

The following lines is an example of swaddled in flames, it came gliding and flexing and racing towards it is fate. This is an example of which literary device of pun enjambed couplet iambic pentameter caesura.

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3. Who is the speaker?

- Now, since I am not going back to the beloved land of my fathers, since I was no light of safety to Patroklos, nor to my other companions, who in their numbers went down before glorious Hektor, but sit here beside my ships, a useless weight on the good land, [...] why, I wish that strife would vanish away from among gods and mortals, and gall, which makes a man grow angry for all his great mind, that gall of anger that swarms like smoke inside of a man's heart and becomes a thing sweeter to him by far than the dripping of honey.
 - a. Ulysses
 - b. Agamemnon
 - c. Achilles
 - d. Apollo

Next question next slide please look at it identify who is the speaker literature from the antiquity.

Now, since I am not going back to the beloved land of my father, since I was no light of safety to patroklos, nor to any other companions who in their numbers went down before glorious hector, but sit here beside my ships a useless weight on the good land, why I wish that strife would vanish away from among gods and mortals, and gall which makes a man grow angry for all his great minds that gall of anger that swarms like smoke inside of a mans heart and becomes a thing sweeter to him by far than the dripping of honey. Who is the speaker Ulysses, Agamemnon, Achilles, Apollo?

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4. Name the part of The Canterbury Tales where the following passage appears:

- "Ho, good sir, no more of this," said the Knight. "What you have told is enough, in truth, and much more, for a little sorrow goes a long way with most people, I believe. As for me, it is a great distress to hear of the sudden fall of people who have been in great wealth and ease. Alas! And the contrary is joy and delight, as when a man who has been in a low station climbs up and becomes prosperous and remains there. Such a thing is joyful and pleasant to speak of."

Next passage from Chaucer's the Canterbury tales and I want you to tell me the story the section or the part of the Canterbury tales, where the following passage appears. Ho good sir no more of this said the knight what you have told is enough in truth and much more for a little sorrow goes a long way, with most people I believe as for me it is a great distress to hear of the sudden fall of people who have been in great wealth, and ease alas and the contrary is joy and delight, as when a man who has been in a low station climbs up and becomes prosperous and remains there such a thing is joyful and pleasant to speak of.

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Choose the correct response:

- a. Nun's Pries't Tale
- b. The Reeve's Tale
- c. The Friar's Tale
- d. The Miller's Tale

So, choose the correct response, is it from the nuns priest tale, the reeves tale, the friars tale or the millers tale.

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5. Name the work:

- Was every day of my life to be as busy a day as this,— . . . I will not finish that sentence till I have made an observation upon the strange state of affairs between the reader and myself, . . . I am this month, one whole year older than I was this twelve-month; and having got, as you perceive, almost into the middle of my fourth volume - and no farther than to my first day's life - 'tis demonstrative that I have three hundred and sixty-four days more life to write just now, than when I first set out; so that instead of advancing, as a common writer, in my work with what I have been doing at it—on the contrary, I am just thrown so many volumes back – was every day of my life to be as busy a day as this—And why not?—and the transactions and opinions of it to take up as much description—And for what reason should they be cut short? as at this rate I should just live 364 times faster than I should write—It must follow, an' please your worships, that the more I write, the more I shall have to write—and consequently, the more your worships reads, the more your worships will have to read (285-86).

Next question name the work. Was every day of my life to be as busy a day as this I will not finish the sentence till I have made an observation upon the strange state of affairs between the reader and myself, and this month one whole year older than I was this 12 month and having got as you perceive almost into the middle of my fourth volume. And no further than to my first day's life tis demonstrative that I have 364 days more life to write just now, then when I first set out.

So, that instead of advancing as a common writer in my work with what I have been doing at it on the contrary I am just thrown. So, many volumes back was every day of my life to be as busy a day as this, and why not and the transactions and opinions of it to take up as much description and for what reason should they be cut shot. As at this rate I should just live 364 times faster than I should write, it must follow an please your worships that the more I write the more I shall have to write and consequently the more your worships reads the more your worships will have to read.

