to excess
- Intimidated people with removal from the Church



The Pardoner

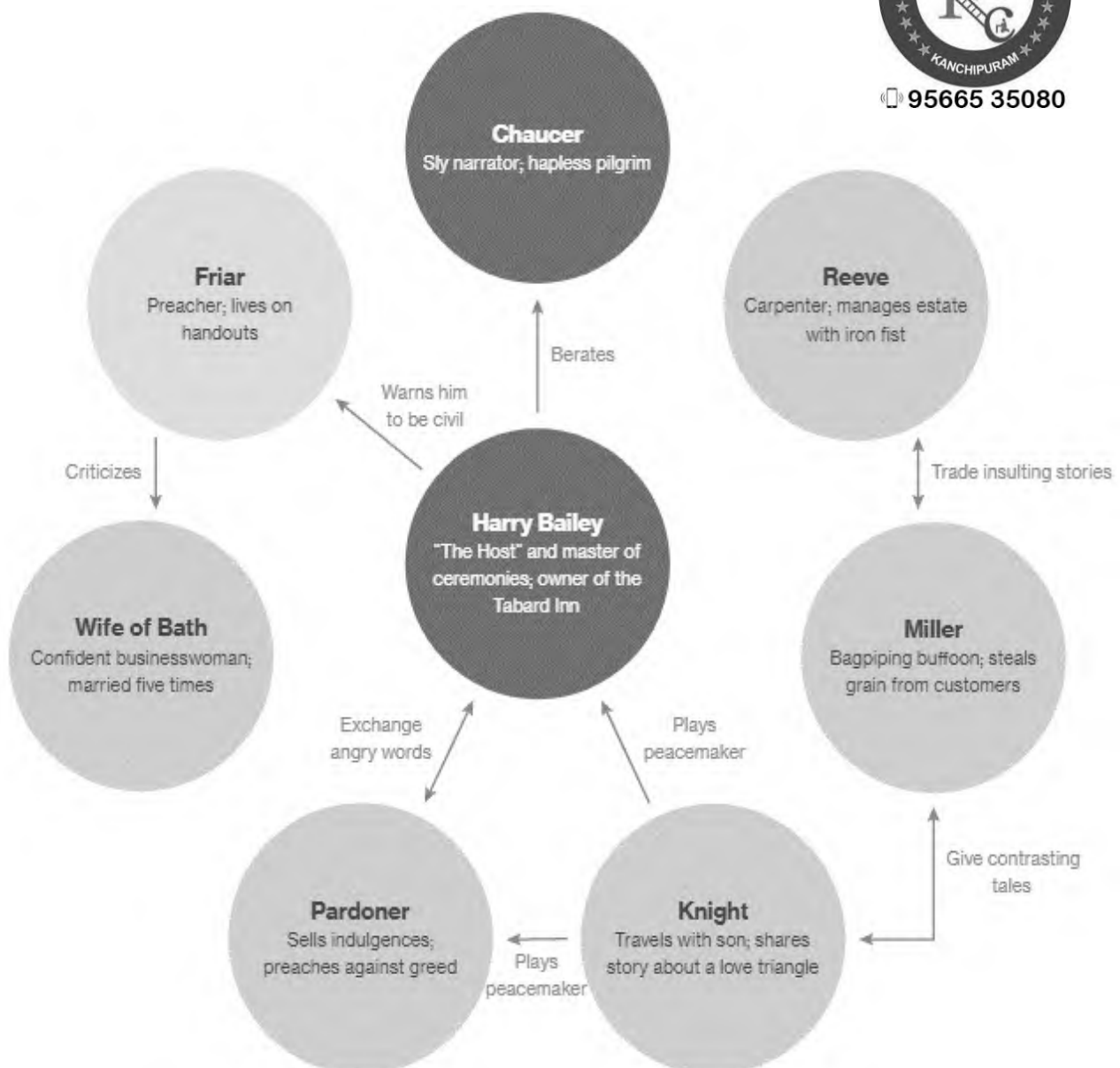
- Sold **indulgences** – forgiveness for sins
- Had blond hair, bulging eyes, and the small voice of a goat
- Claimed to have religious artifacts
- Could talk parishioners out of their money



The Host

- Geoffrey Chaucer
- Inn keeper at the *Tabard*
- Asks forgiveness of the reader for the rude language some people use
- The best story wins a free dinner

1.1.6. Character Map:



Overview:

- The Canterbury Tales start with a prologue that frames, or sets the stage for, the tales that follow.
- ✓ **Spring has come, and with it an increase in pilgrims traveling to Canterbury to visit the shrine of the martyred Saint Thomas Becket. (TRB-2013/Q.NO:99) (UGC NET-2006,2011)**
- A group of pilgrims assemble at the Tabard Inn just outside of London to start their journey.
- ✓ **The Host of the Tabard Inn, a man named Harry Bailey(TRB-2017/Q.NO:80)(KER SET-2015), joins the company on the pilgrimage, as does a pilgrim named Chaucer. (UGC NET 2018)**
- Harry Bailey suggests a tale-telling competition to help pass the time on the long road, and the company agrees.
- With the exception of Chaucer and Harry Bailey (who is often called simply the "Host"), none of the other pilgrims are named.
- Instead they are identified by their roles. The Knight tells the first tale. He recounts a long story about two knights who fall in love with the same woman.
- The men fight for her, and one wins her.
- However, he soon dies, and the other knight marries her instead.
- The Miller decides to tell the next story. It is a funny, crude story about an old carpenter who has a young wife.
- Two young men fall in love with her, and she conspires with one of them to meet for sex.
- On the night they meet, the other young man comes to her window, and in the dark he is tricked into kissing her bare behind.
- Most of the pilgrims enjoy this comical story, but the Reeve, a carpenter, is offended, so he pays the Miller back by telling a story about a dishonest miller.
- In this story two students decide to make sure this dishonest miller does not steal any of the grain as it is being ground.
- In another middle-of-the-night mix-up, one of the students has sex with the miller's daughter, and the other has sex with the miller's wife.
- Next the Cook begins to tell a story of a young apprentice with a weakness for gambling, but the story remains unfinished.
- Harry Bailey, noting that the day is getting on, calls on the Man of Law, who then tells a story about Constance, daughter of the Roman emperor.



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PG TRB

G.O No. 219

New Syllabus

ENGLISH





UNIT-2


English Literature From 1601-1798


Your Success is Our Goal...

- ◆ Paradise Lost, Book -IX, To His Coy Mistress
- ◆ The Canonization, The Rape of the Lock
- ◆ Absalom and Achitophel
- ◆ Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
- ◆ Life of Milton, Gulliver's Travels
- ◆ The Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe
- ◆ All for Love
- ◆ The School for Scandal, The Way of the World
- ◆ She Stoops to Conquer

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ENGLISH LITERATURE

FROM 1601-1798

PG TRB (2025-2026)

UNIT-2
FIRST EDITION



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UNIT – II : ENGLISH LITERATURE (1601-1798)

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	Andrew Marvell	To His Coy Mistress
	John Donne	The Canonization
	Alexander Pope	The Rape of the Lock
	John Dryden	Absalom and Achitophel
	Thomas Gray	Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
	Prose and Fiction	
	Samuel Johnson	Life of Milton
	Jonathan Swift	Gulliver’s Travels
	John Bunyan	The Pilgrim’s Progress
	Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe
	Drama	
	John Dryden	All for Love
	Richard B. Sheridan	The School for Scandal
	William Congreve	The Way of the World
	Oliver Goldsmith	She Stoops to Conquer



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3. The two parts of The Pilgrim's Progress in reality constitute a whole, and the whole is, without doubt, the most influential religious book ever written in the English language" (Alexander M. Witherspoon in his introduction, John Bunyan, The Pilgrim's Progress (New York: Pocket Books, 1957), vi.
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- UGC NET Previous Year Question Papers
- SET (State eligibility Test) Previous Year Question Papers (Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra)

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UNIT – II :ENGLISH LITERATURE (1600-1798)

POETRY

2.1. PARADISE LOST (BOOK IX) LINES (795 - 833)

- John Milton

Full Title	: Paradise Lost
When Written	: 1658-1663
Where Written	: London, England
When Published	: First edition in 1667, revised second edition in 1674
Literary Period	: Late English Renaissance Literature, English Restoration Literature
Genre	: Epic Poetry, Christian Mythology
Setting	: Heaven, Hell, and Paradise
Climax	: Eve eats the forbidden fruit
Point of View	: Third person omniscient



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John Milton

❑ Born: Bread Street, London
(middle - class family)

❑ English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and a civil servant for the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell

❑ His poetry and prose reflect:
• deep personal convictions,
• passion for freedom,
• self-determination,
• urgent issues, and
• political turbulence

❑ Schools: St. Paul' School and Christ's College, where he wrote in English, Latin, Greek, and Italian.



December 9, 1608 - November 8, 1674

John Milton's eyesight began to fail in 1644. By 1652, he was totally blind. Oddly, he wrote his greatest works.



☎ 95665 35080

2.1.1. About John Milton:

- ❖ **John Milton was born in 1608:**
- ❖ John Milton was born in Bread Street, **London on 9th December 1608.**
- ❖ His father, also named **John Milton** had found success in the English capital working as a scrivener, while his mother was a woman known as **Sarah Jeffrey.**
- ❖ Milton's father was known for his musical talents and this is said to have done a great deal in terms of inspiring his young son creatively.
- ❖ The earliest pieces of writing from Milton are traced back to when he was 15 years old.
- ❖ One of his earlier attempts was called *in quintum novembris* and was about the gunpowder plot which took place in London.

John Milton's most famous work is Paradise Lost:

- ❖ John Milton published a great number of works during his life but few have had the impact that *Paradise Lost* had.
- ✓ **Paradise Lost, epic poem (TRB-2001/Q.NO:108) in Pentameter of blank verse, (TRB-2001/Q.NO:92) one of the late works by John Milton, originally issued in 10 books in 1667 and, with Books 7 and 10 each split into two parts, published in 12 books in the second edition of 1674.(MP SET) (UGC NET 2008)**
- ❖ Many scholars consider *Paradise Lost* to be one of the greatest poems in the English language.
- ✓ **It tells the biblical story and the theme of man's disobedience and the fall from grace of Adam and Eve (and, by extension, all humanity). - (TRB-2001/Q.NO:91) (KER SET)**
- ❖ **The 12-book structure**, the technique of beginning in medias res (in the middle of the story), the invocation of the muse, and the use of the epic question are all classically inspired.
- ❖ The subject matter, however, is distinctly Christian.
- ❖ **The main characters in the poem are God, Lucifer (Satan), Adam, and Eve. Much has been written about Milton's powerful and sympathetic characterization of Satan.**
- ❖ The Romantic poets William Blake and Percy Bysshe Shelley saw Satan as the real hero of the poem and applauded his rebellion against the tyranny of Heaven.
- ❖ Many other works of art have been inspired by *Paradise Lost*, notably Joseph Haydn's oratorio **The Creation (1798)** and **John Keats's long poem Endymion.**
- ❖ Milton wrote a companion piece, **Paradise Regained, in 1671**, which dramatizes the temptation of Christ.

John Milton was married three times:

- ❖ An interesting fact about John Milton is that he developed quite a reputation as a lady's man during his lifetime.
- ❖ Milton was apparently a very attractive young man when he was young and this detail was not missed by the females in his life.
- ❖ Milton married for the first time in 1642 when he married a woman by the name of Mary Powell.
- ❖ Powell was considerably younger than John Milton and their marriage raised a lot of eyebrows in some of the higher social circles that they were a part of.
- ❖ She would die ten years later and Milton would remarry, this time to a woman called Katherine Woodcock. She died six years later and Milton remarried once again, this time to a woman called Elizabeth Minshull, who would stay with him until he died.



John Milton went completely blind:

- ❖ While working in parliament and while he was writing Paradise Lost, John Milton began to slowly go blind. His sight disappeared completely by **1652 and this meant that he could not carry out a lot of his work without any assistance.**
- ❖ His daughter helped him finish Paradise Lost as she would transcribe the words that he was dictating to her.

John Milton studied at Cambridge University:

- ❖ In 1625, John Milton began studying at Christ's College at Cambridge University.
- ❖ These years were crucial in developing who Milton would become later in his life.
- ❖ Milton had a complicated relationship with his university.
- ❖ He often commented that he felt out of place and he would regularly have quarrels with other students, and in one case, with one of his tutors.
- ❖ Regardless of these difficulties, Milton graduated with a BA in 1629, performing exceptionally well and being one of the top students in his class.
- ❖ He would later achieve a Master of Arts degree in 1632.

John Milton travelled extensively around Europe:

- ❖ In 1638, having graduated from university, John Milton set out on a 15-month tour of Europe.
- ❖ This journey took him out into various different countries but it is said that he spent the majority of that time in Italy and France.
- ❖ It is also said that he met a number of influential and important artists while he was out there.

❖ One of these encounters was with Gallileo, who is said to have had a big impact on him.

✓ **John Milton died in 1674 (TRB-2001/Q.NO:35)**

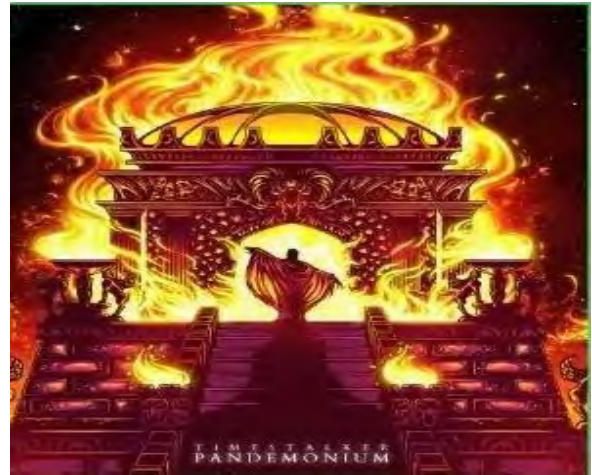
❖ John Milton's health deteriorated in his later years.

❖ After the death of Oliver Cronwell and going blind himself, Milton spent less and less time in the public eye.

❖ He died on **8 November 1674 at the age of 65.**

❖ The suspected cause of his death was kidney failure.

❖ His funeral was attended by several key literary figures and artists who were living in London at the time.



