## Unit-VI - AMERICAN LITERATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Unit-6-Study Notes Full</td>
<td>1-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AMERICAN LITERATURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unit-6-Questions Bank With answers *</td>
<td>72-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available old questions paper form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001 to 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Call and booking: 9600736379</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Poetry - Detailed study

Out of the cradle endlessly rocking

----Walt Whitman

➢ It reveals the poetic process. Experiences are important. A bird’s song can inspire a poem. The adult loves to preserve his childhood experiences, subject and object when threatened by forces of death. Cradle keeps rocking life too keeps rocking. It has Ups and downs and it teaches us so many values.

➢ First entitled “A child’s reminiscences” and then “A word out of the sea”. This poem was much revised before it took its present form. “This is a poem of becoming” says Geoffrey Dutton”, the boy into the man, the mute watcher into the poet infect the very process of poetry is revealed”. The magnificent ending of the poem giving from the sea “the word death” as the answer never refers back to the beginning when the bird lost the mate bringing love and death together but its introduction of death is inevitable. Whitman returns to the image of the cradle death-in-life, life in-death rocked by the old. Crone-the fierce old mother-sea”.

➢ Paumanok – the Indian name for Long Island.

Because I could not stop for Death (24 lines) - Emily Dickinson
A metaphysical poem Emily Dickinson (unmarried) 1830 – 1886 America”s greatest 19th woman poet. (first line American poet) Her poems show her sympathetic mind.

“I find ecstasy in living – she said and she wrote about the great themes as nature, love, death and immortality. In her life only 7 poems appeared in print but the total number of poems amounted to 1775 published in 3 volumes in 1890, 1891, 1896. Majority the her poems are short-not more than 8 lines. Death appears to be her favourite subject and she made death the subject of more than 500 poems. Some poems deal with the death wishes and other examine the act of dying. Nature, death and Immortality – major themes. “Death” she considers an experience and in her last poems it is confronted (deal with) whith both excitement and trepidation. (great worry/fear) Most of her poems “she approaches the gates of death only to stop short just before she enters.

She came under the tutelage of (teaching and instructing given by mother) Benjaman F. newton – a Clerk in her father”s office. He gave her Emerson”s poems and encouraged her to write poetry.

Her mind was shaped by the romantic and the transcendental (going beyond the limits of human knowledge) idealison and moulded by the puritan tradition.

Influenced by her Yankee heritage. She squeezed worlds of meaning into the smallest space. Her longest poems extend only 50 lines.

Opening lines. (poem 24 lines)
Because I could not shop for death
He kindly shopped for me”

Death personified as gentleman stops for the poet and takes her out for a ride in her carriage. Death has come with a chaperon (immortality) slowly the carriage moves to the west death is kind enough to stop for her even though he is very busy. To respond to Death”s (politeness) civility and politeness the poet decides to put away her labour and dispense with the leisure. By uniting disparate symbols in the manner of metaphysical poetry – it refers successive stages of human life. Carriage passes the daily routine of life. When it (carriage vehicle) (hearse) crosses the school, the poet observes the children playing games during a school recess. The carriage passes the cycle of a day and the image of the setting sun reminds us that we are the creatures of time and after the day of life has passed, the sun must set and our life comes to an end. 4th stanza she sees the ritualism differently.

1st she realizes that it is the setting sun that passes her, rather than they who proceed. secondly (she) realizes that she is inappropriately dressed. “Her (a thin light material) gossamer gown and „tulle (a soft nylon or silk cloth) tippet (materials suggesting both wedding apparel and the shroud) do not keep her warm”. The physical chill” here suggests that death may also be more chilling in other ways then she had anticipated. The carriage „paused” before a grave and he calls this grave a home time moves very fast or stands
still after death. The “grave or tomb” is not the final destination one may ask the pertinent qus. What happens after death and burial? Emily Dickinson deaves it as a mystery not suggesting any definite solution. Allen Tate says “the terror of death is objectified through this figure of genteel driver who is made ironically to serve the end of immortality. This is the heart of the poem. She has presented a typical Christian theme in all its final irresolution without making any final statement about it.

Robert Frost : Mending Wall,  (1874 - 1963)
Cobbler, a teacher, a Journalist Farmer, great American poet. First book of poems “A Boy’s will” another collection of poems “North of Boston”. First man to receive Pulitzer prize for 4 times. He also received Loines prize for poetry “the Mark Twain medal, medal, “the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the silver medal of the poetry society of America. January 20, 1961. He had an opportunity to read one of his poem at president John .F. Kennedy’s inauguration. He is of the view that “Poem begins in delight and ends in wisdom” America’s best loved poet of the 20th . He was called a ‘Country poet’ and not a ‘Nature poet’. His poems are concerned with human nature. Frost holds the view that man is often cruel to man. And that man often misunderstands man.

Message
Written in blank verse. Wall create many enemies. His is an apple orchard His enemy is an pine wood. We find the conflict between the two voices in the poem. The poem begins with a conversation about the wall as they engage themselves in mending the wall. Frost, the poet claims that these fences is not necessary. His argument is based on the fact that his apple trees and his neighbor’s pines interfere with each other even if there is no fence joet them. But the neighbor doesnot agree with this. “Good fences make good neighbours”. His Neighbour is is worldly wise and he would not appreciate the poet. The first line of the poem “Something There is that doesn’t love a wall” – twice repeated in the poem acquiring the force of a proverb. Now he sees the neighbour bringing a stone to mend the wall. Now he sees him not as a neihgbour but as a representative of old primitive savage. Who never trusted his fellow men. The “Something”may be spring and winter or nature itself. It may be winter -the frost that gets into the wall and dislodges the shones – the frost that sends the frozen ground swell. The poet is making pun on his own name. It is frost who does not love walls across farms. (lack of respect) This reveals frost’s impish humour. The poem presents 2 attitudes – the attitude of the poet and the attitude of the (pastoral) speaker of the poem. Many years later after publishing the poem Frost said “I played exactly fair in it” twice I (the speaker of the poem) say the last line and 1st line. These sayings represent opposed principles. The poem does not offer any solution. The reader is left free to draw his conclusion.
It is a plea for removal of all barriers to communication between men. The city of Berlin has been in dispute ever since the German surrender of 1945. Refugees escape from the eastern sector of Berlin controlled by Russia to the western side. To avoid this the Russians had erected a wall dividing the city into East Berlin and West Berlin. Frost in his visit to Russia in 1962 referred to the issue subtly. At a literary evening in Moscow he recited the poem “Mending wall”. It is the poet’s reprimand (not prong the alive) to the Russians. He meant to tell them the danger by which a wall in preventing communication fosters misunderstanding and belligerence (ummiendy). But it is doubtful whether Frost’s point was understood by his Russian listeners.

Robert Frost : Birches

"Birches" is a poem by American poet Robert Frost. It was collected in Frost's third collection of poetry Mountain Interval that was published in 1916. Consisting of 59 lines, it is one of Robert Frost's most anthologized poems. The poem "Birches", along with other poems that deal with rural landscape and wildlife, shows Frost as a nature poet.[1]

Back ground

Frost's writing of this poem was inspired by another similar poem "Swinging on a Birch-tree" by American poet Lucy Larcom and his own experience of swinging birch trees at his childhood.[2] Frost once told "it was almost sacrilegious climbing a birch tree till it
bent, till it gave and swooped to the ground, but that's what boys did in those days". Written in 1913-1914, "Birches" first appeared in Atlantic Monthly in the August issue of 1915, and was later collected in Frost's third book Mountain Interval

Complete Text

When I see birches bend to left and right
Across the lines of straighter darker trees,
I like to think some boy's been swinging them.
But swinging doesn't bend them down to stay
As ice storms do. Often you must have seen them
Loaded with ice a sunny winter morning
After a rain. They click upon themselves
As the breeze rises, and turn many-colored
As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel.
Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells
Shattering and avalanching on the snow crust—
Such heaps of broken glass to sweep away
You'd think the inner dome of heaven had fallen.
They are dragged to the withered bracken by the load,
And they seem not to break; though once they are bowed
So low for long, they never right themselves:
You may see their trunks arching in the woods
Years afterwards, trailing their leaves on the ground
Like girls on hands and knees that throw their hair
Before them over their heads to dry in the sun.
But I was going to say when Truth broke in
With all her matter of fact about the ice storm,
I should prefer to have some boy bend them
As he went out and in to fetch the cows—
Some boy too far from town to learn baseball,
Whose only play was what he found himself,
Summer or winter, and could play alone.
One by one he subdued his father’s trees
By riding them down over and over again
Until he took the stiffness out of them,
And not one but hung limp, not one was left
For him to conquer. He learned all there was
To learn about not launching out too soon
And so not carrying the tree away
Clear to the ground. He always kept his poise
To the top branches, climbing carefully
With the same pains you use to fill a cup
Up to the brim, and even above the brim.
Then he flung outward, feet first, with a swish,
Kicking his way down through the air to the ground.
So was I once myself a swinger of birches.
And so I dream of going back to be.
It’s when I’m weary of considerations,
And life is too much like a pathless wood
Where your face burns and tickles with the cobwebs
Broken across it, and one eye is weeping
From a twig’s having lashed across it open.
   I’d like to get away from earth awhile
   And then come back to it and begin over.
   May not fate willfully misunderstand me
   And half grant what I wish and snatch me away
   Not to return. Earth’s the right place for love:
   I don’t know where it’s likely to go better.
   I’d like to go by climbing a birch tree,
   And climb black branches up a snow-white trunk
   Toward heaven, till the tree could bear no more,
   But dipped its top and set me down again.
   That would be good both going and coming back.
   One could do worse than be a swinger of birches.

