**BA IV SEMESTER OPTIONAL ENGLISH Notes (subject to correction)**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS (history of English literature)**

1]Mention two famous works of Henry James.

Ans;The Portrait of a Lady, The Princess.

2]Who is the author of the 'Erewhon' and 'The Way of All Flesh'?

Ans;Samuel Butler.

3]Who wrote the Clayhanger Trilogy and The Old Wives Tale?

Ans;Arnold Bennet.

4]Name two famous works of John Galsworthy.

Ans;Justice ,Silver Spoon,The Man of Property,The Forsyte Saga.

5]Mention two works of H.G.Wells.

Ans; Time Machine, The Invisible Man, Tono Bungay, Polly.

6]Who is the author of Lord Jim, Heart of Darkness and The Nigger of the Narcissus?

Ans; Joseph Conrad.

7]Mention two novels of D.H. Lawrence.

Ans; Sons and Lovers, White Peacock, Lady Chatterley's Lover.

8]Who used the 'stream of consciousness technique' perfectly?

Ans;Dorothy Richardson, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf.

9]Mention one famous novel of Somerset Maugham?

Ans;Of Human Bondage.

10]Name two works of Aldous Huxley.

Ans;The Brave New World and Counter Point.

11]Which are the famous works of E. M. Forster?

Ans;A Passage to India, The Longest Journey, Where Angels Fear to Tread.

12]Mention two works of James Joyce.

Ans;Ulysses, The Portrait of an Artist as a Youngman, Dubliners.

13]Name two women novelists of the period.

Ans; Katherine Mansfield, Virginia Woolf.

14]Mention two novels of Virginia Woolf?

Ans;Mrs.Dalloway,To the Light House,The Waves.

15] Who is the author of "The Power and the Glory"?

Ans; Graham Greene.

16]Name two novels of George Orwell.

Ans;The Burmese Days, Nineteen Eighty Four.

17]Which is the famous novel of William Golding?

Ans;Lord of the Flies.

18]Mention two famous essayists of the 20th century.

Ans; G.K.Chesterton and E. V .Lucas.

19]Who is the 'Alpha of the Plough' among the essayists?

Ans; A .G .Gardiner.

20]Who is popular as 'YY'?

Ans; Robert Lynd?

21]Mention two literary critics of the 20th century.

Ans; I.A. Richards, A. C. Bradley, F. R. Leavis, Middleton Murray, George Saintsbury, T. S. Eliot.

22] Name three important plays of G .B. Shaw.

Ans;Man and Superman, Candida, Arms and the Man, St.Joan, Apple Cart.

23]Name two plays of John Galsworthy.

Ans; Strife, Justice, Silver Box.

24]Who is the author of 'Admirable Crichton' and 'Peter Pan'?

Ans;J. M. Barrie.

25]Name two plays of Oscar Wilde.

Ans;The Importance of Being Ernest and Salome.

26]When was "Irish National Literary Society" established?

Ans; 1892.

27]When was the "Abbey Theatre" established?

'Ans;1903.

28] Name two plays of W .B. Yeats.

Ans;The Countess Cathleen, The Hour Glass.

29]Who is the author of the Play boy of the Western World?

Ans; J.M .Synge.

30] Which is famous one act play by J. M .Synge?

Ans; Riders to the sea.

31]Who are known for their poetic plays?

Ans; Oscar Wilde, J .E. Flecker, John Masefield.

32] Mention the author of Waiting For Godot.

Ans; Samuel Beckett.

33] Who is the author of Look Back in Anger?

Ans;John Osborne.

34]Who wrote the dramas of ideas?

Ans;G. B. Shaw.

35]Name two soldier poets.

Ans; Rupert Brooke, Seigfried Sassoon, Wilfred Owen.

36]Who is the author of," Strange Meeting"?

Ans; Wilfed Owen.

37]Who is the author of the "Waste Land"?

Ans; T .S. Eliot.

38]Name two plays of T .S. Eliot.

Ans; The Cocktail Party, The Confidential Party, The Family Reunion, Murder in the Cathedral.

39] Mention two pessimists.

Ans;Thomas Hardy, A.E .Houseman.

40]Name two Georgian poets.

Ans;John Masefield, Walter De Mare.

41]Name two dramatists associated with the Irish Literary Movement.

Ans;W. B. Yeats, J .M .Synge.

42]Name some famous essayists of the 20th century.

Ans;G .K .Chesterton, E. V. Lucas, Robert Lynd.

43]Mention the famous biographies of the 20th century.

Ans; Lytton Strachey's Eminent Victorians. Osbert Sitwell's "Left Hand.Right Hand".

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 1 **The Origin and development of Human language**

**Humans use languag**e for communication. Human language is as old as writing. Many scholars say that the art of writing evolved between 3500 and 2900 BC. The age of human language is put back to at least 6500BC. Most of the human being moved in smaller groups. They used limited signals for communication. In the course of time different groups met together. Their activities increased and so also their demands. The system of signals proved more complex, inefficient to communicate their demands, ideas and thoughts. Initially there were visual signals. But when the visibility was not perfect, there developed vocal signals. There evolved the communication by voice. Socrates said Onomatopoeic imitation was the basis of human language.

Plato said there was a ‘perfect language’. All human beings strived to discover it. Some say God said ‘let there be language’ and there was language. Some believe the instinctive human response to the external stimuli was the basis of human language.

Language growth is the result of brain mechanisms. The left hemisphere of the brain is related with the growth of language. Some say the linguistic ability of humans is biological evolution. Language is acquired in stages. Man’s desire for sharing and caring caused the growth of human language.

 **2** **CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS**

 Semantics is a study of meaning of lexica items and other parts of language. There are seven types of meaning in semantics they are: conceptual, connotative, stylistic, affective, reflected, collective and thematic meaning.

Conceptual meaning is one of those seven types of meanings. It means logical, cognitive, or denotative content. Conceptual meaning is the clear and logical definition of a word based on the structure and form of the word: its lexeme and morpheme (constituent structures). Basically any definition as it appears in its most basic form, without adhering or molding it to fit any particular format of context, is conceptual (theoretical) meaning. Concisely, we understand the concept of a word by reuniting all of the ways in which the word is formed for a specific meaning (contrastive structure)

An example of conceptual meaning would be the word “cat”. When you think of the word, images, thoughts and memories immediately become activated to provide us with the concept behind three letter word *c/a/t*. Hence, these thoughts and memories are the concepts under which you understand the meaning of the word.

Cat: reminds us of mammal, covered in fur, having whiskers, sleek and fast, not a dog, not a bird, not a cow, etc. meows, sleeps most of the times, friendly-sometimes fierce, claws/scratches and so on. You will go on adding facts that will create a concept map of the word. A good way to understand conceptual meaning is through the application of the Frayer Model, which is graphic organizer that classifies and categorizes the facts about a word so that there can be a clear understanding of the concept behind it.

Conceptual semantics is considered to be not just a linguistic theory, but a theory of human cognition. Like many semantic theories, Jakendoff claims that a de-compositional method is necessary to explore conceptualization. Just as one of the ways a physical scientist tries to understand matter is by breaking it down into progressively smaller parts, so a scientific study of conceptualization proceeds by breaking down, or decomposing, meaning into smaller parts. However, this cannot go on forever, for at some point, meanings can no longer be broken down.

This is level of conceptual structure, the level of mental representations which encode the human understanding of the world, containing the primitive conceptual elements out of which meaning are built, plus their rules of combination. Conceptual semantics does not work with a mental dictionary, in the classical sense. There are no definitions attached to concepts and reference, only the idea of concept or reference itself. Just as generative syntax posits a finite set of syntactic categories and rules for combining them, so too, does Conceptual Semantics posit ‘a finite set of mental primitives and finite set of principles of mental combination’ governing their interaction.

His starting point is a close analysis of the meanings of lexemes dedicated to bringing out parallelisms and contrasts which reveal the nature of the conceptual structures underlying them. Jackendoff considers the lexicon to be made of three parts: phonological, syntactic, and conceptual. These three aspects of a concept give a full picture of a word. What his method shows is that the psychological organization on which meaning rests ‘lies a very short distance below the surface of everyday lexical items – and that progress can be made in exploring it. Jackendoff claims that a de-compositional method is necessary to explore conceptual structure, in which the concepts underlying word meaning are broken down into their smallest elements: conceptual primitives envisaged as the semantic equivalents of phonological features. Conceptual semantics posits ‘a finite set of mental primitives and finite set of principles of mental combination’ governing their interaction. The conceptual structure of a lexical item is an element with zero or more open argument slots, which are filled by syntactic complements of the lexical item.