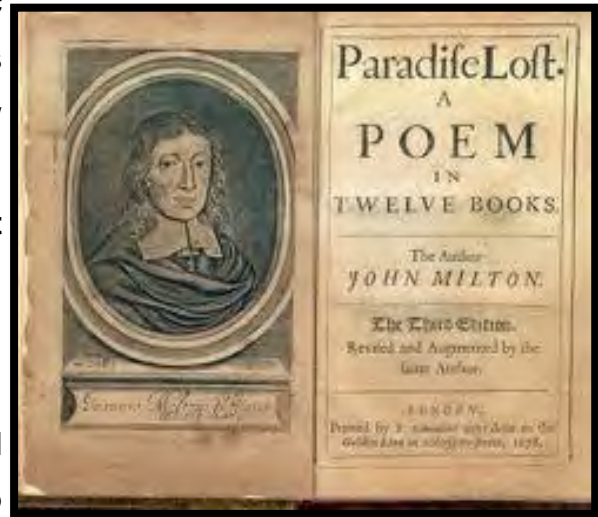
2.1.2. Historical Context:

Paradise Lost include the following:

- ✓ **Puritan themes within Paradise Lost**
- ✓ **English society in the historical context of Paradise Lost**
- ✓ **Milton's image of society during this period**
- ✓ The seventeenth century was a time of change in all areas of English society.
- ✓ **Milton regarded the cumulative effect of all these changes as Pandemonium.**
- ✓ Everything was changing, but it didn't seem there was any worthwhile direction to all the change.
- ✓ Especially, the political and social ideals of freedom of the individual and a less authoritarian, more democratic society Milton espoused were not being pursued.
- ✓ **Milton was not even able to practice his version of Protestantism, which was Puritanism, entirely free from persecution.**
- ✓ **One meaning of Pandemonium--when the word is capitalized--is Hell. (UGC NET 2011)**
- ✓ Milton saw English society as a type of hell because it did not reflect the values he regarded as the highest values.
- ❖ Another meaning for **pandemonium** is a disordered, confusing, anarchic place or scene.
- ❖ This meaning too applies to Milton image found near the end of **Book I of Paradise Lost.**



- ❖ In general, English society was anarchic with varied political, social, and religious factions struggling for power or new status.
- ❖ **Milton's "Paradise Lost" was first published in 1667. (GU SET)**
- ❖ During the earlier decades of the 1600s, an English king had been beheaded and **Oliver Cromwell and his forces had emerged victorious in a civil war to establish a new form of government.**



- ❖ **In 1660, Charles II, the son of the king who had been executed was restored to the throne.**
- ❖ This Restoration did not return things to normal in England, however.
- ❖ The changes in England in the **1600s** were not confined only to politics and government.
- ❖ The changes in these areas to some extent reflected the changes occurring in the broader society.
- ❖ **In the seventeenth century, England was continuing to undergo in its way the religious changes occurring throughout all of Europe from the Protestant Reformation.**

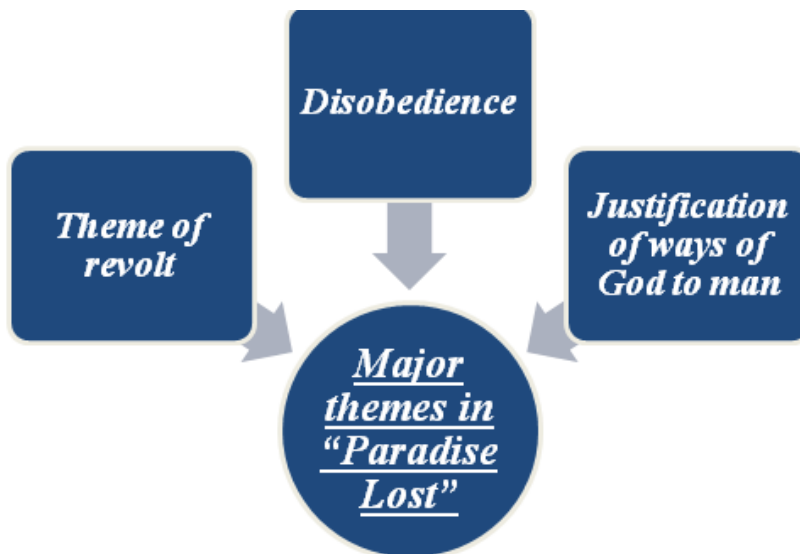
2.1.3. Influence of Paradise Lost:

- ❖ Paradise Lost contains hundreds of allusions, but its **most significant influence is the Bible**, as its plot is mostly based on the **first chapters of Genesis**.
- ❖ **Homer's Odyssey and Iliad and Virgil's Aeneid are Paradise Lost's precursors in the genre of epic poetry, though they were written centuries before.**
- ❖ Shakespeare was the greatest English writer of the generation before Milton, and their works are often compared.
- ❖ Milton's republican political **philosophy was influenced by Thomas Hobbes' Leviathan.**

2.1.4. Literary Style:

- **The poem is written in blank verse, meaning it follows a set meter (iambic pentameter) but does not have rhymes.**
- Milton uses a variety of tricks to make the repetitive rhythms and patterns of this sort of rhyme seem anything but; what initially seem like strained pronunciations or oddly

broken words are quite intentional, as Milton bends and stretches the rules of blank verse to make his lines flow.



2.1.5. The Narrative Structure of Paradise Lost:

The following schematic plan of the narrative structure of the poem makes it easy for you to see the distribution of the events. Note that the poem is **divided into 12 books.**(UGC NET 2013)

- Book I.** Hell. Satan rallies the fallen angels
- Book II.** Hell. The council in Pandemonium
- Book III.** Heaven. The council in Heaven
Limbo and the Sun. Satan's journey
- Book IV.** Paradise. Satan spies on Adam and Eve
- Book V.** Paradise. Raphael arrives
Flashback: War in Heaven
- Book VI.** Flashback: War in Heaven
- Book VII.** Flashback: Creation of the world
- Book VIII.** Flashback: Creation of Adam and formation of Eve
- Book IX.** Paradise. The Fall
- Book X.** Heaven. Judgment
Chaos. Sin and Death build bridge
Hell. Fallen angels turn into snakes
Paradise. Adam and Eve quarrel
- Book XI.** Paradise. Sentence on Adam and Eve
Flash-forward: The World until Noah's flood
- Book XII.** Flash-forward: The World to the second coming
Paradise. Adam and Eve leave for Eden



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2.1.6. Overall Plot summary:


The Chronological Sequence of Events:

God has three aspects, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit.

- ❖ As creator, God the Father sets everything going, like a clock, so that he knows what is to happen but does not interfere with the running of it.
- ❖ In Heaven he is surrounded by angels ("angel" comes from a Greek word meaning "messenger").
- ❖ When he decides to announce the equal status with himself of his Son, one-third of the angels rebel under the leadership of Lucifer, who becomes Satan, the Prince of Hell.
- ❖ A terrible three-day War in Heaven ends in the defeat of Satan by the Son, who drives all the rebel angels down to Hell, which God has created for them out of primal Chaos. To replace the missing angels, God through his Son creates the World, and he puts Adam and Eve in the Garden of Paradise.
- ❖ Like the angels, they have free will.
- ❖ They live in pleasure, with frequent visits from the angels, but they must not touch two trees in the garden, the Tree of Knowledge and the Tree of Life. Satan wants revenge on God for his defeat, so he tempts Eve to eat fruit from the Tree of Knowledge.
- ❖ She in turn tempts her husband, Adam.
- ❖ This is the original sin from which all mankind's troubles flow.
- ❖ The life of pleasure is over: man must work and woman must suffer childbirth pains.
- ❖ The two are driven from Paradise to make their home in the rest of the World, comforted by the knowledge that the Son will become man in a later generation and will die for their sins.
- ❖ Now we turn to the plot as Milton relates it in Paradise Lost.



2.1.7. Paradise Lost Info-graphic



Paradise Lost

Author
John Milton


Year Published
1667

Original Language
English

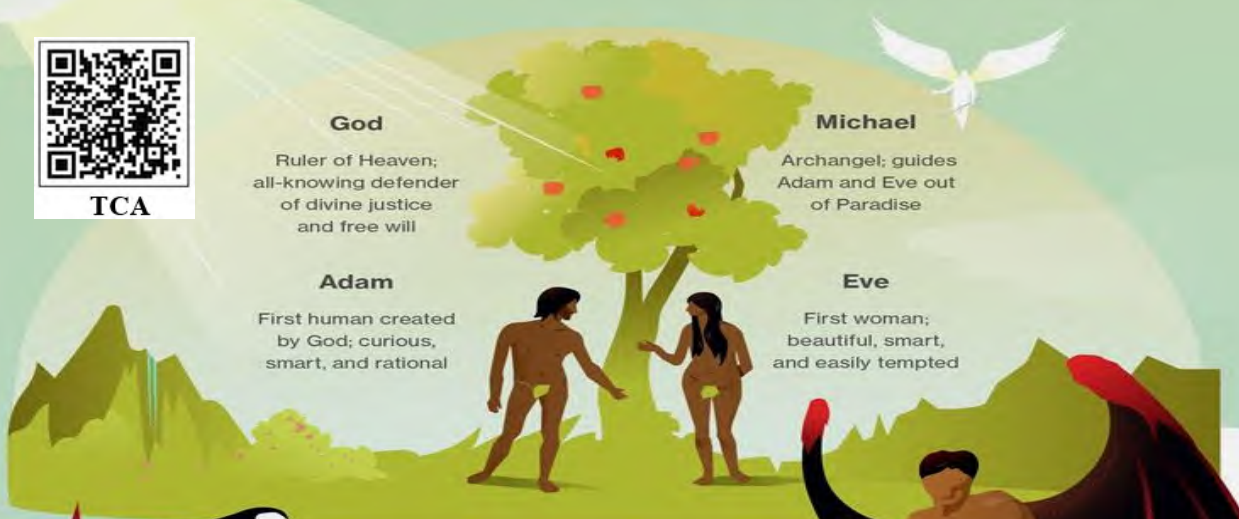
MAIN CHARACTERS


A Long Way to Fall

Written in the 17th century and set in biblical times, *Paradise Lost* is an epic poem about God, Satan, Adam, and Eve. Delving into weighty themes such as fate versus free will and good versus evil, it tells of Adam and Eve's fall from innocence and Satan's war with God.



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God

Ruler of Heaven; all-knowing defender of divine justice and free will

Michael

Archangel; guides Adam and Eve out of Paradise

Adam

First human created by God; curious, smart, and rational

Eve

First woman; beautiful, smart, and easily tempted


Sin & Death

Satan's children; their relationship serves as contrast to the Holy Trinity

Satan


Ruler of Hell and enemy of God; complicated outcast

Symbols




Scales of Justice

Symbolizes God's all-knowing power and ability to enact divine justice



Tree of Knowledge


Symbolizes the temptation of that which is forbidden by God



Adam's Wreath for Eve


Symbolizes the "pure love" Adam relinquishes for physical lust for Eve

Paradise Lost
by the Numbers




1652

Year Milton went completely blind



1671

Year in which Milton published *Paradise Regained*



10,565

Lines of verse in *Paradise Lost*

www.tcaexamguide.com (95665 35080; 9786269980; 76399 67359; 93602 68118)



Themes

Obedience & Rebellion

When Satan disobeys God's demands for obedience, he is cast out of Heaven and begins a rebellion in Hell.

Fate & Free Will

God claims to give humans free will, yet he also knows everything before it happens.

Good & Evil

Adam and Eve are "good" until their curiosity gets the better of them and introduces them to evil.



Author

Born in London, Milton ranks among England's most influential writers, alongside Shakespeare. He traveled extensively in Europe prior to writing *Paradise Lost*. During his time of travels he wrote antimonarchical pamphlets on religion and politics, some as Secretary of Foreign Tongues in Oliver Cromwell's republican Commonwealth.

JOHN MILTON
1608–74

Better to reign in Hell
than serve in Heaven.

Satan, Book One



TCA

2.1.8. Major Characters:

Satan:

- Satan, formerly known as the archangel Lucifer in Heaven, is cast into Hell after waging a battle against God with the other fallen angels he has convinced to join his rebellion.
- At times conflicted about his intentions in the face of an all-powerful God, he ultimately realizes he is doomed to suffer eternally.
- He attempts to corrupt God's newly created race of humans by tempting the first two humans, Adam and Eve.
- Even though Satan is the evil antagonist of the story, he is also the most complex character, and his perspective is compelling.



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GOD:

- God is the ruler of Heaven and the universe.
- He sees and knows everything, and, though he expects obedience from all that he has created, he has also endowed all creatures with free will so that their love and obedience is by choice.
- Even though Satan rebels against him, God already knows the outcome of the rebellion and Satan's corruption of Adam and Eve.
- God is not very relatable; he does not have emotions like the other characters, and his pronouncements often seem cold and harsh.

The Son:

- The Son is difficult to conceptualize, because he is essentially the same as God, just a different part of him.
- His role in Paradise Lost is more a role of action, as he volunteers to die for the sins of mankind. After he dies, he returns to life as Jesus to defeat Satan before returning to Heaven.

Adam:

- Adam is created by God to be innocent and perfect.
- Even though God knows Adam's past, present, and future, he imbues him with free will, which causes Adam to be susceptible to temptation.
- Adam is closer to God than Eve and is supposed to be smarter and stronger.
- He is curious about his surroundings and asks Raphael questions about the astronomical workings of the universe and whether angels eat food, showing that humans are innately curious and desire knowledge.

