UNIT I & IX

Geoffrey Chaucer 14th 1340-1400

➢ Age of Chaucer is a link bet the old and the New – age of transition 1373 – he began his Canterbury tales.
➢ In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished he ex for Chaucer's Canterbury tales greatest work of the English period.
➢ C borrowed ideas for his C.T from Boccacio's Decamaron
➢ Fatter of English Poetry reason 1. set up the standard English Lang 2. First to teach the art of versification. C combines in himself the best elements of French and English culture. This is evident by comparing him with his two contemporaries – Langland and Gower. Langland seeks to revive old English tradition Gower stands for foreign culture chaucer stands midway bet Langland and Gower.
➢ was familiar with the works of Virgil and Ovid and Latin prose writers.
➢ The Black Death Occurred (4 times) in England during the reign of Edward III (1348-49)

Period

1. The book of the Duchess(1369) offer consolation Italian
   English
   To the of Gauant to the death of his French life “House of the fame”
   Wife Blanche

Roman de la rose

➢ allegory-love poem transacted in to English. Hundred years of war began (C.T – greater work of this period)
in the reign of Edward III
C – **The poet**

C Introduced 7 line decasyllabic stanza riming abab bcc known as rime royal was also called Triolus verse, Cressida verse, the Chaucerian stanza.

- 7 line stanza (decasyllabic)
- 10 syllable couplet called heroic couplet (the five beat line, in stanza or couplet)

**Introduced**

- Terzarima a seetian to “The complaint to his Lady”
- Popularised Freeh formes – Roundel and the balled

**C’s Lang**

(14\textsuperscript{th} imp for growth growth of Eng. Lang during the first half of 14\textsuperscript{th} French was the chief lang of nobility.

- In the age of Chaucer there were four dialects prevalent in England-northern southern, the East midland and the west midland. Chaucer chose midland dialect because it was also used by the upper classes of society and it was really living.

- Poet of the lusty spring – Chaucer

  first great Eng humorist – Chaucer

  In C’s P. to C. tales he gives an account of (14\textsuperscript{th} social and religious condition – because religion is a part of life by the middle of (14\textsuperscript{th} Eng was becoming the common tongue of the nation. parliament was opened by an English speech in 1363.

- The kind of humour C and Shakespeare revealis based on insight and sympathy 30 pilgrims – each has to tell a story (*The discussion was held a “Tabard Inn southwark”*)

- On the way to the shrine of Thomas Becket Prologue is a picture of medieval society but it is in the process of disintegration.

- It tells about the society

  The knight and “The squire – represent old tradition of chivalry
The friar, the monk, Thepardonner parish priest, Oxford scholar – denounced the abuses and corruptions of the church. A shipman – a blend of merchant Sailor and pirate – merchant, a number of guild members Miller, the Manciple, the Reeve and Wife of Bath – ugly things about the medieval church. The friar – bears witness to the worldliness and corruptions growing up among the clergy. He was so popular with the Franklin and respectable women of the town – licenced to hear confessions. Let the sinner give silver to the poor Friars and his sins were remitted at once. friaroughtto be led to poverty but he led a merry and jovial life. payinglittle heed to religious concerns moved about like a master or Pope.

**Wife of bath**

C’s masterly creation quite respectable women in the society.

- Dressed fashionably
- First he go up to alter he make offerings
- Wide traveler – had been to Jerusalem

30 pilgrims including the host belong to diverse professions

Knight and his son – represent war like elements

**Represent by the man of law the Doctor, the oxford clerk and the poet – The learned and the liberal**

The machant and The shipman – Higher commercial community

The wife of Bath – Expert cloth maker

Haberdasher and his associates – Belong to the class of smaller London traders and manufacturers

Playhman, the miller and the Franklin- Agriculturists

Maniple and Reeve – Upper servants represent down

Yeoman and cook – Lower servants represent country
The monk, Themonastry the prioress from her convent, her attendant priests, the village parson, the roaming – Religious order people.

Friar, the pardoner and the sumnour – Religious order people.

C gives distinctions among these characters by pointing out the difference in their clothes, manner of speech habits and tendencies and the characteristics of each profession. These are real human beings.

**Example:** The host, the reeve, the man of Law, the Franklin are drawn from living models.

Some of the characters seem to live even today

**Example:** The knight, The squire

The prologue is rightly called – the social picture of England of the late 14th as Dryden says “There is God’s plenty” Chaucer is “the poet of the lusty spring” – says H.A. Beers

**Characters of C.T**

- The knight, a squire and yeoman – military profession.
- A prioress, a nun (her secretary) – connected with Christian church Ecclesiastical group. member of RC religious community. A monk, A friar, A summoner, A pardoner, A poor parsan, parish prest, a clerk of oxford (student of divinity)
- A lawyer, A physician and many miscellaneous

**Minor characters**

- A Franklin, A Merchant, A Shipman A Miller, A Cook, A Manipale, A Reeve (law officer in UK), A haberdesher(shophat that makes sells men’s clothes), A carpenter, A weaver, a dyer, A tapycer, A ploughman and a cloth maker.

- The knight – Perfect gentleman fond of love the truth, chivalry and honour.

- Representative of warfare.
The squire – Proud of his appearance

- Love sick

The prioress – Called Madame Eglantine = (only two women characters)
- nun, sings divine songs
- has pity only for dogs
- engraved a crowed “A” and has a golden brooch with an inscription. “Love conquers everything”

The Wife of Bath – unrefined and rough in temperament

- Important character - Married 5 times and had Many lovers in her youth. She had made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome Boulogne and Cologne.

Monk – Supervisor of the monastery estate negligent in his duty.

- Hunting is his pastime which is actually unsuited to his profession.

Friar – Gay and merry – gets money for confessions – likes gossiping and flattering – totally immoral and corruptive.

Sumnour – His duty is to bring sinners for trial before a church court

- impious, gentle rascal
- he can send his mistress to a sinner for 12 months for a bottle of wine.

Pardoner – Sells intelligence and gets more profit. He sells a pillow case in the name of virgin Mary’s veil, a piece of canvas as the saint peter’s sail, the bones of a pig as relics of a saint.

By presenting these characters, c has reflected the persons embodying the churches of England in the (14th by C.T. C’s intention is to bring out the follies and foibles of the society. He expects a complete change in the conditions of the churches.

Chaucer – 1340 – 1400

Born in London
Chaucer lived during the period of three kings – Edward III Richard II and Henry IV
During the rule of Edward III – there was medieval civilization in England Chaucer wrote knight’s tale – it was a chronicle of historical accounts.

1. Trade expansion – resulted – increase of wealth
2. Living conditions of the people – Miserable
3. Terrific epidemic called Black Death many people died
4. During the French wars the condition of the country – worsened
5. There was necessity for taxing the people - these situations brought the symptoms of social unrest.

100 years of war began in his reign King Richard II was unwise. The conflict between the king and the people. In the age of Chaucer evil increased to a greater extent. There was corruption in churches. Chaucer lived in this period. He wanted to reveal the shocking state of things of the churches. There was also another prominent person lived at this age.

John Wyclif – morning star of reformation
- wanted to revive the spiritual Christianity of England
- wrote religious pamphlets.
- Produced the complete Eng version of the Bible

Later part of the (14th– period of social unrest and the beginning of a new religious movement and also new learning.

Petrarch (1304-74) and Boccaccio (1313-75) – considered to be the leaders of this revival.

They spread the spirit of humanism in England. This situation later on gave rise to renaissance. But the spirit of humanism was infused in Chaucer’s age.

The divine comedy of Dante was the final and supreme expression of the world of medieval Christendom. The Oxford scholars – Duns, Scotus

William Occam – are among last of the medieval school men
Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400)
Son of John Chaucer. After his marriage, he became a valet in the kings chamber. Chaucer died in 1400 and was buried in the Westminster Abbey. The place afterwards came to be called ‘poet’s corner’ [FP – Freeh Period, IP – Italian Period]

ENGLISH PERIOD

Works
1369 – The Book of the duchess – (FP)
1372 – Troilus and Criseyde – (IP)
1377 – The parliament of fowls (IP)
1379 – The house of the fame(IP)
1384 – The Legend of Good women – (unfinished work) (adapted from latinwone of Boccaccios De Claris Mulieribus)
1387 – The Centerbury tales (EP)
1391 – The complaint of Venus(EP)
1399 – the complaint of Chaucer to His Empty Purse. Chaucer was influenced by the Italian master of Dante and Boccaccio.

English period
In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished the example for C. C. T – greatest wore of English period.

Chaucer – Not a poet of the people.

- Court poet
- wrote only for the high class readers and cultured society
- never took painful subjects
- not a serious reformer
- rightly called the morning star of Renaissance
- Mostly written in ‘out of door atmosphere’
- Father of English poetry
First great painter of characters
First great English humorist
Calls himself ‘an unlettered man’
First creator of human characters in English literature
Poet of the lusty spring.

UNIT – I - PROSE – 16TH
Francis Bacon 1561- 1626

At 25- published a philosophical essay
“The greatest Birth of time in 1586 essays sedition
1597 – 10 essays = 1st edition dedicated to Bacon’s brother Anthony Bacon
1612 – 38 essays
1625 – 10 essays

In 1605 published his first nature work in English prose “The advancement of
Learning .It is dedicated to king James Montaigne who had published his first two
books of Essays in 1580 – they were translated into English by John Horio in 1603 –
and the term it was from him that Bacon derived the word Essay.
Essays - no artistic form, no beginning, no ending

Four Groups
1. Man in his home
2. Man in public life
3. Politics and
4. Abstract subject

Essay Tribute to Machiavelli (Florentine historian and political writer)
– almost half of the essays are written to give wise counsel to the
king on various aspects. Like Machiavelli he thinks that a common
code of morality does not apply to the king he advisees the king to
rule by craft and cunning. His political views can be compared with those of Machiavelli.

➢ Father of modern English prose
   Father of English Essay

➢ ‘Of Truth’ Explains the value of truth of truth 1625 3rd edition
   Two kinds
   I. Religious (or) speculative
   1st part deals with the sense of religious and philosophical truth.
   2nd part – he speaks of truthfulness of daily life.

‘Of revenge’ 1625 3rd edition

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.

➢ uncultivated form of lawful punishment
➢ Revenge is to be discouraged because
   1. puts the law out of office
   2. ignoble
   3. past is gone and irrevocable
   4. ignores the weakness and selfishness of man’s nature

‘Of friendship’ 1597 2nd edition

1. Nature of a life solicitude – without a friend or companion.
   ➢ lived all alone and friendless among a crowd of people
2. Advantages of friendship
   Two fold
   1. Those effect the heart
   2. The mind or understanding
   1. It releases the pent up feelings and emotions of the heart.
   2. It clears the understanding
a. Giving shape and form of vague thoughts
b. Giving advise against folly
c. Giving means to continue even after one’s death

   It is another himself Thus a means of prologation of life.

3. Occasion

   This essay was written at the special request of Bacon’s friend Toby Matthew to celebrate his intimacy with Bacon without interruption – which was tested on both sides by adversity (unpleasant sitution) and prosperity alike.

**Of studies 1597(1st Edition)**

**Famous quotes**

Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested”

“Reading maketh a full man
Conference a ready man
Writing an exact man”

“Histories make man wise (taster wisdom) poets witty, mathematics subtle, (subtle- not obway) natural philosophy deep (depth), moral grave (gravity), logic and rhetoric able to contend” (debate and argument)

I. Use of studies (3)

1. Delight (personal enjoyment) (in seclusion or retirement or privacy)
2. Ornament in society (the cultivation of social charm through the cultivation of the power of exposition in speech and writing)
3. ability in practical business (for the cultivation of the power of judgement regard to particular circumstances and events)

4.

II. **Disadvantages of studies**
1. We spend disproportionate amount of time and waste our time over the theoretical aspects of things instead of applying our knowledge. Many people full of book learning are just simple innocent souls in worldly matter.

‘Of studis’ longest in the edition of 1625

‘Of Ambition ’1597 - 2nd edition

Ambitions persons became dangerous when their wishes are thwarted (to Prevent from doing what they wanted) such person should not be employed except necessity in public or private service.

➢ kings ought to distinguish between honest ambition and dishonest (selfish) ambition. (filled with patriotion, hated imbued with genuine desire to do good.)

Of Adversity 1625 - 3rd edition

➢ Thought provoking essay
➢ He places before us the comparative value and importance of prosperity and adversity in life
➢ Quotes Seneca – famous Roman philosopher Adversity teaches fortitude (calm and courage, self control) Old Testament promises us prosperity
New Testament prepares us to welcome the life trails and adversity with faith and fortitude.
Bacon’s judgement if his ‘Essays’ was that they might last as long as books last. In “of truth, of death, of Great place” might have been written by Aristotle what is said in these and other essays of like character is as true as when Bacon lived.
➢ ‘Of friendship’ – grew out of Bacon’s longest and most disinterested friendship.
➢ ‘Of studies’ – a life long student he describes his craft. The subject of this essay was one that revolved longest in the edition of 1625, it is number 50.

“The Wvisest, brightest, meanest of mankind” – character of Bacon
UNIT I PROSE

The Book of Job – Unknown author

(Part of old testament of the bible) 4 dramatic poem

According

Acc to the Editors of the N Jerusalem Bible “The Bible is not a book but a library”.

The two types are
1. Old testament
   a. Hlistories. b. Wisdom books (deals with People’s) c. Prophetic writings Book of Job, proverbs, Ecclesiastes ecclesiastics (the song of Solomon)

The psalms

Book of Job is a masterpiece of poetry
- it is considered an epic tragedy and a didactic moral poem

Book of Job – parts

1 to 3 Prologue prose (character of Job and cause of his trials.)
   chapters 4 to 14 Debate or poetry (Dialogue between Job and)
   32 to 37 Speeches of Clihu
   38 to 42 Long and serious Discourses of the Almighty

Epilogue – Prose

Book of Job was written perhaps by a single author as the structure of the work indicates and it was based on old tradition

Characters

Job – Wealthy man in UZ
Eliphaz – The termanite
Bildad. the shuhite = Job’s friends represent earlier theories of providence they stay
Zophar, the Naamathite 7 days and 7 nights with Job.
Elihu – a youthuful by stander
The Lord.
satan, the adversary
central theme – problems of suffering. B. J – purpose is to instruct the
people of Israel.
Purpose to teach the righteousness Undergosufferings.
Character Job (lived in the land of UZ)

Rich lord, pious and godfearing.

➢ Happy family 7 sons and 3 daughters
  1st trial mentally - Disaster caused by Satan and (7000 shaps 500 oxen)permitted by
God
➢ Loses cattle and men
➢ Sons and daughters perish
➢ Never curse God
➢ Consoles by saying God gave him and God taken away.
  2nd trial physically – Smites him with boils
➢ One should adore god even when he sends evil as one would on receiving good
  things.
➢ In this great affection (Pain, trouble) he remains sinless
  Job’s 3 friends came to condole him
➢ In the debate they discussed
  1. The problem of Job’s afflictions obeying the law
  2. Relation of evil to the righteousness of God
  3. The conduct of man
➢ 3 cycles comprises 6 speeches – the friends accused him of concealing him sin and
repent. Job denied He wanted God to reveal him the cause of his afflictions.
➢ Elihu, a bystander intervened and said that Job was wrong in expressing his
charges against God.
➢ Contradicted Job’s views on God’s providence and sufferings.
Lord’s discourse

God caused the trial – watched Job’s sufferings from afar it is time for God to bring to an end.

➢ The epilogue describes how Job was restored to double his former wealth, children and companion of friends. It is an appropriate conclusion, be it brings the trial of the righteousness to an end.

Debate – 3 cycles – six speeches 3 friends and 3 replies from Job last round zophar, 3rd speaker fails to come forward. It signifies a confession of defeat.

➢ Structure of the work is interrupted by

Two elements

1. Contradictory views about wisdom
2. Speeches of Elihu

Eliphaz’s speech

Opens the debate – most dignified the calmest and most considerate of Job’s friends.