Summary

When the speaker sees bent birch trees, he likes to think that they are bent because boys have been “swinging” them. He knows that they are, in fact, bent by ice storms. Yet he prefers his vision of a boy climbing a tree carefully and then swinging at the tree’s crest to the ground. He used to do this himself and dreams of going back to those days. He likens birch swinging to getting “away from the earth awhile” and then coming back.

Form

This is blank verse, with numerous variations on the prevailing iambic foot.
Commentary

The title is “Birches,” but the subject is birch “swinging.” And the theme of poem seems to be, more generally and more deeply, this motion of swinging. The force behind it comes from contrary pulls—truth and imagination, earth and heaven, concrete and spirit, control and abandon, flight and return. We have the earth below, we have the world of the treetops and above, and we have the motion between these two poles.

The whole upward thrust of the poem is toward imagination, escape, and transcendence—and away from heavy Truth with a capital T. The downward pull is back to earth. Likely everyone understands the desire “to get away from the earth awhile.” The attraction of climbing trees is likewise universal. Who would not like to climb above the fray, to leave below the difficulties or drudgery of the everyday, particularly when one is “weary of considerations, / And life is too much like a pathless wood.” One way to navigate a pathless wood is to climb a tree. But this act of climbing is not necessarily so pragmatically motivated: For the boy, it is a form of play; for the man, it is a transcendent escape. In either case, climbing birches seems synonymous with imagination and the imaginative act, a push toward the ethereal, and even the contemplation of death.

But the speaker does not leave it at that. He does not want his wish half- fulfilled—does not want to be left, so to speak, out on a limb. If
climbing trees is a sort of push toward transcendence, then complete transcendence means never to come back down. But this speaker is not someone who puts much stock in the promise of an afterlife. He rejects the self-delusional extreme of imagination, and he reinforces his ties to the earth. He says, “Earth’s the right place for love,” however imperfect, though his “face burns” and “one eye is weeping.” He must escape to keep his sanity; yet he must return to keep going. He wants to push “[t]oward heaven” to the limits of earthly possibility, but to go too far is to be lost. The upward motion requires a complement, a swing in the other direction to maintain a livable balance.

And that is why the birch tree is the perfect vehicle. As a tree, it is rooted in the ground; in climbing it, one has not completely severed ties to the earth. Moreover, as the final leap back down takes skill, experience, and courage, it is not a mere retreat but a new trajectory. Thus, one’s path up and down the birch is one that is “good both going and coming back.” The “Truth” of the ice storm does not interfere for long; for the poet looks at bent trees and imagines another truth: nothing less than a recipe for how to live well.

The poem as richly textured as “Birches” yields no shortage of interpretations. The poem is whole and lovely at the literal level, but it invites the reader to look below the surface and build his or her own understanding. The important thing for the interpreter is to attune her reading to the elements of the poem that may suggest
other meanings. One such crucial element is the aforementioned swinging motion between opposites. Notice the contrast between Truth and what the speaker prefers to imagine happened to the birch trees. But also note that Truth, as the speaker relates it, is highly figurative and imaginative: Ice storms are described in terms of the “inner dome of heaven,” and bent trees as girls drying their hair in the sun. This sort of truth calls into question whether the speaker believes there is, in fact, a capital-T Truth.

The language of the poem—the vocabulary and rhythms—is very conversational and, in parts, gently humorous: “But I was going to say when Truth broke in / With all her matter of fact about the ice storm.” But the folksiness does not come at the cost of accuracy or power; the description of the post-ice storm birch trees is vivid and evocative. Nor is this poem isolated, with its demotic vocabulary, from the pillars of poetic tradition. The “pathless wood” in line 44 enters into a dialogue with the whole body of Frost’s work—a dialogue that goes back to the opening lines of Dante’s *Inferno*. And compare line 13 with these well-known lines from Shelley’s elegy for Keats, “Adonais”: “Life, like a dome of many colour’d glass, / Stains the white radiance of Eternity, / Until death tramples it to fragments.” In “Birches,” the pieces of heaven shattered and sprinkled on the ground present another comparison between the imaginative and the concrete, a description of Truth that undermines itself by invoking an overthrown, now poetic scheme of celestial construction (heavenly spheres). Shelley’s stanza
continues: “Die, / If thou wouldst be with that which thou dost seek.” Frost’s speaker wants to climb toward heaven but then dip back down to earth—not to reach what he seeks but to seek and then swing back into the orbit of the world.

Frost also imbues the poem with distinct sexual imagery. The idea of tree-climbing, on its own, has sexual overtones. The following lines are more overt:

One by one he subdued his father’s trees
By riding them down over and over again
Until he took the stiffness out of them,
And not one but hung limp, not one was left
For him to conquer.

As are these more sensual:

You may see their trunks arching in the woods
Years afterwards, trailing their leaves on the ground
Like girls on hands and knees that throw their hair
Before them over their heads to dry in the sun.

The whole process of birch swinging iterates that of sex, and at least one critic has noted that “Birches” is a poem about erotic fantasy, about a lonely, isolated boy who yearns to conquer these trees sexually. It is a testament to the richness of the poem that it fully supports readings as divergent as those mentioned here—and many more.
Two more items to consider: First, reread the poem and think about the possible connections between getting “away from the earth for awhile” (line 48) and death. Consider the viewpoint of the speaker and where he seems to be at in his life. Secondly, when the speaker proclaims, in line 52, “Earth’s the right place for love,” this is the first mention of love in the poem. Of what kind of love does he speak? There are many kinds of love, just as there are many potential objects of love. Try relating this love to the rest of the poem.

When the speaker (the poet himself) sees the birches being bent to left and right sides in contrast to straight trees, he likes to think that some boys have been swinging them. He then realizes that it is not the boys, rather the ice storms that bend the birches. On a winter morning, freezing rain covers the branches with ice, which then cracks and falls to the snow covered ground. The sunlight refracts on the ice crystals, making a brilliant display.

When the Truth again strikes the speaker, he still prefers his imagination of the boys swinging and bending the birches. In his imagination, the boy plays with the birches. The speaker says he also was a swinger of birches when he was a boy, and wishes to be so now. When he becomes weary of this world, and life becomes confused, he likes to go toward heaven by climbing a birch tree and then come back again because earth is the right place for love.
West Running Brook. (1928) (76 lines) – (Robert Frost)

- Robert Frost – regional poet – New England – which lies to the North of Boston
- One of his popular poem

1. A Boy’s will (1912) – poems in this volume are rooted in the soil of New England.
2. “North of Boston” is an improvement on “A Boy’s will”. (‘After apple picking” and “Mending wall” most famous poems of II collection) It represents New England as a hinterland in a state of decline. It projects the theme of isolation, of man’s alienation from his fellow man. North of Buston shows the rejection and acceptance of the New England values. WRB is about a couple who live together without agreeing on any matter finally they discover that despite differences there is a broad base of commoness bet them. The couple Fred and his wife have certain basic ‘contraries’ or dissimilarity. They identify themselves with a west-running brook because, just live their contrary habits and ways of thinking, the brook is running westward contrary to all other rivers flowing eastward. This also reminds the couple’s mutual opposition. The wife seems to have mystic attitude to nature. Being childless she regards the brooks as a child sleeping by her side. Building a bridge across the brook is thought of her in terms of a mother cudding her sleeping child by placing her hand gently and protectively on it. The wave is looked upon by her as a child waving to her mother.
Fred—the husband is a cold rationalist—who lacks imagination. He cannot view the wave as a child. He offers a scientific explanation for the white wave saying that it is the outcome of the obstruction caused by a rock. The woman looks upon the wave as a tender child, this man can only think of the white feathers shed by two fighting birds she compares the wave’s communication with her to the angel Gabriel’s announcing to the virgin Mary that she was to give birth to Jesus Christ. The husband is irritated by her sentimentality and religiosity. The husband—pessimisit

One view:- Life seems to him to be merely whirling round without making any headway.

2nd view:– The husband holds 2nd view All things – time, strength, tone, light, life and love are moving towards, “the universal cataract of death’. Nothing is permanent. We Brook at the same time the man shows himself aware of certain happenings that make for permanence. Just as the white wave resists the west running brook some people resist the deathward flow of life and manage to reach “the beginning of beginnings”, It is the innocence and evil free state enjoyed by the prelapsarian Adam and Eve which all later civilizations have vainly tried to recapture.

For the first time the wife understands her husband’s perspective and sees in the West running Brook an image of whatever contributes to the life’s greatness and permanence contrary
movement is accepted by her as the essential pre-requisite for progress.

**Symbols**

Bird’s fight - Unending conflict bet the couple.
White wave - Resistance that ultimately results in progress
Brook rushing towards sea – All life ending in death

**Daddy-- Sylvia Plath (Detailed)-1932-63**

- Anglo American poet lived just 31 years tried to commit suicide in 1953 (beset by depression)
- Met Ted Hughes at Cambridge and married him.
- Ended her life putting her head in an oven in February 11 1963.
- Painter Isolation of man amidst nature and londiness of man in cities account for the psychological states of mind that we find in her poetry and painting.

**Works**

1. The colossus (1960) 1st volume of poetry
4. Collected poems Awarded the Pulitzer prize for poetry in 1981

**DADDY**
It is found its publication in many journals and magazines like *Encounter, Critical Quarterly Supplement* and *The New poetry* to mention a few.