In semantics, conceptual meaning is the literal or core sense of a word. It is also called denotation or cognitive meaning. The other six types of meaning discussed by Leech are: connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative and thematic. Conceptual is something having to do with the mind or with mental concepts or philosophical or imaginary ideas. An example of conceptual is when we formulate an abstract philosophy to explain the world which cannot be proven or seen.

 3 **Generative Phonology**

Generative phonology is a component of generative grammar that assigns the correct phonetic representations to utterances in such a way as to reflect a native speaker’s internalized grammar.

The following are crucial components of generative phonology:

Levels of phonological representation

Generative phonology posits two levels of phonological representation:

An underlying representation is the most basic form of a word before any phonological rules have been applied to it. Underlying representations show what a native speaker knows about the abstract underlying phonology of the language.

A phonetic representation is the form of a word that is spoken and heard.

Phonological rules

Phonological rules map underlying representations onto phonological representations. They delete, insert or change segments, or change the features of segments.

Distinctive features

Distinctive features make it possible to capture the generalities of phonological rules.

Linearity

A stream of speech is portrayed as a sequence of discrete sound segments. Each segment is composed of simultaneously occurring features.

 4 **Linguistics and branches of linguistics**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and speech. The person who studies language scientifically is a linguist. Some of the branches of linguistics are:

* ***phonetics:*** the study of sounds of human language.
* **phonology:** the study of patterns of a language’s basic sounds.
* **Morphology:** the study of internal structure of words.
* **Syntax:** the study of how words combine to form grammatical sentences
* **Semantics:** the study of meaning of words [lexical semantics) and fixed word combinations (phraseology) and how these combine to form the meanings of sentences.
* **Pragmatics:** the study of how sentences are used (literally, figuratively or otherwise) in communicative acts.
* **Discourse Analysis:** the study of sentences organized into texts
* **Lexicography:** compiling of dictionaries. It could be seen as a branch of applied linguistics.
* **Applied linguistics:** The application of methods and results of linguistics is done to such areas as language teaching, national language policies translation language in politics advertising classrooms and courts.

 **5 Language and its properties**

Language is a means of communication. It is present everywhere in thoughts, dreams, prayers, quarrels and in various means of entertainment. It is used in every aspect of human life. It makes us possible to think, maintain human relationships, culture, store and preserve knowledge and transmit it to others.

Charles F. Hockett gives seven characteristics (properties) of human languages. They are: 1 Duality 2 Productivity 3 Arbitrariness 4 Interchangeability 5 specialization 6 Displacement 7 Cultural Transmission.

1 **Duality:** Language is organized at least at two levels at one and the same time; the organization of sounds or phonemes and the organization of form or morphemes. This is what we mean by duality: a language has a phonological system and also grammatical system.

2 **Productivity or Creativity**: The speech is made of vocal symbols. These vocal or sound symbols in a language are the phonemes. There number is definite and finite. But they can be combined in various ways to form an infinite set of messages.

**3 Interchangeability**: In simple words it means a man can be both a speaker of a language and also a hearer of it. Theoretically, he is capable of saying anything that he can understand when someone says it.

4 **Specialization:** Specialization means that there is no total physical involvement to the act of communication. There is no close relationship between the stimulus and the physical response to it. There can be degrees of specialization in a communication. The relationship between the actual danger and the alarm of it are closely related to each other. So, verbal communication is highly specialized.

5 **Displacement:** A message is displaced to the extent that there is no restriction of time and place on the speaker of a language. It is possible to communicate about what happened at a distant place or what may happen in future.

6 **Language is culturally transmitted:** Language is non-instinctive. It is culturally transmitted. It is a set of conventions accepted down the generations. Each generation learns this set of conventions from preceding generation.One important ingredient of cultural transmission is imitation. It is a way of leaning language.

7 **Arbitrariness:** There is no logical relationship between the elements of language and their function. For example the phonetic form of ‘cat’ has no relation to the animal which it symbolizes. Different languages have different words.

 6 **Clause and its Types**

Phrases form the higher unit called the clause. Clauses express our thoughts and feelings. It is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate. It makes complete sense. It can form a simple sentence or form a part of complex or compound sentence. In a clause there can be any number of phrases. There are five principal elements of the clause. These five clausal elements are: Subject, predicator, object, complement and adverbial.

Predicator is an important element in a sentence. It is a compulsory element in a clause. Predicator is nothing but a verb phrase. In a declarative sentence, predicator comes after the subject. There must be agreement or concord between predicator and subject. It means that if the subject is singular, then the predicator must be singular. If the subject is plural, then the predicator must be in plural. Ex. 1) Geeta drinks milk. 2) Boys drink milk.

 **Clauses come in four types**: Independent, dependent, adjective or relative and noun clause

**An independent clause** is also called a main clause. It is a clause that can stand on its own. It contains all the elements of a complete sentence expressing complete thought. An independent sentence tells us what the sentence is about and a verb that tells you what the subject is doing. Ex: Virat loves Cricket. The subject is Virat, the verb is loves. The sense is very clear.

**A dependent clause** is also called a subordinate clause. It is a clause that cannot stand on its own because it does not contain all the information needed to be a complete sentence. The words such as before, if, after since, although, unless, though, etc. are used in dependent clause.

**Relative clause** is an adjective clause that describes the noun. It begins with a relative pronoun such as *who, whom, whose, which, that* or a relative adverb such as *when, where, or why*. It is a type of dependent clause.

 **Noun Clause**

There are three types of noun clauses

1 **That –clause**: that clause begins with the conjunction ‘that’.

Everybody knows that he is very consistent.

That he is sincere is true.

 **Zero that clause**: Zero that clauses are that clauses without ‘that’.

Geeta told Seeta she won the first prize.

Wh clause: Wh clause begins with wh –words.

I asked her what she did on Sunday.

Who opened the batting is still unknown.

Nobody knows where she has gone.

 7 **Morphology**

Morphology is the scientific study of world building. Morpheme is a unit in it. Traditional grammar used word as the smallest unit of description. But Modern grammarians or linguists discovered another unit. It is called morpheme. A morpheme is a minimal meaningful unit in the grammatical system of language. Consider the word ‘unreasonable’. It can be divided into three units such as un-reason-able. Similarly, ‘unconditional’ has three constituents. The smallest unit into which these words are divided are morphemes. The word unhappy has two morphemes in it.

There is contrast between two morphemes. The contrastive nature can be of two types. One is semantic contrast. For example the two forms house and tree have semantic contrast between them. They differ in their dictionary meaning. The second type of contrast is grammatical one. For instance, ’sing’ and ‘sang’ differ on the basis of grammatical contrast. One form is in the present tense and another in the past tense.

Morphemes are higher as units in the hierarchy. Morphemes are generally made up of phonemes. But it is not necessary that phonetic representation should be there for each and every morpheme. For example, the plural noun cattle, has two morphemes in it. (cattle) and (0) also called zero morpheme. The plural form is not present in spelling of pronunciation.

Morphemes are of many types. There are free morphemes. For example, ‘water’ is one morpheme. It is free because it can exist without the help of any other morpheme. But ‘ly’ in lovely is not free morpheme as it cannot be used in isolation like ‘kind’ or water in a sentence. So such morpheme is called bound morpheme.

 8 **Phonology**

 Phonology is a branch of linguistics. It is the study of sound system of a given language. Phone means ‘sound’ and–ology means ‘science’. So, phonology is science of speech sounds. A normal human with all his speech organs intact and healthy, can articulate a wide variety of speech sounds. Each language makes a SELECTION of speech sounds from the total inventory of speech sounds. Phonology studies this selection and organization of speech sounds to form words.

 The organization of sound system differs from language to language. Phonology studies the following elements.

* Speech mechanism - The use of different speech organs for articulation of the speech sounds. (place of articulation and manner of articulation)
* The description of the speech sounds.
* The study of sound symbols of a language.
* The transcription of the words.
* The study of stress pattern.
* The study of intonation, the rise and fall of the voice in speaking.
* Weak and strong forms of the words.

 9 **Syntax**

Syntax is a component of linguistics that deals with the sentence–structure of languages. In other words it deals with the way in which words and phrases are arranged to form sentences in languages. The way in which words are arranged to form a sentence is not the same in all languages. For example, in English (Kannada, Hindi and in Marathi also) the adjective that qualifies a noun must be placed BEFORE the noun, as in

 The intelligent boy……

 But in Arabic, the adjectives are placed AFTER the noun.

 English does not permit a verb to begin a statement. The following sentence is not acceptable in English.

 Eats Ravi a bun every day.

 But the Arabic language permits verb [or the subject of the sentence] to begin with.

 Another example is, in Kannada and Marathi the verb indicates the gender. But it is not so in English.