Views

Job had comforted so many in trouble against Job should be happy that God
Indirectly warns him so he should not fall into such despair. complaining God
is correcting him by giving

Good people never perish under affliction. Only the Uri godly

Bildad’s speech:-

➢ Representative class of the wise
➢ God discriminates the good and bad.
➢ Punishes the sinners.
➢ Ask Job to reflect on the wise generalizations made by the ancients.
➢ Concludes with the prophesy days for him.
**Zophar’s speech**

- Mocks at Job for boasting about his own innocence.
- Wishes God to speak with him and reveal His Divine wisdom.
- Zophar praises God for His wisdom.
- Assumes that God will restore his prosperity.

The wisdom of man is the fear of Lord – Job. Job’s lament beginning with

“Let the day perish wherein I was born”

-Moving line

After the trial Job lived 140 years, saw 4 generations.

**UNIT I  – Drama**

**The Spanish Tragedy**

- Thomas Kyd 1558 – 1594 did not go to any university but 7 members are called university wits. John Lyle, Thomas Kyd, George Peele, Thomas Lodge, Robert Greene, Christopher Marlowe, and Thomas Nash.

Lyle – 1557 – 1606 – Known for his prose romance

**Eupheus**

- Dramatic work consists of 8 comedies best are ‘Compaspe’ and Endymion’
  Shakespeare’s ‘Love’s labour lost’ and ‘A midsummer’ Nights’ Dream owe much to his example in using puns and all sorts of verbal fire work.
- From Lyle Shakespeare learned how to combine a courtly main plot with episodes.
- In comedy he was undeniable
  Shakespeare’s first master
  Lyle’s allegorical style in ‘Endymion’ and ‘Midas’ is used by Shakespeare in ‘A Midsummer Night’s dream’ and ‘Tempest’.
- Popularised a style euphuistic style  marked by antithesis, cross alliteration all kinds of far fetched allusions to strange fauna and flora.
  “As you like it” and ‘The winter’s tale’
- based on Euphuistic style novels
**Kyd – 1557 – 1594**
- Forerunner of Shakespeare educated at merchant Taylor’s school.
- Known play ‘The Spanish tragedy’
- Many scenes in this play are a source of inspiration to Shakespeare.

**Example:**
1. Bel – imperia’s Horatio’s too brief love making and their parting interview heradds the last leave taking of ‘Romeo and Juliet’.
2. Hieronimo dissipating his energy in rhetorical outbursts is renminiscant of Hamlet’s irresolution. Hamlet is for more complex than Hieronimo.
- Treatment of revenge motive in Hamlet is far subtler than Kyd’s Spanish tragedy.
- Shakespeare is seen piling horror upon horror in ‘Titus Andronicus’ is in the very vein of Kyd.

**George Peele 1558 – 1597**
- Studied at oxford, an actor writer of plays.
- The Arrangement of Paris’ performed in 1584 before Queen Elizabeth. It is similar to John of Gaunt’s eloquent apostrophe in Shakespeare’s Richard III.
- His greatest contribution to Elizabethan drama is his facile and fluent blank verse ‘shares with Marlow the honour of intruding blankverse.

**Thomas Lodge 1558 – 1625**
- Educated at oxford
- Wrote plays novels and poems
- His novel ‘Rosalind was the source of Shakespeare’s ‘As you like it’
- He is only a minor figure

**Robert Greene 1560 – 1592**
Educated at Cambridge and Oxford many of the women Characters created by him remind us of Shakespeare’s women.

**Christopher Marlowe**

- from other university wits different.
- Man of fiery imagination.
- Shakespeare was first profoundly influenced by him
- Introduced blank verse.
  
  Shakespeare’s ‘Venus and Adonis’ is inspired by Marlowe’s ‘Hero and Leander’  
  “His Tamburlaine the great”, DR. Faustus’, ‘The Jew of Malta’ and “Edward II’ gave him the place of pre-eminence among other pre-Shakespearean playwrights.
- Prime creative force in English Literature.
- Provided big heroic subjects that appealed to imagination.

**Example:**

- Tamburlaine – a world conqueror (first play)
- Faustus – in pursuit of universal knowledge
- Barnabas – fabulous dreams of wealth
- Edward II – Nobility

- He gave life and reality in his work.
- He is greater than his contemporaries

**Difference between Shakespeare and Marlowe**

Shakespeare condemns overreaching ambition in Richard III and Macbeth

Marlowe evokes sympathy and admiration in Tamburlaine and Faustus

**The Spanish Tragedy**

- **Revenge play**

  1st work of Kyd, only typical work

- Play within the play
- First great revenge tragedy.
Characters:

Andrea – Courtier of Spanish court (a person who is part of the court of a king or Queen)

Bel Imperia – Daughter of a duke of a castle.

Both are lovers.

Balthazar – Prince of Portugal.

War between Spain and Portugal

- Andrea was slain in the battle by Balthazar. His love affair was nipped in the bud. Funer al rites were not performed properly. Three days after his death the rites were performed in a proper manner by Horatio (friend of Andrea)- son of a knight marshal Hieronimo and the soul of Andrea was carried by charon to the underworld. Three headed dog Cerberus guarding the entrance and reached the hall – three judges

Aeacus Rhadamanthminos = debated how to treat Andrea.

1. He was a lover and he should be sent to pleasant fields.
2. As he died in war he should spend his time with the souls of great warriors like Hector and Achilles groaning with everlasting pain
3. Mildest of the three-he had better send to Pluto – god of the underworld to be judged by him.

3 path – right side leading to fields of lovers and warriors. Left side – sinners were tortured to the utmost extent. On the way to Pluto’s court Andrea was exposed to such gruesome scenes as Ixion (who had tried to seduce Zeus’ wife Hera)

Prosperine – Pluto’s wife was kind to Andrea because she has personally experienced the pangs of unfulfilled love. So she instructed her messenger named Revenge to take the soul of Andrea to earth so that he can watch the fate of Bel – imperia and the heartless Portuguese prince Balthazar – who brought about Andrea’s death.

- Revenge hold Andrea that he was slain by Balthazar and in turn his sweet heart Bel – Imperia murdered him.
Scene shifted to Portugal. The viceroy of Portugal is distraught (extremely upset and anxious) thinking that his son Balthazar was killed by enemies in the battle. He complains that the Goddess of fortune is blind, deaf and inconstant like the wind.

Alexandro – a faithful servant expresses his hope that Balthazar might have only been imprisoned and not killed by the Spanish.

Villuppo - A villainous attendant tells the viceroy that Alexandro shot down Balthazar under the pretext of shooting down the Spanish General. The viceroy orders that if Balthazar is found out to be dead then Alexandro will be sentenced to death. Before the scene closes Villuppo expresses satisfaction over the success of his scheme to ruin his enemy Alexandro.

Bel – imperia brings Horatio to a secluded place and asks him to narrate the circumstances Andrea met with his tragic death.

Nemesis – The goddess of retribution (severe punishment for something that has done) grew jealous of Andrea’s velour. Nemesis brought a group of fresh halberdiers who stabbed Andrea’s horse to death and pulled him down. Balthazar took advantage of Andrea’s helplessness and finished him off.

Bel says he ought to have slain him then and there to this Horatio replied how he got hold of Andrea’s carcass and properly performed all the funeral rites. He shows Andrea’s scarf which he had secured after Andrea’s death. Bel said that it was she who had presented to him in her last meeting. She allows to keep it for horatio in memory not only of his dear friend Andrea but also of Bel.

Horatio termed it as second love. Bel use Horatio as a tool to avenge the death of Andrea.

Now Lorenzo and Balthazar came. Balthazar who is already in love with Bel imperia. Bel says his heart is with hers and that he will die if she returns his heart to him. Bel wonders how a heartless man, that is a man without a breathing organ manages to live. He praises her as “perfection”, “beauty’s bower”

Now Horatio picks up the glove
Bel asks him to keep it himself.
Bal’s jealousy is roused. Lorenzo consoles Balthazar and to bring round his sister through persistent efforts. Lorenzo guesses that Bel – is in love with some other knight. At once Lorenzo calls Bel’s confidant Pedringano who acted as go between in the past promoting her love for Andrea. At first Lorenzo promises to offer gold and land. Ped refuses to tell
the truth. Then Lorenzo threatened with death. On hearing
Bel's secret love with Horatio, he assures Balthazar that Bel can be
won by 'removing' Horatio
Horatio and Bel meet in Hieronimo’s bower after nightfall. Hor calls her a starairer than Venus Bel reciprocates by comparing him to the God of war – Mars.
They started to love.
Now pedrigano appears disguised bringing with him Lorenzo and Balthazar and
some murders. They catch hold of Horatio and hang him an a tree and stab him to
death without mindingBel’s alarm.
Hieronimo stumbles an his son’s dead body and vows to avenge his death. He gets a
letter from Bel and Pedrigano about the murderes (Lorenzo and Balthazar) of his
son. He is much upset. Bel reprimands (not approve) Hieronimo for his inaction and
threatens to take action herself.
Now Balthazar invites Hieronimo to come ready for the entertainment to be
presented on the first right of the royal marriage. Hieronimo suggested to stage a
tragedy of Soliman and Perseda (played by balthazar)
Perseda- charmug lady married to (played by Bel imperia) a knight of Rhodes
Soliman loved Perseda, wanted to possess her. He sought his bashaw’s (played by
Hieronimo) help. But he said she would be free to Marry if her husband Erasto
(played by Lorenzo) was killed. The bashaw killed the knight of Rhodes and finally
Lanyed himself. As for Perseda, she thought that soliman was responsible for all
this tragedy slew him and then slew herself in order to escexe from bashaw’s
tyranny.
Hieronimo assigns the role and ask the participants to talk in different languages. He says the resultant confusion would add to the delight of the audience. Arrangements were made for the play within the play by Hieronimo. He asks Castilo to lock the gallery after all the visitors take their seats and throw down the key to him. Hieronimo advises himself not to let slip this glorious opportunity for revenge. Hieronimo explains to the audience that these are all real murders. He shows his son’s dead body and tells them that he devised this gory (lot of blood violence) tragedy to avenge his son’s death. When forced to give further information he bites off his tongue. When forced to write out his confession, he asks for a knife to sharpen his pen. When a knife is given to him he stabs Lorenzo’s father Cyprian (brother of a king of Spain) with it and stabs himself to death. King of Spain carries his son’s dead body. Portuguese vicrayeroy propetes ‘Balthazar’s dead body. Andrea is happy about the outcome. He hopes to get prosperine’s permission to take the souls of Hieronimo, Horatio Bel imperia and Isabatta (mother of Horatio) to the Elysian fields. As for the villains Revenge plans endless tortures for them in hell. Thus the justice is established.

➢ Play writing middle style rhetoric.

Hieronimo – central tisure of the play a virtual hero wife Isabella night marshal of Spain (Son) Horatio – was murdered by Lorenzo (son of a duke of castile) (quite Elizabethan villian) he wanted his sister he marry Don Balthazar – son of the king of Portugal.

UNIT I

Dr Faustus – 1563 – 1593 (-14 scenes) (1592) (morality play) (Tragedy 14 scenes)

-Christopher

Marlowe – (Atheist)

Growth of English drama upto Marlowe
English drama has its origin in religion. Early religious plays were of two types:

- **Mysteries**: Based upon subjects taken from the Bible.
- **The miracles**: Dealing with the lives of saints.

The morality marks the next stage in the growth of drama in England. These plays were didactic and religious in nature but the characters were not drawn from the scriptures or the lives of saints. Instead, they were personified abstractions of all sorts of virtues and vices. There was generally a place for the Devil also. 

“Everyman” is the first example of this type of play.

Masque was another popular form of dramatic entertainment. It was popular in the (17th)

**The Interludes**

In the midst of morality plays and masques, short humorous plays or interludes came to be interpolated. The characters of the interlude were all drawn from real life.

**First real comedy in English**

Ralph Roister Doister by Nicholas Udall was acted about the middle of the 16th century.

**First tragedy**

Gorbovduc (or) Ferrex and Porrex by Nicholas and Nortan in 1562. The university wits were the first real fashioners of the Elizabethan drama and of them, Marlowe was immeasurably the greatest.

- Pioneer of the Elizabethan drama
- 1st to introduce Blank verse as a medium for play writing.
Plays
Tamburlaine (in 2 parts), Dr. Faustus
The Jew of Malta, Edward II (Maturest play)
The massacre at Paris – weakest play
The tragedy of Dedo – finished by Nash.
All re powerful tragedies Pach tragedy revolves round one central personality who is consumed by the lust for power, Beauty or knowledge

Poem
Hero Leander. Translated ovid's Elegies
Marlowe – introduced the element of struggle
In Dr. Faustus – there is a constant struggle within the soul of Faustus himself represented by the good and bad angels.

Morning star of the English drama
Blank verse – verse in which the rhymes are blank or vacant – has for unit a line of 5 accents. It is an Iambic pentameter line – It consists of 5 feet, each of 2 syllables of which the second is accented. There is a pause normally after the 4th (or) 6th syllable. Durrey was the first he use blank verse for his translation of Virgil's Aeneid
Sackville and Norton were the first to use it for dramatic purposes in their tragedy Gorboduc. ‘Marlowe’s Dr. Faustus is the greatest English tragedy before Shakespeare. It is based on the Faustus legend. This legend captured the imagination of both Marlowe and Goethe was woven round the disreputable reality of the historical Dr. Faustus who was born in Germany in 1488 and lived when the Renaissance was its height.
The story of the play is divisible into four clearcut acts
1. Faustus’s early life and his decision to give himself over to the magical studies
2. The signing of the terrible contract with the Devil
3. Faustus’s enjoyment of his powers and his exploits in the various capitals of Europe.
4. His remorse (feeling sorry for doing wrong) and last agony.

➢ Play opens with chorus speech—gives necessary exposition. Faustus and his circumstances are briefly introduced. Faustus is a profound scholar yet he is poor. He is dissatisfied with his present studies and want to study magic.

➢ carried away by his own visions and encouraged by Valdes and Cornelius (friends of Faustus) he decides to give himself over to magic.

“This night I’ll conjure, though I die therefore.

Then we are shown Faustus in meditation among his books. The figures of God and Evil Angels are the personifications of Faustus’s conscience and his forbidden desires and as they appear to him in his moment of doubt the conflict within is vividly externalized.

The opening and the conjuration (clever trick) of Mephistophilis and again between the arrival of Mephistophilis and the signing the bond two comic interludes are inserted. The central incident of the play – the signing of the contract with the Devil – Mephistophilis has vigourously portrayed Faustus’s excitement his terror and his almost hysterical haste to put his new power to the test. Faustus has been enjoying for some time the pleasures which his newly acquired power has given him.

“The pageant of the seven Deadly sins which the Devil offers as a positive is another of Mephis’s additions to the story”

Faustus’s magic power have been taken from the old story and roughly put into dramatic form. Last scene culminates 3 great emotional Moments.

1. Reappearance of the old man whose words bring Faustus to despairing repentence and the old man is followed by the watchful mephistophilis.

2. Faustus cry of ecstasy as he gazes on the beauty of Helen of Troy for whose love he will again willingly forget the danger to his soul.

3. Death scene
The subdued talk to the scholars as they bid farewell and go to pray for their master is a masterly prologue to the overwhelming agony of Faustus last hour.

**Moral of the drama**
Dr. Faustus suffers because he forgot simple truth that “Desire for divinity is a sin, man should not think of rising above human condition.
Necromancy – the art of calling up spirits.

“**Important**” lines”-
“A sound magician is a mighty God”.

**The Alchemist (Satirical comedy)**

– form of chemistry studied in middle ages believed trying to discover how to change ordinary metal into gold. Ben Jonson (other name Benjamin) – 1573 – 1637
He said “Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time.’
First play – Everyman in his humour (1598)
Every man out of his humour (1599) (less popular comedy)
Greatest classical comedies
**volpone 1606**
Epicene or the silent woman 1609
The Alchemist 1610
Tragedy
1\textsuperscript{st} Sejanus 1603 (blood, black bile, yellow bile phlegm
2\textsuperscript{nd} castiline 1611 earth, water, fire and air)

**Four humours**
Four important humours in the theory of humours of Jonson. 1. Choler, 2. melancholy, 3. phlegm, 4. blood. Jonson has based this theory on the old physiology. These four humour correspond with 1. moisture, 2. dryness, 3. heat, 4. Cold. The emergence of humour takes place due to some kind of personality imbalance.