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Choose the correct response

- a. *Absalom and Achitophel*
- b. *Tristram Shandy*
- c. *The Canterbury Tale*
- d. *Ulysses*

This is from choose the correct response. This is from Absalom and achitophel tristram shandy the Canterbury tales Ulysses.

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6.Name the text:

- Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself, he espied one afar off come crossing over the field to meet him; and their hap was to meet just as they were crossing the way of each other. The Gentleman's name was Mr. Worldly-Wiseman; he dwelt in the Town of Camal-Policy, a very great Town, and also hard by from whence Christian came.

Next now name the text here. Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself he espied one afar off come crossing over the field to meet him, and their hap was to meet just as they were crossing the way of each other. The gentlemans name was mr worldly Wiseman he dwelt in the town of camalpolicy, a very great town and also hard by from whence Christian came.

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Choose the correct response

- a. The Pilgrim's Progress
- b. Beowulf
- c. Odyssey
- d. Vanity Fair

So, choose the correct response where is this from, the pilgrims progress Beowulf odyssey vanity fair the first passage was from Beowulf. So, answer b, second is caesura, caesura is it provides a rhythm. So, answer is d caesura they typically consist of a pause in the middle of a line. So, it could also be a comma as you have already seen in that line with an equal number of syllabus on or syllable sorry not syllabus syllables on both sides of the pause. The third one is from Iliad homers Iliad; c Achilles .Achilles is the speaker. And the Canterbury tales is from the nuns' priest tale. Fifth one is tristran shandy b it has taken him one year to narrate one day in his life. So, he is digressing and this is and he is contemplating the in a lag between narration and life.

So, it is a very mischievous kind of a writing tristran shandy you can expect all these kinds of writings for your competitive exams especially the international variety. So, we have talked about Beowulf Canterbury tale's pilgrim's progress, tristran shandy Iliad. This and some literary devices. So, this is what you can generally expect. So, those of you who are really preparing seriously to crack some of these exams you should know this is the nature this is the tenor of questions that you are going to find. Sixth one is the Christian and mister worldly wise and all it is a dead giveaway it is a pilgrim's progress.

So, that was the warm up that is what I wanted to tell you that this is what the course is going to be all about. We are going to do plenty of exercises, but it comes with a statutory warning these exercises I am not guaranteeing that this is what you are going to

get, but what I can tell you is that how to go about and how to get in start preparing for if this is what you want to do seriously.

So, today's class I am going to focus on Chaucer and the Canterbury tales, Beowulf written by an unknown anonymous writer then what is allegory. So, generally this is how I am going to structure my lectures, I am going to give you plenty of exercises, so that you can start thinking, of how to prepare for your exams. At the same time, I am also going to give you an overview of important personalities writers poets etcetera playwrights, of course, important literary movements and Johns important literary periods little bit of literary theory criticism important works.

So, works of literature from across the world, but that is not going to be exhaustive. It occurs like this can never be exhaustive, we are not looking at a period we are not looking at a particular nation. So, it is not going to be exhaustive at all. I am just giving to talk about what I feel are the major works. One of the earliest important works in the English language is Beowulf it is an old English epic. So, you should know what is an epic it was composed around 725 AD it is one of the earliest poem in a modern European language remember, that is English modern European language, but if you look at the way the original Beowulf was written you will hardly be able to associate with the kind of English you know. So, the way English has developed over the years over the past few centuries, you should be attentive to that. It is also the most celebrated survival from old English literature. So, you should know that also.

Author is unknown anonymous. And the many script which dates from the late tenth century was not really studied until the 18 century. From 18 century on words interest in Beowulf started increasing it is a very important work. Many of us need not be familiar with it, but people who do serious study of the English language and literature they are expected to be familiar with Beowulf. You should know that it has individual episodes echoes of old legends. They may have been derived from the oral tradition. In spite of all this Beowulf as we find today is an artistically finished and unified work. It runs in to 3182 lines. It is unrhymed alliterative verse which was common to the early Germanic peoples. If you know your history of the English language you should know that the English traces it is roots to several European languages several other European languages.

In Beowulf, each line is divided into half by a caesural pause. So, that is why that line that I just showed you was from Beowulf. And the half lines each with 2 accented and a varying number of unaccented syllables are linked by alliterations. Alliteration is an important aspect of Beowulf, grim and greedy the gruesome monster, so the reputation of the syllable ga.