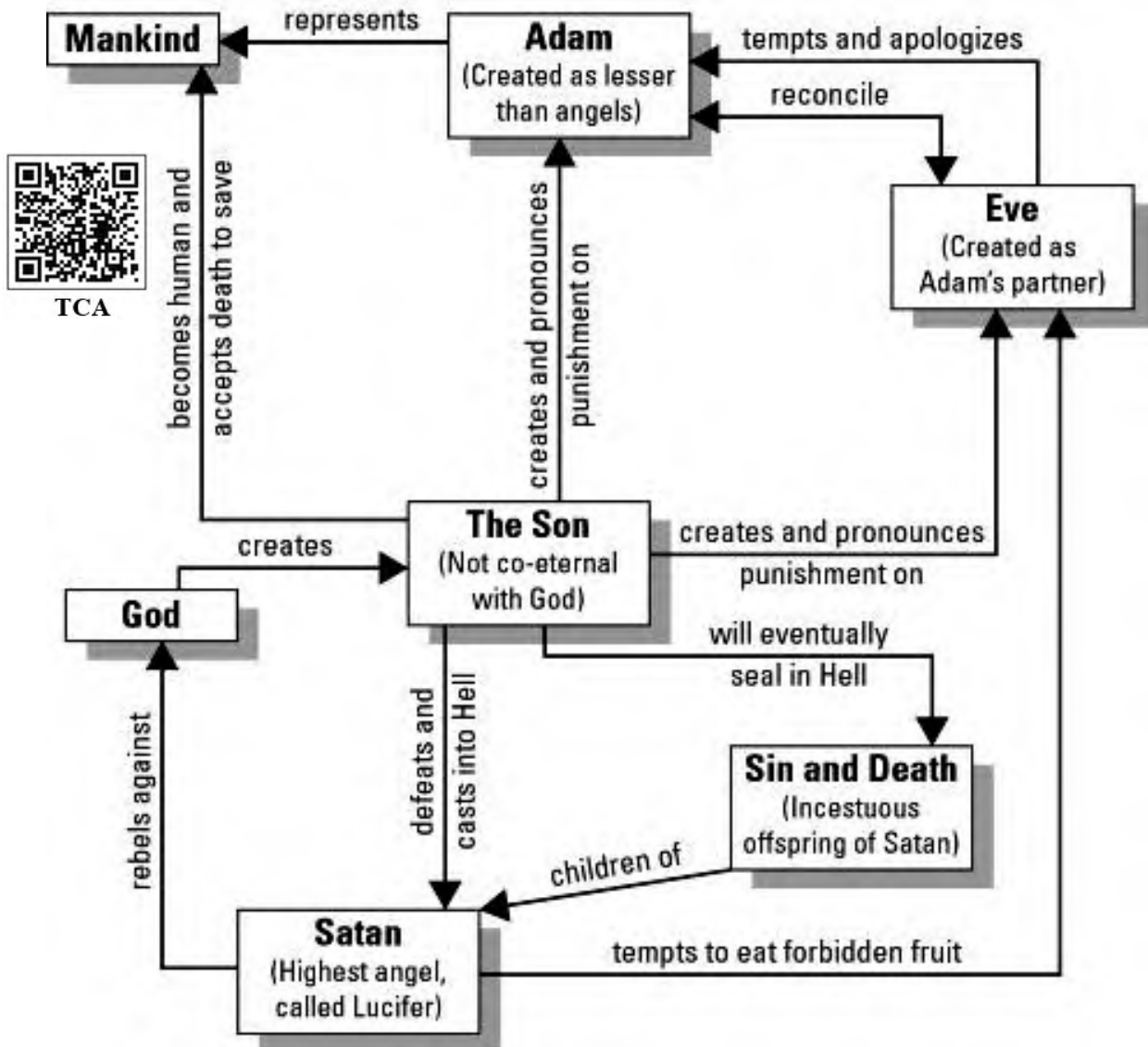
Eve:

- Eve is Adam's companion, and Raphael tells Adam that she is lesser than him in wisdom and strength, although Adam considers her as wise and as equal to him.
- Satan chooses to tempt her, because he sees her as an easier target, and convinces her to eat the fruit, leading to the fall of man.

Other characters:

Beelzebub	Beelzebub is second-in-command of Satan's army.
Abdiel	Abdiel is a rebel angel who returns to God to repent.
Belial	Belial is a devil on Satan's council in Hell who advocates for doing nothing.
Chaos	Chaos is the personified material out of which God created the universe.
Death	Death is the son of Sin and Satan.
Gabriel	Gabriel is second-in-command of God's army and the guardian of the staircase to Heaven from Earth.
Mammon	Mammon is a devil on Satan's council in Hell who advocates for finding riches.
Michael	Michael is the highest-ranking archangel in Heaven and commander of God's army.
Moloch	Moloch is a devil on Satan's council in Hell who advocates for a violent war.
Mulciber	Mulciber is the devil architect of Pandemonium, the capital of Hell.
Night	Night is Chaos's companion.
Raphael	Raphael is an angel sent by God to warn Adam and Eve about the temptation they will face from Satan.
Sin	Satan's daughter, Sin, is half-serpent and the guardian of the Gates of Hell.
Uriel	Uriel is an angel who is tricked by a disguised Satan.

2.1.9. Character Map:



2.1.10. The Narrative Sequence of Events:

Satan has been in Hell for nine days, lying on a burning lake where he and his companions have been thrown by God and his angels.

- ❖ He moans to his companion Beelzebub about their terrible fate, but he resolves to continue his fight against God through other means.
- ❖ He and Beelzebub raise themselves painfully from the lake and gather the fallen angels on the shore, where they build a great hall called Pandemonium.
- ❖ In it they hold a great council meeting about their next move. One of the leaders counsels open war.
- ❖ Two others oppose the idea, saying they've had enough of God's fury and will make the best of it in Hell.
- ❖ Satan tells them of a rumor he had heard in Heaven that another kind of being was to be created.

- ❖ In order to find out how this creature could be corrupted for their purposes, he volunteers to go on a spying mission.
- ❖ As he leaves, he meets Sin, who is his lover and daughter, and Death, his son and grandson, who guard the gate.
- ❖ They let him out into Chaos, the fundamental material of the universe from which God has fashioned Hell and the World.
- ❖ Meanwhile in Heaven God foretells what is to happen and asks which of the angels will offer to die for man.
- ❖ The Son takes on the task and is praised for his sacrifice. Satan alights on the top of the World (the universe, not the earth) and looks up into Heaven and down into the concentric spheres of the planets.
- ❖ He flies down to the sun, where he asks directions of Uriel, the angel who guards the sun.
- ❖ As Satan watches Adam and Eve in the Garden of Paradise, Uriel flies down to warn the angel Gabriel that Satan has deceived them both and is on earth.
- ❖ Satan overhears Adam telling Eve that they are forbidden to eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.
- ❖ He conceals himself until night, when he becomes a toad and sits beside Eve's ear.
- ❖ Two guardian angels, Ithuriel and Zephon, find him and bring him to Gabriel.
- ❖ Gabriel threatens to drag Satan in chains to Hell if he's found in the garden again.
- ❖ Eve tells Adam her terrible dream, induced by Satan. She dreamed that she ate the fruit and became a goddess flying above the earth. She is very frightened and needs Adam's comfort.
- ❖ When they go out to their daily chores in the garden, they find that the archangel Raphael has come to visit them.
- ❖ In a very long flashback, Raphael tells Adam (Eve is sometimes there and sometimes doing her housework) what happened before he was created.
- ❖ He tells the story for a reason: he wants to warn Adam against Satan, who, he feels sure, has some evil design in coming to earth.
- ❖ Satan was originally called Lucifer and was one of the highest angels in the heavenly host.
- ❖ On the occasion of the Great Year, which comes every 36,000 years, God proclaims his Son equal to him.
- ❖ Lucifer's pride is so hurt that he draws away one-third of the angels with him into the North, where they prepare to fight a war against God.

- ❖ One of the number, Abdiel, is appalled at Satan's rebellion and refuses to be part of it.
- ❖ He runs back to the Mount of God, where he finds that the faithful angels already know about the rebellion and are preparing for war.
- ❖ The War in Heaven lasts three days. On the first day, the rebel angels don't do well.
- ❖ They experience pain for the first time, although their wounds are never fatal because they are immortal.
- ❖ On the second day, they bring out cannons which they have built overnight and introduce gunpowder into Heaven.
- ❖ At first the heavenly host is bowled over, but they recover and throw hills and mountains as if they were snowballs.
- ❖ On the third day God sends out his Son in his war chariot.
- ❖ It is soon over: the angels are driven over the edge of Heaven into Hell. That brings us back to the point where the poem began.
- ❖ Raphael continues the story, telling Adam about God's creation of the earth.
- ❖ Adam reciprocates by telling Raphael about the making of Eve from his own rib and his great love for her.
- ❖ Raphael cautions him against worshipping her excessively and then leaves them in Paradise.
- ❖ The next morning Eve suggests that they should work separately in order to get more gardening done. Adam reluctantly allows this, despite his misgivings.
- ❖ In the form of a serpent, Satan tempts Eve to eat fruit from the Tree of Knowledge, using the argument that he, a beast, received the gift of speech after eating it and God hasn't killed him.
- ❖ She finally eats the fruit and then persuades Adam to eat some as well. Because he loves her so much and does not want to be parted from her, he eats it. The Fall has happened. Adam and Eve copulate like beasts and fall asleep like drunkards.
- ❖ When they awaken they realize for the first time that they are naked, and they begin to quarrel, furiously reproaching each other.
- ❖ The universe reacts with groans to the dreadful event.
- ❖ God sends down the Son to judge Adam and Eve. Their happiness and immortality are taken from them.
- ❖ Adam must work and Eve must suffer the pain of childbirth, and both must die.
- ❖ The serpent will be punished by always being the enemy of man.
- ❖ Satan begins his return journey in what he thinks is triumph.



- ❖ At the top of the World he meets Sin and Death, who have built a road leading from the gate of Hell to the World.
- ❖ Satan joyfully shows them their prey, waiting for them down on earth.
- ❖ He returns to Pandemonium, where the fallen angels are waiting for him in council.
- ❖ He announces his triumph, but they all immediately become snakes and the entire hall is filled with hissing.
- ❖ Although they eventually regain their shape, they must each year become snakes for a time to remind them that Satan became a snake to deceive man.
- ❖ As Sin and Death move into their new quarters, drooling at the thought of feasts to come, God causes the angels to make the World as it is now--with extremes of weather, seasons, and bad planetary influences.
- ❖ Surveying the wreck of the beautiful World they have known, Adam and Eve throw themselves on God's mercy.
- ❖ He responds to their prayers and the Son's pleas for them by agreeing that Death shall not strike them immediately, but they must leave the Garden of Paradise.
- ❖ Michael, the warrior archangel, is sent down to escort them out of Paradise into Eden and to leave a guard on the gate so that no one can enter.
- ❖ But Michael gives them some comfort. He shows Adam what is to happen in the generations following, including Noah's flood, the descent into Egypt, the coming into the Promised Land, and the incarnation of God as Jesus Christ.
- ❖ Adam is greatly encouraged when he realizes that the great blessing of Christ and the gift of the Holy Spirit are possible for man only because of what he did.
- ❖ His sin is a "happy fault," since ultimately it will bring so much good to man.
- ❖ Calmer but apprehensive, Adam and Eve leave the Garden of Paradise.
- ❖ As they walk away, they look back to see the fiery weapons of the angels guarding the gate.
- ❖ They look forward to their new life.

2.1.11. Paradise Lost Book-IX Text:

THE ARGUMENT

Satan having compassed the Earth, with meditated guile returns as a mist by Night into Paradise, enters into the Serpent sleeping. Adam and Eve in the Morning go forth to their labours, which Eve proposes to divide in several places, each labouring apart: Adam consents not, alledging the danger, lest that Enemy, of whom they were forewarn'd, should attempt her found alone: Eve loath to be thought not circumspect or firm enough, urges her going apart, the rather desirous to make trial of her strength; Adam at last yields: The



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Serpent finds her alone; his subtle approach, first gazing, then speaking, with much flattery extolling Eve above all other Creatures.

Eve wondring to hear the Serpent speak, asks how he attain'd to human speech and such understanding not till now; the Serpent answers, that by tasting of a certain Tree in the Garden he attain'd both to Speech and Reason, till then void of both: Eve requires him to bring her to that Tree, and finds it to be the Tree of Knowledge forbidden: The Serpent now grown bolder, with many wiles and arguments induces her at length to eat; she pleas'd with the taste deliberates a while whether to impart thereof to Adam or not, at last brings him of the Fruit, relates what perswaded her to eat thereof: Adam at first amaz'd, but perceiving her lost, resolves through vehemence of love to perish with her; and extenuating the trespass, eats also of the Fruit: The Effects thereof in them both; they seek to cover thir nakedness; then fall to variance and accusation of one another.

NO more of talk where God or Angel Guest
With Man, as with his Friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast, permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd: I now must change [5]
Those Notes to Tragic; foul distrust, and breach
Disloyal on the part of Man, revolt,
And disobedience: On the part of Heav'n
Now alienated, distance and distaste,
Anger and just rebuke, and judgement giv'n, [10]

That brought into this World a world of woe,
Sinne and her shadow Death, and Miserie
Deaths Harbinger: Sad task, yet argument
Not less but more Heroic then the wrath
Of stern Achilles on his Foe pursu'd [15]
Thrice Fugitive about Troy Wall; or rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespous'd,
Or Neptun's ire or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's Son;
If answerable style I can obtaine [20]
Of my Celestial Patroness, who deignes
Her nightly visitation unimplor'd,
And dictates to me slumb'ring, or inspires
Easie my unpremeditated Verse:
Since first this Subject for Heroic Song [25]



TCA

Pleas'd me long choosing, and beginning late;
Not sedulous by Nature to indite
Warrs, hitherto the onely Argument
Heroic deem'd, chief maistrie to dissect
With long and tedious havoc fabl'd Knights [30]
In Battels feign'd; the better fortitude
Of Patience and Heroic Martyrdom
Unsung; or to describe Races and Games,
Or tilting Furniture, emblazon'd Shields,
Impreses quaint, Caparisons and Steeds; [35]
Bases and tinsel Trappings, gorgious Knights
At Joust and Torneament; then marshal'd Feast
Serv'd up in Hall with Sewers, and Seneshals;
The skill of Artifice or Office mean,
Not that which justly gives Heroic name [40]
To Person or to Poem. Mee of these
Nor skilld nor studious, higher Argument
Remaines, sufficient of it self to raise
That name, unless an age too late, or cold
Climat, or Years damp my intended wing [45]
Deprest, and much they may, if all be mine,
Not Hers who brings it nightly to my Ear.
The Sun was sunk, and after him the Starr
Of Hesperus, whose Office is to bring
Twilight upon the Earth, short Arbitr [50]
Twixt Day and Night, and now from end to end
Nights Hemisphere had veild the Horizon round:

When Satan who late fled before the threats
 Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd
 In meditated fraud and malice, bent [55]
 On mans destruction, maugre what might hap
 Of heavier on himself, fearless return'd.
 By Night he fled, and at Midnight return'd.
 From compassing the Earth, cautious of day,
 Since Uriel Regent of the Sun descri'd [60]
 His entrance, and forewarnd the Cherubim
 That kept thir watch; thence full of anguish driv'n,
 The space of seven continu'd Nights he rode
 With darkness, thrice the Equinoctial Line
 He circl'd, four times cross'd the Carr of Night [65]
 From Pole to Pole, traversing each Colure;
 On the eighth return'd, and on the Coast averse
 From entrance or Cherubic Watch, by stealth
 Found unsuspected way. There was a place,
 Now not, though Sin, not Time, first wraught the
 change, [70]
 Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise
 Into a Gulf shot under ground, till part
 Rose up a Fountain by the Tree of Life;
 In with the River sunk, and with it rose
 Satan involv'd in rising Mist, then sought [75]
 Where to lie hid; Sea he had searcht and Land
 From Eden over Pontus, and the Poole
 Mæotis, up beyond the River Ob;
 Downward as farr Antartic; and in length
 West from Orontes to the Ocean barr'd [80]
 At Darien, thence to the Land where flowes
 Ganges and Indus: thus the Orb he roam'd
 With narrow search; and with inspection deep
 Consider'd every Creature, which of all
 Most opportune might serve his Wiles, and found [85]
 The Serpent sottlest Beast of all the Field.
 Him after long debate, irresolute
 Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
 Fit Vessel, fittest Imp of fraud, in whom
 To enter, and his dark suggestions hide [90]
 From sharpest sight: for in the wilie Snake,
 Whatever sleights none would suspicious mark,
 As from his wit and native sottletie