- It has commanded critical attention because of the sociological, Psychological musical and cultural implications.
- Love of different dimensions she ardently ached for but could not realize
- Plath’s father was a Nazi
  Plath’s mother partly Jew.
  Plath – mixed culture

- This poem is an *elegy*, a *lyric*, a *ballad* and a *musical extravaganza*. racial animosity bet – Jews and Germans Daddy is a *Psycho – dramatic* poem. Termination of *impossibility* in a remedy is conveyed in the poem.
- Sufferer of *Electra complex* 1st 3 stanzas express personal irreparable anguish of the poet over her misery and damnation inflicted on her by life’s forces. She did not will but was born a daughter to a Nazi whom she feared much, feeling like a foot in his boots.
- The sense of vengeance for having been born a daughter to a detestable Nazi is explicit in the outcry “you died before I had time “the urge to kill him. What the speaker sees now is not the real Hitler but a *life size* marble statue of Hitler.
  (Oedipus complex – feelings of sexual desire that a boy has for his mother and the jealous feeling towards his father)
In her note to *New poems broadcast* by the **BBC** she admitted to having **Electra complex** (young girl’s sexual attraction to her father)

- Her father was an active Nazi reminds the public of the Jewish **holocaust** (large scale destruction esp. of human lives by fire) from the reminder of which she passes on to her private aching and agony of **lovelessness** in **general** and paternal **loveliness** in particular. **stanzas 4-10** projects a grim picture of the mass tragedy in which her father actively participated – sore over her mother’s love for this brute father – so dark at heart From stanza 11 until the end the poet becomes frantic identifying his father with “the black man’ who broke her “red heart in two”. Her husband Ted Hughes who “drank (her) blood for a year/seven years. This is a reference to her husband’s craze for another girl with whom he was carrying on for 7 yours

- Hence the dead father can lie back contentedly, finding his parallel in her husband. **Swastika** – **symbol** of the **Nazis** his ‘fat black heart’ – his lovelessness towards the paternal – (unhappy because the person of your love does not love you) **lovelorn** daughter meaning that he did not hate her but loved his son more. Now he is dead. The villagers dance and stamp on him (the ground of his burial)

- Daddy gone, relieved of her agony of paternal lovelessness – this is a negative comfort. **Critics opinion**

- It is a reflective of Plath’s schizophrenic (changing mind frequently) (attack of illness – (esp) pain) seizure for it revolves
around lovelessness and disintegration or breakdown between thoughts.

➢ The poem has been acclaimed by critics as “songy” since it can be read aloud. The I in the poem is a Jew—who lived 30yours in Germany. The Jews in Germany were compelled to adore Hitler as their “daddy” but this feeling of adoration was never genclinely felt by the sufferers.

**Because I could not stop for Death (24 lines)**

➢ metaphysical poem Emily Dickinson(unmarried) 1830 – 1886 America’s greatest 19th woman poet. (first line American poet) Her poems show her sympathetic mind.

➢ “I find ecstasy in living – she said and she wrote about the great themes as nature, love, death and immortality. In her life only 7 poems appeared in print but the total number of poems amounted to 1775 published in 3 volumes in 1890, 1891, 1896. Majority the her poems are short—not more than 8 lines. Death appears to be her favourite subject and she made death the subject of more than 500 poems. Some poems deal with the death wishes and other examine the act of dying. Nature, death and Immortality – major themes. “Death” she considers an experience and in her last poems it is confronted (deal with) whith both excitement and trepidation. (great worry/fear) Most of her poems “she approaches the gates of death only to stop short just before she enters.
She came under the tutelage of (teaching and instructing given by mother) Benjaman F. newton – a Clerk in her father’s office. He gave her Emerson’s poems and encouraged her to write poetry.

Her mind was shaped by the romantic and the transcendental (going beyond the limits of human knowledge) idealism and moulded by the puritan tradition.

Influenced by her Yankee heritage. She squeezed worlds of meaning into the smallest space. Her longest poems extend only 50 lines.

**Opening lines.** (poem 24 lines)
Because I could not shop for death
He kindly shopped for me’

Death personified as gentleman stops for the poet and takes her out for a ride in her carriage. Death has come with a chaperon (immortality) slowly the carriage moves to the west death is kind enough to stop for her even though he is very busy. To respond to Death’s (politeness) civility and politeness the poet decides to put away her labour and dispense with the leisure. By uniting disparate symbols in the manner of metaphysical poetry – it refers successive stages of human life. Carriage passes the daily routine of life. When it (carriage vehicle) (hearse) crosses the school, the poet observes the children playing games during a
school recess. The carriage passes the cycle of a **day** and the image of the **setting sun** reminds us that we are the **creatures** of time and after the **day of life** has passed, the sun must set and our life comes to an end. **4th stanza** she sees the ritualism differently. **1st** she realizes that it is the *setting sun* that passes her, rather than they who proceed. secondly (she) realizes that she is **inappropriately dressed**. “Her (a thin light material) gossamer gown and ‘tulle (a soft nylon or silk cloth) tippet (materials suggesting both wedding apparel and the shroud) do not keep her warm”. **The physical chill** here suggests that death may also be more chilling in other ways then she had anticipated. The carriage ‘paused’ before a grave and he calls this grave a home time moves **very fast** or stands still after death. The “grave or tomb” is not the **final destination** one may ask the pertinent qus. What happens after death and burial? Emily Dickinson deaves it as a mystery not suggesting any definite solution. Allen Tate says “the terror of death is objectified through this figure of genteel driver who is made ironically to serve the end of **immortality.**This is the **heart** of the poem. She has presented a **typical Christian theme** in all its final **irresolution** without making any final statement about it.

**Non-Detailed Study**

**Passage to India--Walt Whitman 1819-1892**

- Second of nine children
- Born in a farming community
- Not an educated man
- Read political Essays of Tom Paine one of the guiding spirits behind the American Revolution
  
  Elias Hicks – a friend of Walt Whitman who guided him. ‘leader of the Quarters religious sect Whitman idealized both of these Independent – spirited men
- Only 6 years of formal education
- Left school at the age of 11-worked as an apprentice printer, them school teacher, carrer journalism (20years)
- Began writing poems and stories which were sentimental, initiative and unimaginative.
- Many editorials he wrote for Brooklyn, New York and Long Island papers.

First published in of “Leaves of grass” was published in 1855 (93 pages) contains “preface” and 12 untitled poems. Organic theory-poetry should be spontaneous expression of life. This was derived from Coleridge and Emerson.

During his lifetime 9 books appeared with the title “Leaves of Grass”. The reason for unpopularity of Whitman’s poetry was unconventional form.

His contemporary – Henry wads worth Longfellow

“passage of India” 7th edition leaves of gully 9th edition 1892
“Death Bed Edition”

**Passage to India (concept – body-soul relationship poem)**

**Walt Whitman (1819-1892)**

A novel by EM. Forester
Born in New York.
Mother – Dutch origin and of Quaker faith.

- He was impressed by 3 great engineering achievements of his time:
  1. The opening of the Suez canal = 1869
  2. Laying of the transatlantic undersea cable = 1866
  3. Joining of the Union pacific and central pacific railroads at Utah to produce the country’s first transcontinental railway = 1861

These events helped in improving communication and Travel. In Whitman’s poem we find completion of the physical journey to India and it paves way for the spiritual pathway to India, the East and ultimately to God. (Suez and pacific are symbols of spiritual link) He wants people to develop spiritual attitude. We must think of God and thank Him for all the beautiful things he has given us.

“For what is the present after all but a growth of the past”. The foundations for the present technological advance was laid in the
past. Man should realize that God is the moving spirit behind all this.

- **Displays 3 tableau**

- 1. Passage through Suez canal a no of steam ships are going the this passage. The wife of Napoleon III (Empress Eugenie) was on board leading the ship in procession of 68 ships when Suez canal was formally opened the other scene describes the journey of the rly card winding along the platte River to a junction of the union and central pacific roads. Columbus a native of Genoa (Italy) will be a happy man as his dream has come line. He discovered America in 1492 while seeking a passage to India His dream of linking East with last has been realized. Next he explains how many captain struggled to reach India. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer discovered the water route to India from western Europe round Africa’s cope of Good Hope. This is a tribute to the cowage and adventurous spirit of the west in seeking a passage to India. W’s vision of history is of a running river every historical event has its own spiritual meaning.

The scientists and explores have achieved their goals. The poet has to reveal the relationship between Nature and man. The poet is the true son of God. He is the only one who can give peace of mind to man.

- Continents like Europe, Asia, Africa and America are enjoying their material gains. But only India can give them the peace of mind. India has a rich heritage and it has been connected to the
modern America Columbus is the main actor in the drama of history. All these great people have showed us a way to live together in peace and lanmony. The poet’s duty is to make us appreciate the beauty of Nature. This is the only way a person can survive in life. Our soul gives us peace. We admire beautiful things on earth eg. Flower, Building. This gives us peace. This leads us to God and we realize His greatness. The best way to solve the riddle of life is to seek a mystical union with God. India is an ideal place for gaining spiritual knowledge. Man must always more forward. God’s presence is felt everywhere we should learn to respect Him and love Him.

The Cambridge Ladies – Irregular sonnet)

E.E. Cummings – Satirist – 1894-1962

Cambridge - Part of the city of Boston

- Parents encouraged him to paint and write. Graduated with honors in Greek and English.
- Joined with allied Forces in World war I and served in French.
- Was imprisoned in a French dentention camp for several monts.
  “The Enormous Room” – his account of his dentention camp experiences – 1922
- Won the Bollinger prize in 1957 The change from E.E. Cummings to e.e cummings – important example:- Writing his name in lower case lettering, is an indication of his attempt to concentrate “all objects into hard separate words liberated from the usual hierarchies demanded by normal usage.
He projected the power of the personal, the private and the individual. Some of his poetry is a direct satirical attack on war, politics and social conformity.

