

09. ENGLISH

DETAILS OF SYLLABUS

UNIT I - CHAUCER TO THE ELIZABETHAN AGE

Poetry:

Chaucer and his age-his works- The Canterbury Tales- The contemporaries of Chaucer. The Sonnet- Philip Sidney-Tottel's Miscellany.
The Age of Queen Elizabeth- Spenser- Donne and other metaphysical poets.

Prose:

The rise of English prose-William Caxton - Thomas More-Utopia-Philip Sidney-Francis Bacon- The Authorised Version of the Bible-Thomas Browne-Hobbes

Drama:

The rise of English drama -Miracles- Moralities- Interludes- Gorboduc- Influence of Seneca- The University Wits – Revenge Tragedy- Spanish Tragedy- Marlowe-his contribution- Ben Jonson and the Comedy of Humours.

UNIT II – SHAKESPEARE

Shakespeare's England-stage-influence on Shakespeare-sources-different phases of his literary career- Shakespearean comedies-tragedies-problem plays-the last plays. Sonnet of Shakespeare -Shakespearean criticism.

UNIT III - MILTON TO 1800, THE ROMANTIC AND THE VICTORIAN AGE

Poetry:

Milton and his works - Restoration age and the Augustan Era-Dryden and Pope- Dr.Johnson- the precursors of Romanticism.

The Romantic Revival -Coleridge and Wordsworth- The Lyrical Ballads-Different phases of Romanticism-Byron-Shelley - Keats.

The Victorian Era - Conflict between science and religion -Tennyson- In Memoriam and other poems - Browning - Dramatic monologue - Matthew Arnold - Hardy- Hopkins.

Prose :

Milton's prose works-John Bunyan - Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy- Jonathan Swift and his works - Addison and Steele- Dr.Johnson.

Thomas De Quincy -Charles Lamb – Hazlitt - Coleridge- the development of the English novel-Walter Scott -Jane Austen – Carlyle – John Ruskin - Matthew Arnold -Walter

Pater- Charles Dickens-Thackeray- George Eliot-the Brontes- Meredith- R.L.Stevenson- Hardy and his works.

Drama:

Oscar Wilde and his plays.

UNIT IV - THE MODERN ERA

Poetry:

The poetry of W.B.Yeats- the Symbolist Movement - The First World War -war poets - T.S Eliot and Ezra Pound- Modernism- The Waste Land -Eliot's later poems – Auden, Spender and others.

The Second World War -the Movement - Philip Larkin - Tom Gunn- New poets of the fifties-Ted Hughes - Seamus Heany- Andrew Motion- Post modernism.

Prose:

The modern novel - D.H Lawrence -James Joyce- Virginia Woolf- George Orwell -E.M Foster. Graham Greene - Golding -Kingley Amis -Angus Wilson - Iris Murdoch.

Other prose writers: Russell-Huxley-Orwell- Lytton Strachey-

Drama:

The influence of Ibsen- Bernard Shaw and his works - Galsworthy- the revival of poetic drama-T.S.Eliot- the plays of Synge –Sean O'Casey.

Post war plays -Wesker- Osborne and the angry young men - Theatre of the Absurd – Beckett – Pinter - Bond

Rise of English in America – Realism in American literature – R W Emerson's Self – Reliance, Thoreau's Civil Disobedience – Rise of the novel - Mark Twain, Melville - Hemingway, Ellison and Toni Morrison – Poets - Emily Dickinson, Walt Whitman, Robert Frost – Confessional poetry of Sylvia Plath – Rise of Black feminism.

Indian Writers – Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Das – Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children

European works – Leo Tolstoy's Anna Karenina , Ibsen's Doll's House

African writing – Wole Soyinka Chinna Achebe - J M Coetzee

Canadian writers - Margaret Lawrence's Stone Angel

Caribbean writers – V S Naipaul's A House for Mr. Biswas – English as a global language.

UNIT V - PHONETICS, HISTORY AND STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR

Aspects of language: phonetics, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

Family of Languages- Old, Middle and Modern English- characteristics Standard English-Language variations-loan words-word formation-semantic changes.

Morphemes and words-classification of words- Structural Grammar - T.G.Grammar - basic concept.

Functional grammar- usages-phrasal verbs-Idioms-Synonyms and antonyms.

UNIT VI - LITERARY THEORY AND CRITICISM AND TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Literary theory as a basic discipline-Aristotle- Poetics- Dryden- Matthew Arnold - T.S.Eliot-I.A.Richards-F.R Leavis-New criticism-structuralism-Deconstruction-Feminism-Post colonial theory.

Theory and practice of language teaching -Conceptual frame work – bilingualism – multi-lingualism- Principles of language teaching - aspects of socio-linguistics - communicative approach to language. Psychological approach to language learning- Learner factors- age -aptitude-personality.

Methods of language teaching: Grammar translation method - direct method -audio-visual method-structural method-functional method-class room procedures-Lesson plan-selection and grading - student participation-group work-Seminars-tutorials and library work.