In alchemist Ben Jonson makes an elaborate study of human gullibility. Alchemist – supreme masterpiece of in comedy. performed in 1610 and published in quarto in 1612. Plot of the play Jonson is indebted to Plautus. The opening dialogue of the alchemist seems to recall a scene in “Plautus” Mostellaairia”

**Characters**
Face and subtle – partness in a plan to cheat people
Dol common – another parter tries to control them (male servant a large home) society lady entice mammon.
Face is a butler disguised as a captain

**Subtitle**
- Supposed to be an alchemist. One who transforms base metal into gold.
- All actions takes place in the house of Lovewit
  - character Epicure Mammon – a symbol of the human lust for wealth.
  - Surly – stands as a symbol of rationalization in the age of greed – ridden London
- Subtle and Face form the hub of the activity in the play. Face the servant of the house disguises as a captain subtle (the chemest)the assumes the role of Dr. Subtle. Their roles are intermingled and both of them work individually for their mutual gain.
- Dol common – a society lady to entice Epicure Mammon
  - Cap. Face brings in various client to Dr. Subtle who robs item of their money. Face and Dolcommon also do it. The skill of Face his in trapping the clients to be (to take a lot of money from by charging
them too much) fleeced by them. He is a cunning chap who understands the psychology of men. He promises what they want. Except surly all of them are fleeced by him.

Subtle – Greedy, sensual and totally Unscrumplous – endowed with (extremely bad) diabolical intelligence. He knows the psychology of people and can size up the desires of the clients. He is full of perverse logic easily convinces the clients. He explains the making of the philosopher's stone with scientific precision.

Captain face plays an active role. His establishment (Lovewit’s house) is like a spider’s web in which the stage in a flies stumble to be fleeced to their last penny. Dapper is one such client subrleworks without any compunction of conscience. He gets looked by surly alone. Though he is a man of rugged culture he simulates the dignified note of a doctor successfully. face is a fit accomplice to subtle. He moves in and out of the play persuading various clients.

In the days of Jonson do swindlers practiced alchemy to fool the gullible. Subtle fools Mammon and tribulation wholesome promising them philosopher’s stone is a typical product of the age of which hankers after wealth by any method. London was the nest for swindlers like Subtle and Face. The fortune’s lines of dame plaint are reed by subtle. Dapper is cheated by the promises to show him the fairy queen. Jonson criticizes the Puritanism of his day through the characters of Ananias and tribulation wholesome. Their hypocrisy is exposed by the author. surly is the only character who can see through the tricks and escape the evil. There was ambition, greed, lust and acquisitiveness in Jonson’s period. The Penaissancetoned
up the living of the people and they acquired expensive tastes. They started hankering after more and more wealth. The superstitious people believed in the philosopher’s stone and elixir. Alchemy became an accepted method for amassing wealth in the age of Jonson. Both Elizabeth and king James believed in the potential of alchemy. thus it came to be a fit subject for Jonson.

Observance of classical unities Aristotle believes that the action must complete its course in “The single revolution of the sun”
B.J observed
Unity of time
Unity of place
Unity of action in alchemist
The entire drama takes place more than a fortnight. The entire action takes place in the house of Lovewit. The action found in the alchemist is ‘one and entire’ – Swindling motives, broken at the end by the appearance of the owner of the house.

Prothalamion
Edmund Spenser – 1552- 1599

- Born in London studied at Cambridge.
- Works embody all the great qualities of Elizabethan literature.
- The friends who influenced him were
  Gabriel and Harvey – a great scholar
In 1579 – “The shepherd calendar” (dedicated to sir. Philip) consists of 12 pastoral imagesidney.
(the poet writes of his unfortunate love for Posclind. He followed the models of greek poets Theocritus and virgil)
In 1594 – Amoretti – a beautiful sonnet sequence – about Elizabeth – the girl whom he loved and married.
Epithalamion (1595) – a hymn celebrating his wedding
Prothalamion (1596) – about society marriage
‘The Faerie Queene’ – masterpiece
Mother Hibbard’s Tale – (a social satire)
Amoretti (it describes the progress of his love for Elizabeth Boyle whom he married late in 1594) (written in Petrarch’s manner) – sonnet sequence on love “Four Lymns on Love, Beauty, Heavenly Love and Heavenly Beauty’ (poems which reveal Spenser’s idea of love) Charles Lamb calls him “The poet’s poet” Spencer – The child of Renaissance and Reformation” “The prince of poets in this Time” – Proclaims Spenser’s Tombstone in Westminster Abbey great poet of Elizabethan period.
Renaissance means “Revival of Learning” – a revival of interest in classical the Renaissance marked the end of middle age and the down of the modern world age and the down of the modern world. The Renaissance influenced Spenser – his works bear the imprint of classical masters like Homer, Virgil, Theocritus, moschus, Bion, Ariosto, Tasso and Petrarch in the field of literature’s poetry marks a beginners in
English Literature greatest contribution of Spenser to English versification is Spenserian Stanza. (9 lines) – last line has 6 feet ie, 12 syllable and is called alexandrine
➢ Epithalamion and prothalamion – unsurpassed for their literary excellence.
➢ Both songs celebrating marriage, deal with human relationship. Epi – more typical as a Renaissance poem. both the songs indicate that Spenser was a true child of Revival of Learning.
Epithalamion – Personal – it is a gift of the poet to his bride on the day of wedding.
Prothalamion – Marriage song written in the honour of the marriage of Essex house of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine Somerset, daughters of Edward Somerset with master (Earl of workster) Henry Gilford and Master William peter marriage look place on 8th Nov 1596.
➢ Poem consists of 10 stanzas. Each stanza has 18 lines a 18th line of each stanza is repeated by a refrain “Sweet Thames, run softly till I end my song”
Epithalamion pub in 1595 is a marriage song celebrating Spenser’s own marriage to Elizabeth Boyle in Ireland.

Prothalamion was coined by Spenser himself and means “a betrothal song.”

W. Vallan’s “A tale of Two swanes” and Leland’s “cygmentcentio” are (Latin) regarded as the two works which might have suggested the theme and manner to Spenser. Pro presents two swans which symbolize the two daughters of Somerset.

Epi – The finest of all his minor poem.

Jove – Jupiter or Zeus – God of the gods.

Leda – Charming maiden – Jove loved her and approached in the form of swan. W.B Yeats has written an excellent poem on this theme ‘Leda and the Swan’.

Venus – Goddess of beauty and love in Roman mythology.

Coleridge himself a great poet praises proth for the swan like movement of the verse.

The Thames river steam with flowers is compared to the waters of Peneus, as they flow along Tempe Valley in Thessaly.

➢ The two white swans swimming down the river Zee.
➢ the birds were purer and whiter than the snow covering the top of Pindus.
➢ Whiter than the Jupiter
➢ Whiter than the maiden Leda with whom he was in love.
➢ Very bright when compared to the waters of Thames – it seems to be impure before the swans.
➢ The Noble Lord – The Earl of Essex came to the river with many men along with two handsome knights. They looked bright like the twins of Jupiter. They came to the river to receive the beautiful maidens. Later they married them on the bridal day.

The Faerie Queene

Edmund Spenser
(The faerie queene and Bunjam’s the pilgrim’s progress all the two greatest allegorical works)

- Allegory/didactic romance 1552 – 1599
- Written in blank verse/one of the longest of English poems.
- Faerie queene tells the story of unbelievable adventures. Every knight represents a particular adventure – Spencer could find a model in Queen Elizabeth’s court.
- Faerie Queene has been called the work of an unformed literature
- planned to write 12 books the figure of the 12 knights and their various exploits and character of “gentle man” or a noble fashioned gentle discipline” He took his machinery from popular legends about king Arthur and his moral code from Aristotle – Greek philosopher. (12 knights errands are types of 12 cardinal virtues of Aristotle’s philosophy)
- Only 6 books were completed

Book I – Represents holiness – The Red Cross Night sets forth as a champion of Truth and after overcoming several temptations and dangers kills the dragon that has imprisoned it.
Book II (Temperance hevo – sir Guyon fishts temptations successfully) – Purshe the same subject psychological development of the human character.
Book – III Legend of chastity (heroine – Britoment – illustrates romantic sentiment)
Book IV – Celebrates the legend of friendship (between Cambell and Telamond)
Book V – Justice as theme (main character Sir ArtegaI and Prince Arthur expound the theory of government)
Book VI – Courtesy (Portrayed by the hero Sir Calidore)
Book VII – unfinished cantos on mutability (intended to he)
In writing Faerie Queene his object was to complete a heroic poem to surpass 1.

“Orlando furioso” - by Aristo – Italian poet ‘romance in epic. 2. Jerusalem delivered” – by – Tasso Italian poet

Book i devoted to holiness by which is meant the love of God. It shows the Red Cross Night – Symbolises the virtue of love of (holiness) God riding out to destroy the Dragon sin accompanied by una – stands for truth RCK wears the armour of a Christian, a girdle of truth, a breast – plate of righteousness, a helmet of salvation and a sword of the spirit. He goes though the usual trivials of life for a while abandoning truth and courting falsehood falling almost a prey to error and despair finally overcomes all obstructions and releases the parents of Truth from the Devil. We almost see in him, Every man in his journey life, pilgrim’s progress the a sinful world to salvation. He has also been said to stand for St. George – the paton saint of England.

RCN – Sumbol of Holiness or the love of God.

(lady )– Una –Stands for Truth Symbol of unity
Lamb – Symbol of Innocence
Archimago – symbol of Hypocrisy (succeeded in separating ‘Truth from Holiness”)
lady – Duessa – Symbol of falsehood
SansFoy – Symbol of Infidelity
Sans Loy – Symbol of Lawlessness
Lucifer – Personification of pride
The lion stands for reason
Sans joy – Joylessness
Dwarf - Prudence
The good characters stand for virtues whereas
The bad characters sand for vices.
The deadly sins were “Idleness, gluttory, avarice, Envy and wrath”
Each part has its own hero central hero Prince Arthur

An apology for poetry
Philip Sidney (1554 –
1586

1 “Arcadia” in 1580 pub in 1590 pastoral romance deals with the story of love and chivalry revealing the unbridled imagination of Sidney and his attachment to valour and courtesy.

Wrote it to please his sister the countess of Pembroke.

2 “Astrophel and Stella” in 1591 – amorous sonnet – he reveals a bitter regret for lost happiness, the irresistible desire to possess his beloved, despair at her first coldness, the sweetest feeling himself loved by her even when she fled him, the struggle in his truly virtuous heart between duty and passion, reason and desire.

3 “Apology for poetry” – 1582-83 pub in 1590 critical work Sidney fought the puritanical criticism of Stephen Gosson in his ‘school of abuse’. Stephen Gosson dedicated his School of Abuse to Philip Sidney. Sidney had to defend the divine art of poetry by writing Apology for poetry Monsonby and Odney pub it separate in 1595 with two diff titles


Stephen Gosson made 4 charges against the art of poetry

1. Poetry as useless and waste of time
2. Poetry was the mother of lies
3. Poetry was the nurse of abuse
4. Poetry never made an ideal republic (Plato also believed the 4th charge)

Sidney wrote Apology for poetry by answering all the charges of Gosson and exhausting all the ideas and concepts of classical and romantic poetry.

becomes the 1st poet-critic in the history of English criticism. 5 main divisions

1. conventional reasons for praising poetry very highly the antiquity and universality of poetry
2. convincing arguments for discovering the nature and utility of poetry with reference to 3 kinds of poetry and their sub-divisions the function of poetry.
3. answers to the objections of Gosson and other puritan critics to poetry.
4. Sidney’s estimate of contemporary English poetry and drama his objection to Traic comedy and the violation of unities.

5. Sidney’s remarks on style, diction and versification.

1. Nature and functions of poetry
   Poetry is superior to philosophy, History, and other arts and sciences

   **Kinds of poetry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religions poetry</th>
<th>Philosophical poetry</th>
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<tr>
<td>True poetry</td>
<td>Moral works of Tyrtacus,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eg: David’s “Psalms”</td>
<td>heroic, lyric,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solomnon’s “songs of songs”</td>
<td>tragic, comic,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hymns of Moses and Deborah</td>
<td>Phycylides, Cato and soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satiric, iambic</td>
<td>elegiac, pastoral and soon</td>
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   Ace to Plato the poets are inspired by visions of God and the ideal world of Heaven. Aristotle defines poetry as an art of imitation. He explains how the poets imitate the actual life by giving vivid account of the real world with a view to delight and teach the readers. Horace also defines the art of poetry and admires it for speaking pictures and delightful teaching.

   **Superiority to poetry**

   Philosophy imparts knowledge of good and Evil, it fails to attract a large number of people and make them virtuous. But poetry delights the people and attracts more people by means of its sweet music and pleasant pictures of the real and ideal world. No philosopher can so effectively present wisdom and temperance as the poet portrays them Ulysses and Diomades, Valaur in Achilles friendship in Nisus and
Euryalaus. The historian presents the imperfect personalities of the real world without any alterations. He depicts the triumph of vice and defeat of virtue occurring in the real world. But the poet portrays the triumph of virtue and defeat of vice. Hence Aristotle said that poetry is more philosophical than philosophy and more serious than history. It combines the moral precepts of philosophy with the historical examples of virtue and vice. Similarly, mathematician and other scientists deal with the facts and figures of the material world without referring to the eternal truths and moral principles of the ideal world. It is only the poet who presents not only the imperfection of the actual world but the perfection of the ideal world. Poetry is not the mother of lies. Poetry has nothing to do with lies. It deals with the eternal truths of ever-lasting bliss and prosperity.

3. Sidney’s ‘Defence of poetry’ is a reply to “Thomas love peacock’s attack on poetry in general and Sidney’s bear certain similarities in their subject and treatment similarly Stephen Gosson’s and Thomas love peacock’s resemble each other very much in their attack on poetry in general and contemporary poetry in particular. Sidney answers to the first change that the end and aim of all learning is to impart virtue to mankind and move man to virtuous action. A moral philosopher fails to attract the multitude of humanity by the complexity of his subject and gravity of its treatment and dryness of language. But the poet delights the people by means of musical language effective images and symbols interesting events and powerful characters.

2. The aim of the poet is to refine the animal nature of mankind. So he is least bother about historical facts and figures.

3rd change of poetry is not the nurse of abuse because its aim is moralistic and idealistic. A poet is the product of society for whom he
writes poetry. The abuse of poetry is either due to the vulgarity of the poet or the vulgarity of the society for whom he writes his poetry

4th change

Referred to the banishment of poets from Plato’s common wealth. Plato’s philosophical works are poetical in their treatment of truth. only by means of his poetical style Plato became a popular philosopher with the reading public so he did not banish the poets from his common wealth. He only banished the baser poetry written to please the vulgar spirits of demoralized society.

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ALL THE BEST
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UNIT II - POETRY

Detailed Canonisation

– John Donne

(John Donne was born in 1572. His mother Elizabeth, the daughter of John Heywood, the dramatist. Donne’s name was Latinised as Johannes Faustus. He was appointed Secretary to Thomas Egerton. Donne secretly married Anne more (Lody Egerton’s niece) In 1611 he wrote ‘The first Anniversary on the death of young daughter of his new patron (sir Richard Drury) (Donne was ordained with the church of England and he became Dean of St Paul’s cathedral in London. In 1593 Donne wrote his first work ‘Satires’ Donne, Marvell, Crashaw, Vaughan, Lord Herbert, George
Herbert, Cleveland, Bishopking and Cowely’ are usually described as meta physical poets meta physics – means beyond physical nature) (The metaphysical poets use a simple and pure language Dryden says “Donne affects the metaphysics” cannonisation is one of Donne’s love poems. cannonisation means that the ceremony of declaring a saint by pope. The only poem published in the life time of Donne is ‘The Anneversaries’ subtitles 1. An anatomy of my world 2. Of the progress of the soul The Anneversaries are Elegies)

‘The Poem’ (Canonisation)

It is a personal poem. He wants others to leave him alone to enjoy his love in peace. The poem is in the form of dialogue between his friend and the poet. The poem is a tone of cynical parody. This poem is ideally platonic (friendly) (no sex)This poem is the poet’s love for Anne more. It is based upon paradox, a self-contradictory statement.