  **10 Semantics**

 Semantics is the study of meaning. “It is the technical term used to the study of meaning, and, since meaning is part of language, semantics is part of linguistics.”(F.R. Palmer). The term semantic is related to the Greek noun ‘sema’ meaning ‘sign’, ‘signal’ and verb ‘seimans’ meaning ‘signify’ We use language for communication and our communication must be meaningful.

 The component of linguistics that deals with meaning is called semantics. The following is acceptable sentence in English.

 Sheela drank a cup of milk.

 Sheela is the name of a girl or woman. This word is the subject of the sentence. The sentence is an assertive sentence. According to the rules of English syntax, a statement should begin with the subject. The subject is followed by the verb drank which is followed by the object (a cup of tea).The sentence is thus grammatically acceptable. It is also meaningful. Now look at the following sentence:

 Sheela drank a snake.

 The above sentence is grammatically acceptable but semantically unacceptable. There is no syntactic error but it is not possible for a girl to drink a snake. Semantics studies the meaning aspect of the language.

 Geoffrey Leech in his Semantics- The Study of Meaning, divides meaning into seven different types:

 1 Conceptual 2 Connotative

 3 Stylistic 4 Affective

 5 Reflected 6 Collocative

 7 Thematic.

 11 **Competence and performance**

 The famous American linguist Noam Chomsky first used these terms. Competence means a person’s intuitive knowledge of the rules and the structure of his language. Performance means the actual usage of this knowledge. Scholars of the earlier period were aware of this basic distinction but Chomsky first precisely pointed out the inherent ability or knowledge in a native speaker of the structure of his language. It refers to the ability of the native speaker to ‘understand and produce utterances which he may never find the opportunity either to understand or to produce’. Competence is the tacit knowledge of the language, performance the use of the language in concrete situations. ‘Sentence’ is a concept that belongs to the theory of competence, while utterance belongs to performance.

 The native speaker of a language possesses an ‘internalized set of rules’ which is at the base of his ability to understand and speak. The actual utterances are only evidence of this competence. While reading a new book he comes across right from the start new expressions and sentences which he had never read before; but he does not find any difficulty in understanding them. Each sentence is a new construction but since he had mastered the rules of the language any number of new constructions is easily understood. As Ronad Wardough says, ‘The ability the reader has to novel sentence derives from his competence in English’. His competence also makes him reject the ungrammatical constructions, consider the sentence ‘*flying plane can be dangerous’* as ambiguous, and sentences like I, well ,have seen the captain, well, but it was raining, and ah, I had no raincoat, what a bad memory I have….., as indicating that the speaker has wandered off. Competence also makes him recognize an expression as command, request, politeness, rough order and so on.

 Performance is what actually a speaker says. It is the substance, the actual manifestation of his competence. One can understand a speaker’s competence by his performance.

 **Phrase and its classes**

Look at this sentence:

*In the beginning*, God made the heaven and the earth.

 The italicized first three words form a group by themselves. They make sense, but not complete sense. They cannot stand by themselves, but have to be part of a larger group of words which makes complete sense. They have no Subject or Predicate of their own. Such a group of words is called a *Phrase*

Words form a higher unit termed as the phrase. A phrase may consist of a single word or it may consist of many words.

 In the sentence, Smita ate mangoes. There are three words and three phrases. Each word is a phrase. It can be shown thus:

 1 (Smita) ( ate) ( mangoes).

 In the sentence “That fat boy is eating very delicious mangoes”, there are eight words. But there are only three phrases.

 2 (that greedy boy),( is eating), ( very delicious mangoes).

 Structurally both the sentences are identical. The first sentence is very simple, whereas, the second sentence is more complex in the structure.

**Classes of phrases**

 There are seven classes of phrases. They are the Noun Phrase(NP),the Verb Phrase(VP), the Adjective Phrase(AjP), the Adverbial Phrase( AvP),the Prepositional Phrase(PP) the Genitive Phrase(GP) and participial phrase.

 1 The Noun Phrase( NP)

 The NP consists of two elements- modifiers and the head word. Modifiers are optional elements so the structure of NP can be shown as under:

 NP= (M) H(M) [modifier/s----headword----- modifier/s]

 The modifiers that precede the head word are called pre-modifiers and those that come after the head word are post-modifiers. Usually there are one to three pre-modifiers and perhaps a post-modifier. But ideologically speaking, there can be a number of modifiers.

 Modifiers are optional elements but the head word is an essential element of an NP.

 e.g. 1 Dinesh sang songs.

 In this sentence, there are two NPs –‘Dinesh’ and ‘songs’. Both the NPs are single-word NPs without any modifier.

 2 Clever Dinesh sang beautiful songs.

 In this sentence both NPs “clever Dinesh’ and ‘sweet songs’ have ‘clever’ and ‘sweet’ pre-modifiers respectively.

2 **Verb Phrase**

 The structure of a *Verb Phrase* :[ (Aux) (Aux) (Aux)MV ]

 The VP consists of two elements –auxiliaries and the main verb. The auxiliaries are optional elements and always come before the main verb. Auxiliaries can be a modal verb, perfective (indicates completion of an action) or progressive.

 Modal verbs: The modal [is from mind or mood of the mind] verbs in English are fixed and definite. They are can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must and ought to.

**13 Lexical semantics**

It is the branch if linguistics and logic concerned with meaning. The two main areas are logical semantics. The units of analysis in lexical semantics are lexical units which include not only words but also sub-words or sub- units such as affixes and even compound words and phrases. Lexical units make up the catalogue of words in a language, the lexicon. Lexical semantics looks at how the meaning correlates with the structure of the language or syntax. The study of semantic linguists looks at: the classification and decomposition of the lexical items. The differences and similarities in lexical semantic cross structure cross linguistically.

It is a sub-field of linguistic semantics. It is the study of meaning of words and phrases and relationships between them such as synonymy, antonym and hyponymy. The units of analysis in lexical semantics are lexical units which include not only content words (nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs), but also sub-words or sub-units such as affixes and even compound words and phrases. It studies how the meaning of lexical units correlates with the structure of the language or syntax. It studies the classification and decomposition of lexical items.

 **Transformative Generative Grammar**.

A major development in linguistics took place with the publication of ‘Syntactic Structure’ in 1957 by Noam Chomsky. The book forms the basis of the Transformational Generative Grammar.

One of the prominent features of the TGG is the potential of the grammar to generate sentences. As N. Krishnaswamy observes we can acquire information about a language and using that knowledge about the language we create or generate sentences. In this sense, the grammar is generative.

A particular grammar makes use of rules that are definite and limited, to produce an infinite number of sentences. These rules govern operations that are limited too, but produce infinite set of sentences by following the rules and convention, we could produce infinite number of sentences. For example- We teach a child how to ask for a cup of tea (please give me cup of tea). The child goes on generating sentences from this kernel sentence as per its needs (kernel sentences are the basic constructions).It says give me a cup of milk or coffee, or a glass of water, piece of bread, etc.

 14 **Phoneme**

A Phoneme is smallest contrastive unit at the level of sound. It is a unit of sound in speech. Phonemes are significant sounds in a specified language. There are no universal phonemes. Each language has its own set of phonemes A phoneme does not have any inherent meaning by itself. But when we put phonemes together they can make words. Think of when adults try to get a baby to say his or her first word. They often coax the baby to sound out the beginning of a word by repeating that sound, or phoneme, over and over by saying something like, ‘M, m, m’ for mommy, The ‘m’ sound often written as /m/ , is an example of a phoneme./p//b/ are phonemes in ‘pin’ and ‘bin’.

**Phoneme segmentation**

We can segment or break apart any word to identify the sounds or phonemes in that word. In order to figure out how many phonemes a word has, we need to articulate or pronounce the word loudly. Our focus needs to be on the sounds that make up the word and not on the letters on the papers. For example if you say the word ‘fun’, you will hear there the three distinct sounds units, or phonemes in the word: /f/u/n/

There are about 44 phonemes or sound units in English. We use 26 letters (alphabet) for writing English.

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**Women Novelists of the 20th Century.**

 During the early part of the 20th century women novelists dominated the literary scene.They followed in the footsteps of Fanny Burney,Jane Austen and George Eliot.They presented the feminine point of view in their works.

 The prominent women novelists of the 20th century are'

 1]Dorothy Richardson,

 2]May Sinclair

 3]Humphrey Ward

 4]Irish Murdoch.

 5] Katherine Mansfield

 6] Agatha Christie,

 7] Virginia Woolf

 8] Mrs.Clifford.