TCA

Proceeding, which in other Beasts observ'd
 Doubt might beget of Diabolic pow'r [95]
 Active within beyond the sense of brute.
 Thus he resolv'd, but first from inward griefe
 His bursting passion into plaints thus pour'd:
 O Earth, how like to Heav'n, if not preferr'd
 More justly, Seat worthier of Gods, as built [100]
 With second thoughts, reforming what was old!
 For what God after better worse would build?
 Terrestrial Heav'n, danc't round by other Heav'ns
 That shine, yet bear thir bright officious Lamps,
 Light above Light, for thee alone, as seems, [105]
 In thee concentrating all thir precious beams
 Of sacred influence: As God in Heav'n
 Is Center, yet extends to all, so thou
 Centring receav'st from all those Orbs; in thee,
 Not in themselves, all thir known vertue appears [110]
 Productive in Herb, Plant, and nobler birth
 Of Creatures animate with gradual life
 Of Growth, Sense, Reason, all summ'd up in Man.
 With what delight could I have walkt thee round,
 If I could joy in aught, sweet interchange [115]
 Of Hill, and Vallie, Rivers, Woods and Plaines,
 Now Land, now Sea, and Shores
 with Forrest crownd,
 Rocks, Dens, and Caves; but I in none of these
 Find place or refuge; and the more I see
 Pleasures about me, so much more I feel [120]
 Torment within me, as from the hateful siege
 Of contraries; all good to me becomes
 Bane, and in Heav'n much worse would be my state.
 But neither here seek I, no nor in Heav'n
 To dwell, unless by maistring Heav'ns Supream; [125]
 Nor hope to be my self less miserable
 By what I seek, but others to make such
 As I, though thereby worse to me redound:
 For onely in destroying I find ease
 To my relentless thoughts; and him destroyd, [130]
 Or won to what may work his utter loss,
 For whom all this was made, all this will soon
 Follow, as to him linkt in weal or woe,



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- ◆ 18, 29, 65, 104, 106, 116, 129, 130

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Drama: Othello, King Lear, The Tempest, Measure for Measure

Sonnets: 18, 29,65, 104,106, 116, 129,130

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More Reference:

- PGTRB Previous Year Question Papers
- UGC NET Previous Year Question Papers
- SET (State eligibility Test) Previous Year Question Papers (Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra)

UNIT – V

SHAKESPEARE



5.1.1. ABOUT SHAKESPEARE:

Parents: John Shakespeare & Mary Shakespeare (Nee Arden).

Born: Generally accepted as **23 April 1564**, as he was baptized **26 April 1564**.

Hometown: **Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England.**

Wife: Anne Hathaway.

Children: Susanna, Hamnet & Judith

Works: 37 plays (at least), 154 sonnets, many poems. (KER SET: 2008)

Died: Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616 and was **buried at Holy Trinity Church in Stratford-upon-Avon.(mp set:2009)**



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LIFE

WORK

William Shakespeare is born in Stratford Upon Avon to John Shakespeare and his wife Mary. His baptism is recorded in the Parish register of Holy Trinity Church on April 26th, and his birthday commonly assumed to be April 23rd.

1564

Shakespeare marries Anne Hathaway on November 27th at Temple Grafton, a village 5 miles outside Stratford.

1582

Susanna, his first child is born.

1583

Judith and Hamnet, twins, are born. Shakespeare goes to London and starts his theatrical career.

1585

Shakespeare is firmly established as a playwright in London.

1589

1592

Shakespeare becomes the founding member of acting company the Lord Chamberlain's Men.

1593

1594

Shakespeare's son Hamnet dies.

1596



Shakespeare purchases New Place - a large house in Stratford - with some of his new found wealth

1597

Shakespeare becomes 10% shareholder of the Bankside Globe Theatre.

1599

Shakespeare's father dies.

1600

James I becomes King of England and Shakespeare renames his acting company The King's Men, starting to perform regularly at court.

1601

Shakespeare's last recorded acting appearance in Ben Johnson's Sejanus

1603

Shakespeare's daughter Susanna marries Dr. John Hall.

1607

Shakespeare's mother dies.

1608



Shakespeare's daughter Judith marries Thomas Quiney.

1609-1611

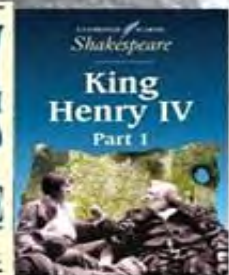
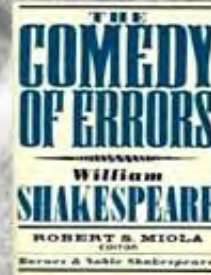
Shakespeare dies on 23rd April and is buried in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford Upon Avon. He has a curse engraved on his gravestone: "Blest be the man that spares the stones, and cursed be he that moves my bones".

1612-1616

1616



Writes: The Comedy of Errors, Henry IV Part 1, Part 2 & Part 3, Richard III, The Taming of the Shrew, Titus Andronicus, Venus and Adonis
Begins writing: The Sonnets, Love's Labour's Lost, The Two Gentlemen of Verona



Writes: The Merchant of Venice, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Richard II, Romeo and Juliet

Writes: As You Like It, Henry IV Part 1 & Part 2, Henry V, Julius Caesar, Much Ado About Nothing, The Merry Wives of Windsor

Writes: All's Well That Ends Well, Antony and Cleopatra, Coriolanus, Hamlet, Julius Caesar, King Lear, Macbeth, Measure for Measure, Othello, Timon of Athens, Troilus & Cressida, Twelfth Night



The Sonnets are published
Writes: Cymbeline, Pericles Prince of Tyre, The Tempest, The Winter's Tale

Writes: Cardenio, Henry VIII, The Two Noble Kinsmen



Shakespeare's father made gloves for a living:

- Shakespeare's parents were **John and Mary Shakespeare**.
- John came to Stratford upon Avon from Snitterfield before 1532 as an apprentice **Glover and tanner of leathers**.
- He prospered and began to deal in farm products and wool before being elected to a multitude of civic positions.
- John Shakespeare's glove workshop at the Shakespeare Birthplace, complete with the window where he displayed and sold his gloves to passersby.



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Shakespeare was born 23rd April 1564:

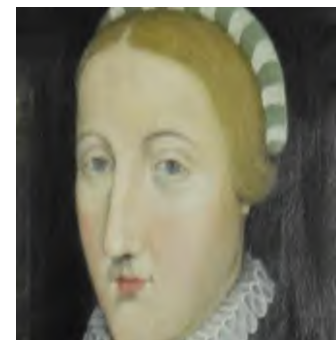
- There is documentary proof that **Shakespeare was baptized on 26th April 1564**, and scholars believe that, in keeping with the traditions of the time, he would have been baptized when he was three days old, meaning **Shakespeare was probably born on April 23rd**.
- However, as Shakespeare was born under the old Julian calendar, what was April 23rd during Shakespeare's life would actually be May 3rd according to today's Gregorian calendar.

Shakespeare had seven siblings:

- Shakespeare had seven siblings: **Joan (b 1558, only lived 2 months); Margaret (b 1562); Gilbert (b 1566); another Joan (b 1569); Anne (b 1571); Richard (b 1574) and Edmund (b 1580)**.

Shakespeare married an older, pregnant lady at 18:

- Shakespeare married his **wife Anne Hathaway when he was 18**.
- **She was 26 and three months pregnant** with Shakespeare's child when they married.
- Their first child Susanna was born six months after the wedding.
- **Anne Hathaway Painting by Roger Brian Dunn (2010) based on a drawing by Nathaniel Curzon (1708)**



ANNE HATHAWAY

Shakespeare had three children:

- Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway had three children together – **a son, Hamnet, who died in 1596, and two daughters, Susanna and Judith**.
- **His only granddaughter Elizabeth – daughter of Susanna – died childless in 1670**.
- Shakespeare, therefore, has no descendants.

Shakespeare moved to London as a young man:

- Shakespeare left Stratford upon Avon – likely in the late 1580s – and went to London.
- The first record of William Shakespeare in London is of him **living in Bishops gate in 1596.**
- The address is unknown, though is thought to be in the vicinity of **Leaden Hall Street and St Mary Avenue.**

Shakespeare was an actor, as well as a writer:

- Few people realise that apart from writing his numerous **plays and sonnets**, Shakespeare was also an actor who performed many of his own plays as well as those of other playwrights.
- There is evidence that he played the **ghost in Hamlet and Adam in as You Like It.** (UGC NET: 2004)

Shakespeare wore a gold hoop earring:

- It's likely that Shakespeare wore a gold hoop earring in his left ear – a creative, bohemian look in the Elizabethan & Jacobean eras.
- This style is evidenced in the Chandos portrait, one of the most famous depictions of Shakespeare.
- The Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, complete with gold hoop earring.



Gold Hoop Earring

Shakespeare became very wealthy:

- During his lifetime Shakespeare became a very wealthy man with a large property portfolio.
- He was a brilliant businessman – forming a joint-stock company with his actors meaning he took a share in the company's profits, as well as earning a fee for each play he wrote.

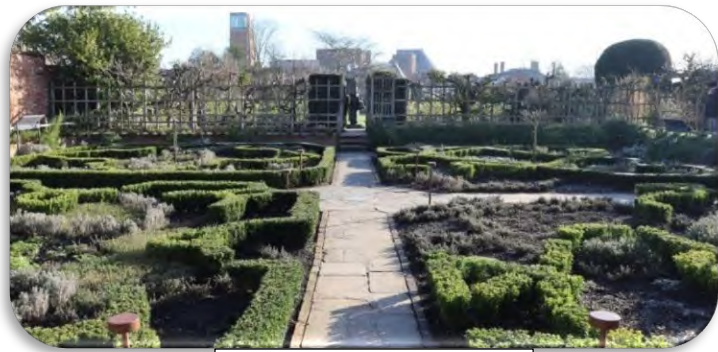
Shakespeare lived between London and Stratford:

- Shakespeare lived a double life.
- By the seventeenth century, he had become a famous playwright in **London but in his hometown of Stratford upon Avon**, where his wife and children were, and which he visited frequently, he was a well-known and highly respected businessman and property owner.



Shakespeare's Stratford home was called 'New Place':

- Shakespeare's family home in Stratford upon Avon was called New Place.
- The house stood on the corner of Chapel Street and Chapel Lane, and was the largest house in the town at that time.
- View of knot garden in New Place, Stratford, with views to Great Garden and Royal Shakespeare Theatre



Knot Garden

Shakespeare performed before both Queen Elizabeth I and King James I:

- During his life William Shakespeare and his theatre company performed before both **Queen Elizabeth I and, later, James I**, who was an enthusiastic patron of his work. (UGC NET:2011)

Shakespeare was a favorite of King James I:

- Shakespeare had **close connections with King James I**.
- The King made the actors of Shakespeare's **company 'Grooms of Chamber'**, in response to which Shakespeare changed the company's name from the **'Lord Chamberlain's Men' to the 'King's Men'**.
- The new title made Shakespeare a favourite with the King and in much demand for Court performances.



Shakespeare had his own family coat of arms:

- Sometime after his unsuccessful application to become a gentleman, William Shakespeare took his father to the College of Arms to secure **their own Shakespeare family crest**.
- The crest was a yellow spear on a yellow shield, with the Latin inscription **"Non-Sans Droict", or "Not without Right"**.
- The Shakespeare family coat of arms.

Shakespeare left his wife his “second best best”:

- On his death, Shakespeare made several gifts to various people but left his property to his daughter, Susanna.
- The only mention of his wife in Shakespeare’s own will is: **“I gyve unto my wief my second-best bed with the furniture”**. The “furniture” was the bedclothes for the bed.

Shakespeare died on his birthday:

- William Shakespeare’s burial at **Holy Trinity Church in Stratford upon Avon** is documented as happening on **25th April 1616**.(KER SET: 2019)
- In keeping with traditions of the time it’s likely he would have been buried two days after his death, meaning Shakespeare likely died **23rd April 1616 – his 52nd birthday**.

Shakespeare put a curse on his grave:

- Shakespeare penned a curse for his grave, daring anyone to move his body from that final resting place.
- **His epitaph was:**
- **Good friend for Jesus’ sake forbear,
To dig the dust enclosed here: Blest be the
man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.**
- Though it was customary to dig up the bones from previous graves to make room for others, the remains in Shakespeare’s grave are still undisturbed.
- The curse on Shakespeare’s gravestone in Holy Trinity Church – cursed be he that moves my bones!



Gravestone

Shakespeare was a Catholic:

- Although Catholicism was effectively illegal in Shakespeare’s lifetime, the Anglican Archdeacon, Richard Davies of Lichfield, who had known him wrote some time after Shakespeare’s death that he had been a Catholic.



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Shakespeare was both an Elizabethan and Jacobean:

- Shakespeare is most often referred to as an **Elizabethan playwright**, but as most of his most popular plays were written after Elizabeth's death he was actually more of a Jacobean writer.
- His later plays also show the distinct characteristics of **Jacobean drama**.

There was no such thing as copyright:

- Copyright didn't exist in William Shakespeare's time, as a result of which there was a thriving trade in copied plays.
- To help counter this, actors got their lines only once the play was in progress – often in the form of cue acting where someone backstage whispered them to the person shortly before he was supposed to deliver them.

Waves of plague closed all theatres:

- An outbreak of the plague in Europe resulted in all London theatres being closed between 1592 and 1594. As there was no demand for plays during this time, Shakespeare began to write poetry, completing his **first batch of sonnets in 1593, aged 29.**(GUJ SET)

Females were not allowed to perform on stage:

- It was illegal for women and girls to perform in the theatre in Shakespeare's lifetime so all the female parts were written for boys.
- The text of some plays like **Hamlet and Antony and Cleopatra refer to that**.
- It was only much later, during the Restoration, that the first woman appeared on the English stage.

The Globe Theatre burned down:

- **Shakespeare's Globe Theatre** came to a premature end on **29th June 1613** after a cannon shot set fire to the thatched roof during a performance of Henry VIII. (CHAT SET)
- Within two hours the theatre was burnt to the ground, to be rebuilt the following year.