Donne is regarded as Elizabethan Browning (The poet asks his friend to hold his tongue as he dissuades from loving. He considers love as a disease. The lovers are canonized in this poem. Love saints is the title for them as they sacrifice their lust. The lovers are compared to flies as they wheel round each other. They are compared to two tapes as they burnt each other. They are also compared to eagle (The poet) and dove (lady love) because of tyrannical and gentlest nature. They are compared to phoenix and they offered to trade love for death. Chronicles cannot be written and songs and sonnets can be written on their love. On the sights of lovers no ship will sink. The lears will not bring flood or damage. The colds of love does not remove spring season. The heat of vow will not interfere in ‘Actives of soldiers and lawyers’ As there is no sexual union and they unite in death.)

2. Ectasie

➢ It is one of the serious love poems and is marked by analytical wit.
➢ It is an expression of his physical and spiritual love.
‘Ectasie’ means ‘Standing out’ or temporary separation of souls from bodies

Literally ‘Ectasie’ means extreme happiness

It combines ‘Medival’ and ‘modern’ themes. The idea of the soul coming out of the body is derived from ‘Plotonius’

(The poet and his lover on the swollen bank. It looks like a pillow on the bed. The Ice reflects the image of the lovers. The firm grasp of hands create a fragment bomb. In this poem the poet compares the souls to the intelligences and bodies to spheres. Lovers are sitting like lifeless statues. The souls ascended to Ecstasie and it made clear the mystery of love. The lovers realized that love is not a sex experience love is thing of soul and not of Body Love makes the two souls into one. The body is an alloy metal. Spirits act as the instrument of soul. Blood issue these spirits and love ripens in soul. The poet concludes that only love is capable of refixing the soul of the lovers)

Donne is considered the father of the metaphysical school of poets.

3. Paradise Lost Book IX- John Milton

His classmates used to call him ‘The Lady of christ’

Milton’s Poetic drama ‘Samson Agonistrs’ is considered the last work of Milton

The length of the poem, 13355 lines in all.

In Book IX – 1189 lines

It is written in an epic form. The story is rendered in 12 books

A good poet is made as well as Born – Ben Jonson

‘Paradise lost’ is written in the meeting point of ‘Renaissance and Reformation’

(Pre-destination, fate was an influence in calvinisuy followers of johncalvin, a French protestant)

(Epic poetry is divided in two 1. Primary epic – authentic epic – oral , 2. Secondary epic – Literal epic – written primary epic is intended for recital secondary epic is for reading paradise lost includes both the qualities.)
(This poem is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter of blank verse and his style is grand style gods are the missionaries of Epic. In primary epic – 1. Heroism 2. Love. The them is expressed in the opening lines and followed by invocation)

(Epic similes are called as heroic similes The theme of the paradise Lost is man’s first disobedience and Justification of God’s ways to man. (subsidiary them))

(Book IX deals with the fall of the man and it opens after the sunset. It is all about Satan’s re-entry into paradise (the Garden of Eden in the form of serpent) The Guardian angels of man are Uriel and Gabriel After the sunset the Hesperus (Venus) shines. Gabriel already threaten the Satan Uriel, the Regent of the sun warned the Angels, Satan is the hero of ‘Paradise Lost” He represents the idea of “Pride Goeth before a fall”. He remarks, ” Better to reign in Hell than in Heaven” Saturn circles in the space for 7 nights. He circles the Equatorial line 3 times and he moves from pole to pole – 4 times. He enters the earth on the 8th day. He sinks in the river Tigris in the paradise and he rises Springing up in the fountain of tree of life.)

(The serpent is known for its cunningness)

(Lines 1-47 – Invocation – Asking help from God He tells us of the ‘disobedience of man and he names it ‘the fall’ that leads to sin and death.)

(Lines 48-73 – Saturn returns to paradise 74-86 – Saturn enters the Eden Garden He roams the sea and land to seek a place to hide himself. He goes north ward over the Pontus (Black sea) and over Macoties. (sea of Azof) and further over the river obe (Siberiar river in Russian territory flows in to the Arctic sea) In the equatorial region he goes westward from Orontes (Syrian river, west of Eden) to the Isthmus at Drien (Panama, the Caribbean sea) and round to India (Ganges and Indus valleys and at last it finds the Serpant suitable)

➢ (Lines 97-103 – Satan Soliloquises. Soliloquy – an out Burst of lamentation, jealousy and malice mixed

Lines 104-133 – Satan determines to destroy man for whom all this earth was made
Lines – 134-178 – Satan resolves to Revenge God Satan will himself the sole glory among the devils to have rained in one day what the so called Almighty too 6 successive days to Create the world. This pitiable state arises out of his Ambition and Revenge. Here ends the soliloquy.

(Lines 87-96 – Saturn chooses the serpent.
Lines 179-191 Satan permeates into the serpent
Lines 192-204 Adam and Eve discuss the day’s work
Lines 205-225 Eve suggests to Adam
Lines 226-269 – Adam advices Eve
Lines 270-289 – Eve persists
Lines 290-319 – Adam Explains himself
Lines 320-341 – Eve perverts
Lines 342-376 – Adam insists)

(Lines 377-386 - Eve withdraws her hed. Adam is created with dust)

(Eve is created from the rib of Adam. Lines – 387-396 – Eve compared. As she leaves Adam, she is fairer than the mountain nymphs, she is like Diana in her giat. She is also compared to Drayad of wood and Artemis or Delia being born in the island of Delos the Godders of chastily)

(Lines 397-411 Milton Laments)

(Lines 412-466 – Satan in serpent admires Eve. Eve stands as a stooping flower among the drooping flower. Satan reaches the flowery Plot’ (where Eve is) which is more in comus Faire Queene III, keat’sendymion etc. Eve’s garden is more delicious than the garden of alcinous-king of phaeacia. where Odysseus was entertained in Odyssey VII and the garden of Solomon (Egyptian) who entertained the daughter of pharoh)

(Lines 467-493- Satan soliloquises again)

(Lines 494-526 – Satan Nears Eve)

(Lines 527-547 – Satan flatters Eve)

(Lines 548-566 – Eve is surprised Eve asks the serpent to redouble the miracle by explaining how it have the power of speech)
(Lines 567-612 – The serpent explains)

Lines 613-624 – Eve enquires where the tree is
Lines – 625 – 630 – Satan offers to lead Eve to the tree
Lines – 631 – 645 - Eve offers to be led)
(Lines 646 – 654 – The serpent leads
Lines 656 – 663 – Eve finds it to be the forbidden tree, The tree of knowledge)
(Lines 664 – 678 – Satan the temiter posture at this statement. He appears like a
roman or Athenian)
(Lines – 679 – 732 – Satan Rationalizes. Tree of knowledge is the mother of science. He
addresses Eve, the queen of this universe and not to be afraid of the death. If man eats
the fruit, he will rise to the level of God.)
(Lines – 734 – 744 – Eve’s senses appealed. The appeal to her five fold sense
synchronizes with Rev desire to eat the fruit.)
(Lines 745 – 779 Eve muses address the tree. The angels know Satan the father and
author of Evil)
(Lines – 780 – 792 – Eve eats, the serpent slinks away. Eve, our mother does not that
she is eating death)
(Lines – 793 – 837 – The fallen Eve soliloquizes forbidder is the name attributed to God
by the enemies of God, satan and his followers)
(Lines – 838 – 852 – Adam finds near the tree)
(Lines – 853 – 887 – Eve relates Adam of the fruit. Eve crowns her preference with a lie
that for Adam’s sake she ate the fruit. “you must also taste, to ensure that we both
enjoy an equality of fortune”)
(Lines – 888 – 895 – Adam stands astonished and blank)
(Lines – 896 – 959 – Adam declares his sharing of Eve’s Fall. Eve is bone and flesh of
Adam. Even if Adam eats, God the wise creator, will not destroy his own creation)
(Lines – 960 – 989 Eve amplifies their bond of Flesh. She amplifies that they are one
heart, one soul, one guilt, one crime)
(Lines – 990 – 999 – Eve embraces who eats the fruit.)
(Lines 1000 – 1015 – intoxicated, they lust after each other)
(Lines 1016 – 1033 – Adam appreciates Eve)
(Lines 1034 – 1044 – They sleep after satisfying their lust)
(Lines 1045 – 1066 – Awaking, they feel guilty and Shania.)
Lines 1067 – 1080 – Adam upraids Eve.
It is a bad fruit that makes them that they are taken of their innocence, faith and purity. They are filled with desire which forebodes evil and shanie.
(Lines 1081 – 1131 – They make Loin clothes out of fig leaves.
Lines 1132 – 1141 – Adam blames Eve for her willfulness
Lines 1142 – 1161 – Eve blames Adam and the serpent in turn
Lines 1162 – 1186 – Adam incensed and defends himself
Lines 1187 – 1189 – They resort to mutual Recrimination)

Salan:-

➢ He is a lover of liberty and freedom.
➢ His entry into Eden is compared to the wolf stealing into the sheepfold.
➢ Good is a curse and bad/evil is a boon to him

Adam:-He like a disciplined soldier

4. The Rape of the Lock – Pope

➢ Pope was born in 1688, the year of the glorious revolution when James II was deposed and William of Orange and Queen Mary were crowned.
➢ A Roman catholic by birth, he was too tolerant to engage in serious the vibrant quality of his alert mind.
➢ His poetry reveals the vibrant quality of his alert mind.
➢ “The rape of the Lock, Essay on criticism Essay on man, The Dunciad and Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot are the famous poems.
➢ Through the method of satire, he laughs at the follies and foibles of this society.
➢ “The rape of the lock” was published in 1712, in Two cantos.
➢ In 1714, he published in 5 cantos.
➢ The rape of the lock is one such poem conceived of in the form of an epic.
• Critics rave often called it a mock epic
• The poem begins with Invocation to Goddess of poetry.
• It is a satire on artificial manners of the 18th century.
• Satire is a sacred weapon meant for Truth’s Defence – to pope
• 18th century men have no respect for women as they have spent most of their time in make-up
• Swift is the close friend of pope.
• Pope’s poetry has conciseness.
• ‘The Dunciad’ is the master piece of pope which is a satire on bad writing
• Dr. Johnson told, “Pope has made familiar things new and new things familiar”.
• This poem is based on “A quarrel between 2 families, petre and Fermor”
• Pope is the master of Heroic couplet

Canto I

(Pope states the theme of the poem. He tells the muse that Caryll Rad suggested the poem and Belinda Ras inspired it. ArabellaFermor, has two Belinda the heroine. The guardian sylph assures that she is protected by 1000 of spirits. Ariel then introduces himself as one of the guardian and tells Belinda that he saw and omen. Shock Belinda’s pet dog wakes her. She sits at the dressing table to adorn herself and she is assisted by her maid, Betty and her attendant sylphs. John Caryll is the common friend to the two families. Belinda is the representative of fashionable women of 18th century. The young lover the Baron, accused of Belinda’s lock.)

Canto II

Belinda’s beauty is compared to the rising sun. When she leaves for the social events, she is joined by lovely and young ladies and well dressed youngmen. As her barge floats on the Thames, everyone notices her beauty. The gentle spirits are called sylph. The mischievous Spirits are called Gnomes. A young baron (Lord petre) notices the hair and vows to take possession of them. The baron lights Defire with the love
letters and pryas that the gods be favorable to him. His prayer is two fold. 1. to win his prize 2. hold it for a long time. Belinda is unaware of the plot though Ariel and sylphs caution her. sylphs gather over the barge and flutter their wings in warning. Ariel orders his sylphs 1. Zephyretta – Belinda’s fan 2. Mornentella – her watch 3. Cuspissa – the favourite curl and 4. Ariel himself will protect shock 5. 50 sylphs – the petticoat seven fold shield. At the end of the speech the sylphs fly away to their tasks.

Canto III

(Belinda makes her way to Hamilton court where Anne holds court. While the queen sips her tea, conversation on balls and social visits flourishes. Towards sundown Belinda begins to look forward to the card game. The card table is the velvet plain. The young baron’s queen of spades subdues the king of clubs and his diamonds and hearts win over an array of clubs. Belinda is saved and her shouts of victory echo through the gardens and the canal. The fresh scent and tasty coffee is served in china cups. By reminding him the baron of Scylla who was changed to a bird because she distributed Nisus hair clarissa gives the baron (Lord petre) a pair of scissors. Coffee inspires Lord-Petre to cut the lock. Pope comments that steel destroys even Troy. So Belinda’s hair could also not resist the force of steel “The sylphs twitched the airing 3 times As Belinda loved human being Ariel was helpless. He came and sat” on her breast.)

Canto IV

Belinda cannot be comforted. The disappointed sylphs and weeping Ariel leave the scene and umbria descends to the cave of spleen. There he compliments her as Queen who directs hysteria and who rules ladies from 15 to 50. Thalestris bemoans Belinda’s loss. She asks sir plume (Lover of her) to demand the return the lock. Nature and affectation are the two maid serants of Goddess. Goddess gave a bag full of sighs, solos, passions and tears to umbriel. He ponred the bag over the heads of Belinda and thalestris. The cave is in the depth of the earth.
Canto V

(The baron appears more reserved than aeneas when he ignored Dido’s pleas for him to remain in carthage. Clarrisa opens her speech with a rhetorical question. She says that all night dancings and all day dressing could not end the evils of the world like small pox etc. Thalerstris calls Belinda to declare war. In the comic battle of the sexes, beaus and wittings are slain by glances from the young ladies. Belinda attacks the baron with snuff and reduces him to tears and sneezes. She used a hairpin like a dagger. In the battle the lock is lost. About the lock’s where abouts some think it is on the moon which stores all earthly treasures. Sir plume was proud of snuff box and cane and he pleaded lord petra. Belinda in heritedBadkin (Great grand father). The lock is transformed into bright star. This poem made the lock immortal.)

- Omber is a card game
- Lord petre built 12 vast French Romances for the God of love
- Cardinal newman says “He has always the right word for the right idea and never a word too much”
- Augustans has a great fascination for epic and according to them “To write and epic poem is the essential duty of a great writer”
- Dryden – “a heroic poem is undoubtedly the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform”

Non detailed Poetry

1 Samson Agonistes

John milton

- SamsonAgonistes is an imitation of Greek tragedy. It is a dramatic poem called Tragedy.
- It is the last work of John Milton.
- The poem was published in 1671
- it was published along with paradise regained
- Samson’s marriage to the woman of Timmath is mentioned.
Prologos is the first section of a tragedy which proceeds chorus.

The episode of the lion is mentioned as an example of Samson’s strength.

The prologue contains Samson’s solitogy

Parados is an Aside which is the next section

Parados is the first utterance of chorus

Exodus is the last part of tragedy which has no choric song is the last section

Exodus in Samson Agonistes includes Kommoslearing

Milton avoids all references to the symbolic number 7

The visits of chorus, Manou, Dalila, Harapha and the officer are without scriptural justification

Milton mentions only the unity of time.

The scene through the play (poem) is before the prison in Gaza.

The story starts at day-spring and ends in the evening for 12 hours

Samson, the hero, Dalila, his wife Manou – the father of Samson, Haraph, (giant of philistine) of Gath. (chief characters)

Public officer, messenger, chorus of Danites. (secondary characters)

The poem:

(The scene is started before the prison in Gaza (Israel) Samson is a blind Captire by philistines and he is sent to prison in Gaza. His greatest misfortune is his Blindners. A Numer of well wishers, friends and equals make the chorus. On festival day the Ceptives are out in the open air. He is then visited by his old father, Manoa. Next his wife Dalila visits and she has extracted the secret of his physical strength. She is the real cause of samson’s downfall. Manoa visits him to procure the Liberly of Samson by ransom. The chorus visits him to comfort him. Then a philistine giant Harapha comes and mocks at samson’s misery. Samson is summoned by philistine to appear before them and before the vast gathering of people and display his physical strength. The
feast is proclaimed by Philistines. The feast is a day of thanksgiving for deliverance from Samson's hands. The public officer has lastly visited him. He requests him to come to the open air. Samson is persuaded by the call from the God. Agonistes is a Greek word, means combatant at public games. Samson is a blind wrestler. Agonistes also means actor and a champions. The sub title for this poem is Agonistes, Chorm consoles Samson and release of death is the only prayer of Samson.)