Prof. Noam Chomsky examined the mechanics of Century's poetry, particularly the word order violation, rejected his sentence structure saying that his structures are not permissible in standard English. century experiments with syntax (the way that words/phrases are put together to form sentences is a language) and typography (art of work preparing books for printing)

**The Cambridge Ladies (14 lines)**

1st poem of sonnet realities. Cambridge is a part of the city of Boston in which Harvard university is located. the Cambridge ladies were the objects to ridicule using a few peculiar expressions (coined by him) such as 'furnished souls' and 'unbeautiful' he derides (ridiculous). The poet degrades and debases the sophisticated Cambridge Ladies by equated them with inanimate objects. The souls of the ladies are furnished like drawing rooms or bed room furnished with pieces of furniture. The Ladies neither enriched their knowledge nor enhanced their wisdom by their university education. They give much importance to their physical appearance and sensual pleasure. Never care for intellectual pursuits. Edn is only a means of making themselves attractive. The were evidently persons of social pretension. The new word 'unbeautiful' conveys the idea that they were hypocritical and narrow minded with a tinge of
irony the poet says “they are the blessed daughters of protestant church’ They believe in god (Christ) and Longfellow (had been professor of modern language for many years) (the poet) but both are dead. The divine being combined with human being and by this the poet tells us that the ladies pretend to be religious but they are not religious. The expression ‘both dead’- they are neither interested in intellectual life.

The ladies give us an impression as if they were interested in so many things but the truth is that they are not deeply interested in anything. They say that they are helping the down trodden by giving them the knitted dress materials. The fact is that they do not know who the beneficiary is. It may be one Mr. Poles (who is not poor) or someone else. They are much interested in spreading scandals. They don’t even turns to nature and even if there is a threat to their existence from the sky. They may go on with their knitting and gossiping. The candle seller may rattle his box to attract children. The poet says, even if the moon rattles the lades may not care for it.

Harvard University was founded by John Harvard in 1637. Boston—where Harvard university is located Cummings ‘father worked here as a professor and Cummings studied there. This university is known for its intellectual enlightenment (person who this that they are much better than other people because they are intelligent)
Satire on the snobbery and priggishness (a person who behaves in a morally correct way and who shows that they disapprove of what other people do) of the so-called educated ladies in society. Poem of 14 lines – not a sonnet here. Since it confirms neither to the –Petrachan – (abba ced cde) (11 syllables Italian sonnets) nor to the Shakespearean (12 syllable French sonnets) scheme. sonnets – used to write love poems – iambic penta metre

Milton was followed by Cummings.

Satire on group of women

To Brooklyn Bridge BY Harold Hart Crane (1809 - 1932)

American poet

Wrote modernist poetry

Finds inspiration and provocation in the poetry of T.S. Eliot “The Bridge” most ambitious work-he sought to write an epic poem in the vein of “The waste land” “White buildings” 1926. 1st volume contains many of Crane’s best lyrics including “For the marriage of Faustus and Helen” and ‘Voyages’ a powerful sequence of erotic poems.

Fell in love with Emil opffer-a Danish merchant mariner.

The Brooklyn Bridge is both the poem’s central symbol and its poetic starting point.

Crane’s hetero sexual partner is Peggy Cowley

“The Broken Tower” on e of his last published poem emerged from the above affair. Crane himself-a failure in part because he
commended homosexual activity inspite of his relationship with Cowley.

On April 27, 1932 after making sexual advances to a male crew member Hart crane jumped over board into the Gulf of Mexico – body never recovered.

- Eliot’s “objective correlative” a certain vocabulary haunts with Crane’s criticism “His logic of metaphor”.
- As a boy he had sexual relationship with an old man. He associated his sexuality with his vocation as a poet.
- He was admired by artists such as Allen Tate, Eugene o’ Neil, Kenneth Burke, Edmund Wilson, E.E. Cummings and William Carlos Williams.
- Died at the age of 32.
- A sea gull takes flight from its perch on the water. It flies past the chained-shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge and on into the distance past the stature of Liberty.
- The sea-gulls disappearing flight reminds the speaker of the ghost like flickers of movies. The speaker admires the bridge from across the Harbour. The bridge embodies energy. An insane person runs to the top of the bridge committing suicide. The person is anonymous. The bridge offers the promise of a reward of a mysterious as the heaven described in Jewish scriptures. Like a king it pardons people.
- The bridge is described as a fusion of religious and artistic symbols. It is a refugee for extra ordinary and marginal figures
like prophets, pariahs (person who is not acceptable to society and is avoided by everyone) and lovers.

- The light reminds him of eternity like the river the bridge never sleeps. Not only it connects one side of the river with another it connects Americans.

The Brooklyn Bridge is built between 1869 and 1883. Connects Manhalton with New York’s most populous Brooklyn. The Bridge is one of the most magnificent landmarks in New York. It took 14 years to complete. John Roebling had designed the bridge. But he lost his life during the construction.

**Fiction**

*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

Mark Twain

- Samuel Langhorne Clemens wrote in the pen name Mark Twain
- Collaborated with Charley Dudley warner in writing *Gilded Age* (1873)

**Major works**

Life on the Mississippi

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

A Tramp Abroad

The prince and the pauper and

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

- Nauated in first person
- Adventures of Huck with tom and Jim is the theme of the novel.
Adventures happen in St. Petersburg an imaginary town in Missouri

Second part deals with adventures in Jackson’s island with Jim.

Widow Douglas, Aunt Sally, Mary Jane are some major characters

Mississippi plays a very prominent role in the novel.

Characters
Huck Finn – Son of a drunkard/word of the court
Widow Douglas – Raised Huck Finn.
Jim – Slave in Miss. Watson’s house
Aunt sally
Mary Jane

The main characters – Tom, Huck and Jim live a disorganized life. There are a series of adventures that Huck and Tom sawyer have around the fictional down of St. Petersburg, Missouri, Huck’s father reappears and takes him off to a cabin with the idea of tying to sain control of his money. Huck escapes taking a canoe and hides in an island. In the island Jim, the slave joins him. second section in Jackson’s island deals with the adventures of Huck with Jim. In the third section two man join the boys as a duke and a king. The boys malize that they are rascals and will not hesitate to be violent towards them. Jim is sold as a slave by the two men and Huck is joined by Tom to relieve Jim from slavery. Jim’s mistress Miss. Watson had died
leaving a proviso in her will to free Jim. (condition must be accepted before an agreement is made) The three boys are finally free from slavery and left in their am territory. The basic different between the 3 boys and other characters is that they bear no allegiance to organized society and its demands.

- **3 thematic units**
  1. The story in St. Petersburg, Huck Tom, Nigger Jim and pap.
  2. Encounter with the outside world by Huck and Jim. When they journey through the south, the fight between granger ford and Shepherson, the duping of the king and duke.
  3. At the Phelps farm where Tom joins them

Mark Twain though boys presents gradations of thought and levels of civilization. Tom is most civilized Jim and Huck are primitives Huck stands between these two Twain shows us the African in Jim, imbuing him with a dark knowledge Huck is the natural man suggesting Whitman’s dream of the great American who should be simple and free. Tom and Jim are in bondages to institutionalism Tom can't do anything against the rules of his books.

Jim can’t do anything against the rules of his taboos, feers, charus and superstitions.

Huck is the free of institutions Tom and Huck are always some that they are right since each has his institution to consult and
to follow but Huck is tormented by doubts. Huck alone has no rules to go by and his voice within guides him.

- Naunator of the Novel – Huck – is adopted by widow Douglas
- Picaresque novel
  "Takes names from the Spanish word “rogue”, “Picaro”. Characterised by loose structure cell episodic. The thread is held together by the chief character here-Huck.

**Moby Dick-Herman Melville**

3rd of 8 children, 4 brothers and 4 sisters

- Father-importer of French silks, glove and other luxuries.
- Mother - Dutch American
- At 12 - his father died
- At 19 - he took a Job as a cabin boy on a trading ship sailed the Atlantic Ocean between Liverpool and New York Whaling was at that time a Major industry of New England.

1st novel “Typee”
2nd novel “Omoo”
3rd novel “Moby-Dick”

The intimate knowledge Melville gained on three whaling ships about the sea and its creatures, the ship and their men, and the technique of whaling-constituted in his Masterpiece-Moby-Dick.

Melville’s first two books were applauded widely in America and England for their exciting accounts of adventure and romance became friend with Hawthorne though he admired much in
Emerson’s style, Melville thought of that Emerson’s illusions were astonishing

**Best work** of fiction yet written by an **American**

**Moby Dick 1851**

- ‘Exciting adventure story.
- **An account** of the **New England** whaling industry

**Moby Dick – 1851**

**Herman Melville**

Melville had heard about whaling from his uncle’s **oldest son** Thomas-a whaler. When Thomas disappeared during a whaling expedition, Melville’s curiosity and interest in sea-fare increased. Mel’s desperation at home and unemployment increased his destine to undertake sea-voyage. He was encouraged by his brother and Alexander Bradford to execute his plan.