Writing by candlelight didn't happen:

- Candles were very expensive in Shakespeare's time so they were used only for emergencies, for a short time.
- Most writers wrote in the daytime and socialised in the evenings.

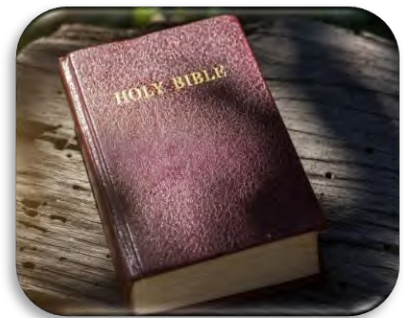
- There is no reason to think that William Shakespeare was any different from his contemporaries.

Shakespeare was incredibly productive:

- During his life, William Shakespeare wrote at least **37 plays, 154 sonnets, and a number of poems!** that we know of. (UGC NET:2009)
- In addition, there are a number of “**lost plays**” and plays that Shakespeare collaborated on.
- This means Shakespeare wrote an average of 1.5 plays a year since he first started writing in 1589.

Shakespeare is bested only by the bible for quotes:

- According to the **Oxford Dictionary of Quotations**, William Shakespeare wrote close to a tenth of the most quoted lines ever written or spoken in English.
- What’s more, according to the Literature Encyclopaedia, Shakespeare is the second most quoted English writer after the writers of the bible.



There are 13 suicides in Shakespeare’s plays:

- **Suicide occurs an unlucky thirteen times in Shakespeare’s plays**, with three suicides occurring in both **Antony & Cleopatra and Julius Caesar**, and two suicides in **Romeo and Juliet**.

Two of Shakespeare’s plays are written completely in verse:

- Only two of Shakespeare’s plays are written entirely in verse: they are **Richard II and King John**. Many of the plays have half of the text in prose.

Shakespeare wrote at least two plays that have been lost:

- It’s certain that Shakespeare wrote at least two plays that have been lost – **titled Cardenio, and Love’s Labour’s Won**.
- It’s likely that Shakespeare wrote **many more plays that have been lost**.

Shakespeare’s longest play is three times longer than his shortest:

- Shakespeare’s shortest play, **The Comedy of Errors** contains just **1,770 lines** and is only a third of the length of his longest, **Hamlet**, which takes four hours to perform. (UGC NET: 2019)

Two Shakespeare plays are available in Klingon:

- Two of Shakespeare's plays, **Hamlet** and **Much Ado About Nothing**, have been translated into Klingon.



- The Klingon Language Institute plans to translate more! (If you're into quirky William Shakespeare facts check out our **list of 23 things you never knew about Shakespeare.**)

Shakespeare wrote his final play aged 49:

- Shakespeare's last play – **The Two Noble Kinsmen** – is reckoned to have been written in **1613** when he was **49** years old. (UGC NET 2007)

There's a conspiracy that Shakespeare didn't write his plays:

- Some scholars have maintained that Shakespeare did not write the plays attributed to him, with at least fifty writers having been suggested as the "real" author.
- However, the **evidence for Shakespeare's having written the plays is very strong.**

Shakespeare was a great collaborator:

- In Elizabethan theatre circles it was common for writers to collaborate on writing plays.
- Towards the end of his career, Shakespeare worked with other writers on plays that have been credited to those writers.
- Other writers also worked on plays that are credited to Shakespeare.
- We know for certain that **Timon of Athens** was a collaboration with **Thomas Middleton**; **Pericles** with **George Wilkins**; and **The Two Noble Kinsmen** with **John Fletcher**.

Shakespeare was never published in his lifetime:

- Shakespeare's plays were never actually published during his lifetime.

- They are known today only because two of his fellow actors – John Hemmings and Henry Condell – recorded and published **36 of them posthumously under the name ‘The First Folio’**, which is the source of all William Shakespeare books published. **(UGC NET 2013)**

**(First Folio)**

- **First Folio inside pages**, containing **36 of Shakespeare’s plays**

Shakespeare got panned by critics in his time:

- Although Shakespeare is almost universally considered as one of the finest writers in the English language, his contemporaries were not always as impressed.
- The first recorded reference to Shakespeare, written by theatre critic **Robert Greene in 1592**, was as an “upstart crow, beautified with our feathers”.

The first purchase by the National Portrait Gallery was a Shakespeare portrait:

- **The National Portrait Gallery in London’s first acquisition in 1856 was the ‘Chandos’ portrait of Shakespeare, attributed to the artist John Taylor.**
- It’s now considered the only representation of the writer that has any real claim to having been painted from life.

Shakespeare’s relative was executed for plotting against the queen

- One of Shakespeare’s relatives on his mother’s side, William Arden, was arrested for plotting against **Queen Elizabeth I**, imprisoned in the Tower of London and executed.
- A public execution in front of the Tower of London

**Tower of London**

Did you know...

- ‘William Shakespeare’ is an anagram of ‘I am a weakish speller’.

The bible contains a hidden message to Shakespeare:

- In the King James Bible the 46th word of Psalm 46 is ‘shake’ and the 46th word from the end of the same Psalm is ‘spear’.
- Some think this was a hidden birthday message to the Bard, as the King James Bible was published in 1611 – the year of Shakespeare’s 46th birthday.

Uranus’ moons are named after Shakespeare characters:

- The moons of Uranus were originally named in 1852 after magical spirits from English literature.

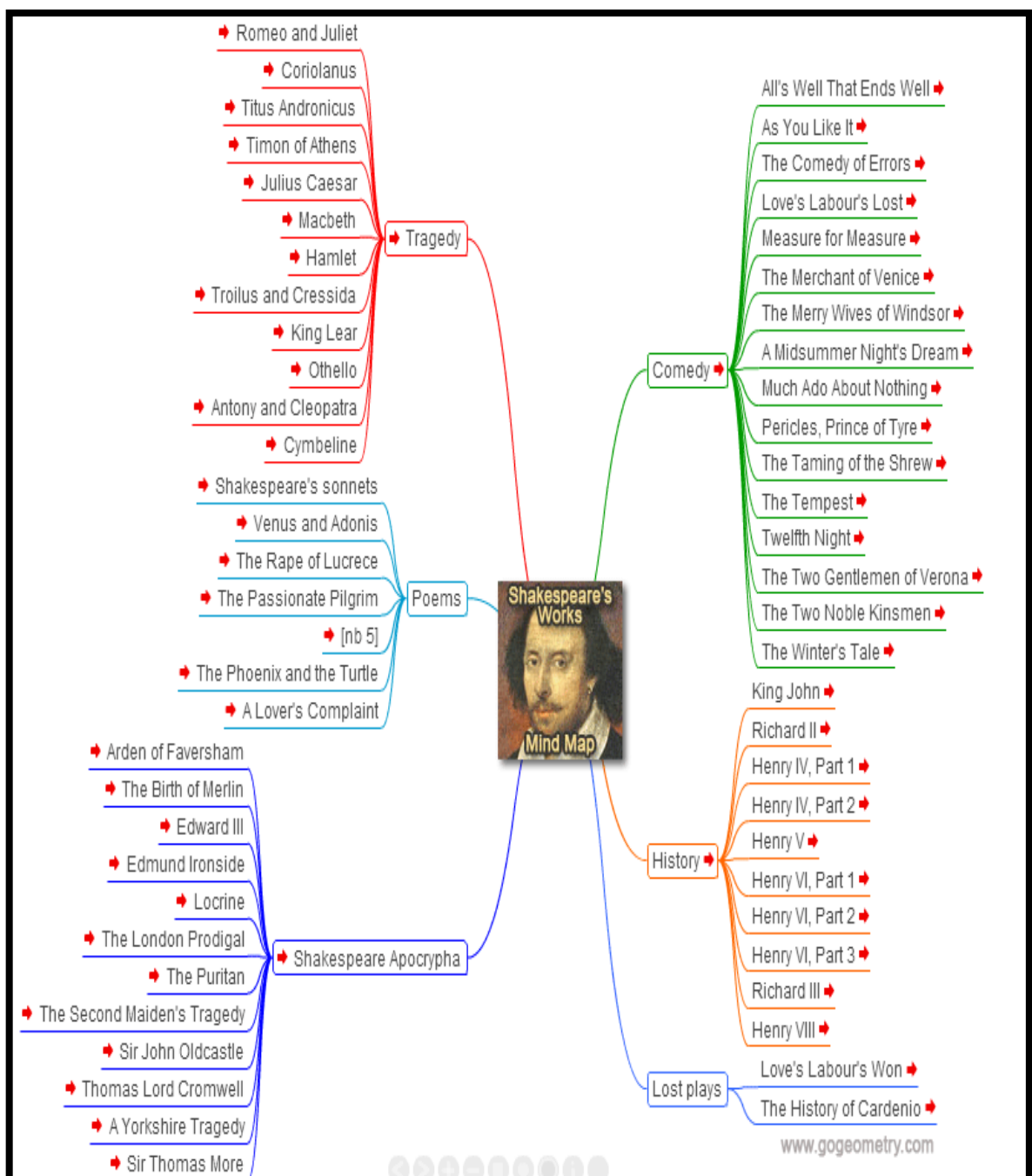
- The International Astronomy Union subsequently developed the convention to name all further moons of Uranus (of which there are 27) after characters in Shakespeare’s plays or Alexander Pope’s The Rape of the Lock.

Starlings exist in the USA because of Shakespeare:

- The United States has Shakespeare to thank for its estimated 200 million starlings.
- In 1890 an American bardolator, Eugene Schiffelin, embarked on a project to import each species of bird mentioned in Shakespeare’s works that were absent from the US.

Abraham Lincoln and his assassin were both bang into Shakespeare:

- The American President Abraham Lincoln was a great lover of Shakespeare’s plays and frequently recited from them to his friends.



5.1.2. THE GLOBE THEATRE:

- **The Globe Theatre was built between 1597 and 1599 in Southwark on the south bank of London’s River Thames, funded by Richard Burbage and built by carpenter Peter Smith and his workers. (KER SET:2019)**
- The timber for The Globe Theatre was actually reused wood from “**The Theatre**” – an **earlier theatre** owned by Richard Burbage’s father.
- The Globe was built as a large, round, open-air theatre. There was a roof around the circumference which covered the seating area, leaving the theatre looking like a doughnut from above.
- The architectural style of **The Globe was similar to the Colosseum in Rome**, but on a smaller scale – other Elizabethan theatres also followed this style of architecture which were called amphitheaters.
- The Globe had three stories of seating and was able to hold up to **3,000 spectators in its’ 100-foot diameter**.
- At the base of the stage was an area called “**the pit**” which held “**the groundlings**” – people who paid just a penny to stand and watch a performance.
- At the peak of summertime, the groundlings were also referred to as ‘ **stinkards**’... for reasons that may well be obvious!
- Part of the stage was called the “**apron stage**” – a rectangular platform that thrust out amongst the audience into the pit.
- William Shakespeare was a shareholder who owned **12.5% of The Globe Theatre**. As a young writer, Shakespeare bought shares in the theatre and benefited financially as his popularity grew.
- Colour coded flags were used outside the theatre to advertise the type of play to be performed – **a red flag for a history play, white for a comedy play and black for a tragedy play**.
- A crest above the main entrance to **The Globe Theatre was inscribed with motto “Totus mundus agit histrionem” – Latin for “The whole world is a playhouse”**.
- At the start of each play after collecting money from the audience the admission collectors took boxes full of money to a room backstage – the box office.
- A trumpet was sounded to announce to people that the play was about to begin at the Globe Theatre in order for people to take their final places.
- There were no actresses performing at The Globe Theatre – or any other theatre at that time.
- Female roles were played by young boys as theatre stages were considered too risqué a place for ladies.



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New Syllabus

ENGLISH



UNIT-8 Literary Criticism

Your Success is Our Goal...

- ◆ Poetics , Essay of Dramatic Poesy
- ◆ Biographia Literaria Ch. XIV and Ch XVII
- ◆ Metaphysical Poets , Four Kinds of Meaning
- ◆ The Seven Types of Ambiguity
- ◆ The Archetypes of Literature
- ◆ Irony as a Principle of Structure
- ◆ Tension in Poetry
- ◆ Towards a Feminist Poetics
- ◆ The Second Sex

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Syllabus:

Unit VIII LITERARY CRITICISM

- 1) Aristotle Poetics
- 2) Dryden Essay of Dramatic Poesy
- 3) Coleridge Biographia Literaria Ch. XIV and Ch XVII
- 4) T. S. Eliot Metaphysical Poets
- 5) I. A. Richards Four Kinds of Meaning
- 6) William Empson the Seven Types of Ambiguity
- 7) Northrop Frye the Archetypes of Literature
- 8) Cleanth Brooks Irony as a Principle of Structure
- 9) Allen Tate Tension in Poetry
- 10) Elaine Showalter Towards a Feminist Poetics
- 11) Simone de Beauvoir the Second Sex

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More Reference:

- PGTRB Previous Year Question Papers
- UGC NET Previous Year Question Papers
- SET (State eligibility Test) Previous Year Question Papers (Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra)