- This poem observes the unity of time, unity of place and the unity of action.
- Dalila means to hang like a leaf, Samson means the sun, Harapa means a giant and manoa means rest.
- Samson's revenge: - A large number of Philistines are killed by the falling of the roof and Samso himself is also killed

**Peacock's English Wers**

**Thomas gray**

(He was a cockney by birth he befriended Horace Walpole son of the when he went to study at Eton and Cambridge. He was born in London in 1716. He in the only survived child of the twelve born to his parents.)

- 1) Ode on a distant prospect of Eton college is a faithful account of the institution
- 2) Elegy written in a country churchyard.
- An elegy is a poem on dead. In England a number of pastoral elegies are written from renaissance.
- Elegy usually consists of three stages.
  - The first stage – expression of grief
  - The second stage – a tribute
  - The third stage – glorification of the personality
- The best known examples of the pastoral elegy in English are milton’s *Lycidas*, shelley’s *Adonais* and Arnold’s *thyrsis*.

**The Poem**
This elegy is for the simple, unnamed people who lie buried in a quiet churchyard.

The poet is all alone in the churchyard. It is late evening.

The frail monuments of the poor cannot be compared with the costly monuments of the rich.

Nobody can escape death and there is no armour against death. Death lays his icy hands on every body.

Birth, power, beauty and wealth will have to submit to death.

It is an archetypal general meditation on the parting of life.

The poem consists of 32 stanzas of 4 lines each with rhyme scheme ‘abab’

3. The bard

(The poem consists of nine stanzas, stanzas 1,2,4,5,7 and 8 have 14 lines each.

Stanzas 3, 6, and 9 have 20 lines each.

The incident that inspired Gray was Edward I ordering the death of all the Bards in Wales whose poetry indued the Welsh to revolt.

The poem begins with a direct address to the king. The addressee is the Bard who has been sentenced to death by the king.

The Pindaric odes were to be composed that it could be chanted to music by dancing chorus.


The tragic reign of Edward II are fore told by the Bard in powerful verbal pictures.

4. The progress of poesy

This ode consists of nine stanzas stanzas 1,2,4,5,7 and 8 have 12 lines each.

Stanzas 3, 6, 9 have 17 lines each.

This poem showed that he had followed pindar’s model for perfection.

This ode was originally known as ‘The power of poetry’.

The poetry has also presented the picture of labour pain, Disease, sorrow and death.

Poetry has revived many suffering an gloomy hearts, in different parts of the world like chili.
moving through Delphi and the deep sea of the Aegean and Ilissus, poetry has left the mountain of Parnasus to come dwell in the pains.

The power of poetry is described in vivid flowing style.

5) Gray sent Walpole amusing

“Ode on the Death of a favourite cat walpole’s and interested himself in various friends.

6) Hymn of Adversity

It consists of 6 stanza of 8 lines each

In this poem the poet worships Adversity and prays that he be blessed with good qualities.

The poem is addressed directly to the Goddess Adversity

The companions of Godders are charity, Justice and pity (to good people)

Before giving birth to virtue, your father created you and asked you to form virtue’s mind

Teach me to love and to forgive, to study my own defects and myself as a man

To bad people she seems to be terrible and is accompanied by terrible forces.

7) Ode on the spring

This ode consists of 5 stanzas with 10 lines each.

- The spring is lofty universal theme selected by the poet

- The poet describes the flowers, birds and cool winds of spring in the first stanza. In the 2nd stanza the muse and the poet sit on a river bank a little away from oak and beech streets and think of all kinds of people.

This idea flows into the III stanza also

In the IV stanza the poet says that what ever be the kind of life led by men, for all of them death is the same. The poet moves from the theme of spring season to the universal truths about men.
William Collins

- Collins was a precursor of the romantics also in that he came from a middle clars background. He was born in 1721.
- He completed his degree in 1743, magdolen college, oxford.
- His odes (1746-47) are rich and excellently written.
- In 1746 he brought out his volume of odes – over which he was very optimistic.
- It was Thomson’s death that again inspired him to write poetry in 1748.
- It is thought that Thomson described his young friend Collins in the lines from the “Castle of Indolence”

1) After Thomson’s death Collins commemorated his friend in a very touching ode. He also wrote an ode to his Scottish friend Home, the author of the famous poem ‘Douglas’.
   This is the one now printed as” The ode on the superstitions of the Highlands.

2) Ode to evening
   - In this ode, Collins portrays the landscape in a simple and direct manner.
   - The picturisation of ordinary sights is done in a unique manner.
   - There are 13 stanzas with 4 lines each.
   - If there is any pastoral song that can soothe the modest ear of evening.
   - The ploy of the various seasons is presented as being transient where as ‘Evening’ is seen through them all as eternal factor.
   - The poet not only personifies ‘Evening’ as a Lady worthy of worship but also gives her qualities – solemn, reserved, composed, still, shadowy, calm, meek and gentle.

3) How sleep the Brave
   - This is a short poem consisting of 2 stanzas only with 6 lines each.
   - This poem is otherwise known as the ‘ode beginning of the year 1746’
   - The subject of the poem to those people who became the national heroes after meeting with their death bravely in the Battle of Falkirk on 17th January 1746.
   - Like Gray’s Elegy this poem mourns for the loss but in the end immortalizes the heroes.
4) **The passions, An ode for music**

- This ode consists of 4 stanzas of unequal length.
- Music is personified as a maiden in this poem.
- The poet’s intention is to invite music to come back to the world and change the mind of the man from indifferent paths by her power.
- The strong passions like Fear, Anger Revenge, Jealousy, Melancholy etc. drowned the music produced by hope, cheerfulness and joy. Therefore it is necessary for music to return to her natural position and restore herself to the past glory.

5) **Ode to simplicity**

- This ode consists of 9 stanzas of 6 lines each.
- There are three factors common to all literature.
- They are unity, clarity and universality.
- Simplicity is personified as a maiden and the poet prefers her form to ornate style of medieval and modern times.
- The poet explores many aspects of her mental condition and shows us how and what reasons she chose to desert a place or favour an individual.
- He is truly a forerunner of romantic age by love of Nature.

**William Blake**

- William Blake was born in 1757 in London
- At the age of 10, he showed an absorbing interest in art. He learned to draw from the antique.
- He was one of the last of the pre-Romantic poets
- He was called ‘ the little connoisseur
- In order to amuse himself, he started writing verses.
- These verses are knows Poetical sketches.
- **Songs of Innocence** have beautiful verses and accompanying decorative pieces (1787)
His finest work as a poet came with *Songs of experience* (1794) His early poems were lyrical, his later poems were expressions of his **Mysticism**.

I. **From poetical sketches**

1. **How sweet I roamed from field to field**
   - The poem consists of four stanzas of four lines
   - The poem captures mood of the care free life of the little boy who is taken in by sweet words and ends up losing liberty
   - This roaming lasted till he saw the prince of Loe.
   - The poet’s wings were wet with the sweet may dews.

2. **To spring**
   The poem is the description of spring as a bride and she is welcomed

3. **To the evening star**
   - This poem consisting of 14 lines looks like a sonnet. There is no end rhyme scheme.
   - The evening star ushers the evening
   - When the sun sets, It lights up its bright torch of love. It smiles upon those who are in bed after a heavy day. It puts silvery dew up on every flower that begins to sleep.

II. **Songs of innocence**

1. **The Lamb**
   - The poet addresses the Lamb directly and asks it certain questions in the first stanza and in the second stanza he answers those questions he himself asked.
   - The lamb has been given life and has been made to feed by the stream and eat the grasses over the meadow.
   - He calls himself by the same name “Lamb”

2. **A Dream**
   - Once when he was young, a dream waved a shadow over his Angel – guarded bed. An emmet had lost its way.
He was all heart broken. It was then that he heard her say.

Soon the children look everywhere for the ant giving up the search, they return and weep for him.

Taking pity on her, the poet began to cry.

The glow worm “watchman of the night” itself light up the way. The mother can reach her home safely.

3. **The little blackboy**

   The black boy has no power to change himself into a white English boy.
   He says that only his body is black but his soul is white.
   His mother teaches him the truth that God and the natural forces are common to everyone.
   The same sun shines upon everyone.
   At that time, the white angelic-looking boy may need the helping hand of the black boy.
   There will be total enjoyment, love and understanding.

4. **The echoing green**

   The sun rises and makes the skies happy. The merry bells ring in order to welcome the spring.
   Old john sits under the Oak tree along with other old people.
   In the mean while our sports can be seen.
   Soon the little ones are tired and cannot make merry any more. The sun is setting and our sports have to come to an end.
   There is no more sport seen on the darkening green.

III. **Songs of Experience**

1) **The Tiger**

   The phrase ‘burning bright’ may have multiple meaning – it may be the eyes, it may be of its yellow coat enhanced by the black lines in the body.
   He also suggests that God has forged the Tiger in a furnace using hammer, anvil, chain and fire.
   The poet identifies that God who creates gentleness and peace also creates fierceness and strength.
2) **Chimney – sweeper**

- A little black boy is crying amidst the snow
- It is woeful to hear him crying.
- He is asked the question where his father and mother were. He answers that they had gone to the church to pray.
- They had clothed him in a black drers and made him work and thus be useful to others.
- His priest and king who believe that man’s misery is the way to heaven.

3) **The school boy:-**

- A summer morning, when the birds, sing, I love to wake up and skylark sings with me.
- The little children are kept under the cruel eye of the teacher who has grown old in his profession
- It is impossible for a bird that is born for joy to sit in a cage and sing.
- Similary the child cannot be expected to forget the spring time of his life.
- The poet is successful in evoking the emotions of a little boy who hates going to school.

**Other poems of William Blake in peacock’s English verse**


**Thomas Gray**

1) The Triumphs of Owen, 2) Ode on the pleasure arising from Viscitude, 3) Stanzas to M. Bentley.

**William Collins**

1) Hossan or The camel driver
2) Dirage for Fiddle
3) Ode on the Death of Mr. Thomson.

**Affliction**

- George Herbert sent to his mother two sonnets at the age of 16.
- His career was a priest. He wrote Lyrics
- He was the saint of the metaphysical schools.
- His collected volumes ‘The Temple’ published in 1633 contained 160 shoot poems by his friend Nicholas Ferrar.
- ‘Pilgrimage’ is said to be one of the best poems of ‘The Temple’
- His religions poems are marked with a note of devotion and simplicity.
- Izaak Walton wrote the biography of George Herbert. He called Herbert as “Holy Herbert” He received the title Lord Herbert of Cheruby. He is write of sacred poetry.
- Herbert was appointed as public orator at the university in 1619.
- ‘A priest to the Temple’ is the companion work to ‘The Temple’
- ‘The country parson’ is in prose is the other title for ‘The priest to the temple’.
- Jaculaprudentum is a collection of proverbial sayings by Herbert is a supplement to outlandish proverbs, a collection of pithy sayings.
- “Easter wings, The collar, church monuments” are the famous poems.
- In ‘Easter wings the rules of the prosody and versification are not followed.
- ‘Church monuments’ is the finesh hieroglyph of all the poem.
- In his death bed, Herbert sent an unpublished books of poems to Nicholas Ferrar.
- Herbert Published no poetry during his life time.
- Affliction is an autobiographical poem deals with spiritual conflict.
- It is between religion and secular world.
- This poem has 5 stages, the first state deals with Hopefulness, his hope as apriest is to enjoy all the happiness, Everything goes well, Heaven and the earth reward him.
- Herbert has given up his ambition (career at the Royal court) to become priest
- II stage deals with doubts and discontent. He felt that he was even less useful than Blunt knife.
- III stage deals with the dilemma, whether to give up his vocation as a priest or not.
  Herbert is given a sugar coated pill (Academic prize) by God
- IV stage deals with sense and futility. He wishes that he were a tree which could serve some purpose.
- V stage deals with reconciliation with God. Giving up his Lord is impious and unholy.
- ‘Afflication is a private communication with God and it is one of most sincere confessions in literature.
- The poem is an example of his lucidity and the tension is between poet’s desire and his choice.
- Serving God is as irresistible as the company of a sweet heart.
- God has enticed his heart as a mistress entices a lover’s heart.

The pulley

- The title ‘the pulley’ is a metaphysical type of ‘conceit’.
- Pulley is a mechanical device (wheel) used for raising weights.
- In this poem it signifies the method God uses to lift man to himself. ‘The word ‘Pulley’ is used metaphorically.
- God denies man the gift of rest until He seeks it in him (Last blessing)
- The various blessings are coming out from a glass, strength is the first blessing.
  Beauty, wisdom, honour and pleasure are the other blessings.
- Rest is the final blessing which I withheld by God remained in the Glass.
- The pulley hoists man upwards to God, the want of rest serves as a pulley.
- The poem is based on Ingenious conceit.
- Herbert inverts the well-known Greek myth Pandora’s box which contained all evils in which ‘Hope’ is the only blessing.
- man in his prosperity forgets the creator
- ‘The want of rest’ makes man to think about God.
- This poem is one of the emblem poems of Herbert
- ‘Rest’ is used in different senses
  1) Absence of work 2) feel satisfied 3) The remaining
Herbert published no poetry during his life time.

To His coy mistress

-Andrew Marvell (1621-1678)

After Milton and Bunyan, a group of poets belonged to a particular tradition of writing poetry. This tradition is known as Jacobean poetry.

Jacobean poetry can be classified under three heading 1. The school of spenser (Allegorical and Descriptive poetry) 2. The school of Donne (Metaphysical and Lyrical poetry) 3. Jacobean and caroline Lyricists.

Andrew Marvell belonged to Jacobean and Caroline Lyricists.

He was educated at Cambridge and was tutor to the daughter of Lord Fain fax and later to the nephew of Cromwell.

His work was inspired by Puritanism.

He uses paradox in this poem and he makes use of the paradox of time.

This poem has been fashioned after the famous technique, the dramatic monologue.

As in the Dramatic monologue, the poet addresses a person who is in his presence and talks to him or her directly.

This poem is the voice of a person who is talking his thoughts aloud and addresses a second person.

Marvell is famous for his garden poems.

Milton recommended Marvell for the post of Latin secretary and Marvell was a staunch supporter of constitutional liberties.

Marvell’s poems are divided in two groups
1) Public poems  2) Private poems

Horation ode upon Cromwell’s return from Ireland is an example of public poem.

He is a poet of open air and this poem is one of the love poems.

This poem is divided in to 3 strophes.

The lady remains coy and the persuasions are unwelcome and illogical is the reason for her coiners coyness is painful for whom those seek love and its fulfillment.

Grave is a fine and private place.
Coy means pretending to be shy. The theme of poem is common place. We call “Carpediem”

This poem is written on the recurrent theme ‘Gather the rose bud while ye may’

The first phase deals with ‘Supposition’, II III phrase deals with consequence of rejecting int.

‘Carpe diem’ means ‘seize the day’

The poem opens with a slow movement and is related to courtly lyrics.

It is arranged in the form of syllogism, a form of reasoning

A conclusion is deduced from Two propositions

1. If we had infinite time 2. We do not have it

‘Therefore we seize the opportunity’ is the conclusion.

Final couplet states the conclusion of the argument.

The unwillingness of the lady is no crime ‘if she had indefinite time”

The poet does not win the lady by flattery and wooing is done by just argument.

‘Time’ devours beauty and love and it is the reflection on the them.

With the help of metaphysical conceits, the poet draw a logical interference.

The home of the poet is in Hull, on the river Humber

The lady might go as far as India where she finds rubies on the bank of the Ganges.

The lover complains that the mistress refuses to meet him and the courtship might continue for 10 years.

It continues till the conversion of Jews.

The lover continues with his vegetable love means the love of vegetable soul which is in the third in the scale.

Rational soul and sentimental soul are the other two in the scale.

The lover pays his homage to her breasts for 200 years and takes 30,000 years to study the sexual organ.

At the last, he likes to look at her heart.