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Opening lines—A reading of Beowulf

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CH-_GwoO4xl

Look at this slide please and here I want you to look at the opening lines of a reading of Beowulf here is the video.

Now, Beowulf is also known for the canings that is the compound nouns some of the very recognizable compound nouns are whale path for sea, ring bestower for king, battle flesh for sword, treasure holder for dragon. So, it is called the canings or compound nouns, there are drawn from nature customs beliefs and Beowulf has a very distinctive and picturous stylistic effect by using 2 term metaphors instead of similes, remember this, so canings that is compound nouns. So, if you come across this passage from Beowulf you may not really know the entire Beowulf although it runs into just 3182 lines which is not too much, but you should go through it just give it a cursory look, the style of Beowulf. You should also know that stylistic aspects of the poem because many a times this is one question that can be asked that what is what is the style of this passage.

So, you should be able to identify Beowulf by the historically elements, natural scenes and the description of the deeds of the folk hero. Again these are all these things are

parallel in the literature of the Germanic continental tradition and of pagan Scandinavia. So, that those are the roots of Beowulf. Coming to the hero now this is an adventurous hero one of the foremost important national heroes, he is identified as a geat g e a t, probably from southern Sweden. And there are also references to an actual raid down the Rhine the river in AD 521 by the king of the geats that is Beowulf's uncle Hyglac h y g l a c.

So, Beowulf identified as a geat. His uncle king Beowulf's uncle Hyglac. England is never mentioned, yet the poem was written in England with the original pagan in continental elements of history and folklore were modified by the poets' ideas and his Christian view of society. These are seen in Hrothgar's court. It is not the crude barbaric civilization of the Baltic, but the cultivated refined Christian Aries theocracy of the 8th century Anglo Saxon court. So, the Hrothgar court the Hrothgar's court is known for the refinement in that particular society. These also belief in magic symbols heaven cremation ceremonies, pagan power of fate, existing with faith in gods power over man, in the existence of heaven and hell.

So, it is deeply religious in the significance of biblical stories, from the sinfulness of Cain to the sacrifice of Christ. At the end of that poem a complete reconciliation is never achieved, word for fate wyrd w y r d is both fate, and gods plan for the world. There are influences of Vergil's Aeneid that is Latin classic and is use of certain rhetorical devices of language in his structure contras in climax and understatements all these including Bose and understatements. So, all these seem to reflect the classical epic tradition, rhetoric contras, structure you know the rhetoric understatement Bose.

So, all these things are combined together in Beowulf and then are references or not sorry not references, but influences of classic such as Aeneid.

The main narrative of the poem is focused and it derives from 3 folk stories to which the in which the historically accrued raids and feuds between dains geats sweats etcetera are described. In the first of these episodes Beowulf a mighty swimmer and wrestler freeze the mead hall of the Danish king Hrothgar by wrenching out the claw like arm of the male monster Grendel. In the second the hero slays Grendel's damp that is a hideous water hag. And these 2 episodes are closely related the second brings a poem to a dramatic climax. The third when the Beowulf has aged is no longer merely fighting for

his youthful glory, now he is the wise and aged king who has ruled the geats for 50 peaceful and prosperous years. He fights and dies to save his people from a fire breathing dragon who has who has been attacking their kingdom. So, then the poem ends or the epic ends on a mood of allergy, allergic mood.

So, it is not just a faerie tale and adventurous tale, it is also it has deep religious allegories it is also a very mature and complex work of art especially for those times. So, that it Beowulf, I would urge you to go through it at least understand if passage is from Beowulf stare at you in your competitive exams and do not get nervous. Now you know what the story is all about you know the names major names and figures and characters. Just go through give a very quick glance to the poem and you would understand what you are looking at.

Coming to the device now we were talking about allegory, what is allegory? Allegory derives from the Greek word *allegoria*, literally it means speaking otherwise saying something what meaning something else, is a sort of an extended metaphor. The character's actions and scenery are symbolic referring to spiritual political psychological confrontations. There is a surface meaning there is a deep meaning. John Bunyan's pilgrim progress written in 1678 story of Christian salvation and this one of the most important one of the earliest known examples of an allegory and of course, now we know George Orwell's 1984 is a political allegory.