- **Account of the New England whaling industry**
- **Adventure story.**

- The story is nauated by Ishmael. Who intends to get some job in a **whaling ship** (has no religion/illiterate) **Queequeg** a **heathen**
joins him in search for a suitable whaling ship. Ishmael—who initially took Queequeg to be a cannibal starts liking him. Both of them attend church though Queequeg is a leathen. The find a whaling ship *piquod* and succeeded in becoming part of its crew. Ahab, pequod’s captain has been hurt by Moby dick (a white whole) and he has employed the heathen and 3 other harpooners to help him in *killing it* as an act of seeking his vengeance. Ace to Ishmael M.D is all powerful, omnipresent and immortal many ships that cross them warn Ahab about M.D’s power and waned him to keep away from M.D. All the ships have lost their crew in their encounter with MD. The heathen falls very sick and the carpenter is ordered to get a coffin ready for him. Luckily the heathen Queequeg recovers. Ahab loses his leg while trying to attack for whale oil and the carpenter repaints his legs. After seven months of its voyage *p* enters the Pacific ocean where captain Ahab hopes to find MD. Ahab is very fam in killing M.D. Fedallah, the parsee in the ship wains *Ahab* that a hemp will kill him. Starbuck one of the *harpooners* decides to go aginst Ahab’s orders in killing M.D as it would be letting everyone on board to die. M.D attacks P and kills everyone except Ishmael who is saved as he had landed into *the coffin*. The coffin – a symbol of death has saved as a means of giving life to Ishmael. Several layers of *meaning in the novel* underlines the *theme of alienation of man* from his *environment* and stresses the *dangers of alienation.*
Ahab has a **Physical disability** as the white whale had crouched his leg. His loneliness and suffering have intensified his anguish and he has vowed to kill the white whale – **M.D**

The isolation was the general problem of the (19th materialistic society of America. The symbolic meaning in the white whale is also vital for understanding the novel. The white whale is monolithic, gigantic, murderous, primitive and barbarous. It is an emblem of **external nature** that is both mysterious and destructive. It is the image of **Nature**. The whale is white and it is a mixture of various colours and yet white. Whiteness stands for the vivid immensity, purity, innocence, death and mystery.

**Various themes:** Symbol of Christ and god incarnation of Evil

---

**The old man and the sea**

**Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)**

Born near Chicago:

- Inured his eye during world war-I and turn to became a reporter in “Kansas city star”
- Served as a ambulance driver during world war II
- Befriended by **Gertrude stein** (Kady) in postwar Paris he became the part of the literary group that would later be characterized as ‘**LOST GENERATION’**. Heming way gave voice to this generation in his first novel.

“The sun also Rises – 1926"
With this novel ‘the lost generation’ became a definition for the disillusioned young people who had seen as entre world of ethical, moral and political values shattered in the Chasitic but chery of world war I. His novels are structured around the masculine pursuits of bull fighting, hunting, fishing boxing and war. His life resembles his fiction. The sojourns in Paris, Spain, Africa, Cuba, and Idaho are reflected in his books. In 1961 he shot himself through the head, using the same shotgun that his father had used to commit suicide years before other works “A Farewell to Arms” – 1929 (famous novel about futility of war) “For whom the bell Tolls” – 1940 “Across the River into the trees” – 1950 “The old man and the sea” – 1952 (novelette – short novel) Noble prize for literature – 1954 Ezra poond praised him “as a prose I magiest”

The name Hemingway is associated with war and carage, with u love and violence and with beauty and death.

Has became a symbol not merely of literature and books but of particular way of living and dying. “The Hemingway type of man” was even more widely known than was the Hemingway type of book.

Characters seem to crystallize into 2 types

1. might be called the ‘Hemingway Here” appearing in several of his novels, is introduced in Boyhood through series of adventure to a world of violence and Evil. He matures into a masculine,
though sensitive person enjoys outdoor activities. As a result he appears sometimes as a Wary (cautious) and extremely recons figure.

2. Man who exemplifies the ‘Hemingway code’ – a set of principles involving homem and courage He would face up to reality with endurance, pride, courage and silence faced with futility he would accept it. He would endure all this and would be able to give a good account of himself in losing battle i.e is life. This type is best exemplified in Santiago of The old man and the sea. His virtue is that he behaves honourably and courageously eventherya he luses the fish. Santiago does not ususfer Goss of manhoodand this is a vital aspect of ‘Hemingway code’

➢ Theme

1. “Triumph thaya suffering”
2. Man’s oneness with nature

From the 1st 8 words of THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA”, (“He was an old man who fished alone”) “we are squarely confronted with a world in which man’s isolation is his most insistent truth. Hence theme of isolation is a basic fact of our existence.

➢ Characters

Santiago – Protagonist, old fisherman
Manolin – his companion, a boy

The novel is short without being divided into chapters or sections. It is the story of an old fisherman. Santiago. In the beginning Manolin had accompanied him for fishing and 40 days they hadn’t caught any fish. Manolin’s father sent Menolin alone
Santiago was left to himself. After 84 days fishing he catches the great Marlin on the 85th day.

The Marlin is eaten by sharks as he brings it to harbour, lashed alongside his boat. The story shows how a man can triumph inspite of defeat. The old man’s interest besides fishing baseball – the old man’s hero and inspiration is the great Dimaggio- great baseball player.

For Manolin – Santiago is the best fisherman.

- Novel is a story of the saga of human endurance
- The struggle with the Marlin for 3 days all by himself and his final triumph showcase his true spirit of a sportsman.
- Manolin represents Santiago’s youthful image.
- Man’s constant struggle with forces of nature and its outcome form the basics of this novel.
- The fish was 2 feet longer than the boat
- Weight approximately 1500 pounds.
- “A man may be destroyed, but not defeated” – says Santiago – essential truth of Hemingway code.
- Time-sequence which plays on sacred nos common both to Christian and pre-Christian religion.
- The struggle with the marling lasts 3 days. Santiago falls 7 sharks.
- He fished alone for 40 days unsuccessfully. the no 40 is very imp in Biblical numerology.
VIP-PG-TRB-ENGLISH-COACHING CENTER- 9600736379

- Santiago represent the Christ like essence of willed suffering. He expresses Hemingway’s view of the ultimate tragic irony of man’s fate.
- He is determined to fight with the sharks until he dies, because he knows that ‘a man is’ not made for defeat.
- Santiago remains one of the most memorable creations of modern American literature.

The sharks represent all that is evil in this life. The loss of this smat fish does not worry him any more. The old man and the sea which appeared in 1952 was seen by some readers as an attack on the critical ‘sharks’

Prose-Detailed study

The American Scholar

Ralph Waldeo Emason - 1822

Born in Boston educated at Harvard having no body to guide him he went to Europe in 1832-contacted writers like Landor, William words, Coleridge and Carlyle.

- Became closely acquainted with the philosophies of German idealism.
- Delivered several lectures on cultural milder with ministerial to crowded and attentive audiences. In 1836 he published “Nature”– “the argument of this little book represented the result of his inner questioning, particularly since his voyage to Europe” Phi Beta Kappa address at Harvard” “The American scholar” proved a
storm of abuse from orthodox ministers. It has been described as “a declaration of American intellectual independence” and tradition in learning and literature. His phi Beta Keppa address is an essay in definition of that role (priest, poet and philosopher) as it appeared to him in 1837 when he published his “Essay” his position as the leading figure of the “newness” was consolidated. 

- Editor of “The Dial” from 1842-1844-this journal seved as the official ‘outlet for Transcendentalist like Thoreau, Theodore Parker and Margaret Fuller

In 1847-he published his poems. The Transcendentalists believed that the universe had a benevolent order and that there was a gradual movement toward perfection. They believe that vast changes could be effected though education – reacted sharply against science and rationalism.

- **Members of this club**
  1. Frederick Henry Hedge
  2. Ralph Waldeo Emerson
  3. George Ripley

1835 – Emerson joined this trascenderful club
1836 – He published his pamphlet “Nature”

E said “Nothing is of us”. All is of God”. The universal mind or god is (present every where) immanent in all. The soul of the man is of the same substance as God.

- Emerson come under the influence of *Plato, Neoplatonists, Cambridge Platonists, Swedenborg, German idealists* of the (18th
and (19th, Coleridge, Carlyle and the Quakers) He believed that the world is and (to come from 8th (or) somewhere) emanation from God. He derived this philosophy from plotizus and Indian naystics. This led him on to pantheism. He felt that “little things are often filled with great beauty”

**The American Scholar**

1. Nature influence the scholar

- The influence of nature as “the first in time and the first in importance”

All created objects both animate and inanimate, influence the scholar. Nature Acc to Emerson is a “Web of God” Like God nature also has neither a beginning nor an end. Its continuity is “inexplicable. (that can not be understood and explained)

- The wary the scholar deals with nature At first every natural object appears to be distinct and different from others. By gradual stages the scholar discovers that these object can be classified. First he discovers similarity between 2 objects. Soon he duelers this talent and can tie together 300 objects To the young mind everything is individual. He says there are striking correspondence between nature and human soul. If nature is “seal” then the human soul is print nature is of the (exact copy of) replica of the human soul. His opinion of the Philosophical maxim ‘know thyself’ means something as the scientific precept ‘study nature’ for nature and one’s self resemble each other.
ii) The influence of books on the scholar.

The scholar is subject to several influence.

1. Past affects the scholar
2. Books influence a scholar

There were times when books were few and far. E calls such times as “the first age”. The scholar in such time had no books to feed his imagination. The scholar expressed what he observed the outside world “the new arrangement of his own mind Metter-of-fact business was transformed by him into poetry.

Past writers tempt an author to look backward and not forward. Our eyes are set in the forehead and not in the hind head which is an indication that God wanted us to look forward into the future and not backward into an irrevocable past (that cannot be changed).

The creative readers only find a tiny puritan of even great writers such as Plato and Shakespeare is really valuable. History and Science provide G.K and so everybody must learn them. Only these portions which contain the essence of teaching should be prescribed to college students.

III) Poet as a recluse (alone)

- Action is prudent rescuice like book.
IV Scholar’s duties
The duty of a scholar is to cheer, to raise and to guide men by showing them facts amidst appearances.

V. The American Scholar as a document of transcendentalism
Emerson greatest exponent of transcendentalism. The original members were Fredrick Henry Hedge, Emerson and George Lepley. As contains some of the prominent tenets (one of the principles/beliefs) of transcendentalism such as belief in the greatness of nature and human soul, the importance role of the poet etc.

Bibliomaiacs constitute privileged class
3rd estate in France computed of common people.
1st estate in France computed of clergy.
2nd estate in France computed of nobles.
Noble prize Acceptance speech

William Faulkner

Resident of Oxford, Mississippi

All his novel takes place in and around Oxford.