Lover and lady love are compared to the birds of prey and they devour time by consummating love.
If they had enough time, he could have started loving her 10 years before ‘The (Noah’s flood) Great flood’ which is mentioned in ‘The Bible’

The great flood occurred 1656 years after the creation of world.

She would refuse to satisfy his desires till the judgement day.

They have to face the desert of vast eternity.

After some years, she will lie in the grave (marble tomb) where worms will attack her virginity.

All her sense of honour will turn into dust and all his desire will turn into Ashes.

They should roam all their strength and sweetners into a ball (cannon)

They don’t have enough world and time is the painful fact

The ball should be shot through the Iron gates of Love

The poem combines the theme of seduction with the carpediem them.

In just three stanzas, the poet has placed the most imaginative and wonderful plea for practical thinking even in the field of love. Love can be an ideal factor but it becomes realistic only when it is openly declared.

### PG-TRB ENGLISH TEST-UNIT 1

1. Which English king was associated with the publication of authorized version of the Bible?
   (A) James I  
   (B) Edward  
   (C) George  
   (D) Henry VIII  

2. The love poem of Spenser is
   (A) L’allegro  
   (B) Epithalamion  
   (C) Ilpensereso  
   (D) Astrophel and Stella  

3. ‘Christ Hospital five and thirty years ago is about
   (A) School  
   (B) A hospital  
   (C) An office  
   (D) A home  

4. The pen name of “Elia” was adopted by
   (A) Goldsmith  
   (B) Bacon  
   (C) Charles Lamb  
   (D) Hazlitt  

5. The press is called
   (A) The first estate  
   (B) The second estate  
   (C) The third estate  
   (D) The fourth estate  

6. The black death occurred---------times
   (A) 5  
   (B) 3  
   (C) 2  
   (D) 4  

7. Shakespeare does not write which of the following plays?
   (A) Antony and Cleopatra  
   (B) Julies Ceasar  
   (C) Henry V  
   (D) Caesar and Cleopatra  

8. “Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested Identify the speaker?
   (A) Addition  
   (B) Goldsmith  
   (C) Bacon  
   (D) Steele
9. In English literature the sonnet was introduced by
   (A) Thomas Wyatt  (B) Shakespeare  (C) Philip Sidney  (D) Spenser

10. Who deals with “wife of Bath”?
    (A) Spenser  (B) Sidney  (C) Donne  (D) Chaucer

11. Who called Chaucer “The father of English poetry”?
    (A) Sidney  (B) Spenser  (C) Arnold  (D) Johnson

12. “Not that I loved Caesar less But that I loved Rome more” – These are the words of
    (A) Antony in Julius Caesar  (B) Brutus in Julius Caesar  (C) Antony in Antony and Cleopatra  (D) Cassius in Julius Caesar

13. “If winter comes can spring be for behind” – This line reveals Shelley’s
    (A) Pessimism  (B) Optimism  (C) Revolutionary ideas  (D) All these

14. Who is the writer of “A thing of Beauty is joy forever”
    (A) John Keats  (B) P.B. Shelley  (C) Wordsworth  (D) Shakespeare

15. Dr. Johnson’s Dictionary came out in
    (A) 1755  (B) 1800  (C) 1766  (D) 1812

16. Which of the following is the work of Chaucer?
    (A) Pamela  (B) Clarissa Harlowe  (C) Prologue to Canterbury Tales  (D) Sir Charles Grandison

17. Shakespeare wrote
    (A) 37 plays  (B) 40 plays  (C) 36 plays  (D) 35 plays

18. Who wrote the following lines?
    “Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter”
    (A) Keats  (B) Byron  (C) Wordsworth  (D) S.T. Coleridge

19. In which poem of Tennyson do you find this line
    “To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield”
    (A) The Lotus Eater  (B) Ulysses  (C) In Memorium  (D) Morte d’Arthur

20. What is the first part of the sonnet called?
    (A) Epilogue  (B) Sestet  (C) Stanza  (D) Octave

21. Commonwealth literature is also known as
    (A) Colonial literature  (B) Classical literature  (C) New literature  (D) Western literature

22. --------------is responsible for introducing English studies in India
    (A) Winston Churchill  (B) Macaulay  (C) Mathew Arnold  (D) Thomas Carlyl

23. “To pass away” is an example of -----------meaning “to die”
    (A) Prudery  (B) Transference  (C) Euphemism  (D) Colouring

24. Spenser’s “Prothalamion” is called -----------
    (A) A spousal verse  (B) A bridal verse  (C) A spousal song  (D) A bridal song

25. Thomas kyd’s “The Spanish Tragedy” was modelled on
    (A) The Senecan tragedy  (B) The Greek tragedy  (C) The Shakespearean tragedy  (D) The classic tragedy
26. Seneca is a ------------ philosopher  
   (A) Roman (B) Greek (C) French (D) Idealistic  
27. Better form of revenge  
   (A) Murder (B) Prayer (C) Revenge (D) Pardon  
28. Shuhite a friend of Job is  
   (A) Bildad (B) Eliphaz (C) Zophar (D) Eliheu  
29. “The Advancement of Learing” was published in the year  
   (A) 1605 (B) 1595 (C) 1622 (D) 1626  
30. --------------is a soul of wit  
   (A) Clarity (B) Adversity (C) Brevity (D) Applicability  
31. The friends who influenced Spencer were  
   (A) Wordsworth and Coleridge (B) Keats and kyd (C) Sidney and Shelley (D) Gabriel and Harvey  
32. Who called Chaucer as “The poet’s poet”  
   (A) Shakespeare (B) Wordsworth (C) Shelley (D) Charles Lamb  
33. The faerie Queene is a/an  
   (A) Blank verse (B) Allegory (C) Epic (D) Pastoral elegy  
34. Who called spenser as “poet of delighted senses?”  
   (A) Dr. Johnson (B) Jonson (C) W.B. Yeats (D) T.S. Eliot  
35. The rhyme scheme of Decasyllabic Stanza is  
   (A) ab ab bcb (B) Ab ab ccc (C) Ab ba bcc (D) Ab ab bcc  
36. What is the theme in Book-I of Faerie Queene?  
   (A) Chastity (B) Holiness (C) Friendship (D) Justice  
37. The art of compiling dictionary is  
   (A) Biography (B) Lithography (C) Lexicography (D) Auto biography  
38. When was Dr. Faustus first edition appeared  
   (A) 1602 (B) 1604 (C) 1603 (D) 1605  
39. The spanish king is unwilling to take action against  
   (A) Lorenzo (B) Hieronimo (C) Bel-imperia (D) Balthazar  
40. Who is called the morning star of ite reformation?  
   (A) Wycliff (B) Chaucer (C) Tyndale (D) Wyatt  
41. Hieronimo compares Lorenzo to a  
   (A) A hare pulling of a dead lion’s beard  (B) A lion (C) A jackal (D) Rampart  
42. Which is the hall mark of Bacon’s Essays?  
   (A) Wisdom (B) Prudence (C) Holiness (D) Logic  
43. Who is the only rational character in “The alchemist?”  
   (A) Subtle (B) Lovewit (C) Surly (D) Dame plaint  
44. When was “An Apologia for poetry” published  
   (A) 1590 (B) 1690 (C) 1490 (D) 1790  
45. “The pilgrim’s progress was written by  
   (A) John Dryden (B) John Keats (C) John Bunyan (D) John II  
46. The Father of English Novel is  
   (A) Walter Scott (B) T.S. Eliot (C) Henry Fielding (D) Frank Kermode  
47. Job lives in the land of  
   (A) Chieftain (B) France (C) ZU (D) UZ
48. The English pronouncing Dictionary was brought out by
(A) Dr. Johnson   (B) Daniel  (C) Daniel Defoe    (D) Daniel Jones
49. Miracle play deals with
(A) Life of Jesus  (B) Life of Poets    (C) Life of Saints (D) Life of common people
50. Surrey was the first to use
(A) Free verse    (B) Contracted form (C) Blank verse   (D) Sonnet form
51. Pioneer of Elizabethan drama
(A) Dryden    (B) Wordsworth  (C) Chaucer   (D) Marlowe
52. “A sound magician is a mighty God”
(A) The Alchemist (B) Dr. Faustus  (C) The book of Job  (D) The Spanish tragedy
53. Necromancy means
(A) Art of speaking (B) Art of calling up spirits  (C) Art of giving up spirits (D) Art of giving up soul
54. First English tragedy
(A) Roister Doister (B) Ferrex and Porrex  (C) Edward II  (D) Julius Caesar
55. The Bible is not a book but a
(A) Pleasure    (B) Knowledge   (C) Library         (D) Advise
56. English was introduced in India as an official language by the effort of
(A) Missionaries (B) Foreign invasion  (C) Macaulay  (D) Wycliff
57. The study of meaning is called
(A) Phonetics  (B) Semantics  (C) Morphemes  (D) Allomorphs
58. The minimum unit of sound is known as
(A) Consonant (B) Vowel  (C) Morpheme  (D) Phoneme
59. There are ---------- sounds in English
(A) 30    (B) 44  (C) 20  (D) 26
60. There are ---------- vowel sounds in English
(A) 10   (B) 5   (C) 20  (D) 15
61. The central point of focus in Bacon’s Essay is?
(A) Man     (B) Master   (C) Child  (D) Poet
62. How many days the friends stay with job?
(A) 6 days and Nights  (B) 7 days and Nights   (C) 8 days and Nights   (D) 9 days and Nights
63. “The Advancement of Learning” - the work of Bacon is in
(A) English  (B) Latin   (C) French         (D) Greek
64. First real comedy in English
(A) Roister doister (B) Ferrex and Porrex  (C) Dr. Faustus  (D) Othello
65. “Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time” - said by
(A) T.S. Eliot  (B) Wordsworth (C) Jonson  (D) Johnson
66. Alchemist was published in the year
(A) 1640   (B) 1630  (C) 1620  (D) 1610
67. Shakespeare----------------overreaching ambition  
(A) Admires      (B) Curses      (C) condemns      (D) Praises  
68. The soul of Andrea serves as  
(A) A chorus      (B) A playback singer      (C) An advisor of Prosperine  
(D) A contrast to Hector  
69. “Which play of Marlowe was finished by Nash?  
(A) Dr Faustus      (B) Edward II      (C) The tragedy of Dedo  
(D) Hero and Leander  
70. Who is the hero of “The Spanish Tragedy”  
(A) Pedringano      (B) Balthazar      (C) Hieronimo  
(D) Horatio  
71. Who is the author of “Orlando Furioso”?  
(A) Aristo      (B) Spenser      (C) Havery  
(D) Chaucer  
72. Who is supposed to be the collaborator of kyd in “The Spanish Tragedy”?  
(A) Dr. Jonson      (B) Ben Jonson      (C) Spenser  
(D) Dryden  
73. “If winter comes can ---------------- be far behind”  
(A) Summer      (B) Winter      (C) Autumn  
(D) Spring  
74. An Apologie for poetry can be divided into -------------- parts  
(A) 4      (B) 6      (C) 3  
(D) 2  
75. Which is the first type of literature?  
(A) Prose      (B) Poetry      (C) Drama  
(D) Lymns  
76. An apology is a landmark in the history of English criticism  
(A) True      (B) False      (C) Partly true  
(D) None of these  
77. The end of poetry is to  
(A) Teach      (B) Delight      (C) Both a and b  
(D) Teach morals  
78. The Roman call poets  
(A) Liar      (B) Vades      (C) Inspirer  
(D) Valdes  
79. “The Book of Job” is a part of  
(A) New testament      (B) Old testament      (C) Proverbs  
(D) Psalms  
80. Job has ----------- sons  
(A) 9      (B) 8      (C) 6  
(D) 7  
81. The matures play of Marlowe is  
(A) Edward II      (B) The Jew of Malta      (C) Tamburlaine  
(D) Dr. Faustus  
82. Who is Elihe?  
(A) Shuhite      (B) Namathite      (C) Termanite  
(D) Bystander  
83. Who is the servant of Dr. Faustus?  
(A) Valdes      (B) Cornelius      (C) Wagner  
(D) Mephistophilis  
84. Dr. Faustus is a ----------- play  
(A) Miracle      (B) Morality      (C) Mystery  
(D) Comedy  
85. Which the first and only typical work of Thomas kyd?  
(A) Cornelia(B) Hamlet      (C) The sparish Tragedy  
(D) Revenge Tragedy  
86. Which is the first tragedy of Jonson?  
(A) Volpone      (B) The Alchemist      (C) Castiline  
(D) Sejanus  
87. Who is the Acchemist?  
(A) Subtle      (B) Face      (C) Dokomon  
(D) Sury  
88. Which is the locale of the play “The Alchemist”?  
(A) France      (B) Amsterdarn      (C) Wessex  
(D) London
89. Which is not the work of Wordsworth?
(A) Preface to Lyrical ballads (B) Immortality ode (C) Ode to west wind (D) Tintern Abbey

90. Which is the work of Emile Bronte?
(A) Emma (B) Pride and prejudice (C) Great Expectations (D) Wuthering Heights

91. Select the work of John Bunyan
(A) The Pilgrim’s Progress (B) All for love (C) Prologue to Canterbury tales (D) Tom Jones

92. “Walden” is a work of
(A) James Thurcer (B) Arthur Miller (C) Thoreau (D) Edward Albee

93. ‘Australia’ is a poem written by
(A) A.D. Hope (B) Abioseh Nicoll (C) E.J. Pratt (D) Judith Wright

94. “Canonisation” is the work of
(A) Donne (B) Milton (C) Pope (D) Marvell

95. Who is the first polished satirist in English?
(A) Wyatt (B) Surrey (C) Sidney (D) Wycliff

96. Who was the first to introduce blank verse as a medium for play writing?
(A) Chaucer (B) Spenser (C) Marlowe (D) Sidney

97. “Life of Milton” is the work of
(A) Milton (B) Johnson (C) Jonson (D) Dryden

98. The morning star of the English drama
(A) Shakespeare (B) Marlowe (C) Thomas kyd (D) R.B. Sheridan

99. Among the following who is not a University wit?
(A) Thomas Lodge (B) Thomas Nash (C) Thomas Greene (D) Thomas Kyd

100. “The seven deadly sins” were introduced in the play
(A) The Jew of Malta (B) Edward II (C) Dr. Faustus (D) Tamburlaine

PG TRB ENGLISH  UNIT IX  
History of the English Language

1. Origin of Language
Indo European is the original ancestor of all languages of Europe and Western Asia. The common ancestor of all these languages is named Indo-European or Indo Germanic has been given. This language has been spoken during the period from 3500 BC – 3000 BC Indo European had become differentiated into 8 dialects each dialect gradually developing in to a language later differentiate into a set of dialects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indo European</th>
<th>Eastern Group</th>
<th>Western</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original “K” sound is shifted to palatal “Sh” sound known as</td>
<td>The corresponding word in Latin is “centum” ‘c’ has it ‘k’ sound it is called centum group</td>
<td>“Satem” Group ‘Satem’ is the old “Indo-“Iranian word for the Indo European ‘Km tom’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Satim lang” include B’alto Slavic Indo Iranian, Armenian and Albanian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eastern Group</th>
<th>Western Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satem Group</td>
<td>Centum Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balto Slavic, Indo Iranian</td>
<td>Greek, (or Hellenic) Latin (or Italic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian and Albanian</td>
<td>Celtic and Teutonic or Germanic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the 19th the discovery of Sanskrit was one of the languages of the Indo-European family.

| Indo Iranian | Indian – Persian | Hindi |
| Bengali      | Indic – Sanskrit and Prakrit |
| Romani      | | |
| Baltic Slavic | Bulgarian | |
| Serbian      | Classical Greek | Modern Greek |
| Czech        | French          | |
| Russian      | Italian         | |
| Polish       | Spanish         | |
| Armenian     | Portuguese      | |
| Albanian     | Rumanian        | |
| Greek        | | |
| Latin        | French          | |
| | Italian        | |
| | Spanish        | |
| | Portuguese     | |
| | Rumanian       | |
| Celtic       | | |
| Germanic     | East Germanic   | Gothic |
| North Germanic (Scandinavian) | Swedish | |
| | Danzian and Norwegian Iceleandinc | |
| West Germanic | Old High | Modern German |
| | High German | |
| | Old Low | Dutch and German |
| | | Flemish |
| | Anglo | Old Middle and Frisian Modern English |
**Characteristics of old and middle English**

Old English or Anglo Saxon covers the period from the earliest written documents about the end of the (7th to the beginning of the 12th)

1. Old English is remarkable for the vocabulary – pure, unmixed language with very little foreign element in it only for a few Latin words and some old Norse (or) Scandinavian words borrowed in to the language. The old Norse (or) Scandinavian words so closely related to the native Anglo – Saxon

2. Old English had a full inflexional system four case endings for the nouns and adjective and much fuller verbal endings. Modern forms of the noun ‘Stone’ (Stone, Stones Stone’s, Stones) there were in Old English the inflectional endings for the four cases in the singular and the plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>sta : n</td>
<td>sta : nas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>sta : n</td>
<td>sta : nas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>sta : nes</td>
<td>sta : na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>sta : ne</td>
<td>sta : num</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of full of inflectional system prevailing in the old English period it is labeled as “the period of full of inflections”

**Modern English**

Old English is different from modern English modern English is strictly not phonetic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old English</th>
<th>Phonetic in spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>word order was not fixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modern English need to fix word order

**Growth of vocabulary**

John kersley’s “A General English dictionary (1708) is the 1st dictionary. Perfect dictionary is Dr. Johnson’s dictionary of the English Language (1755) records 4800 words. Today more that 4 lakh words. The language has grown enormously in terms of words. This is known as the growth of vocabulary.