So, all sorts of allegories Salman Rushdie is known for writing allegories. Myths of Orpheus and Eurydice, their examples of redemption salvation quiz quest. So, that is an also an allegory. The anonymous work again pilgrim's progress and all these are all an even earlier than their morality place we will soon do mysteries and moralities place where there is a character of every man which is also a deeply allegorical character. Italian writer dantes his divine comedy is also an example of allegory; it is a journey of the individual soul towards god.

So, these are the various examples of allegories. One of the most important allegory ever written is pilgrims progress by john Bunyan. I have already told you hero is an everyman he could be any men Christian other characters are mister worldly Wiseman faithful hope giant despair these are the names of characters, so very typical characters. The work describes a journey of Christian, every men flew who flew the city of destruction notes

the name of the city passes through the slough of despond the interpreters, house the house of beautiful the value of humiliation, vanity fair, vanity fair is not just the title of Thackeray's novel, but Idaho it is a town in John Bunyan's pilgrim progress and he finally, arise at the celestial city. What does all this mean this journey of every man that is what we have to go through humiliation, vanity, slough, despair and then finally, if you are good, if you have retained your goodness you will be rewarded with a celestial city.

So, as an allegory it represents mass journey through trails of life towards heaven. It is related to a parable or a fable hero is a 0, cipher the reader is supposed to identify with the hero. It is a typical plot Jonathan swift later on used it in Gulliver's travels, innocent hero and his journey Alice in wonderland. So, Lewis Carroll's for that is also an innocence quest and travel journey k in Kafka's the castle. So, all these are the derived from every men. All these characters are put through experiences tests trapstem temptations etcetera remember allegory was a popular literary device in the middle ages in the 14 century. Dantes divine comedy, the French a work roman de la rose, and Chaucer's house of fame and William Langland's pearse ploughmen, these are important allegories. In presence in the twentieth century the stories and novels of Franz Kafka can be considered instances of allegories. Of course, there is the mother of all allegories Edmund Spenser's faerie queene.

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Spenser's Faerie Queene

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KSrzdfppi9w>

Look at this slide and look at reading of Spenser's *Faerie Queene* one of the greatest allegories ever written.

It is something that is very frequently asked in most competitive exams. Please be prepared with it. From allegory let us move on to a fable. A fable is a short narrative in prose or verse that exemplifies an abstract moral thesis or principle of human behavior. And then there is a moral at the end in the form of an epigram. For example, we have beast fables in which animals talk and act like the human types they represent, so Aesop's fables.

So, sometimes you may come across this also. Fables in the western culture they derive mainly from the stories that were sometime mistaken, mistakenly attributed to Aesop's, so was the most well-known author of fables. There was also a John de la Fontaine French man who wrote a city of sorry a set of very clever fables in verb, in versus. Then also remember Chaucer's the nuns priest tale is the story of the cock and the foxes is a beast fable. Germane to all this you have a parable, parable is a very short narrative about human beings presented not beast and animals.

So, as to stress the analogy a parable with a general lesson or moral or a thesis that the narrator is trying to put forward. Parable was one of Jesus' favorite devices as a teacher. For example, his parable of the good Samaritan and of the prodigal son. So, Bible the Bible is an important reading as well for those who are interested in competitive exams. There is something called an exemplum, which is a story told as a particular instance of the general theme in a religious sermon. The device was popular in the middle ages when extensive collections of exempla some historical and legendary were prepared for used by preachers. For example, later on again we are in the middle ages.

So, let me talk about Chaucer's the pardoner's tale the pardoner is preaching on the theme that greed is the root of all evil, greed is not good as someone tells us in wall street the movie, that is the digression greed is the root of all evil that is what we have been told traditionally. This incorporates as an exemplum of the tale of the 3 drunken merry makers' revelers who set out to find and defy death and find a heap of gold instead only to find death after all when they kill one another in the attempt to gain soul possession of the treasure. So, this is an example of exemplum.

So, thank you very much. And we will soon meet for our next class.