Wrote one of America’s best sellers “The white rose of Memphis” in 1880.

Penetrated deeply into the Psychological motivations for man’s actions and investigated man’s dilemma in the modern world of his achievements.
In 1929 he published his first stream of consciousness novel – “The sound and the Fury”.

Awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1950.

This is a speech delivered by him at Stockholm while accepting the Nobel prize for literature.

He stresses the essential duty of a writer.

He felt that the award was not given to him but to his work. A life’s work in the agony and sweat of the human spirit.

Our tragedy today is general and universal physical fear. No problem of the spirit. Young writer remember the problems of the human heart.

Writes with pity or compassion writes not of the heart but of the glands.

Man is immortal because he has a soul, a spirit, capable of compassion, sacrifice and endurance.

The poet’s, the writer’s duty is to write about these things.

It is his privilege to help man endure by lighting his heart by reminding him of the courage and honour, hope and pride, compassion and pity, and sacrifice which have been the glory of his past. The poet’s voice can be one of the prophet’s, the pillars to help him endure and prevail.

**Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech.**

William Faulkner

Resident of Oxford, Mississippi

All his novel takes place in and around Oxford.
Wrote one of America’s best sellers “The white rose of Memphis” in 1880.

Penetrated deeply into the Psychological motivations for man’s actions and investigated man’s dilemma in the modern world of his achievements.

In 1929 he published his first stream of consciousness novel – “The sound and the Fury”.

Awarded Nobel prize for literature in 1950.

This is a speech delivered by him at Stockholm while accepting the Nobel prize for literature.

He stresses the essential duty of a writer.

He felt that the award was not given to him but to his work. A life’s work in the agony and sweat of the human spirit.

Our tragedy today is general and universal physical fear. No problem of the spirit. Young writer remember the problems of the human heart.

Writes with pity or compassion writes not of the heart but of the glands.

Man is immortal because he has a soul, a spirit, capable of compassion, sacrifice and endurance.

The poet’s, the writer’s duty is to write about these things.

It is his privilege to help man endure by lighting his heart by reminding him of the courage and honour, hope and pride, compassion and pity, and sacrifice which have been the glory of his
past. The poet”s voice can be one of the prophet”s, the pillars to help him endure and prevail.

The American Scholar as a document of transcendentalism

Emerson greatest exponent of transcendentalism. The original members were Fredrick Henry Hedge, Emerson and George Lepley. As contains some of the prominent tenets (one of the principles/beliefs) of transcendentalism such as belief in the greatness of nature and human soul, the importance role of the poet etc.

Bibliomaiacs constitute privileged class

3rd estate in France computed of common people.
1st estate in France computed of clergy.
2nd estate in France computed of nobles

Non-Detailed Study

Walden (Published in 1854 American classics)-Henry David Thoreau

- “Dreamy child “but loved nature more them man”
- Product of mixed ancestry – scotch, English and French.
- Emerson and Thoreau became great acquaintances.
- Emerson bought some woodland on the north bank of Walden pond. Thoreau built a cabin and lived there.
- Walden is based on his experience at Walden Pond. Addressed to poor students.
Man’s life is always meaningful only when it is associated with Nature

His solitude was to live acc to his natural instincts. (July 4, 1845 to September 1897)

Deals with the life of Thoreau for 2 years and 2 months

**The book concerns four related but distinct subjects**

1. The life of quiet desperation which most men lead.
2. The economic fallacy which is responsible for the situation in which these men find themselves.
3. What the life close to Nature is and what reward it offers.

The higher laws which through some transcendental process, man begins to perceive if he faithfully climbs step-ladder of Nature.

It is the youth’s best companion yet written by an American. It contains religious feeling without religious images with the power of positive adoration and it steadfastly refuses to record bad news.

It is an account of man’s journey into the mind and a stirring call to alert the neighbours. No one can alert his neighbour who is not wide awake himself and T went to the woods to make sure that he would stay awake. It is T’s acknowledgement of the gift of life.

One reason why he went to the woods was perfectly simple and common place one T withdrew from his family and from his neighbours in fact all society in order to live in accordance with natural instincts.
He had talked of going to Walter a no of yours before he actually moved to live there in his 28th year. When he first saw its crystal clear waters as a child he wanted to live on its shores. He was not an escapist from civilization. His life at pound is very quiet. Moriy bath in the pond. A.N. spent in wandering the concord woods or boatiny on its ponds and rivers pursing closely his observables of the world around him. Evening he dwoted to his friends with either a trip to the village for a conversation or a few visitors in his cabin.

**Spring Experience**

When the ice in Walden pond began to melt in 1st week of April it realized that it was an epitome of the year so far as the pond is conceal. In woods he would have the opportunity to watch the arrival of spring. The ice in the pond began to be honey combed. At the approach of spring red squirrels, first sparrow of spring appeared. He heard a robin, watched the geese from the door, sailing in the middle of the pond. Even the worst kind of sinner seems transformed to innocence and holiness. Large to of gold and silver fish which go caught looked like string of jewels. Both the land and sea shows how nature in its myriad forms is very mysterious and at the same time attractive.

It is a record of T’s development a development from the sensuous active, external summer of life troughed the stages of autumnal consciousness and the withdrawal inward to the self reflection of winter, to the promise of the rebirth in the spring.
It is an account of moral topography. Walden comprises of 18 chapters

Walden written in standard English Thoreau – 3rd generation American. Nature’s bounty is marvelous during spring

Drama-Detailed study
The Hairy Ape – tragedy – expressionistic play - 1921

Eugene O’Neill (1888-1953)

Born in New York.
America’s great play Wright and one of the modern playwrights of the world literature.
Wrote different kinds of play but excelled in the field of tragedy. He was awarded Pulitzer prizes for “Beyond the Horizon” and Anna Christie (Eugene O’Neill - realist)
Strange Interlude
Long Journey’s into Night
Awarded Nobel prize for Literature in 1936.
Read dramatic Literature particularly Ibsen and Strindberg.
American drama began with O’Neill.

His works have the influence of the European scholars such as Nietzsche, Schopenhauer and Ibsen.

“He was interested only in the relation between man and God”. He focused his attention on man’s fate and man’s destiny.

The Web” – first play

Two of his best plays

1. The Hairy ape
2. The Emperor Jones are expressionistic

He says “in the midst of the general unhappiness. “art alone is happy.

His plays are classified into three – naturalistic, symbolic and expressionistic.

His techniques are termed as “Stream of consciousness” art which finds beauty even in ugliness

Characters

Yank (informal word for American) Fireman (central figure) in a transatlantic liner

Real name Robert Smith. The name “yank” deliberately chosen by O’Neil to indicate his protagonist is a typical modern American.

Paddy - Old Irishman
Long - Strong willed Socialist
Mildred Douglas - daughter of a shipowner millionaire 24 yours old.

Mildred’s aunt -

Originally wrote it as a short story with an Irishman as a hero.

Later he rewrote it as a one act play in eight scenes
After a day’s hard work the fireman on board are resting in a forecastle. They are drinking and talking jovially. Long is unhappy and of the opinion that fireman are miserable having to do back-breaking work and exposing themselves to the terrible heat of the furnace. But the rich people idling in their first class cabins. He wants the workers to organize themselves and fights for their rights.

Yank, the most aggressive of the fireman remarks that hard work has only benefited the fireman as they have been made strong and sturdy. Whereas the idle rich are ill and (thin and weak) emaciated. Paddy thinks nostalgically of the age of the sailing ships when workers enjoyed the beauty of nature and had abundant leisure. Yank rebuts Paddy’s views and said that the past is dead and gone and cannot be resuscitated (start breathing again) at all. The bell rings and all the workers resume their work of feeding shovelfuls of coal into the furnace of in the boiler room.

Mildred—the sentimental daughter of the ship owner wanted to observe the conditions of the workers. So she came to the boiler room along with 2nd and 4th engineers. She sees Yank he looks like an ape to her calling him a filthy beast she swoons (feel very excited) and is carried away yank feels sorry because the shovel he had flung missed the target (Mildred). He wants to take revenge on her. He rushes out to look for her but he is held down by the other men. 3 weeks later in New York city Yank and Long Swagger down the Fifth Avenue - is a place in New York – most
fashionable frequently by the creamy layer of the American society.

Yank waits for the rich people to come out of the nearby church thinking that Mildred might be in their midst. Long observes that the rich are asking Jesus to give them more money. But Yank indulges in reminiscences about his boyhood. His parents were drunkards. Being a drunken state on Sundays they did not go to church but beat and forced Yank to go. This resulted in Yank’s hating Christianity. After his mother’s death due to excessive drinking he ran away from home and joined Mildred’s ship as a fireman.

He bums (hit) in to the rich people and calls them names. The police arrests him and sent to a prison on Blackwell’s island.

- Thirty day’s sentence is seen crouched on the edge of his cot in the attitude of Rodin’s ‘The Thinker’. He tells other prisoners how he was insulted and humiliated by Douglas. They advise him to seek the help of the trade union the IWW (Industrial workers of the world). After release he met IWW and expresses his readiness to dynamite the steel a factory of Mildred’s father. He is thrown out of office. A police on patrol tells yank to move or else he will arrest him. Yank says “Lock me up” “put me in a cage” The policeman replies “God pity your mother for that”.

In the last scene Yank enters the central park 200. He stands gazing at a caged ape with whom Mildred has identified him. Wishing to set the ape free, he unlocks the cage. The ape comes
out and crashes Yank who dies. Before dying he appeals to the people, “Ladies and gentleman come forward and look at the original Hairry Ape”. He is rejected not only by man but also by animals.

➢ As in Shakespeare the opening scene are imp as they introduce main character and dominant mood of the play.