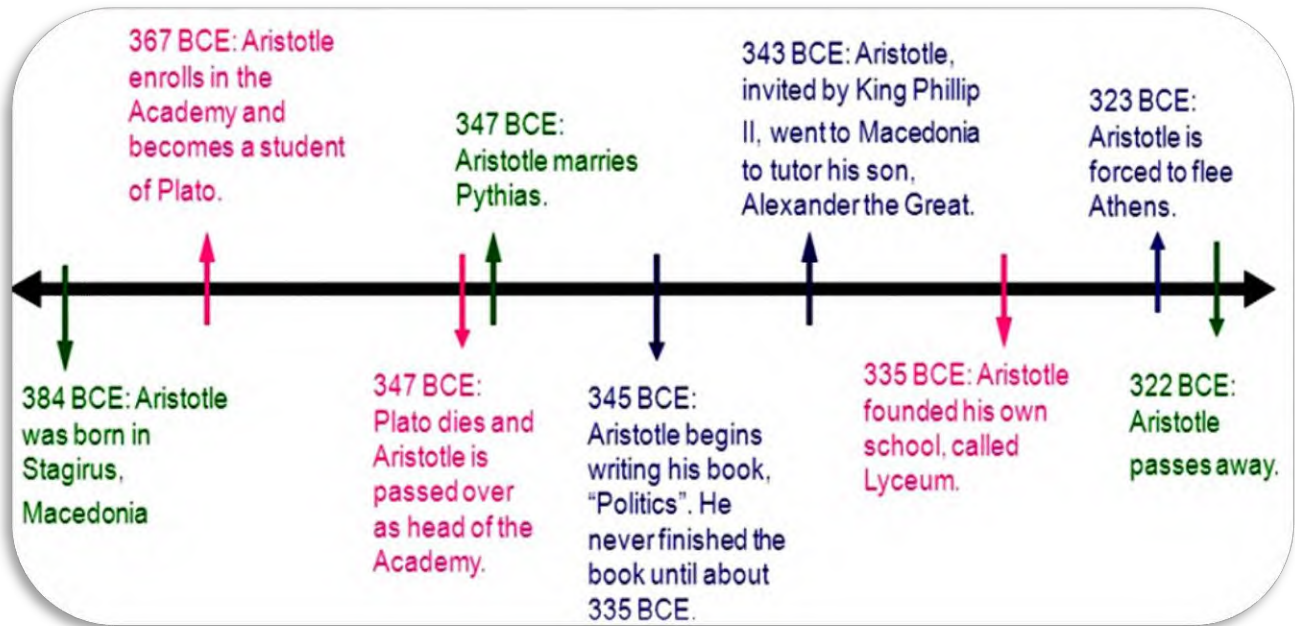


UNIT – VIII LITERARY CRITICISM

8.1. POETICS

 Author	 Poetry & Form
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">ARISTOTLE 384–322 BCE</p> <p>Aristotle was a philosopher from the ancient Greek city-state of Athens. He wrote on a wide range of subjects, including politics, ethics, logic, and rhetoric. As a scientist Aristotle stressed close observation and detailed description, influencing fields from biology to physics to psychology.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Epic Poetry</p> <p>Epic poetry must be a narrative with a beginning, middle, and end built around a single action. It must also have a set meter and use language to imitate reality.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Tragedy</p> <p>Tragedy combines six elements: plot, character, diction, thought, spectacle, and song. They usually end with a reversal from good to bad fortune.</p> </div> </div>

ARISTOTLE



8.1.1. ABOUT ARISTOTLE:

ARISTOTLE

Known For:	One of the greatest and most influential philosophers of all time, as well as a tremendously important figure in the history of science, mathematics, and theater
Born:	384 BCE in Stagira, Greece
Parents:	Nichomachus (mother unknown)
Died:	322 BCE in Chalcis, on the island of Euboea
Education:	Academy of Plato
Published Works:	<i>Over 200 works, including Nichomachean Ethics, Politics, Metaphysics, Poetics, and Prior Analytics.</i>
Spouse(s):	Pythias, Herpyllis of Stagira (mistress with whom he had a son)
Children:	Nicomachus
Notable Quote:	“Excellence is never an accident. It is always the result of high intention, sincere effort, and intelligent execution; it represents the wise choice of many alternatives – choice, not chance, determines your destiny.”

Early Life:

- ❖ Aristotle was born in 384 BCE in the city of Stagira in Macedonia, a seaport on the Thracian coast.
- ❖ His father Nichomachus was the personal physician to King Amyntas of Macedonia.
- ❖ Nichomachus died while Aristotle was still young, so he came under the guardianship of Proxenus.
- ❖ It was Proxenus who sent Aristotle, at age 17, to complete his education in Athens.
- ❖ Upon arriving in Athens, Aristotle attended the institution of philosophical learning known as the Academy, which was founded by Socrates' pupil Plato, where he stayed until Plato's death in 347.
- ❖ Aristotle was an outstanding pupil and soon began giving his own lectures on rhetoric.
- ❖ Despite his impressive reputation, however, Aristotle often disagreed with Plato's ideas; the result was that, when a successor to Plato was selected, Aristotle was passed over in favor of Plato's nephew Speusippus.
- ❖ With no future at the Academy, Aristotle was not at loose ends for long.
- ❖ Hermeas, ruler of Atarneus and Assos in Mysia, issued an invitation for Aristotle to join his court.
- ❖ Aristotle remained in Mysia for three years, during which he married the king's niece Pythias.
- ❖ At the end of the three years, Hermeas was attacked by the Persians, leading Aristotle to leave the country and head to the island of Lesbos.



Aristotle and Alexander the Great:

- ❖ In 343 BCE, Aristotle received a request from King Phillip II of Macedonia to tutor his son Alexander.
- ❖ Aristotle agreed to the request, spending seven years working closely with the young man who would later become the famous Alexander the Great.
- ❖ At the end of seven years, Alexander was crowned king and Aristotle's work was complete.
- ❖ Though he left Macedonia, however, Aristotle stayed in close touch with the young king, corresponding regularly; it is likely that Aristotle's counsel had a significant impact on Alexander for many years, inspiring his love of literature and the arts.



The Lyceum and Peripatetic Philosophy

- ❖ Leaving Macedonia, Aristotle returned to Athens where he set up The Lyceum, a school that became a rival to Plato's Academy.
- ❖ Unlike Plato, Aristotle taught that it is possible to determine the end causes and purposes of existence and that it is possible to figure out these causes and purposes through observation.
- ❖ This philosophical approach, called teleology, became one of the major philosophical concepts of the western world.
- ❖ Aristotle divided his study of philosophy into three groups: practical, theoretical, and productive sciences.
- ❖ Practical philosophy included the study of fields such as biology, mathematics, and physics. Theoretical philosophy included metaphysics and the study of the soul.
- ❖ Productive philosophy focused on crafts, agriculture, and the arts.
- ❖ During his lectures, Aristotle would constantly walk back and forth around the Lyceum's exercise grounds.
- ❖ This habit became the inspiration for the term "peripatetic philosophy," meaning "walking around philosophy."
- ❖ It was during this period that Aristotle wrote many of his most important works, which had profound impacts on later philosophical thinking.
- ❖ At the same time, he and his students conducted scientific and philosophical research and amassed a significant library.
- ❖ Aristotle continued to lecture at the Lyceum for 12 years, finally selecting a favorite student, Theophrastus, to succeed him.

Death:

- ❖ In 323 BCE when Alexander the Great died, the Assembly in Athens declared war against Alexander's successor, Antiphan.
- ❖ Aristotle was considered an anti-Athenian, pro-Macedonian, and so he was charged with impiety.
- ❖ Bearing in mind the fate of Socrates, who was unjustly put to death, Aristotle went into voluntary exile to Chalcis, where he died one year later of a digestive ailment in 322 BCE at the age of 63.



8.1.2. ABOUT POETICS:

Full Title: Poetics by Aristotle (TRB:2002, 2013,2015,&2019) (AP SET)

When Written: Unknown; likely between 335 and 323 B.C.E.

Where Written: Athens, Greece

When Published: Unknown; likely between 335 and 323 B.C.E.

Literary Period: Classical Greek

Genre: Literary Theory

Point of View: First Person

Chapters: 26

At a Glance:

- ❖ Historians and literary experts commonly believe that Aristotle wrote Poetics as a response to Greek philosopher Plato's negative framing of poets and poetry in The Republic (c. 360 BCE).
- ❖ Poetics is Aristotle's treatise on dramatic performance poetry, in which he describes the different types of poetry and outlines their most important elements.
- ❖ This text was one of the first major treatises about drama in the West.
- ❖ Much of Western thought and philosophy owe their roots to the writings and teachings of Aristotle.
- ❖ Although fragmentary, Poetics has left its mark on the development of Western literature and theater.

Perspective and Narrator:

- ❖ Poetics is written in the first person wherein Aristotle addresses his readers and invites them into dialogue, using the first person plural us.

About the Title:

- ❖ Poetics is a treatise on poetry as it was conceptualized in ancient Greece.
- ❖ Aristotle uses the word poetics to include a range of artistic work that, in modern times, would be classified as poetry, drama, and theater.

8.1.3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

Tragedy in Ancient and Classical Greece:

- ❖ Aristotle lived in the period of Greek history known as Classical Greece.
- ❖ The period covered most of the 5th and 4th centuries BCE and is usually recognized as ending with Macedonian king Alexander the Great's death in 323 BCE.
- ❖ From this period, only the works of three major tragedians—Sophocles, Aeschylus, and Euripides—survive.
- ❖ Aristotle frequently references the works of these three writers as examples for his arguments about poetry and tragedy.
- ❖ The earliest of the great Greek dramatists was Aeschylus, who lived between 525 and 455 BCE.
- ❖ He was a major participant in the dramatic competition held every year as a part of the Festival of Dionysus, where three tragedies would be presented followed by a lighthearted satire play.
- ❖ Although it is estimated that he wrote around 90 plays, only seven of his tragedies survive completely.
- ❖ Aeschylus significantly changed Greek tragedy by adding a second actor to the play—previously, only one actor played all of the parts, with a chorus narrating in the background.
- ❖ This allowed dialogue to develop between characters and consequently opened up more possibilities for the writing.
- ❖ Sophocles was born around 496 BCE in the village of Colonus, located just outside Athens, and died in 406 BCE in Athens around the age of 90.
- ❖ Not much is known about Sophocles's life, and most of what remains are his works of tragedy.
- ❖ As with Aeschylus, only seven of Sophocles's tragedies have survived in their entirety: Ajax, Antigone, Trachinian Women, Oedipus the King, Electra, Philoctetes, and Oedipus at Colonus.
- ❖ None of the exact dates are known for any of these plays, although Ajax is generally regarded as the earliest of the seven, and it is known that Philoctetes was first performed around 409 BCE.
- ❖ Sophocles's tragedies usually focus on a few central characters with the protagonist exhibiting a major fault that leads tragically to his or her demise.
- ❖ His main character will usually make a crucial error of judgement, which affects each of the surrounding characters, moving the play and all its characters toward a tragic end.

- ❖ In contrast to Aeschylus, the action and tragedy of Sophocles's plays usually take place within one generation of characters, instead of being spread over longer time periods.
- ❖ Euripides was a dramatist who lived and worked parallel to Sophocles.
- ❖ He was born around 484 BCE and lived until 406 BCE. Little is known of his personal life, but 19 of his plays survive today.
- ❖ Like Sophocles and Aeschylus, Euripides competed in the Festival of Dionysus, which he won four times over the course of his life.
- ❖ Euripides is notable for his rational attitude toward religion and for his realistic characters with normal human flaws.
- ❖ He commonly incorporates in his plays dialogue about contemporary philosophical or social issues.
- ❖ The tragedy of Euripides's plays, unlike those of Sophocles and Aeschylus, often comes about from a combination of chance, chaos, and character flaws.
- ❖ The gods do not interfere or affect the tragedy in any way, but instead watch the unfolding with disinterest.
- ❖ This realistic and true-to-life style is a signature of Euripides's work.
- ❖ Each of these dramatists was influenced by a poet who lived hundreds of years before any of them.
- ❖ Homer, famous for the epic poems The Iliad and The Odyssey (c. 8th century BCE), lived in either the 8th or 9th century BCE.
- ❖ Little is known about Homer, including whether or not he is responsible for the two epics.
- ❖ It has generally been agreed, however, that he likely did write, or at least contribute to, both poems.
- ❖ The Iliad is a tragic poem detailing the Trojan War.
- ❖ It is composed of various episodes, although Achilles is thought to be the main protagonist.
- ❖ The Odyssey tells the story of Odysseus, the king of Ithaca, who spends 10 years trying to reach home after the Trojan War.
- ❖ Meanwhile, his wife, Penelope, and son, Telemachus, fend off suitors who insist that Odysseus is dead in their attempt to marry Penelope.
- ❖ These two poems are foundational works to all subsequent Greek poetry and drama and are frequently referenced by later writers, including Aristotle.



Writing of Poetics:

- ❖ Much is unknown about Aristotle's work Poetics, including precisely when it was written.
- ❖ As a result, it is difficult to say exactly what influences surrounded him when he wrote it.
- ❖ **However, it has been argued that Aristotle wrote Poetics as a response to some of Plato's criticisms of and challenges to the importance of poetry in Greek society.**
- ❖ As a pupil, Aristotle frequently disagreed with his teacher, and this debate informed much of his later writing and theory.
- ❖ Plato saw poetry as of doubtful importance.
- ❖ In fact, he proposed that literature was a distraction or misdirection from the truth.
- ❖ Aristotle, however, suggests in Poetics that poetry and art arise from a human desire to imitate and that this desire is connected with the human experience of empathy.
- ❖ Aristotle categorized rhetoric and the arts as productive sciences as opposed to theoretical sciences.
- ❖ Art, he argued, was a product of the human imagination, giving insight into the human condition.
- ❖ The theoretical sciences, on the other hand, represented the study of knowledge for its own sake.
- ❖ Poetics often lacks organization.
- ❖ Aristotle jumps between ideas and frequently repeats himself. He adds extra information and interjections between longer sections of text.
- ❖ The lack of order indicates that the original text was likely taken from his teaching notes or from notes taken by his students on the subject.

8.1.4. MAIN IDEAS:

Epic Poetry:

- ❖ Epic poetry is a narrative or storytelling form that features a plot with a beginning, middle, and end and is built around a single action.
- ❖ This action is often broader and more far-reaching than that in tragedy, as epic poetry is not meant to be performed on the stage.
- ❖ Homer's Iliad and Odyssey are primary examples, often referenced by Aristotle, of epic poetry.
- ❖ These poems cover large amounts of time and many different episodes of the characters' experiences.

- ❖ For instance, The Odyssey has multiple working parts: it covers the 10 years of hardship and adventures that Odysseus must undergo to return home, but it also tells the story of Penelope and her son, Telemachus, as they attempt to fend off suitors and keep faith that Odysseus is still alive.
- ❖ Aristotle explains epic poetry as poetry that uses heroic meter, which in classical Greek poetry is the same as dactylic hexameter, to convey its story.
- ❖ Hexameter refers to the meter, or pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables, of the poem.
- ❖ Dactylic describes a poetic foot, referring to the number and pattern of stressed syllables.
- ❖ A dactyl is one long followed by two short syllables. hexameter indicates that there will be six feet in each line of the poem: the first five feet are dactyls, and the last foot is a two-syllable foot called a spondee.
- ❖ The rhythm created is something like DUM dah dah | DUM dah dah | DUM dah dah | DUM dah dah | DUM dah dah | DUM DUM.
- ❖ This structure is much more natural in Greek and Latin poetry and has not been successfully used in English poetry very often.

Greek Tragedy

- ❖ Tragedy is different from epic poetry in the scope of its plot.
- ❖ It is a type of dramatic poetry that can be broken down into six elements: plot, character, thought, diction, lyrical song, and spectacular presentment (the acting or stage element).
- ❖ Tragedy has several requirements: There must be a tragic action, a reversal of situation, a reveal or recognition, and a stirring of fear and pity.
- ❖ The audience should then purge these emotions when it experiences catharsis at the end of the tragedy.
- ❖ Aristotle also argues that tragedies should almost always end with a reversal from good to bad fortune.
- ❖ Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were three great Greek tragedians whose work still exists today.
- ❖ Aristotle frequently uses their plays as examples when illustrating various points about the tragic form.
- ❖ Sophocles's play Oedipus Rex, also known as Oedipus the King, tells the story of King Oedipus of Thebes who unknowingly fulfills a prophecy to kill his father and marry his mother.