 Henrietta Richardson wrote under the pen name Henry Handel Richardson. She was interested in the Australian life. Her novels have strong note of masculinity. Her main works are; Maurice Guest, Young Cosima, The Fortunes of Richard Mohoney. These novels are the study of a physician's misadventures in Australia.

 Dorothy Richardson was a psychological novelist. Her main works are Pointed Roofs, Pilgrimage. She was the best presenter of the feminine psychology.

 Iris Murdoch was another great novelist of the century. Her best known works are 'Under the Net, The Flight From the Enchanter, The Sandcastle, The Bell, A severed Head. The Red and the Green, The Time of the Angels. She had a sharp mind and imagination. Her works have no definite form and solid plots.

 Katherine Mansfield was mainly a short story writer. She published five volumes of stories. She studied life objectively. Her stories have new Zealand and English life settings. She was greatly influenced by Chekov.

 Agatha Christie was the most famous detective novelist. Her novels are entertaining. She wrote more than fifty detective novels. Her famous work is ,The Murder of Roger Ackroyd.

 Virginia Woolf was one of the great women writers. She gave a new twist to stream of conscious novel. Her famous novels are;

1]The Voyage Out

 2]Night and Day

 3] Jacob's Room,

 4] Mrs. Dalloway

 5] To the Light House

 6] The Waves

 7] Orlando

 The range of her characters is limited. Her novels have the poetic quality. She used the technique of internal monologue.

 Rose Macaulay was an eminent woman novelist. Her novels portray the Victorian society satirically. Her famous works are:

 1]The Orphan Island

2] They Were Defeated

 3]Dangerous Ages

 4] Told By an Idiot.

5 Pleasures of Ruins

 May Sinclair was greatly influenced by Freud and Dorothy Richardson. Her best works are;

1] The Divine Fire,

2] The Combined Maze,

3 Mary Oliver.

 These are some of the famous women novelists of the 20th century.

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**20th Century poetic Drama**

The poetic drama was not very popular in the early part of the 2Oth century. The dramatists like Shaw, Galsworthy, Barker presented the social and economic problems of the day. They were not interested in the emotional reality. But later on, T.S. Eliot prepared the ground for the poetic plays. He realized how poetic drama captured the elusive in life. He made drama delightful and interesting. Poetic plays were written on a variety of subjects. Some glorified and exalted the religion, some wrote on atheism and denounced God. Some plays are symbolic and mystical. Some have Celtic mythology and some Irish life. Some glorified the human sex urge.

The important poetic dramatists of the period were;

 1] Stephen Phillips

 2] Oscar Wilde

 3] John Davidson

 4] J. E. Flecker

 5] John Masefield

 6] W.B.Yeats

 7] J .M. Synge

 8] T S Eliot

 9] Christopher Fry

 10] Stephen Spender

 Stephen Philips was the earliest poetical dramatist of the modern age. He wrote five poetical plays; 1] Herod 2] Ulysses 3] Nero 4]Faust 5]Paola and Francesca. He tried to revive the Elizabethan tradition of poetic drama.

 Oscar Wilde made poetic drama symbolic and aesthetic in character. His two famous poetic plays are; 1] Salome2] The Duchess of Padua. He considered 'Salome' the perfect poetic dramatic masterpiece. Wilde strongly reacted against the naturalism.

 John Masefield Contributed greatly for the development of the poetic drama. He wrote some beautiful religious plays. His famous plays are; Good Friday, The Trial of Jesus, A Play for Singers, A play of St. George. His plays are about the trial and Crucifixion of Jesus. His plays have romantic elements and beauty.

 John Drinkwater became immensely popular for his great play, Abraham Lincoln. He wrote four poetic plays; The Storm, The God of Quiet, X = O [A Night of Trojan War], Cophetua. The play X = O, is about the horrors of war. He established the poetic drama on a surer footing.

 J. M. Synge contributed greatly for the development of the poetic drama. He became famous for his plays, The Riders to the Sea, The Playboy of the Western World and The Shadow of the Glen. He was more interested in the world of nature and outdoor life. He had great insight into the motives of human nature.

 T. S. Eliot was mainly responsible for the revival of the poetic drama. His famous poetic plays are; The Murder in the Cathedral, Cocktail Party, Family Reunion, Confidential Clerk. His plays have religious, secular and psychological themes.

 Christopher Fry was the only modern metaphysical verse dramatist. He introduced the theme of philosophy in his plays. His famous play, Lady's Not For Burning, deals with a young girl accused of witchcraft.

 John Davidson enriched the poetic drama by his The Theatrocrat and Mammon Trilogy. He tried to build poetic theatre on anti-religious and materialistic ideas. He denounced the dogmas and the principles of the church.

 Laurence Binyon was eminent poetic dramatist. He revised old Greek world of romance and loveliness. His most popular poetic play is Ayuli. It is a three act play. It is about an Eastern king's love for a beautiful lady Ayulim.

 These were some of the poetic dramatist of the 2oth century.

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Rosemary

Rosemary is not exactly beautiful. She is rather pretty. She is young brilliant and extremely modern. She is exquisitely well dressed and well read too. Her parties are mixed class of people. Some of them are presentable and amusing people.

 Rosemary is married. She has a good husband. Her husband absolutely adored her. They are really rich. She goes to Paris for shopping. She goes in car for buying flowers. She goes to the perfect shop in Regent Street. She brings flowers at will. She hates lilac. She thought they were shapeless. The attendant in the shop bowed to serve her. The shop girl carried her parcel to the car.

Rosemary liked one shop in the Curzon Street. The man there felt elated to serve her. He beamed with joy and felt gratified to serve her. He spoke to her in low respectable tone. He thought Rosemary was only fit person to buy his goods.

Rosemary had fine rare feeling. She took out gloves to examine things. She purchased roses and tulips. An exquisite little enamel box attracted her attention in the shop. But she looked vague listening to its price.

When she came out of the shop there was rain and darkness outside. There was cold bitter taste in air. The lamps burned dimly as if they regretted something. Rosemary overcame the horrible moment. She thought of going home and taking an extra special tea.

 Rosemary saw a young girl at her elbow. The girl was seen almost sobbing. The girl asked Rosemary for the price of a cup of tea. She asked the girl if she had no money. The girl said she had none. Rosemary takes the girl to her house. Rosemary assures that she was not so cruel. She wished the girl to make warm and listen to her story.

 Rosemary is reminded of the fairy grand-mothers tales. She wants to show that rich people had hearts and all women were sisters. Rosemary shows her generosity. She takes the girl to her big bedroom. There is warmth, softness, light, and sweet scent. There are wonderful lacquer furniture, gold cushions, primroses and blue rugs. The girl seems dazed by the look of the bedroom. Rosemary asks the girl to sit in comfy chair and get warm. The girl edges backward. Rosemary asks the girl not to fear anything. She decides to take off her things and make the girl comfortable. She asks the girl to take off her hat and coat. She helps the girl to remove them. But there is little response from the girl. The coat and hat are placed on the floor.

The girl feels like going out. She was going to faint due to hunger. She bursts into tears. Rosemary is touched beyond words. She becomes aware of her thoughtlessness. She puts her hand round the birdlike shoulders of the girl. She provides the girl with tea, sandwiches, bread and butter, cream and sugar.

The effect of the slight meal is marvelous. She looks a new being. A light frail girl with tangled hair looks beautiful. Her dark lips and deep lighted eyes make her pretty looking. Rosemary asks the girl when she had her last meal.

There is the entry of Philip. He is the husband of Rosemary. Rosemary says the girl was real pick-up. She asks Philip to be nice to the girl and look after her. Philip says the girl was astonishingly pretty. She was absolutely lovely. He was bowled over. He asks if the girl was dining with them that night.

Rosemary is startled. She gives the girl a present of money and sends her back. She returns to Philip in the library. She sits on Philip’s knees. She had just done her hair, darkened her eyes and put on her pearls. She touches the cheeks of Philip. She asks him to kiss her. She asks him if she was pretty.

Rosemary stands for the fickle woman psychology and possessive nature of women. Initially, she shows greater compassion, belongingness and love for the girl. But her husband’s affection for the girl brings the change in her attitude. She takes the girl for her rival. She feels insecure and jealous. She is proud of her affluent class. She cares more for her physical appearance. We see her possessive nature.

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Miss Smith

 Miss Smith is important character in the story ‘A Cup of Tea’. She is little battered creature with enormous eyes. She is young thin, dark, shadowy girl. She is seen almost sobbing and shivering. We see her clutching her coat collar with reddened hands. She speaks to Rosemary. Her voice stammers. She asks for the price of a cup of tea. There is simplicity and sincerity in her voice. It is not the voice of a beggar.