**Themes** – many themes interwined with one another.

1. Belonging and alienation physical strength of Yank.
2. The gap between the haves and have nots the arrogance of the former and suffering of the latter.
3. Irrelevance of the past.

   Dark stock hole represents their ignorance of themselves and others.

   Gorilla image is associated with Yank

   Long calls her “that bloody cow”

   Paddy calls her “she is a bitch”.

   Both Dr. Caiaphas (priest) and 5th Avenue represent materialism at its worst.

➢ Expressionistic play were first written in German. The German playwright George Kaiser’s From morn to midnight (1912) influenced O’Neill. In E. plays the characters are delineated not as individuals but as types and personifications.

**Arthur Miller : The Death of a Salesman**

**Death of a Salesman** is a 1949 play written by American playwright Arthur Miller. It was the recipient of the 1949 Pulitzer
Prize for Drama and Tony Award for Best Play. The play premiered on Broadway in February 1949, running for 742 performances, and has been revived on Broadway four times,[1] winning three Tony Awards for Best Revival. It is widely considered to be one of the greatest plays of the 20th century.[2]

Willy Loman An aging salesman. He suffers from depression and anxiety as a result of his dissipating career, his estranged relationship with his oldest son, Biff, and his guilt over an extramarital affair. As the play progresses, Willy loses the ability to distinguish between the present and his memories of the past.

Linda Loman Willy Loman's wife. She is Willy's champion and takes it upon herself to reconcile her family. She will protect Willy at all costs, even if she must perpetuate his fantasies and deny his suicidal behavior.

Biff Loman The Lomans' older son. Biff has been estranged from Willy for over 15 years, during which time he has not been able to hold a steady job. Biff is the only member of the family who knows about Willy's affair, and he resents his father bitterly.

Happy Loman The Lomans' younger son. Happy is a womanizer driven by his sexuality. He works as an assistant but exaggerates his position and his authority.

Uncle Ben Willy's older brother. He made a fortune in the African jungle by the time he was 21 years old. He once offered Willy a job.
in Alaska. Ben appears in the play only in Willy's memories and fantasies.

**Charley** A long-time acquaintance of the Lomans. Charley supplies Willy with a weekly loan once Willy is put on straight commission, and he repeatedly offers him a job. Charlie is a true friend to Willy, even though Willy is jealous of him. Charley appears in Willy's memories, as well as in the actions of the present.

**Bernard** Charley's son. He provided Biff with answers while they were in high school and attempted to help Biff study so that he would graduate, even though Willy and Biff would criticize him. He is a successful lawyer. Bernard appears in Willy's memories, as well as in the present.

**The Woman** Willy's former lover, with whom he had an affair many years ago in Boston. Biff discovered the affair when she came out of the bathroom while he was in the room. She appears only in Willy's memories and fantasies; however, as the play progresses, Willy has difficulty distinguishing between his memories of the Woman and his memories of Linda.

**Howard Wagner** Willy's current boss. He put Willy on straight commission prior to the play's beginning, and later he fires him. Howard is a businessman, unaffected by the facts that Willy worked for his father and named him as a child.

**Jenny** Charley's secretary.
Stanley A waiter.

Miss Forsythe and Letta - Young prostitutes.

SUMMARY

*Death of a Salesman* takes place in New York and Boston. The action begins in the home of Willy Loman, an aging salesman who has just returned from a road trip. Willy is having difficulty remembering events, as well as distinguishing the present from his memories of the past. His wife, Linda, suggests that he request a job in New York rather than travel each week. Linda and Willy argue about their oldest son Biff.

Biff and his brother, Happy, overhear Willy talking to himself. Biff learns that Willy is usually talking to him (Biff) during these private reveries. Biff and Happy discuss women and the future. Both are dissatisfied with their jobs: Biff is discontent working for someone else, and Happy cannot be promoted until the merchandise manager dies. They contemplate buying a ranch and working together.

At this point, Willy relives several scenes from his past, including the time when, during high school, Biff admits to stealing a football and promises to throw a pass for Willy during the game. Willy also remembers his old dream of the boys visiting him in Boston during a road trip. Finally in his reverie, he relives the time that Bernard, son of the next-door neighbor Charley, informs Willy that Biff is
failing math and will not graduate unless his scores improve. In this last scene, Willy listens but dismisses the important news because Biff is "well-liked," and Bernard is not.

Willy remembers a conversation with Linda in which he inflates his earnings but is then forced to admit he exaggerated when Linda calculates his commission. Willy recalls complaining about his appearance and remembers Linda assuring him that he is attractive. At this point, Willy's memories begin to blend together. While he is reliving his conversation with Linda, he begins to remember his conversation with the Woman (a woman with whom he had an affair). He is unable to separate memories of Linda from the Woman.

The play continues in the present with his neighbor Charley coming over to play cards. However, Uncle Ben appears to Willy while he is playing cards with Charley, and Willy relives an old conversation with Ben while simultaneously talking with Charley. As a result, Willy becomes confused by the two different "discussions" he is having — one in the present, one in the past — and he accuses Charley of cheating. After Charley leaves, Willy relives Ben's visit and asks Ben for advice because he feels insecure since he did not really know his own father. Willy also remembers instructing Biff and Happy to steal some supplies from the construction site in order to remodel the porch so that he can impress Ben.
The play once again returns to the present, in which Biff and Happy talk with Linda about Willy. Biff and Happy learn that Willy is on straight commission and has been borrowing money from Charley in order to pay bills. Linda criticizes her sons for abandoning their father in order to pursue their own selfish desires, and she gives Biff a choice: Respect your father or do not come home. Biff decides to stay in New York, but he reminds Linda that Willy threw him out of the house. He also tells Linda that Willy is a "fake." It is at this point that Linda informs her sons that Willy is suicidal.

Willy overhears his wife and sons talking, and he and Biff argue. When Happy describes Biff's plan to open his own business, Willy directs Biff on what to do during his interview with Bill Oliver. Willy remembers Biff's football games. Before Linda and Willy go to bed, Linda questions Willy: She wants to know what Biff is holding against him, but Willy refuses to answer. Biff removes the rubber tubing Willy hid behind the heater.

The next morning Willy prepares to visit his boss Howard to ask him for a job in New York. During the meeting, Howard informs Willy that there are no positions available in New York. Willy reminds Howard that he named him, and he was a very successful salesman when he worked for Howard's father. Howard remains impassive and instead fires him.

Upon being fired, Willy begins freefalling into his memories of the past. Willy recalls Ben's visit once again. This time, Willy asks for
advice because things are not going as he planned. He remembers Ben offering him a job in Alaska. He accepts, but Linda intervenes and reminds him of Dave Singleman. Willy shifts from his memory of Ben to Biff’s last football game. Willy recalls Charley pretending he is unaware of Biff’s game, and this infuriates Willy. Willy's daydream ends when he arrives at Charley’s office.

Bernard is waiting for Charley in his office. Willy and Bernard discuss Biff and consider possible reasons for his lack of motivation and success. Bernard says Biff changed right after high school when he visited Willy in Boston. Bernard questions Willy about what happened when Biff went to visit him. Willy becomes defensive. Bernard is on his way to present a case before the Supreme Court. Bernard's success both pleases and upsets Willy. Charley gives Willy money for his insurance payment and offers him a job, an offer that Willy refuses.

At a restaurant where Willy, Biff, and Happy are to meet, Happy flirts with a young prostitute, and Biff is upset because Oliver did not remember him. Then Biff realizes that he was never a salesman for Oliver; instead, he was a shipping clerk. Willy tells his sons that he has been fired. Biff attempts to explain what happened with Oliver (after seeing Oliver, Biff sneaked back into his office and stole Oliver's pen); however, Willy is reliving the past, recalling Bernard informing Linda that Biff has failed math and will not graduate. Willy then remembers Bernard telling her Biff has taken a train to Boston.
Willy relives the time when Biff finds out about Willy's affair with the Woman: Biff comes to Willy's hotel room in Boston to tell Willy that he will not graduate unless Willy can convince Mr. Birnbaum to pass him. Willy recalls his own desperate attempts to hide the Woman in the bathroom. When the Woman comes out of the bathroom with Biff in the room, Willy's plan to conceal the affair is ruined. Willy's final memory is of Biff calling him a "fake" before walking out the door.

The play continues in the present when Stanley reappears, and Willy realizes he is actually still in the restaurant. Willy returns home and begins building a garden, even though it is night. Linda throws Happy and Biff out of the house. Ben appears to Willy while he is planting seeds. At this point, Willy does not remember a previous conversation with Ben, as he does several times earlier in the play. Instead, he and Ben discuss his plan to commit suicide. Willy and Ben converse in the present, but they are talking about the future. Ben warns Willy that the insurance company might refuse to pay a settlement and Biff might never forgive him.

Biff approaches Willy in the garden to tell him he is leaving home for good. Biff and Willy argue, and Biff confronts Willy with the rubber hose, saying he will not pity him if he commits suicide. According to Biff, the Lomans have never been truthful with one another or themselves. Biff believes that he and Willy are ordinary people who can easily be replaced. Biff and Willy reconcile. Ben reappears to Willy and reminds him of the insurance policy. Willy
drives away. The Lomans, Charley, and Bernard gather at Willy's grave.

**James Thurber : The Owl in the Attic**

*The Owl in the Attic and Other Perplexities* is a book by [James Thurber](https://www.pandasalai.org) first published in 1931 by [Harper and Brothers](https://www.pandasalai.org).[1] It collects a number of short humorous pieces, most of which had appeared in *The New Yorker,*[2] and an introduction by [E. B. White](https://www.pandasalai.org).