- ❖ This play remains one of the most famous of the Greek tragedies and is still performed in modern times.

Plot:

- ❖ **The soul of tragedy (UGC NET 2005) (GUJ SET)**
- ❖ Plot is the key element in both tragedy and the epic poem.
- ❖ Aristotle illustrates how both these forms use imitation in order to create their characters and their plots.
- ❖ Plots must demonstrate unity in order to feel natural and believable and should evoke a feeling of catharsis in the audience.
- ❖ In Aristotle's view, the characters are secondary to the plot, although he insists it is also vital to have characters perform believable actions that are consistent with their characters.
- ❖ Aristotle proposes that the plot in either type should be a unified whole based around the imitation of a central action.
- ❖ Plot always requires a beginning, middle, and end, and Aristotle emphasizes the importance of each of these parts naturally being the cause or the effect of the next part.
- ❖ It is essential that plot develops in an organic way and not as a result of the poet's forcing events via unlikely character actions or motivations.



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MAIN IDEAS

The Language of Storytelling

In a treatise on dramatic form and poetry, Aristotle examines the ways humans use language and form as methods of storytelling. He focuses primarily on tragedy and epic poetry, illustrating how these—and all types of art—seek to relate human experience through imitation.

Imitation

Art is the imitation of life and connects people with what happens around them.

Catharsis

Tragedy evokes an emotional response but ends with emotional release or purification.

Unity

All parts of the plot work in harmony to create an organic whole.

Imitation:

****According To Aristotle imitation is the basic virtue of all fine arts.(TRB:2013/Q.NO:24)**

- ❖ In Poetics, imitation is the core idea behind the creation of any art.
- ❖ According to Aristotle, it is the primary motivation behind all poetry.
- ❖ Aristotle explains imitation in this context as the driving force behind humankind's desire to create art.

****In the cases of drama and poetry, the thing being imitated is human action. (TRB:2015/Q.NO:61)**

Catharsis:

****Catharsis means purgation of feelings.(TRB:2002/Q.NO:52) & (TRB:2017/Q.NO:79)**

- ❖ Catharsis is something that sets tragedy apart from epic poetry and other forms.
- ❖ Aristotle proposes that a tragedy should evoke an emotional response in the reader.
- ❖ More specifically, the tragedy should make the audience go through an emotional process that begins with their feeling a sense of horror or fear that in the climax and denouement of the play subsequently turns into a feeling of pity or sorrow.
- ❖ This allows the audience to purge their feelings and experience a feeling of wonder in the end of the story.

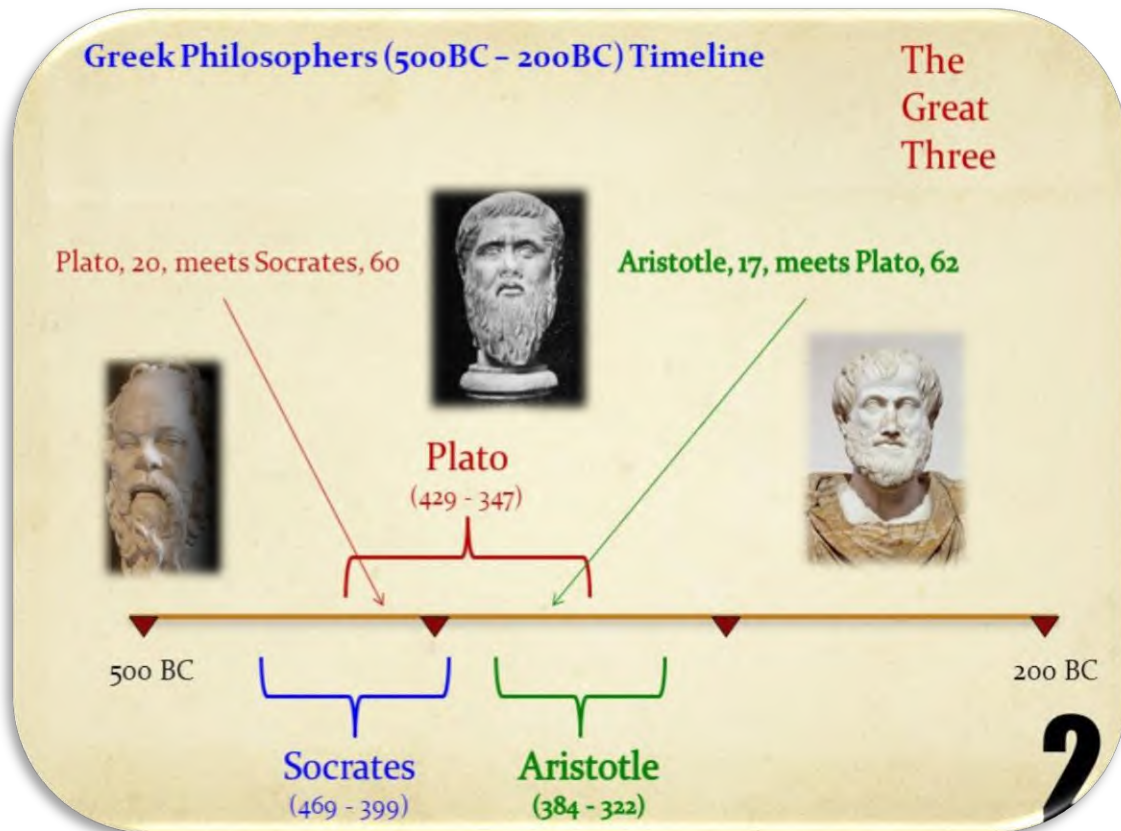
Unity:

- ❖ Unity of plot is crucial to both tragic and epic poetry, and it occurs when all parts of the plot work in harmony to create an organic whole.
- ❖ This means that the plot cannot jump around in space or time in confusing ways, and it should be based around a single main event.
- ❖ It is also important that the plot feels organic, meaning that the characters are not committing actions solely as tools of the plot.
- ❖ The characters should act and react in ways natural to them, and this should in turn play into the overall shape and movement of the plot.



8.1.5. CHARACTER LIST:

Aeschylus:



- ❖ Aeschylus is the author of the frequently-cited Oresteia, a play trilogy which includes Agamemnon.
- ❖ Aristotle attributes Aeschylus with a number of important innovations in the theater, including introducing a second actor, diminishing the importance of the chorus, and focusing on dialogue rather than music or dance (both of which were important elements in Ancient Greek theater).
- ❖ But Aristotle also faults Aeschylus, arguing that the playwright did not create a distinct poetic language.

Euripides:

- ❖ Aristotle refers to the tragedian Euripides - the author of Medea, The Bacchae, and over seventy other plays of which only nineteen have survived - as a master of plot.
- ❖ Aristotle comes to Euripides' defense often in the Poetics, saying that though critics censured his work as morose, his plays were often the best because they were the 'most tragic.'
- ❖ Aristotle conceives of the tragic effect in Euripedes' plays as flowing from the inner logic of their plots, which always included a fall from good fortune to bad.



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New Syllabus

ENGLISH



UNIT-10

Application of Language Skills

Your Success is Our Goal...

- ◆ Phrases, Synonyms, Antonyms
- ◆ Prefix and Suffix, Tenses, Voice
- ◆ Parts of Speech, Homophones
- ◆ Articles and Determiners
- ◆ Identifying Sentence
- ◆ Patterns, Compound Words
- ◆ Figures of Speech
- ◆ Identifying and Correcting
- ◆ Errors, British and American English

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APPLICATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS

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UNIT-10
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UNIT – X

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Syllabus

- Phrases, Synonyms, Antonyms, Prefix and Suffix, Tenses, Voice, Parts of Speech, Homophones, Articles and Determiners, Identifying Sentence Patterns, Compound Words, Figures of Speech, Identifying and Correcting Errors, British and American English

Reference Book:

Tamil Nadu Text Book

- 1) 9th STD English
- 2) 10th STD English
- 3) 11th STD English
- 4) 12th STD English

More Reference:

- TRB Previous Year Question Papers
- TamilNadu Education Previous Year Question Papers

UNIT-X: APPLICATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS**10.1. PHRASES****10.1.1. PHRASES**

- A phrase is a group of words that forms a meaningful unit, but it is not a complete sentence. In other words, it does not have a subject or a verb. **(TN TRB PAPER 1 & 2/2022,2023)**

Example:

- the black hat
- blown away
- in the wind
- Example: The red umbrella was blown away in the wind.
- There are several kinds of phrases in the English language. Some of the common phrases are described below.

A group of words that:

- stand together as a single grammatical unit.
- do not contain a subject and verb.

Examples

An army marches
on its stomach.

adverbial phrase

England is a nation
of shopkeepers.

adjectival phrase



Four hostile newspapers
are more dangerous than a
thousand bayonets!

noun phrase

a.) NOUN PHRASES

- **A Noun Phrase is a group of words made up of a noun and its modifiers.**
 - the white car
 - my English teacher
 - the book shop
- Example: The pink house is for sale.

b.) VERB PHRASES

- **A Verb phrase is a group of words made up of a verb, helping verbs, and modifiers.**
 - ran quickly to catch
 - filled with horror
 - dedicated to
- **Example :** You have woken up everyone in the house.



A verb phrase acts as a verb in a sentence. It consists of a helping verb and a main verb.

Helping Verbs

A helping verb "helps" the main verb. It gives the verb a complete meaning.

There are two types of helping verbs.



Exercises 1 : Choose either phrase or clause from the group of words.

1. He works hard every day. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Clause

2. After a good day. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Phrase

3. If I need to call you. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Clause

4. In a dark and dangerous hallway. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Phrase

5. Before the next light. (Clause / Phrase) (TN TRB PAPER 2/2023)

Answer: Phrase

6. Because it's the right thing to do. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Clause

7. As quickly as possible. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Phrase

8. This car's not working. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Clause

9. Working for himself. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Phrase

10. Whenever it gets cold. (Clause / Phrase)

Answer: Clause



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Exercises 2 : Choose either Dependent or Independent for the group of words.

1. Because it's the best solution. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Dependent

2. Working at this job is a lot of fun. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Independent

3. It doesn't really interest me. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Independent

4. I should have given her a ride. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Independent

5. After the movie is over. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Dependent

6. If he ever calls. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Dependent

7. Whenever I have the time. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Dependent

8. There could be a problem. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Independent

9. Since the last time they visited. (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Dependent

10. Whenever it gets cold (Independent / Dependent)

Answer: Dependent

Exercises 3 : Identify the kind of phrase in the following sentences noting the head word: (10th)

1. Apartments are incredibly expensive.

(a) Noun Phrase

(b) Adjective Phrase

(c) Adverb Phrase

(d) verb Phrase

Answer: (b) Adjective Phrase

2. A bike that won't run is not particularly useful.

(a) Noun Phrase

(b) Adjective Phrase

(c) Adverb Phrase

(d) verb Phrase

Answer: (a) Noun phrase

3. Don't you have to leave early?

(a) Noun Phrase

(b) Adjective Phrase

(e) Adverb Phrase

(d) verb Phrase

Answer: (c) Adverb Phrase

4. Tell him not to worry.

(a) Adverb Phrase

(b) Noun Phrase

(c) Adjective Phrase

(d) verb Phrase

Answer: (b) Noun phrase

5. I hope to win the first prize. **(TN TRB PAPER 1/2022)**

(a) Noun phrase

(b) Adjective Phrase

(c) Adverb Phrase

(d) verb Phrase

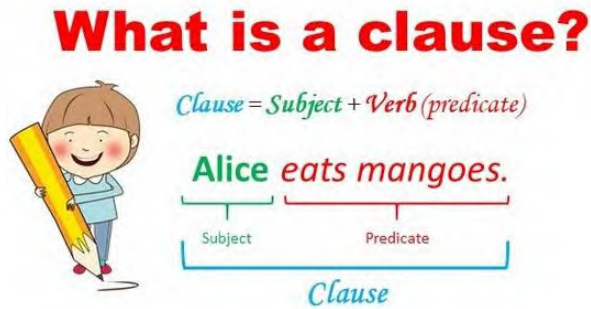
Answer: (a) Noun phrase



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10.1.2. A CLAUSE

- A clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a predicate (or a verb). There are two types of clauses. They are independent clauses and dependent clauses. (TET PAPER-2/2023)




Examples

1. Kalpana wants to buy a phone, but she does not have enough money.
(Independent Clause) (Independent Clause)
2. If you don't study well, you won't pass the exam.
(Dependent Clause) (Independent Clause)
3. Kavin bought a car which was too expensive.
(Independent Clause) (Dependent Clause)
4. San Jai is a talented player though he is out of form. (TN TRB PAPER 1/2022)
(Independent Clause) (Dependent Clause)



Independent Clause

 An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence.

The secret of life is honesty.

independent clause
(This is also a sentence.)

If you can fake that, **you've got it made.**

dependent clause (This couldn't be a sentence.) independent clause (This could be a sentence.)

a.) Independent Clauses

- **Independent** Clauses also known as main clauses, are complete sentences. They can stand alone and express a complete thought.

Examples :


- I need a book.
- Mary prefers coffee.
- Ram is a good volleyball player.

b.) Dependent Clauses

- **Dependent** Clauses also known as subordinate clauses contain a subject and a predicate, but they do not express a complete thought.

Examples:

- When it is raining
- Because you were late
- After you go to school



Dependent clause definition: A group of words that has a subject and a predicate but doesn't give a complete meaning on its own is called a dependent clause in English. All dependent clauses start with a subordinating conjunction. They often work as a noun, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.

AS A NOUN CLAUSE

I love **what I do.**

(working as a noun: the object of the verb)

AS AN ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Do you know the man **who is sitting on your car?**

(working as an adjective, giving essential information about the noun 'man')

AS AN ADVERB CLAUSE

Jon is not playing with us **because he injured his knees last night.**

(working as an adverb, telling us the reason of the main clause)

➤ There are three main types of dependent clauses:

1. adjective
2. adverb
3. noun



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➤ An **adjective clause** describes or gives more information about a noun—tells us which one, what kind, or how many.

Example : The book that I left on the bus belongs to Mr. Baskar.

➤ An **adverb clause** describes or gives more information about the verb—tells us when, where, how, to what extent, or under what condition something is happening.

Example : She was happy because her father gave her a watch.

- A **noun clause** takes the place of a noun in the sentence. (TN TRB PAPER 1& 2/2022,2023)

Example :This is the best route that I know.