Rosemary remembers the fairy grandmothers’ tales. She decides to show that rich people had hearts. Rosemary takes her to her home. She removes the crushed hat and coat. But she forgets to provide the girl something to eat. She thinks of providing the girl with some brandy. But Miss Smith says she ever liked brandy. She just needed a cup of tea. Miss Smith starts crying and decides to go away. Rosemary gives her lace handkerchief. She is really touched beyond words.

 Soon Rosemary gives the girl everything. She gives her tea, sandwiches, bread and butter, cream and sugar.

The effect of the slight meal is marvelous. She appears a new being. She is light, frail creature with tangled hair. Her dark lips deep lighted eyes make her look pretty. Rosemary’s husband Philip is fascinated by her beauty. He is bowled over by her features. He says she is astonishingly pretty, absolutely lovely. These expressions make Rosemary’s heart beat like a heavy bell. Miss Smith remains still and unafraid. Rosemary had never thought of Miss Smith’s prettiness. She feels jealous of the girl.

 She does not allow Miss Smith to speak to Philip. Rosemary says she was a real pick up. She brought her to be nice to her and look after her. But Philip’s praise of Miss Smith makes her wary of the situation. She first thinks of giving Miss Smith a cheque. She changes her mind. She takes out five pounds notes. She again keeps back two and squeezes three in her hand. She sends the girl giving a present of money.

Rosemary takes Miss Smith as her rival. The girl creates a sense of insecurity and jealousy in Rosemary. The initial sense of care, compassion, kindness and belongingness disappears in her. She begins to care more about her physical appearance. Miss Smith’s Stands for the poor class. Her character throws light on the sudden attitudinal change in Rosemary and the woman psychology.

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The Fishing Boat Picture

Harry and Kathy

Harry is the mature narrator in the story. The story is a fictional biography. He is fifty at the time of narrating his story. He is a working class man. His wife is Kathy. He served in the post office for twenty eight years. He got married to Kathy at the age of twenty four. She is now twenty eight. He got married as soon as he got the permanent job. It was his promise to Kathy. Before that he was errand boy and a mash lad.

 On the first pay night, they went for a walk over the Snakey Wood. They walked over the Cherry Orchard. They were happy and moved arm-in-arm. They were quite happy.

 Kathy was a big boned girl with a good figure. She had a nice face. She is happy with his low wages. But they never felt happy together. Many thought their marriage would not last more than five minutes. But Harry never got ruffled at anything. The marriage did not alter his wage pocket its course. He handed over his wages to Kathy. He got five shillings for tobacco and a visit to the pictures. His wedding was simple.

Their marriage lasted for more than six years. Kathy left him when he is thirty and she was thirty four. They had many rows, swearing and hurling pots. It was too much like suffering without a moment’s break. But a lot of their time was bloody enjoyable.

One day they had the worst fight. They were sitting at home. The plates were empty. Their bellies were full. Harry’s head was in book. Kathy just sat there. She said she loved him. But he did not heed her words. She asks him to look at her. His face comes up, smiles and goes down again to his reading. He realizes his own wrong. He should have said something. But the book was too good. She says all that reading was bad for his eyes. She was young and still fair faced. She says her dad had said only fools read books. They had such a lot to learn. The words hit him and sink in. He says her dad was jealous. He did not know how to read. He asks her to take her book and read. But she hated books like poison. She says she had got more sense and so much to do. He asks her to allow him to complete the chapter. He said to her that he was tired. She says he was always tired. She asks him to leave the post man job and do some other job for the change. Ultimately she snatches his book and throws it in the fire. It was a library book. This annoys Harry. He clocks her one.

Kathy goes out of the house. A month’s later she runs off with a housepainter. It all happens very nicely. There is no shouting or knocking. She leaves back a note. It said she was going away and not coming back. He is not disturbed by the change. Theirs was a cat and dog life. The world moves and he too. He feels lonely at night but peaceful.

After ten years, one Friday, she comes to Harry. He finds her gait bit slower, hair dyed. He is neither glad nor unhappy to see her. She says he looked after him-self very well. She was not very talkative now. Her voice was softer and flatter. He notices some physical changes in her. They talk about the Second World War and the Germans. She worked at Hoskins. Her husband died of lead poisoning.

She begins to look at the fishing boat picture. He offers her the fishing boat picture. One day on his errand of delivering letter, he finds the fishing boat picture in a pawn shop. Kathy had sold it there. He pays four bobs and takes it back to his house. Next time he lends her half a crown and the fishing boat picture. He provided her a packet of fags. They talk a bit about the weather, the war, her and his job, but never anything very important. Every time he gives her a few shillings. It continues for six years until she dies in an accident.

Kathy leaves after six years of married life with Harry. He is thirty, she is thirty eight. Kathy visits Harry every week after ten years of their separation. He visits continue for six years. The violent quarrel makes her run away. She runs away with a housepainter. She returns after ten years. There is repeated pawning of the fishing boat Picture. Harry does not get ruffled at anything. He remains unemotional and indifferent. For him a marriage is changing one house and one mother for the different.

He spends his good time in reading books. He reads books about far away countries like India and Brazil. He does not cry at Kathy’s funeral.

In a state of drunkenness, she is run over by a lorry. He cannot forget her. He obsessively reviews the mistakes done. He loved Kathy but never showed it. He was insensitive to her needs. There was no emotional involvement and communication. Her death robs him of the purpose of life. He becomes aware of his own flaws.

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  **Irish Literary movement**

 The Irish dramatists played an important role in the development of the English drama. Goldsmith, Sheridan, Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw were the prominent Irish dramatists.

 During the 20th century there was a movement to revive the old Irish drama. They worked to popularize the Irish themes and legends in their plays. They wished to put Ireland on the map of English drama.

 The Irish Literary Society was formed in Ireland by W. B. Yeats in 1892. By 1903, it became Irish National Theatre Society. In the same year Abbey Theatre was established. The necessary aid was provided by A. E. F. Horniman. The main objectives were;

 1] To dramatize the Irish life.

 2]To show Irish life of beauty, myths, enchantment and legends.

 3]To present the life of peasants and country life.

 4]To give picture of the Irish achievements.

 The prominent dramatists of the Abbey theatre were; W.B.Yeats, Lady Gregory, J.M.Synge, Edward Martin, Sean O Casey.

 W. B. Yeats was a dramatist of first rank. He was primarily a poet. His plays have the touch of lyricism. The first group of his dramas deals with the realistic Irish life. His next group of plays is mystical and philosophical. His symbolic plays are highly suggestive. His language is colloquial and ritualistic. There is more of poetry in his plays. His characterization is not perfect. His characters are his mouthpieces. His plays have Irish legends, folk songs,tales of supernaturalism, angels and demons. **But** they lack action and well knit plots. His famous plays are; The Countess Cathleen, The Shadowy Waters, The Hour Glass, The Death of Cuchlain, The Land of Hearts Desire.

 Oscar Wilde was great Irish dramatist. He revived the comedy of manners. He was apostle of the theory of ,Art for art's sake. His comedies are full of witticism and sparkling dialogues. His famous plays are; The Importance of Being Earnest, A Woman of No Importance.

 G. B. Shaw was the greatest of all Irish dramatists. He revived the comedy form. His problem plays show his reformative zeal. His comedies have sugar coated pills. He wrote many numbers of plays. His popular plays are; Man and Superman, Candida, St.Joan, The Apple Cart, Mrs. Warren's profession.

 Lady Gregory was a **great** comedy writer. Her plays deal with Irish life and folk-lore. Her dialogues are not brilliant and sparkling. But there is charm in the presentation of characters. Her main works are; Seven Short Plays, The White Cockade, Irish Folk **History** Plays.

 J. M. Synge was another great Irish dramatist. He presented both the tragic and comic aspects of the Irish life. He studied the Irish life objectively. He presented it in rich poetical and natural way. His plays are written in prose. **But** they have the charming poetic grace. **His** plays have natural music, vivid imagery and colloquial idioms.

 The main plays of Synge are; The Shadow of Glen, Riders to the Sea and The Playboy of the Western World. His Riders to the Sea, is a pathetic and grim tragedy of the fisher-folk. The Playboy is a funny comedy.

 Sean O Casey was another prominent Irish dramatist. He presented the Irish life of slums. He brought out the sordidness and drunkenness of the Irish men and women. His first play - The Shadow of a Gunman, shows the bloodiness of the Anglo-Irish war of 1920.His other plays are; Juno and the paycock, The Plough of Stars, The Silver Tassie.

 Lord Dunsany was another Irish dramatist. His plays have the atmosphere of awe, fear and supernaturalism. His popular works are; The Glittering Gate, The Gods of the Mountain.

 These are some of the Irish dramatists and their contributions.