Once upon a starless midnight there was an owl who sat on the branch of an oak tree. Two ground moles tried to slip quietly by, unnoticed. "You!" said the owl. "Who?" they quavered, in fear and astonishment, for they could not believe it was possible for anyone to see them in that thick darkness. "You two!" said the owl. The moles hurried away and told the other creatures of the field and forest that the owl was the greatest and wisest of all animals because he could see in the dark and because he could answer any question. "I'll see about that," said a secretary bird, and he called on the owl one night when it was again very dark. "How many claws am I holding up?" said the secretary bird. "Two," said the owl, and that was right. "Can you give me another expression for 'that is to say' or 'namely'?" asked the secretary bird. "To wit," said the owl. "Why does the lover call on his love?" "To woo," said the owl.

The secretary bird hastened back to the other creatures and reported that the owl indeed was the greatest and wisest animal in the world because he could see in the dark and because he could
answer any question. "Can he see in the daytime, too?" asked a red fox? "Yes," answered a dormouse and a French poodle. "Can he see in the daytime, too?" All the other creatures laughed loudly at this silly question, and they set upon the red fox and his friends and drove them out of the region. They sent a messenger to the owl and asked him to be their leader.

When the owl appeared among the animals it was high noon and the sun was shining brightly. He walked very slowly, which gave him an appearance of great dignity, and he peered about him with large, staring eyes, which gave him an air of tremendous importance. "He’s God!" screamed a Plymouth rock hen. And the others took up the cry "He’s God!" So they followed him wherever he went and when he bumped into things they began to bump into things, too. Finally he came to a concrete highway and he started up the middle of it and all the other creatures followed him. Presently a hawk, who was acting as outrider, observed a truck coming toward them at fifty miles an hour, and he reported to the secretary bird and the secretary bird reported to the owl. "There’s danger ahead," said the secretary bird. "To wit?" said the owl. The secretary bird told him. "Aren’t you afraid?" he asked. "Who?" said the owl calmly, for he could not see the truck. "He’s God!" cried all the creatures again, and they were still crying "He’s God" when the truck hit them and ran them down. Some of the animals were merely injured, but most of them, including the owl, were killed.
Non-Detailed Study

A street car Named Descie – drama

Tennessee Williams (1911 - 1983)

- Thomas Lanier Williams is known by the pen name Tennessee Williams was a major playwright. The name Tennessee was given to him by college friends because of his southern accent and father’s background in Tennessee. He discovered writing as an escape from the world of reality. His father did not like this he called him “Miss Nancy”. He was concerned with the pathes of human failure. His plays probed the psyche of man. His plays do not have happy endings.

- Won pulitza prize for “A steet car named Descie” in 1948 and for “Cat on a Hot tin Roof’ in 1955

He was a schizophrenic and most of his adult life was spent in mental hospitals.

- Characters
  
  Blanche and Stella – Sisters
  Stanley Kowalski - Husband of Stella
  Mitch - Stanley’s friend
  Shep Huntleigh - A millionaire

- Blanche is forced to leave ‘Bella Reve’ their ancestral home as she did not have money to maintain it. This was the plight of many
plantedation owners in south offer slavery was abolished. She led a immoral life at Bella Reve-almost reduced to the state of a prostitute – yearning for financial security and male friend. She came in a tram car named Descie and then went into another tram called cemeteries and reached Elysian fields-residence of Stella.

Stella tries to avoid a meeting between Stanley and Blanche and also his friends who are coming for a game of poker. Stanley is suspicious about the sale of Belle Reve and demands a share in the process of sale. She tries to hide some sale deeds from Stanley as they reveal the immoral life lid by their ancestors. He is very angry because she has spent a lot of money on costly dresses.

Blanche finds a companion in Mitch but Stanley fills his ears with news about Blanche’s immoral behavior and she talks of going with her old friend shep Hunleish. Staley beats Stella she can not understand how Stella could be insensitive. So Belle Reve decided to leave Stella’s house Stella decides to take revenge on Belle Reve for the comments she made aginst him. Mitch refuses to marry her as he was hold that she did not resign her job as a teacher. She was sent out because she had an affair with a boy-and a call gill to the soldiers at a military. Blanche becomes hysterical later at might when Belle Reve was done Stanley rapes and but her to asylum. Stanley is the symbol of animal force without any refinement Blanche was a schizophrenia – is a withdrawal from mality into fantasy. In such
condition one can not live long. Only 2 ways of solving it-either the victim goes mad or dies. Here Blanche goes to the asylum as she can not face the reality. the play ends on a note of pathes and pain as Blanche is led away to the asylum

Edward Albee : Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?

Who is afraid of Virginia Woolf (absurd drama melodrama)–1962

Edward Albee 1928

➢ Must productive and modern American playwright born at Washington D.C. In 3 weeks he wrote the one act play “The 200 story” and it was produced in Germany in 1959 and in New York in 1960. wrote several plays. But W A V W is regarded by many as Albee’s masterpiece. It is a savage but a witty dissection of two childless marriages.


➢ This full length play (later major play) created an international sensation.

➢ Abbee’s play has much sadistic humour and symbolism.

ACT I

The title of the first act is “Fun and Games” sterility and lust, Reality and illusion, Personal failure and mock religious ceremony – these are the “Fun and Games’ in Act I.

George - History professor
Mertha - His wife (6 yours older than her husband)
Nick and Honey – Husband guest Wife
George and Martha are returning home from a party given by M’s father. She was repeating a line from a movie argues about the film with her husband. But a grumbles about Saturday night party arranged by M’s father make comments about her father. “Who is afraid of Virginia Woolf” – the song was a tremendous hit at the party given by her father.
The guests Nick and Honey was given a warm welcome by M and G. A expresses his dissatisfaction for having married the daughter of a collage president. M shay at him for his remarks. When a learns that Nick is a biologist he complains about scientists’ rearranging genwes. Nick tells him that he and Honey will postpone having children until they are settled. Honey returns and upsets George with the announcement that the birthday of George’s son will be celebrated the next day. Inspite of his request Martha has revealed the secret. Honey is anxious to know where her son is, Martha is reluctant to talk about her son. To provoke her husband Martha Boys that he is unsure of the boy’s paternity. The enraged George denies it. Martha nauates her experience and tells the young couple why she has married George and does not hesitate to point out her husband’s academic failures.
Act II – Walpurgisnacht (German word)
➢ Means “The witches on the night of Walpurgis ride to an appointed meeting place to hold revels with their master. The devil. The characters continue their boozing (alcoholic drink) and sex game. It is an appropriate title.

Games
1. Humiliate the host
2. Get the guests home

Act III
➢ Exorcism means removing of the evil spirits from a place. Here the fantasy parents lived in a world of illusion. Finally George and Martha exorcise (remove) this illusion from their minds. – Apt title.

➢ George informs of their son’s death in an automobile accident, identical to that of his friend’s death 30yours ago. The enraged Martha yells at him saying “I will not let you decide these matters”. But George asserts that he has the right to kill their son because Martha has violated the agreement. Gradually Nick understands that their son is illusory. They never had a son. Budding adieu Nick and Honey leave the place. G puts his kand santly on Martha’s shoulder and soups softly “W A V W”? But Martha replies I ‘am…..I…..am
The middle aged couple at day break “has to learn to live with naked reality”.

Kaviyatrubtetcoachingcenter@gmail.com 9600736379
Edward Albee – absurd dramatist Absurd drama echoes the meaninglessness of human existence in the form of the world itself. The term ‘theater of the absurd’ was derived from Camus and it was popularized by Martin Esslin. Becket, Jonesco, Aamon, Genet and Simpson are some of the chief exponents of this mode of theatre.

- The middle aged couple G and M have based their union on the illusion of a child. On the eve of 21st birthday the fantasy parents drinking heavily entitling a young couple. Nothing very extraordinary at the starting point. Live in an unmemorable home on New England campus and his wife a few years older than her husband. They play Games. The sterile couple G and M frequently quarrel with each other derive immerse joy and pleasure when they humiliate the guests. WAVW is a devastating portrayal of the disarray of American intellectuals in the modern age. The conflicts among two academicians – a human historian and a technician scientist and their barren wives are nothing but meaningless conflicts. The characters are sterile, their thoughts are lustful, their missions are fruitless and illusory and their world is a fantasy. It is undoubtedly an absurd drama.
Choose The Best Alternative From The Choices Given:

1. Which is a small town of 7000 souls?
   (A) Brooklyn (B) Opera (C) Aria (D) The Sea

2. The overture contains---lines?
   (A) 21  (B) 22  (C) 23  (D) 32

3. What is an Aria?
   (A) Death (B) Seabirds (C) Song (D) Island

4. Who is the old crone?
   (A) Soul (B) Song (C) The Bird (D) Death

5. Who has become a outstanding bard?
   (A) The Boy (B) The Girl (C) The Poet (D) All

6. Which rock the cradle?
   (A) Love Poem (B) The Sea (C) Birds (D) Private

7. Who is the greatest of all women poets writing in English?
   (A) Emily Dickinson (B) (A) Brooklyn (C) Shelly (D) Keats

8. Who did write the fundamental problems?
   (A) Robert Frost (B) Boston (C) Wordsworth (D) Emily Dickinson

9. Which words convey her feeling?
   (A) The Poet (B) Love (C) Passed (D) Her House

10. The carriage goes to?
    (A) Dress (B) Eternity (C) Objects (D) Daily Routine
பதிப்பு தொகுப்பாக்கிய விளக்கப்படுத்தல்

PG-TRB-ENGLISH (அறிக்கைமுன்)
(650-PAGES -Study notes 10-units) - Rs.3670,

*FREE from 27/07/2019 to 5/08/2019*

1. 10 OBJECTIVE TYPE TEST FREE………………

2. 8 SETS OLD QUESTIONS PAPER WITH ANSWERS

FREE FREE

Call and booking: 9600736379

(Only 70 persons)