Three Main Types Of Dependent Clauses

- i. Noun clause
- ii. Adverbial clause
- iii. Relative clause.

i. Noun Clause:

- The noun clauses answer the question what?

ii. Adverbial clause:

- The adverbial clause of condition is introduced by if ' unless, whether.
- If you run fast, you will catch the train.
- Unless you work hard, you will not pass.
- The underlined words in the above sentences form the adverbial clauses of condition.

iii. Relative/Adjective clause:

- The relative clause does the function of an adjective in a sentence.
- That is why it is also called an adjective clause.
- We put a relative clause immediately after the noun which refers to the person, thing, or group we are talking about.
- A relative clause is essential to the clear understanding of the noun it defines or qualifies.

Clause	Phrase
<p>A group of words that contains a subject and a verb.</p> <p>Independent clause → makes sense on its own as a sentence. E.g. I went to school.</p> <p>Dependent clause → doesn't make sense on its own as a sentence. E.g. <u>Although I wasn't feeling well</u>, I went to school.</p>	<p>A group of words without a subject-verb component.</p> <p>Noun phrase e.g. best friend.</p> <p>Verb phrase e.g. was working.</p> <p>Adjective phrase e.g. very pretty.</p> <p>Adverb phrase e.g. really slowly.</p> <p>Prepositional phrase e.g. in the bin.</p>

Identify the clauses and point whether it is a Noun Clause, Adjective Clause or Adverb Clause. 10TH

Questions:

1. As Mercy was not there. I spoke to her father.

Answer: Adverb clause

2. Mary had a little lamb whose fleece was as white as snow.

Answer: Adjective clause

3. Just as Emilv entered the room, the clock struck six.

Answer: Adverb clause

4. If you eat too much you will fall ill.

Answer: Adverb clause

5. Philip often wonders how Johnis setting on.

Answer: Noun clause

6. They asked Christy many questions when he came home.

Answer: Adverb clause

7. My parents were poor though they were of royal birth.

Answer: Adverb clause

8. Saroja still lives in Mumbai where she was bom.

Answer: Adverb clause

9. We met a lady whose eves were blue.

Answer: Adjective clause

10. Henry asked me where I lived.

Answer: Noun clause

11. The fact that Shilpa is silent proves her guilt.

Answer: Adjective clause

12. He laughs best who laughs last.

Answer: Adjective Clause

13. Helen met a girl whose eyes were brown.

Answer: Adjective Clause

14. I did it because I wanted to.

Answer: Adverb clause

15. He shall remain where he is.

Answer: Adverb clause

16. Elsie went to see what had happened.

Answer: Noun Clause



17. No one knows what he is up to.

Answer: Noun Clause

18. Students who are wise get good grades.

Answer: Adjective Clause

19. The bankers need to know what they should do.

Answer: Noun Clause

20. The books, which are lost, are not really costly.

Answer: Adjective Clause

21. When I was younger, I thought so.

Answer: adverb Clause

22. Whether you like it or not, you have to go to bed now.

Answer: Adverb Clause

23. Many people hope that Canada can resolve its economic conditions.

Answer: Noun Clause

24. Which person is the one who stole your mini magic tablet?

Answer: Adjective Clause

25. It is important to ask whether the dressing has to be formal or informal.

Answer: Noun Clause

10.1.3. 11TH ENGLISH FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

1. From French:

a. Avant-garde

- This term applies to art, culture, and politics. It is when someone or something uses unusual or experimental ideas and challenges what people see as normal.
- For example, Lady GaGa is considered avant garde for her fashion choices.

b. Bon voyage

- This term is generally used to express well wishes to someone who's embarking on a trip or journey.
- For example, "Have a safe trip and bon voyage "

c. Deja vu

- This is a popular phrase and at times is used incorrectly.
- Deja vu is the feeling that you have been through an experience or to a place before, though you never actually have.
- You are experiencing something for the first time, but in a way it feels familiar. "The castle gave me a sense of deja vu."



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d. Faux pas

- A faux pas is an embarrassing social mistake.
- For example, wearing all white to a wedding at which you are not the bride. “She committed a faux pas at the wedding.”

e. RSVP

- This is actually a French abbreviation for the phrase responder’s ‘il Vous plait.”
- It literally translates as “please respond.” This is most often used on an invitation to an event.

f. Ballet

- This is a form of dance that is popular all over the world. It’s important to note how the word “ballet’ is pronounced.
- Here you don’t pronounce the “t” at the end. Instead, the second syllable should sound like “lay,” with the same vowel sound as the letter “a”.
- Example: My niece and nephew are in ballet class, so. I watched their five-hour ballet performance on Saturday. It was pretty long.
- Here are a few other examples of French loanwords that end in “-et” but are pronounced like an “a” at the end: “buffet,” “gourmet,” “filet,” “chalet’ and even the car company “Chevrolet.”

g. Cafe

- In English, this is the name for a small, usually informal restaurant.
- It often has small tables, and sometimes there are also tables outside. It- is written both with the accent mark (café) and without it (cafe) in English.
- “Cafe” comes from the French word “coffee,” but it’s also very similar to other words related to coffee in many other languages.
- Usually, cafes do serve coffee, but if a place serves only coffee (and not any other food), then it’s normally called a “coffee shop.”
- Also note that there’s a similar word, “cafeteria,” that causes some confusion.
- Generally, a cafeteria is like a small restaurant that is for a specific group of people.
- Cafeterias at schools or large companies are for the people who study or work there.
- Example: I have only about 20 minutes for lunch, so I’ll just stop at a cafe for a quick lunch.

h. Croissant

- Some of the most common loanwords are related to food.

- That's because many foods are closely connected to a particular culture and other languages often don't always have words for foods from other cultures.
- A croissant is a type of pastry or bread that is light and flaky (leaves lots of little crumbs on your plate when you eat it).
- A similar type of bread in English is a "crescent roll."
- Example: Tina really loves to make croissants because they taste better than other types of bread.

i. Entrepreneur

- This is definitely a word that you should hear pronounced, since it can be a little tricky even for native English speakers.
- An entrepreneur is a person who starts their own company.
- Other common forms of the word include "entrepreneurship" (a noun) or "entrepreneurial" (an adjective).
- Example: Elon Musk, the man who started SpaceX and Tesla Motors, is one of the most famous entrepreneurs in the world.

2. From Latin

a. Alma mater – (TN TRB PAPER 1 & 2/2022,2023)

- An alma mater is a school or university that one has attended or graduated from.
- For example, "Yale is my alma mater. "
- It can also mean the school song and it literally translates as "loving mother."

b. Quid pro quo

- This term translates as "this for that."
- It is used generally when two parties exchange something of value, e.g., "Criminals do not do something for nothing, there is always quid pro quo involved."

c. Status quo

- This phrase means "the existing state of affairs." It describes what a culture or particular group deem "normal."
- For example, "The government tried to maintain the status quo."

d. Genre

- In French, this word means "kind" or "style."
- In English, it's used to describe a category of something, especially when talking about entertainment.
- You'll especially hear people using this word to talk about books, movies and music.
- Example: Roy likes many types of music, but his favourite genre is heavy metal.

e. Rendezvous

- In English, this word is used to describe either a place where people plan to meet, or the action of meeting a person at a specific time.
- Example: We're in a new city and I'm sure you all want to explore it a bit. It's 2:00 now, so let's rendezvous back here at 6:00. Then we'll go for dinner.

3. From Germana. Kindergarten – **(TN TRB PAPER 1 & 2/2022,2023)**

- Translated literally, this word means “children’s garden.” It’s a common type of school in many parts of the world.
- Children often go to a year or two of kindergarten when they’re five years old before they start elementary school.
- Example:- Our daughter is going to turn five next year, so we’ve been trying to find a good kindergarten for her.



b. Waltz

- A waltz is a type of formal dance.
- The word is also used to describe the type of music that plays during those dances and it can also be used as a verb to describe the action of performing this dance.
- Example: My friends say that dancing the waltz is easy, but I can't do it.

c. Rucksack

- A rucksack is another name for a backpack. “Ruck” comes from the German word Riicken (back) and Sack means a bag.
- Example: Alan is going to travel to Europe this summer, but he’s planning on taking one rucksack. He’ll have to pack carefully if he wants everything to fit!

d. Glitch

- A glitch describes a small problem, but usually it’s a problem that doesn’t make it impossible to finish something.
- Example: I planned to go downtown to meet with Betty, but I ran into a glitch: the bus wasn’t running because it was a holiday. So I just took a taxi instead.

e. Guerrilla

- In Spanish, this word literally means “little war.” In both Spanish and English it can be used to describe an unofficial group of people fighting the government.
- In English, it’s most commonly used as an adjective, in phrases like “guerrilla warfare” or “guerrilla marketing.”
- Note that in Spanish, the “ll” sound is different than in English. As a result, in English this word sounds basically the same as “gorilla,” the animal.

இன்றைய TRB பயிற்சியாளரே நாகைய அரசு பள்ளி ஆசிரியரே!

Teacher's Care Academy கடந்த 14 ஆண்டுகளாக TRB தேர்வுகளுக்கான சிறப்பு பயிற்சியை வழங்கி வருகிறது. இதுவரை 10,000-க்கும் மேற்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களை அரசு வேலைகளில் வெற்றிகரமாக நியமிக்க உதவியதில் நாங்கள் பெருமதம் கொள்கிறோம். எங்கள் நிறுவனத்தில் அனைத்து TRB தேர்வுகளுக்கும் கிரிவான பயிற்சிகள் உள்ளன, அவை:

- PGTRB
- UGTRB
- SGT
- POLYTECHNIC TRB
- BEO
- TET Paper I & II
- College TRB
- Special Teachers



கூடுதலாக, தமிழ்நாடு அரசு இப்பொது அனைத்து அரசு பணிக்கான தேர்வாகையங்களுக்கு (TRB, TNPSC, MRB, TNUSRB) தமிழ் மொழி கட்டாய தகுதி தேர்வு (Tamil Compulsory Exam) முதற்கட்ட தேர்வாக அறிவித்துள்ளது இதற்காக தமிழ் மொழி கட்டாய தகுதி தேர்வு என்ற புத்தகத்தை பிரத்தியேகமாக உங்கள் Teacher's Care Academy வெளியிட்டுள்ளது. இந்த புத்தகம் அமேசானியும் கிடைக்கிறது ஆனால் எங்களை நேரடியாக தொடர்பு கொண்டு வாங்கும் பொது உங்களுக்கு கூடுதல் தள்ளுபடி கிடைக்கும்

PGTRB

PGTRB தேர்விற்கு நாங்கள் அனைத்து மொழி பாடத்திற்கும் பயிற்சிகளை வழங்கி வருகிறோம் அதாவது

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| ✚ Tamil | ✚ Zoology |
| ✚ English | ✚ Economics |
| ✚ Mathematics | ✚ Commerce |
| ✚ Physics | ✚ Computer Science |
| ✚ Chemistry | ✚ History |
| ✚ Botany | |

மேற்கண்ட அனைத்து படப்பிரிவுகளுக்கான Study Material-களுடன் Psychology, Tamil Eligibility Book, Question Bank மற்றும் General Knowledge Material-களும் வழங்கப்படும்

TET (Teachers Eligibility Test)

TET தேர்விற்கு நம் Teachers Care Academy-யில் Paper I மற்றும் Paper II என இரண்டு நாள்களுக்கும் பிரத்தியேகமாக பயிற்சிகளை வழங்குகிறோம்

இதற்கு நயிழ்நாடு அரசால் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள பள்ளி பாட புத்தகத்தில் இருந்து குறிப்புகளை எடுத்து Study Material-களாக வழங்குகிறோம்

மேலும் Psychology-க்கு TRB-ஆல் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடத்திட்டத்தை பின்பற்றி பல்வேறு Reference Book-லிருந்து குறிப்புகளை எடுத்து Study Material-களாக வழங்குகிறோம்

UGTRB

TET தேர்வில் வெற்றி பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நடத்தப்படும் UGTRB போட்டி தேர்வுக்காக அகனத்து மொழி பாடத்திற்கும் பயிற்சிகளை வழங்கி வருகிறோம் அதாவது

- ✚ Tamil
- ✚ English
- ✚ Mathematics
- ✚ Physics
- ✚ Chemistry
- ✚ Botany
- ✚ Zoology
- ✚ History
- ✚ Geography

SGTRB

TET தேர்வில் வெற்றி பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நடத்தப்படும் SGTRB போட்டி தேர்வுக்காக நயிழ்நாடு அரசால் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள பள்ளி பாட புத்தகத்தில் இருந்து குறிப்புகளை எடுத்து Study Material-களாக வழங்குகிறோம்

BEO

BEO தேர்வுக்காக TRB-ஆல் பாடத்திட்டம் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது அந்த பாடத்திட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையில் அகனத்து பாடத்திற்கும் உங்கள் Teachers Care Academy அலை (Unit-Wise) வாரியாக Study Material-களை வழங்குகிறது.

POLYTECHNIC TRB

Polytechnic தேர்விற்காக உங்கள் *Teachers Care Academy* பின்வரும் மொழி பாடத்திற்கு பயிற்சிகளை வழங்கி வருகிறது. அதாவது,

- ✚ Civil
- ✚ EEE
- ✚ ECE
- ✚ CSE
- ✚ Mechanical
- ✚ English
- ✚ Mathematics
- ✚ Physics
- ✚ Chemistry

College TRB

தமிழ்நாட்டில் அரசு கல்லூரிகளில் காலியாக உள்ள உதவி பேராசிரியர் பணிக்கு *TRB* வெகு விரைவில் போட்டித் தேர்வை நடத்த இருக்கிறது

அந்த தேர்வுக்காக நம் *Teachers Care Academy*-யில் பின்வரும் மொழி பாடத் திட்டத்திற்கும் பயிற்சிகளை வழங்கி வருகிறது

- ✚ Tamil
- ✚ English
- ✚ Mathematics
- ✚ Physics
- ✚ Chemistry
- ✚ Botany
- ✚ Zoology
- ✚ Economics
- ✚ Commerce
- ✚ Computer Science
- ✚ History
- ✚ Geography


Special Teachers

TRB-ஆல் நடத்தப்படும் சிறப்பாசிரியர் தேர்வுக்காக நம் *Teachers Care Academy*-யில் பின்வரும் பாடத்திட்டத்திற்கு பிரத்தியேகமாக பயிற்சிகள் வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதாவது,


- ✚ Sewing
- ✚ Drawing
- ✚ Music
- ✚ PET

பேரங்கண்ட அகனத்து தேர்வுகளுக்கும் உங்கள் Teachers Care Academy பவததமான பயிற்சிகளை வழங்குதிறது, அவை


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