**Verger**

 The story of the verger is a lesson for every youth. It tells how a strong will and dedication can make you affluent in life. The story **narrated** by Maugham is meaningful. Albert Edward Foreman is a verger. He is dutiful and responsible person. He served the people for sixteen years as verger. He is quite tolerant, loveable **person**.He took pride in dressing neatly and discharged his duties honestly. Then there is the arrival of a new vicar from East End. The red faced vicar is seen energetic. The old vicar preached his sermons leisurely. He never poked his nose in other's matters and made a fuss. But this new vicar wished to have his finger in every pie. He loved to get appreciation and compliment for his talent.

 One afternoon the vicar takes Foreman to the vestry. There are two warders. The vicar begins the discussion in a polite manner. But the foreman is not sure of the vicar's next thought. The vicar first appreciates the sense of duty and honesty of the verger. But at the next moment without much fuss comes to the topic. He asks the verger, how could he neither read nor write. The verger tells that he never felt the need of reading or writing.

 Albert Edward says he went into service when he was twelve. The cook first tried him to teach writing. But Albert felt he had no knack for it. And then he never found the want of it. He managed very well without it. Whenever the need arouse his wife wrote letter for him. Moreover the pictures in the paper provided him the necessary information. The vicar listens to the verger and then tells him out rightly that they cannot have an illiterate verger in the church.

 The verger does not make any complaint. He appreciates the character and capacity of the vicar. He is given three months time to be literate. Albert knew he was too old to learn any new trick. He does not allow himself to be put down. He asserts his views and prepares to leave the church services. He goes out of the church. But now unsure of his destiny he walks for some distance. He feels like smoking. He was a non-smoker, and a total abstainer. But whenever he was tired he drank a glass of beer and loved a puff off cigarette. Now to comfort himself he searches for a pack of Gold Flake. But there is not a single shop. Strange ideas come to us when we expect the least. He thinks of starting a tobacco and sweets shop.

 The next day time favors him. He finds a shop to be let. He begins his business as a tobacconist and newsagent. The business flourishes and he prospers. In the course of ten years, he starts ten shops. He deposits thirty thousand dollars in a bank. The bank manager asks him to invest the money in the share market. The manager asks him to sign the transfer of money. He is shocked to listen that Albert was an illiterate.

The verger is an assertive person. Being assertive means having ability to express oneself. An assertive person expresses his opinions and desires strongly. He is never hesitant or frail. Being candid and outspoken is always good. **An** assertive person is aware of his views and stands firm to his opinion. Being assertive is the master key for success in life.

The moral of the lesson is literacy is not the only means to succeed in life. Everyone is blessed with special talent. We need to give vent to the inborn capacity and skill. Circumstances alter cases. It is pressure cooker like situation for Albert. Both Albert and the new vicar are assertive in the story. They do not try to overpower against each other. The story also throws light on the mismatch between the education and employment. Many have achieved great success in their fields because of their sheer ability and perseverance.

 **St. Peter’s Church**

St. Peter’s church was located in Neville Square. It was in good neighborhood. It was a classy congregation. The parishioners were a nice class of people. Many people came there for christening ceremony. Once, an organist had got the church in trouble. It took much time to hush things up. Since then there not any scope for any scandal in the church. Albert Edward Foreman served there as a verger. A verger is a person who takes care of the church. Albert Foreman fulfilled his office duties to the satisfaction of everybody. This church was most favored by the fashionable parishioners. It was most favored for funerals and wedding ceremonies. There was painted wooden cover on the marble font. The verger tidied up things in the church. There was a nice vestry in the church. The new vicar was red faced energetic man. The earlier vicar was a clergyman of the old school. He preached his sermons leisurely. He had a silvery voice. He dined with his aristocratic parishioners. He liked things in church to be just so. The new vicar removes the verger from the church for his illiteracy. It proves a boon is disguise for thee verger. He prospers and becomes an affluent businessman.

**The Conjuror’s Revenge**

 Stephen Leacock was the most popular teacher, writer and humorist. He is known for his light humor. His stories show the criticism of the people’s follies. We often see many people gathering to see the magic shows. They are often funny and humorous. People enjoy the shows and leave the place delighted. It is just a kind of recreation show. But someone always tries to poke his nose and spoil the show.

 There are some over-smart people across the world. They feel they know all the tricks of the trade and secrets of the skillful acts. They ruin the grandeur of the show. But ultimately such mischievous people are given the taste of their own medicine.

 The conjuror’s story presents such an act. There is a lively comic situation. Conjuror means a performer of tricks, a magician. The conjuror begins his tricks in a traditional manner. He calls for the attention of the audience. He takes out an empty cloth. He takes out from it a bowl of goldfish. All the people are wonderstruck. But there is the Quick Man seated on the front seat. He spoils the grandeur of the trick. He says in loud whisper that the conjuror had it up his sleeve.

 The next trick is the famous Hindostanee trick. It is joining the separate rings. He does it perfectly. Again the Quick Man says he had another set of rings up his sleeve.

The conjuror feels disheartened. His next trick is taking out eggs from a hat. He asks for some hat. He gets a hat from the audience. He produces seventeen eggs from the hat. The audience is thrilled to see the trick. They enjoy the unbelievable trick. But the Quick Man pokes his nose and dampens the spirit and thrill. He says the conjuror had a hen up his sleeve. The audience too whispers that conjuror had a lot of hens up his sleeve. The whole trick is ruined by the Quick Man.

The conjuror performs some other tricks. All the audience is delighted. But the Quick Man says the conjuror must have something up his sleeve. There was, in all the tricks, concealed up his sleeve a fish, several packs of cards, a loaf of bread, a doll’s cradle, live guinea pig, a fifty cent piece and a rocking chair. All the talent and tricks of the conjuror are spoilt. His feels embarrassed. His reputation sinks down. The Quick Man proves himself a thorn in the flesh for the conjuror.

The conjuror thinks of presenting the famous Japanese trick. It is the one inventive. He asks for the Quick Man’s gold watch, silk hat, spectacles, handkerchief and celluloid collar. He pounds the watch into the mortar. He then punches holes in the handkerchief. He dances on the hat, burns the collar and smashes the spectacles. He destroys them all completely. The Quick Man’s face assumes puzzled expression. The conjuror asks for painting the Quick man’s overcoat strips into green, tie the suspenders in a knot. He expresses his desire to entertain the audience at the cost of the Quick Man’s anguish. They are delighted. The show ends. The audience is convinced that there are not some tricks that are not done up the conjuror’s sleeve. Thus the conjuror gives the quick man the taste of his own medicine.

The story has all the ingredients of a short story. There is humor, brevity and perfect ending. Leacock’s message is – ‘as you sow so shall you reap’.

 **Hanging**

 **George Orwell**

George Orwell was a great novelist, essayist and a critic. He is better known for his novels - Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty Four. He is also known for some of his sharpest satirical fiction. In his writing he addressed some of the major political movements such as imperialism, fascism and communism.

 Hanging is an act of killing at gallows. The story has setting in Burma. It is about the inhuman act of taking a human life. The prisoner was Hindu, a puny man. His head was shaven. He had vague liquid eyes and big moustache. He was healthy, conscious. His life was in full tide. His muscles slid neatly. His hair danced up and down. He avoided puddle of water on the way to gallows. It showed his perfect reasoning. He was alive like others. All the organs of his body were working perfectly. His bowls were digesting food, skin renewing itself, nails growing, tissues forming. His brain foresaw and reasoned. He was seeing, hearing, feeling and understanding perfectly. He was very much active and alive.

The Hindu prisoner is taken to gallows. He is handcuffed. Six Indian warders guard him. They grip him by arms and shoulder. He is handled like a live fish. The superintendent is seen in hurry to discharge his duty. Other prisoners wait to get their breakfast. It is after the completion of hanging act.

The prisoner is taken to the gallows. There comes a dog from somewhere. It barks loudly and wags its tail in wild glee. It makes a dash for the prisoner. It jumps up and tries to lick the face of the prisoner. The dog is caught after great effort.

 The hangman at the gallows waits beside his ‘machine’. The prisoner is pushed clumsily to the gallows. The hangman puts the rope round the prisoner’s neck. The noose is fixed. The prisoner cries out on his god. He repeatedly cries Ram, Ram, Ram. But no god comes to his rescue. The hangman puts over the prisoner’s face a small cotton bag. There is muffled crying of the lashed hooded man. There is thought to kill him quickly and put an end to that abominable noise. The hangman pulls the lever. The life of the prisoner comes to an end. Everyone has changed colors. The clanking noise comes to an end. There is dead silence. The prisoner was vanished. The rope remains twisting on itself. It waits for another prisoner.