Growth of lang

Quantity (Vocabulary) Quality (Semanties)

**Word borrowing**

Word - Making

According to Encyclopaedia Britannia an educated Person makes use of 25000 words and ordinary man 4 to 5000 words. But basic English 850 words are enough for to communicate their ideas in the one another.

Portmanteau words

Carlyle coined gigmanity (gig + enumanity)

Lewis Carroll coined galumph (gallop + triumph)

Tragic – comedy (tragedy + comedy)
Melodrama (melody + drama)
Electrocute (electric + execute)
Radiogram (radio + gramophone)
Lunch (lump + lunch)

**Change of meaning**

**Causes for changes of meaning**

1. **Semantic tendencies**
   Generalize the senses of words. Boy in middle English meant ‘a rough unruly person’
   ‘very’ was an adverb meaning ‘truly’ traditional rendering of the phase ‘very God’ means
   ‘true God’.
   Pipe originally meant a simple musical instrument

2. **Generalization**
   Takes place not only in nouns but also in verbs.

3. **Polysemy**
   The opposite process, specialization or restriction of meaning taking place of in many
   words

4. **Association of Ideas**
   Polysemy or multiplication of meanings.

**Degeneration**

Degeneration of meaning is observed in a large number of English words. The adjective
‘Crafty’ and cunning were both attributives of praise in Earlier English.

Polarisation or coloring is a semantic change by which word in course of time acquire an
emotional significance.

Euphemism or the figure of speech by which unpleasant things referred to by a less
offensive term has given rise to changes of many English words.

**Popular misunderstanding**

The changes of meaning have been brought about by popular misunderstanding.

**Spelling Reform**

There are 23 consonant sound

18 vowel sounds of the spoken language.
The letters vary from word to word in phonetic value. This can be seen (E.g) The spelling
‘ea’ in great, heat, heart, feather, earth, delineate, fear. similarly one can make out the
spelling from the words be, been, lean, quay, yield all contain the same vowel sound (i:)

In English each of the sounds of speech is represented by a variety of spellings. Every
letter of alphabet used to indicate more than one sound. The letters which has no
phonetic value silent ‘c’ in scent silent ‘k’ in knife silent ‘l’ in palm silent ‘t’ in listen silent
‘r’ in card single sound is usually indicated by a combination of letters like sh for
simple letter like (j) used to represent the combination of sounds (d + z) (x) stands for 3
different pairs of sounds in the words examine, exercise, luxury.
In the spelling is going to be reformed and made to confirm to the pronunciation of English at present it can not long remain Phonetic. In the course of next 200 years many of the sounds now occurring in English words may become changed. If it were to be reformed from age to age like this all continuity with out past literature will be lost.

**Monosyllabic words**

Pronunciation of many common monosyllabic words varies according as they are stressed or not. Words like am, him, he, his, the, are, was can, shall all have one pronunciation for the stressed form and another for the unstressed. If spelling were to be strictly phonetic, we would have to publish two lists of standard spellings for words – one stressed other for unstressed positions. People cannot read rapidly even it they employed a more phonetic spelling.

**American English**

Bernard Shaw spoke of Great Britain and the U.S.A I great countries separated by the language.

Many words which they regard as having originated on English soil are in reality of American birth (belittle, lengthy, relented, influential, engineer, co education, retirement, scientist etc)

Many old usages of English characteristic of 17th have survived in standard American. Difference between shades of meaning in the common stock and share of English vocabulary and difference between American English and British English in rhythm and intonation.

**Use of American expressions**

Films are responsible for introducing into English these American expressions. Newspaper and commercial works have began to employ the word “executive” as a noun under American influence. American influence helped to revitalize and revigorate British English through the use of vivid metaphor.

**Different between American English and British English**

Old senses of words, old words and phrases and old pronunciations which have disappeared from British English are retained in A.E

1. A. vocabulary is in the main the same as English
2. When it differs from English it can be understood with a little effort.
3. Specially American objects and ideas are becoming more and more familiar to the English day-by-day.

From 1800 – 1925 the British English and American English showed the greatest divergence and that after 1925 factors like radio and the interchange of films, novels, journals and plays have worked together to make the divergences narrower. Films and Newspapers helped to bring the latest a slang to England. In 1942 the U.S. war department had published “A short guide to great Britain’ including a list of American and British variants of particular expressions. “A Dictionary of modern American usage
and the Anglo-American Interpreter have also helped British English and American English to be easily understood by speakers of either tongue.

**History of the Language and Linguistics**

**Origin of Language**

About 200 languages in the world formation of new languages → many sources

- Indo-European
- Dravidian

Formerly known as Indo Germanic

**Earlier Aryan**

Old English dictionary is about 20,000 words In 2000 BC → 8 recognised languages

- Eastern
- Western
- Indo Iranian
- Hellenic
- Armenian
- Italic
- Albanian
- Primitive Germanic
- Balto-Slavic
- Celtic

First sound shifting – The great consonant shift (or) Grimm’s law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD 1000 to 1100</td>
<td>Old English (Anglo-Saxon) – a period full of inflexions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD 1100 to 1500</td>
<td>Middle English - a period leveled of inflexions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad 1500 to present</td>
<td>Modern English - a period lost of inflexions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialects of old English → Northumbrian, Mercian, West Saxon and Kentish

Characteristics of old English → Spelling and pronunciation, phonetic symbols

Sound changes in old English → Mutation and gradation

Old English – like modern German – a synthetic language

(change in the form of a word esp at the ending)

Inflexion – nouns, adjective, definite article, personal pronoun and verb

**Middle English**

Norman conquest - 1066 AD

Dialects of middle English – Northern, East Midland, West Midland and southern

Characteristics of middle English – grammatical

- Changes, changes in pronunciation and spelling in 1150 – significant landmark in the history of English language.

French influence was dominant in middle English

“Over 10,000 French words adopted into middle English – A.C. Baugh

1. Early Anglo Saxon period – English was pure and unmixed
2. Earliest inhabitants of Britain – celt.
3. Most important foreign contributions to English were Latin, French, Scandinavian.
4. Modern English – analytic language
5. Old English → roughly phonetic in spelling
Basic English designated by – C.K. Ogden

English - Unphonetic language
44 - Sounds
12 - Voiced pure vowels
8 - Diphthongs/ Vowel glide
Semantic change - Universal feature of human languages
Polysemy - Multiple meaning

Linguistics – Scientific study of language
Language - Most valuable single possession of human race.
Phoneme - A minimum significant contrastive speech sound in any language
Phonology - Deals with the phonems and other characteristics of speech in a language
Morpheme - Smallest meaningful elements/minimal unit of meaning
Morphs - Used to realize morphemes
Morphology - Study of the internal structural words
Allomorphy - Relationship between morphs and morphemes.
Semantics - Study of meanings
Polysemy - Multiplication of meanings
Idiolect - Refers to the feature of language
(idio means individual peculiar to an individual lect - variety) (SD means synchronic dialectology)

Colouring or polarization – words acquiring emotional significance.
Dialectology - Study of dialects
Euphemism - Figure of speech that mitigates that disparaging sense involved
Register - Variations governed by the given context or the situation.
Horace - Latin lyric poet
Author of satires, odes, epistles and Ars poetica
Aristotle - Greek Philosopher
(384 – 322 BC) disciple of Plato (366 – 347 BC)
rutor of Alexander the great
author of poetics – it discusses Greek tragic drama
Ovid (43BC – to AD18) - Latin Poet and author of metamorphoses (hexameter)
- greatest work
Boccaccio (1313 - 75) - Italian poet and novelist contemporary of Chaucer chief work – Decameran

Metaphrase - Word by word translation of the original
Imitation - Loose rendering of the original
Homer - Greek poet lived before 700 BC
Masterpieces - Iliad and odyssey (Iliad – 24 books)
Trojan war (10 years) - Between Greeks and Trojans
Ulysses - Greek warrior – king of Ithaca
Virgil - Roman poet
(70 BC – 19 BC) Aenied (12 books)
National epic and masterpiece
Achilles - Greek warrior, hero of the Iliad.
Longinus (213 – 273 BC) - Greek rhetorian and philosophy
Demosthenes (384 – 322 BC) - Greek Orator
Cicero (106-43 BC) - Roman orator and master of Latin prose

Elegy written in country churchyard
Gray's intimate friends were Thomas Gray Horace, Walpole and Richard West (1716 - 1771)
Three manuscripts
1. To his friend Wharton
2. To his friend Horace Walpole
3. he sold to sir. William Fraser
   → Imitated the odes of Greek poet Pindar and contributed his Pindaric odes to the history of English poetry
   → It is the best known English poems for its eloquent expression of universal feelings.
   → Villagers' life is free from corruption
   → City dwellers should not look down upon the poor labourers.
   → All are equal at the time of death in the graveyard.

The Bard – 1755 Published in 1757
→ Pindaric Ode
→ Historical event of Edward I conquering Wales and killing the bards except single bard who somehow survived. He cursed Edward I and his race and at last killed himself by leaping down from a high precipice
Shelley's Adonais (Spenserian stanza) – pastoral elegy – Pindaric ode
Shelley’s “Defence of poetry” written in refutation of peacock's Essay on “The four ages of poetry’

Phonetics
Phonetics – Science of sounds. There are 44 symbols for the 44 sounds English is not a phonetic language. The letters do not always correspond to the sounds.
There are 26 letters of the alphabet for reading and writing and 44 sounds for listening and speaking.
English speech sounds (44)

Vowels (20) Consonants (24)

Pure vowels (12) Dipthongs (8) – Combination of two vowel sounds. It is also called Vowel-glide.

**Consonants**

1. Plosives (6)
   
   (p) (b) (k) (g) (t) (d)

   **Plosives**
   
   Voiced Voiceless
   (b) (d) (g) (p) (t) (k)

   (sounds produced with vibration) (Sounds that do not produce vibration)

2. Fricatives (9)
   
   Voiced (4) Voiceless (5)
   [v] [z] [f] [θ] [ʃ]

   Verb breath prize measure laugh north price

3. Affricatives (2)
   
   Voiced (1) Voiceless (1)
   (tʃ) (dʒ)

   Cheap, branch major, orange

4. Nasals (3) All are voiced
   
   (m) (n) (ŋ)

   Meal, know, ring

   (ŋ) – does not occur in the beginning of words.

5. Lateral (1) (l) (voiced)
   
   Life, village, bell

   The letter (l l) is doubled, the sound is only one

6. Semi – vowels or Approximants (3)
   
   (j) - yellow, young, beauty, duty, new few
   (r) - rat, wrt, correct, surround
   (w) - we, well, wall, wheel, queen, quick
(j) and (w) – do not occur in end position in words.
(r) is sounded only when it is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound
(r) is not sounded when it is followed by a word beginning with a consonant

I like my teacher – r – silent
My teacher is friendly (r) – sounded
My teacher speaks softly (r) silent
Teacher, nature, future, picture, fracture the last letter ‘e’ has no sound. So the final sound is (r). If these are followed by a vowel the (r) is pronounced otherwise (r) is silent.

Pure vowels - 12 – All are 20 vowels are voiced

1. (^) - cup, fun, some
2. (a:) - aim, ask, calm, car
3. il - ill, ink, big, fin
4. (i:) - tree, Key, ue, speed
5. (u) - cook, look, pull, push
6. (u:) - blue, prove, rude, fool
7. (e) - jet, spell, went
8. (æ) - apple, camp, cattle, angle
9. (æ:) - girl, earn verb, bird
10. (ɔ) - about, ago, alogg, await
shortest vowel is English also called murmur vowel
This sound is silent in the end position in words like
Letter - (le t ɔ)
Better - (be t ɔ)
Teacher – (t i : t ʃ)
Winner - (w l n ɔ)

lietune
picture, future, vendor, leather, settler

11. (O) - on, oracle, origin, lock
- (n) (r ɔkl) (rlDkln)[Dk]
12. (ɔ:) all, oracle Walk, Court, board
(ɔ : l) (wɔ : k) (k ɔ : t)(b ɔ : d)

longest vowel in English

Diphthongs (8)

I II III
1. ending with ending with ending with
   (d) (i) (o)
   (l ɔ) ear, piar year (ei) eight nail (ɔ) outs coal, go
   (e ɔ) air, hare (ɔi) eye, high (ɔu) owl count found
   (uɔ) poor, cure (ɔi) oil, coin joy, hoist
Linguistics

Major levels of language –
Phonological, Syntactic and Semantic Arrangement of sentence is syntactic nature of language. Ferdinand de Saussure, Noam Chomsky, Saussure’s theories relating to tongue and parole provides solutions to many languages related problems. Chomsky’s syntactic structures concentrates on the semantic, syntactic and phonological aspects. Noam Chomsky is a linguist who inaugurated a revolution in linguistics with the publication of syntactic structures. Two varieties of concept pertaining to tongue – synchrony and diachrony. Synchrony – study of anything at a particular time or period. Diachrony – study of subject over a period of time or historically across the past.

Language

Grimm’s Law
The sound changes involved in the first sound shifting was discovered by a Danish scholar – Erasmus Rask. It was first formulated by a German scholar Jacob Grimm (1785 - 1863). The law formulated by him was known as Grimm’s Law – He found certain correspondences between some consonant sounds occurring in the words of the classical languages like Sanskrit, Latin and Greek and Teutonic languages like English and Gothic. He stated there is regular shifting of certain series of Indo – Germanic consonantal sounds in Teutonic sound shifting of the Indo – Germanic voiceless stop consonants p, t, k and kw
a) Indo – European voiced aspirated stop sound bh, dh, gh become shifted in Teutonic to the corresponding voiced sounds b, d, g
b) The Indo – European voiced stop sounds b, d, g are shifted in Teutonic to the corresponding voiceless sounds p, t, k
c) Indo – European voiceless stop sounds p, t, k, kw become shifted in Teutonic to the corresponding voiceless open sounds f, th, h, hw.

Karl Verner’s law
He formulated a law in 1875 explaining the exceptions that existed in Grimm’s law mutation → It means change. In old English mutation was a process of sound change by means of certain words from other Germanic languages were simplified and incorporated its vocabulary. This process encompassed “i”, “u” mutations.

Syncopation:
A method by which a vowel sound is elided and consonants on either side of the word run together. The syllable is lost in the malee.

Example:-
ones – once
taken – taken

e\ allowed – allowed
do on – done
do of – doff

do out – doubt

Telescopin g leads to jamming of words

Metanalysis – Greek term means reanalysis

Example:-
A nedder – an adder
a nepron – an apron

**Portmanteau words**
Combination of two words with ideas behind both the original terms
*Example:* Melodrama (melody + drama)

**The great vowel shift**
Consonant sounds also underwent considerable changes. Along with this long vowel changes had taken place between the times of Shakespeare and Chaucer.