The superintendent pokes a stick and pokes the bare body. He is convinced of the death of the prisoner. He blows out a deep breath and thanks god. The convicts get their breakfast. An enormous relief comes upon the company. There is impulse to sing, to run and to snigger. Several people laugh.

 Francis, the head jailer says it is worse when the prisoners become refractory. Once, a prisoner proved very troublesome. He clung to his cell bars. Three people had to pull his legs to take him to the gallows. All the convoy of people makes fun of the incident. Everyone laughs loudly. The superintendent calls them for a drink. All drink together, native and European alike. The dead man’s body dangled at the gallows.

The expression sodden morning, sickly light , high walls condemned cells ,condemned men, chain hand-cuffs, animal cages, the narrow cells, plank bed, pot for drinking water, prisoners squatting at the inner bars, gripping by arms and shoulder , gallows –a machine , pissing on the floor of the cell , etc. show Orwell’s detest for the act of hanging.

The story throws light on the plight of the prisoners and the conditions there. Orwell witnesses the act of hanging. The condemned man accepts his fate. There is no resistance. He is calm. But he is guarded by six guards. It is unnatural and wasteful exercise. Orwell shows his disdain for the violation of right to live. Deliberately killing another man is atrocity and a crime against nature.

**The Hindu convict**

 ‘Hanging’ is pathetic story of hanging of a Hindu convict. The prisoner was Hindu, a puny man. His head was shaven. He had vague liquid eyes and big moustache. He was healthy, conscious. His life was in full tide. His muscles slid neatly. His hair danced up and down. He avoided puddle of water on the way to gallows. It showed his perfect reasoning. He was alive like others. All the organs of his body were working perfectly. His bowls were digesting food, skin renewing itself, nails growing, tissues forming. His brain foresaw and reasoned. He was seeing, hearing, feeling and understanding perfectly. He was very much active and alive.

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Orwell witnesses the act of hanging. The condemned man accepts his fate without any resistance.

 **The Verger**

 **Somerset Maugham**

 Somerset Maugham was a great novelist, dramatist and short story writer. He gave up his medical career and turned to writing. His every short story is carefully thought out. It has a point. He arranged his material to achieve the desired result. He told his tales in a telling manner.

‘The Verger’ is a tale with valuable message. Verger means a caretaker or an attendant during church services. The verger in the story worked at St. Peter’s Church. His name was Albert Edward Foreman. He used his gown for attending funerals and weddings. His gown was dignified symbol of his office. Without it, he felt somewhat insufficiently clad. He took pains with it. He pressed and ironed it himself.

 He was verger for sixteen years. He discharged his duties sincerely. He never took tea before discharging his morning duties. He was very tolerant. He had distinguished features. He started his cereer as a page boy in merchant prince. He had served in good houses. His manners were irreproachable. He served for one year as footman and then butler to a widowed peeress. He also worked in a retired ambassador‘s house.

 He was tall spare and dignified. He looked an actor of old school. He had a face of firmness and assurance. His character was impeachable. The vicar had highest opinion of his character and capacity. He was his own master in all his life.

The Vicar was recently appointed. He was red faced, energetic man. He wanted to have his finger in every pie. He was from the East End. The verger never liked this Vicar. He was unfit for this class of church.

The earlier vicar preached his sermons leisurely. He had a silver voice. He liked things in the church to be just so. He was not fussy.

 The church was in a very good neighborhood. The parishioners were very nice class of people. All were happy with the service of the verger.

One day the Vicar calls the verger into vestry. There were two other wardens. The verger feels tense. They could not afford scandal in St. Peter’s church. He stands in a respectful manner and not in a slavish manner.

The Vicar tells the verger something unpleasant. He says the verger fulfilled all his office duties efficiently and satisfactorily. But the astonishing fact was he could neither read nor write. The verger does not feel embarrassed. The verger says it did not make any difference to him. There is too much of talk about education.

He went into service when he was twelve. The cook tried to teach him. But he had no knack for it. He could not learn when he was a nipper. Then there was no time. He never felt the need for it. He thought many young fellows wasted their time in reading. They could do something useful. He could manage without reading and writing. The pictures conveyed the news and his wife wrote for him.

The Vicar tells that they cannot have an illiterate verger. Some accident may happen due to his lamentable ignorance. It was a matter of prudence and principle.

They give him three months time, if not he was to go. This was a bolt from blue for the verger. He knew his value. He never allowed himself to be put upon. He was too old a dog to learn new tricks.

The Verger politely closes the church door. He tries to bear the blow inflicted upon him calmly. There is the unruffled dignity. But his lips quiver. He walks back to vestry and hangs up the verger gown. He puts on a coat. He locks the church behind him. He strolls across the Square. But deep in his thought he takes the wrong turning.

 He walks slowly with heavy heart. He does not know what to do with himself. He could not fancy going back to domestic service. He was his own master for so many years. He had run the church successfully. He could not think of demeaning himself.

He had saved a tidy sum. But it was not enough for the whole life. Life seems to cost more every year. He had never thought of the jolt he would receive. He thought he was there for life long and faithful service. The Vicar could refer to his exemplary character after his death.

The Verger was a non-smoker. He liked a glass of beer with his dinner. But when he was tired he enjoyed a cigarette. He thought it would refresh him. He looks for a shop to buy a packet. He walks on a little. He finds all sorts of shops in the long street. But there was no shop selling cigarette. He stops and reflects upon it. He thinks of starting a tobacco and sweets shop.

He goes home. He drinks a cup of tea. His wife sees him subdued, very silent. Next day he finds a little shop to let. He sets up in business as a tobacconist and news agent. His wife thinks it was a dreadful come down from the verger’s status. But the verger says ‘we have to move with the time’.

The verger does very well. He takes second shop. He puts a manager in it. He sets a shop where there was none. In ten years he starts ten shops. He makes money very fast. He goes to all shops to collect money. He keeps all his money in bank.

One day the cashier asks him to meet the manager. The manager tells the Verger to invest the money somewhere. The Verger says he did not want any risk. The manager says he need not worry about the security. The money invested in the stocks and shares will give him more interest. The manager asks him to sign the form. The verger asks how could he know what was he signing? He tells the manager that he could neither read nor write. The manager was shocked. He says it was the most extraordinary thing he ever heard. The manager looks at the verger as if he was a prehistoric monster. The manager asks how could he manage the business. How could he amass such a fortune of thirty thousand Pounds. He further asks if knew reading and writing what would he be then? The verger tells with a smile on his face that he would have been a just verger at St. Peter’s church.

It is a success story of the verger. He shapes his derailed life successfully. Literacy does not matter much. It is the dignity, workmanship, will, zeal and ‘never say die attitude’ to overcome the hurdles is important.

 **A Cup of Tea**

 **Katherine Mansfield**

Rosemary Fell was not exactly beautiful. She was young, brilliant, extremely modern, exquisitely well dressed, amazingly well read. Her company was really important people presentable and amusing

She was married. She had a jolly husband. Her husband absolutely adored her. They were really rich and not just comfortably well off. If she wanted to shop, she would go to Paris. She took car to buy flowers in Regent Street. She looked and bought flowers at will. She never liked lilac. She thought those were shapeless. She also liked little tulips, red and white.

One afternoon Rosemary visits a little shop in Curzon Street. The shop keeper beams up when she enters the shop. He flattered her like anything. He loved to sell his things who valued them. He loved to serve her. He keeps a beautiful little enamel box on the counter. It looked like baked in ice-cream. There were beautiful pictures on the lid. Rosemary examines the box. She likes it and wishes to have it. Its price was twenty eight guineas. She feels proud of her charming hands against the blue velvet. After some time she keeps the box down. She looks at a plump hen above the shop-man’s head. She asks the man to keep it for her.

 Rosemary comes out of the shop. It was raining. There was bitter cold outside. The lamp lights looked sad. The lights seemed regretting something. She felt a strange pang. The weather symbolizes her state of mind. She wished, she should have taken that little box. She becomes philosophical and controls her emotions.

She decides to go home and have an extra special tea. At the very moment a young girl comes there. She was at the elbow of Rosemary. She was thin, dark, shadowy figure. She was almost sobbing. She was little battered creature with enormous eyes. The girl asks Rosemary for the price of a cup of tea. Her demand was simple and sincere. Hers was not the voice of a beggar. Rosemary asks th*e girl* if she had no money. The girl says she had none.

Rosemary asks the girl to come home to take tea and tell her story. The girl draws back and stops shivering for a moment. The girl asks did she really mean it. The girl thought Rosemary would take her to the police station. Rosemary wished to make the girl warm and listen to her story.