Dr. Johnson’s Dictionary published – 1755
Popular grammar came out - 1762
‘by Robert Lowth

*Hyponymy* – One word include the meaning of another word (eg) Mango – fruit

*Synonymy* – Phenomenon of more than one form having the same meaning (eg) prison, jail

*Antonymy* – Oppositeness in meaning (Eg) large – small, buy – sell

*Homonymy* – Words sounding alike but having different meanings
(Eg) bank side of a river financial institution

**Homography** – Words spelt alike but pronounced differently (Eg) lead (v) lead (N)

*Pragmatics* – Recovers on the notion of simplicity and elegance of a concept which is supposed to be related to truth.

*Discourse* – refers to the pieces of language greater than the sentence – both spoken and written. Language varies according to tenor (formal and informal), mode (medium of transmission) and domain (area of activity for language)

**19th century Romantic and Victorian age**

1. Wordsworth - 1770 – 1850
2. Coleridge - 1772 – 1834
3. Shelley - 1792 – 1822
4. Keats - 1795 – 1821
5. Tennyson - 1809 – 1892
6. Browning - 1812 – 1889
7. Arnold - 1822 – 1888
9. Hopkins - 1844 – 1889
10. Byron - 1812 – 1889
11. Christina Rossetti - 1830 – 1894
13. Oscar Wilde - 1854 – 1900
15. Hazlitt - 1778 – 1830
17. Thomas Carlyle - 1795 – 1881
18. Ruskin Bond - 1819 – 1900
19. Walter Scott - 1771 – 1832
20. Jane Austen - 1775 – 1817
21. Charles Dickens - 1812 – 1870
22. Charlotte Bronte - 1816 – 1855
23. George Eliot - 1819 – 1880
25. Thomas Hardy - 1840 – 1928

**Concepts in Linguistics:**

- Beginning of Linguistics was initiated by the Geneva School of Linguistics also Known as Sassurean Linguistics.
- Other Schools to follow were the Prague School. The Copenhagen School the Bloomfieldian & Post – Bloomfieldian structuralism & the T.G. Grammar of Chomsky.
- Though out the (20th) Professional linguists considered the Sentence to be the Maximum Unit of their study

  **Two aspects:**
  - 1. Phonetics or the way the sentence is Pronounced with its Phonological implications
  - 2. Grammar or the way the sentence is grammatically constituted

- Parole – resultant of a constant dialectical interaction with langue parole refers to individual speech lang to the collective. Leonard Bloomfield came out with the Publication of 'Language' which saw the birth of the structural school in America. The Structuralists insisted on the importance of the different patterns of structure.

- IC analysis is a device to divide the elements of a sentence into its different parts. They talked about the phoneme, grapheme, morpheme. Tagmeme & sememe to indicate the different levels of language analysis

- The Post – Bloomfieldian scenario saw the emergence of Noam Chomsky whose syntactic structures & Aspects of the Theory of Syntax stirred the entire world. Chomsky retrieved the distinction between langue & parole in the form of conopetence & performance. Chomsky is described as a creator in the sense of achieving a reorganization of earlier Ideas. In the place of langue he introduced the notion of universal grammar – the main plank of linguistics.

**WE NEVER GIVE THE ANSWER KEYS YOU MUST FIND THE ANSWERS KEYS**
PG TRB – ENGLISH – UNIT IX

101. What is the number of the branches of Indo-European family?
   (A) 10 (B) 5 (C) 8 (D) 6

102. The universal language devised is
   (A) Standard English (B) American English (C) French (D) Esperanto

103. Norman conquest took place in the year
   (A) 1066 AD (B) 1066 BC (C) 1067 AD (D) 1067 BC

104. __________ influence was dominated in Middle English
   (A) Latin (B) French (C) Celtic (D) English

105. Basic English was designated by
   (A) C.K. Ogden (B) Chaucer (C) Donne (D) Wyatt

106. The study of meaning is called
   (A) Phonetics (B) Semantics (C) Dialects (D) Allomorphs

107. There are __________ sounds in English
   (A) 44 (B) 46 (C) 42 (D) 45

108. The study of internal structure of words is known as
   (A) Phonology (B) Polysemy (C) Morphology (D) Biology

109. Dipthong is a
   (A) Combination of two consonants (B) Combination of two vowels
   (C) Combination of Two words (D) Combination of two sounds

110. According to Encyclopaedia an educated person has to possess a vocabulary of __________ words.
    (A) 30,000 (B) 25,000 (C) 35,000 (D) 20,000

111. The term “Transformational Generative Grammar (TG) is associated with
    (A) C.K. Ogden (B) Noam Chomsky (C) A.C. Baugh (D) None of these

112. Grimm’s Law is
    (A) Vowel shift (B) Consonant shift (C) Sound shift (D) Word shift

113. How many recognized languages in 2000 B.C.?
    (A) 10 (B) 9 (C) 8 (D) 7

114. Printing press was invented in the year __________ by William Caxton
    (A) 1476 (B) 1474 (C) 1478 (D) 1470

115. 1-mutation occurred in
    (A) Old English (B) Middle English (C) Anglo-Norman (D) Modern English

116. The process, whereby a vowel is elided an the consonants on either side of it are run together, with the result that syllable is lost, is called.
    (A) Differentiation (B) syncopation (C) Metanalysis (D) Telescoping

117. __________ refers to the variant of a language used by an individual.
    (A) Isogloss (B) Idiolect (C) Register (D) Dialect

118. “Competence” and “performance” are the terms coined by
    (A) Wilga Rivers (B) Bloomfield (C) Noam Chomsky (D) Saussure
119. If we infer a thing rightly from an incomplete outline, it is called a process of
(A) completion (B) Supplementation (C) complementation (D) Perfection

120. The minimum unit of sound is known as
(A) Morpheme (B) Phoneme (C) Consonant (D) Vowel

121. The minimum unit of a word is known as
(A) Phoneme (B) Morpheme (C) Allomorph (D) Vowel

122. There are ----------- types of stress
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

123. Structural linguistics is associated with the name of
(A) Noam Chomsky (B) David Crystal (C) Leonard Bloomfield (D) J.C. Nesfield

124. ‘IC’ means
(A) Immediate concepts (B) Immediate consonant (C) Immediate constituents (D) Immediate classification

125. The scientific study of language is known as
(A) Semiotics (B) Phonetics (C) Linguistics (D) Ethics

126. ‘Syntactic Structures’ was written by
(A) Randolph Quirk (B) David Crystal (C) Zandvoort (D) Noam Chomsky

127. There are --------------- consonant sounds in English
(A) 24 (B) 20 (C) 40 (D) 26

128. There are -------------- vowel sounds in English
(A) 10 (B) 5 (C) 20 (D) 15

129. Under whose direction was the “Authorized version of the English Bible” made?
(A) King Charles I (B) King Henry IV (C) King James I (D) King James II

130. Dr. Samuel Johnson published “A dictionary of the English Language” in the year
(A) 1765 (B) 1755 (C) 1775 (D) 1745

131. The Anglo-Saxon period extends from
(A) 500 A.D to 900 A.D (B) 600 A.D to 1000 A.D (C) 600 A.D to 1100 A.D (D) 500 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

132. The fundamental insights on which structuralism is based are those provided by
(A) Jacques Derrida (B) Mikhail Bhakthin (C) Ferdinand de Saussure (D) Homi Bhabha

133. The terms ‘langue’, and ‘parole’ are associated with
(A) Post-Modernism (B) Surrealism (C) Structuralism (D) Post-Structuralism

134. The Satem group does not constitute one of the following divisions of Indo-European family of languages.
(A) The Indo-Iranian (B) The Armenian (C) The Balto-Slavonic (D) The Teutonic

135. The sound /h/ is a
(A) Velar sound (B) Glottal sound (C) Palato-alveolar (D) Alveolar

136. ‘Syntactic Structures’ was published in
(A) 1937 (B) 1947 (C) 1957 (D) 1967

137. T.G. stands for
(A) Transformation (B) Generative (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
138. A grammar must generate only ----------- sentences
   (A) Linguistic  (B) Complex  (C) compound  (D) Grammatical

139. The rules of TG are ------------- rules
   (A) Rewrite  (B) Hard and fast  (C) Iinguistic  (D) Formal

140. the regional variation of a language is its
   (A) Dialect  (B) Idiocolt  (C) Morpheme  (D) Phoneme

141. Pure vowels are ------------- in number
   (A) 10  (B) 12  (C) 8  (D) 24

142. Diphthongs are ----------- in number
   (A) 8  (B) 10  (C) 12  (D) 20

143. There are ------------- nasal consonants
   (A) Two  (B) Three  (C) Four  (D) Five

144. /l/ is a ----------- consonant
   (A) Nasal  (B) lateral  (C) Plosive  (D) Fricative

145. Language is a means of
   (A) Communication  (B) Tele - Communication  (C) Physical Expression  (D) None of these

146. Old English words have the final
   (A) -i  (B) -e  (C) -o  (D) –ee

147. Which of the following is the agency for the press?
   (A) AIR  (B) VSNL  (C) TV  (D) UNI

148. Which of the following does not belong to Indo-European family?
   (A) Latin  (B) Sanskrit  (C) English  (D) Tamil

149. The standardization of spelling was attained with the advent of
   (A) Renaissance  (B) Reformation  (C) Printing press  (D) Shakespeare

150. One of following words is formed through a process called meta analysis.
   (A) An apple  (B) An orange  (C) A peach  (D) A berry

151. Bernard shaw was greatly interested in the reform of
   (A) Grammar  (B) Syntax  (C) Dictionaries  (D) spelling

152. Which of the following dialects came to be recognized as literary standard in the old English period?
   (A) Northumbrian  (B) Mercian  (C) West Saxon  (D) Kentish

153. English belongs to the branch of Indo-Germanic family called
   (A) East Germanic  (B) West Germanic (C) North Germanic (D) Celtie

154. Old English showed great affinities with
   (A) Modern Latin  (B) Modern French  (C) Modern German  (D) Modern Greek

155. F.T. Wood assigns the following dates for Old-English period
   (A) 800 to 1200 A.D  (B) 600 to 1100 A.D  (C) 1100 to 1500 A.D  (D) 100 to 600 A.D.

156. Standardization of spelling was attempted by
   (A) Dr. Johnson  (B) Milton  (C) Spenser  (D) Caxton

157. Which two spellings are found acceptable by Henry Bradley?
   (A) French and Latin (B) Greek and Latin  (C) English and French  (D) American and English

158. The very popular technical innovation in teaching is
   (A) Science laboratory  (B) Language laboratory  (C) Computer laboratory  (D) Technical laboratory
159. The best approach in educational administration is
   (A) Democratic (B) Scientific (C) Sociological (D) Increased literacy rate

160. “Voiced sounds” are those produced with vocal cords
   (A) In vibration (B) Not in vibration (C) Horizontal (D) Vertical

161. The vocal cords are situated in
   (A) Trachea (B) Larynx (C) Pharynx (D) Mouth

162. “Strong stress” is also called
   (A) Secondary stress (B) Medium stress (C) Primary stress (D) Weak stress

163. Over---------------French words were adopted in middle English period said by A.C. Baugh
   (A) 10,000 (B) 20,000 (C) 30,000 (D) 40,000

164. In which early period English was pure and unmix ed
   (A) Anglo-Slavic (B) Balfo-Slavic (C) Anglo-Saxon (D) Indo Iranian

165. Earliest inhabitants of Britain were
   (A) Hellenic (B) Italic (C) Germanic (D) Celts

166. Standard English began to blossom in nearly
   (A) 14th century (B) 15th century (C) 16th century (D) 17th century

167. Ideas to lighten the effect of contrast
   (A) Antithesis (B) Syllecote (C) Hyperbole (D) Onomatopoeia

168. The time of the great vowel shift is often fixed in between the------------
   (A) Fifteenth and seventeenth century (B) 15th and 16th century
   (C) 17th and 18th century (D) 16th and 17th century

169. “Grimm’s Law” was found out by------------------------
   (A) Karl Verner (B) Erasmus Rask (C) A.C. Baugh (D) F.T. Wood

170. Old English period of------------
   (A) A period full of inflexions (B) A period full of leveled inflexions
   (C) A period full of Lost inflexions (D) None of the above

171. Giles produced------------------specimens of accents
   (A) 15 (B) 16 (C) 13 (D) 14

172. Mutation and gradation happened during ------------ period
   (A) Middle English (B) Morden English (C) Early Morden English(D) Old English

173. Variations governed by the given context or the situation
   (A) Metanalysis (B) Register (C) Hyponymy (D) Syncopation

174. Old English is described as -------------
   (A) Armenian (B) Albanian (C) Indo-European (D) Anglo Saxon

175. America was discovered by Columbus in the year
   (A) 1592 (B) 1692 (C) 1492 (D) 1392

176. The invention of printing by coxton in
   (A) 1476 (B) 1376 (C) 1276 (D) 1576

177. Several changes in the Phonological system of standard English came in
   (A) 1800 (B) 1700 (C) 1900 (D) 1600

178. Word order was not fixed
   (A) Old English (B) Modern English (C) Middle English (D) Early modern English

179. A word or words for giving sound effect for conveying the author’s notion
   (A) Antithesis (B) Onomatopoeia (C) Polygraph (D) Homograph
180. Treaty of Versailles
   (A) 1819   (B) 1719   (C) 1919   (D) 1619

181. According to A.C. Baugh, over--------French words adopted in to Middle English
   (A) 10   (B) 100   (C) 1000   (D) 10,000

182. The force with which a syllable is pronounced
   (A) Stress   (B) Intonation   (C) Accent   (D) Prominence

183. ‘Pandemonium’ is a word coined by
   (A) Spenser   (B) Milton   (C) Dryden   (D) Goldsmith

184. Find out the pattern of the sentence the crowd pushed and surged and rocked the gates
   (A) SVOC   (B) SVCA   (C) SVC   (D) SVAA

185. When the bell rang, the girls who had passed the examinations were reading
   (A) ASV   (B) SVA   (C) SVC   (D) ASAA

186. Mary ate her food greedily
   (A) SVOC   (B) SVCA   (C) SVOAA   (D) SVIODO

187. Structural words get stressed
   (A) True   (B) False   (C) Partly true   (D) None of the above

188. When the stress is on the first syllable it is a
   (A) Adjective   (B) Adverb   (C) Noun   (D) Preposition

189. Words with weak prefixes are accented on the
   (A) Prefix   (B) Main word   (C) Root   (D) None

190. The initiation of a pitch movement on a syllable is known as the
   (A) Breath group   (B) Sense group   (C) Tone group   (D) Tonic syllable of a nucleus

191. In incomplete utterances--------------tone is used
   (A) Rising   (B) Falling   (C) Falling-Rising   (D) None

192. In questions beginning with a question word----------tone is used
   (A) Falling   (B) Rising   (C) Falling-rising   (D) None

193. French gave place to English Language of world diplomacy in the year-----------
   (A) 1819   (B) 1919   (C) 1719   (D) 1918

194. /r/ is sounded only when it is followed by a word beginning with a -------------- sound
   (A) Consonant   (B) Vowel   (C) Both   (D) None

195. Language of a region having its own special words and grammatical usage.
   (A) Idiolect   (B) Dialect   (C) Reginal language   (D) Vernacular

196. The word ‘Picarque’ is related to----------.
   (A) Fish   (B) Rogues   (C) Spears   (D) Bullfight

197. ‘Euphemism’ means.
   (A) Excessive elegance of a language   (B) Constant attention to health
   (C) Pleasing harmony of sound   (D) Concise manner of speech

198. The phrase ‘to eat a humble pie’ means.
   (A) To eat cheap food   (B) To eat slowly
   (C) To swallow one’s pride   (D) To defy authority and apologies for doing something wrong

199. The idiom ‘to get in’ means.
   (A) Reach   (B) Escape   (C) Arrive   (D) Pass

200. A bolt from the blue’ means.
   (A) Sudden inspiration   (B) Sudden and unexpected disaster   (C) Sudden change
   (D) Important matter