 Rosemary says hungry people are easily led. She feels she had netted the little captive. But she meant it kindly. It was wonderful thing to happen in her life. She believed in the fairy grandmother tales. They were real. The rich people had hearts. She thought herself fortunate. She says all women were sisters. She takes the girl to her bed room. The girl is asked to sit on the comfy chair. The girl edges back. The girl is asked to feel comfy and relaxed. She wished to give her tea. Miss Smith feels herself fortunate.

There was warmth, softness, light, a sweet scent. These things were common to Rosemary. She takes the girl upstairs. She protects the girl from the servants’ eyes. Rosemary feels like a rich girl in her nursery. She asks the girl to take off her hat. Her hair was all wet. Smith feels hesitant. Rosemary says if people want help, they must respond a little, if not it becomes very difficult. She leaves her coat on the floor. Rosemary lights a cigarette. The girl says she would faint if she does not get something to eat. Rosemary becomes aware of the girls’ plight. It was her thoughtlessness. She at once orders for tea and brandy. The girl says she never liked brandy. She never drank. She needed just a cup of tea. She bursts into tears. Rosemary asks her not to cry. She gives her laced kerchief. She was touched beyond words. She puts her arms around the bird like shoulders of Smith. The girl says she could no longer bear it. She wishes to go away. Rosemary says she need not go. She would look after her. She asks the girl not to cry more. She supplies the little girl with everything - sandwiches, butter and enough of tea with cream and sugar. Rosemary never liked sugar. She tries to make the girl comfortable.

The effect of the slight meal was marvelous. The girl looked a new being, a light frail creature with tangled hair, dark lips, deep, lighted eyes. The girl lies back in the big chair. Rosemary lights a cigarette and begins to ask questions to the girl. There, enters her husband Philip. Rosemary introduces her husband to Miss Smith. She remains relaxed, still and unafraid.

Philip takes Rosemary to the library. He asks about the girl and what was his wife doing with her? Rosemary tells Philip that *she picked up the girl in Curzon Street. She was a real pick-up. She asked for a cup of tea. She brought her home. Philip asks his wife what she was going to do with her. His wife says she was going to be nice to her* and look after her. He says she was mad and it could not be done. He says the girl is astonishingly pretty, absolutely lovely. He was bowled over when he saw her. He says she was making a ghastly mistake. Philip asks if she was dining with them.

 Rosemary goes to the writing room. The words, pretty, absolutely lovely and bowled over, haunt her. Her heart beats like a heavy bell. She draws her cheque but thinks against it. She opens the drawer and takes out five pound notes. She keeps back two pounds. She holds three notes squeezed in her hand. She goes back to the bedroom. She gives the money to the girl. She comes to Phillip. She looks at him with her exotic gaze. She tells Philip that the girl was not dining with them. Philip asks her what happened. Was there any previous engagement? She sits on his knees. She says the girl insisted on going. She gave her money and sent her away. She could not keep her against her will.

Rosemary does her hair, darkens her eyes a little, puts on her pearls. She touches Philip’s cheeks and asks him if he liked her. She asks him to kiss her. She tells about the box in the shop. Finally she asks if she looked pretty.

**20th century Poetry**

Modern poetry shows a rich harvest of poetic thought, style and diction. Modern poets wrote poetry on almost all subjects. The whole universe was the domain of the modern poets experience. There are themes of real life, religion mysticism and fairyland. Modern poetry is marked with a note of democratic feeling. Some poets showed interest in the common man and his sufferings.

Realism is an important feature of modern poetry. Poets like Robert Frost, Edmund Blunden John Masefield saw life and painted it as they saw. Owen, Graves, Sassoon described the horrors of the Wars.

Modern poetry is also full of romantic elements. Poets like Walter De La Mare, J E Flecker. W.B. Yeats, John Masefield, showed the spirit of romance. There is a note of supernaturalism in their poetry.

There is a note of pessimism also in the modern poetry. A.E. Houseman, Hardy, Huxley, T. S. Eliot are the poets of pessimism and disillusionment. Modern poetry has features of love, mysticism, nature and religion. The poems of T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound show a note of complexity and psychology in modern poetry. Modern poets preferred simple and direct expressions.

The Georgian Poets treated natural things in a clear, natural and beautiful way. They discarded the use of archaic words. Georgian poetry covers the period from 1910 to 1935.George the V th presided over the British Empire. The great Georgian poets were W. H. Davies, John Masefield, Leslie Abercrombie, Walter De La mare, John Drinkwater, Rupert Brooke, G. K. Chesterton. These poets wrote about nature, love, leisure, animals, sleep and other subjects. Masefield showed great sympathy for the poor people. His famous work is, "Salt Water Ballad".

Flecker was essentially the poet of East. His famous is poem, "The Golden Journey", Abercrombie had great metrical skill. Blunden was a poet of nature and pastoral life. W.H. Davies wrote "Autobiography of super Tramp"

The War poetry of Owen, Sassoon, Robert Bridges and Rupert Brooke presented the two contrasting pictures of war. T S Eliot's poetry shows the balance between tradition and experiment. Eliot influenced many modern poets. His famous works are:

 1] Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

 2] The Waste Land

 3] Gerontion

 4] Portrait of a Lady

 5] Ash Wednesday

T. S. Eliot is a rather difficult poet to understand. The common readers fail to grasp the complexity of his thought and the subtlety of his expression. W.H. Auden and Stephen Spender are two other great poets of the 20th century. Robert Bridges was an artist. He wrote poetry artistically on subjects like beauty, love and nature. His Famous work is "The Testament of Beauty".

W. B. Yeats wrote poetry for 50 years. His poems show his love for the Irish romance and magic. He was a dreamer and lover of old far of things. His famous works are: The Shadowy Waters, The Wild Swans at Cool.

These are some of the great poets of the 20th century. These poets enriched the glory and the grace of the English poetry.

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**20th Century Novel**

 Modern age is essentially the age of novel. The great novelists of the Modern age are; H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennet, John Galsworthy, Joseph Conrad, D. H. Lawrence, Aldous Huxley, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf .The field covered by the modern novelists is vast. We see different schools of fiction, different techniques, plot constructions and characterization. The problems of the modern life are addressed in different ways. H. G. Wells said, novel is a proper medium for canvassing all social political and economic ideas. The features of modern novel are;

 1] Stress on the art form

 2]Novel of ideas

 3]Realism

 4]Love of romance and adventure

 5]Sex and primal human emotions

 6]Psychological fiction

 7]Scientific and detective fiction

 8] Biographical fiction

 9]Stream of consciousness fiction

 Henry James said the main business of the novelist is to provide his impressions of life. His novels deal with two subjects 1]relationship between Americans and Europeans.2] man's conflict with his surroundings. He paid less attention to well knit plots. He novels have intellectual and psychological elements.

 George Gissing was a realist. He was interested in the study of the lives of poor people. He drew attention of the social reformers to their miseries. His famous works are; The Nether World, Grub Street, The House of Cawebs, The private papers of Henry Ryecraft.

 Samuel Butler was an original thinker. He was the literary bad boy of the Victorians. He wrote novels ,travel tales. He was influenced by the Darwinian theory of evolution. His famous works are; Erewhon, The Way of all Flesh. Erewhon is a satirical utopia on modern civilization. It is about crime, poverty and sickness.

 Arnold Bennet wrote the famous novels, The Old Wives Tale. It is panorama of the lives of the two sisters, Constance and Sophia Banes. His other works are, The Clayhanger trilogy. The Imperial Palace is description of a hotel. There are fascinating and enthralling details.

 John Galsworthy was another great novelist of the period. His first great novel is The Man of property. His Forsyte Saga, has two trilogies. It is the picture of the Victorian upper class society.

 H. G. Wells was a prolific writer of the modern age. His novels have fantasy, imagination, Humour and social commentary. His famous novels are, The Machine ,The Wheels of Chance, Invisible man, The Way of the Worlds, The First man in the Moon, Kipps, Tono Bungay, The History of Mr. Polly.

 Joseph Conrad wrote novels about the sea life. His famous novels are; The Nigger of Narcissus, Lord Jim, The Heart of Darkness, Typhoon, The Secret Agent, Nostromo. He made use of his sea life experiences. He was concerned with the faith and fidelity between man and man.

 D. H. Lawrence was another great novelist of the period. He was the novelist of sex life, physical passions and animalism. His best known novels are; Sons and Lovers, The White peacock, The Rainbow, Lady Chatterley's Lover, kangaroo. He has presented true relation between man and woman.

 Dorothy Richardson is greatly known for his stream of consciousness technique. His famous works are; Ulysses, Pilgrimage. His novels have no comedy, no tragedy, no love or catastrophe.

 James Joyce was perfect technician of the stream of consciousness. His famous novels are; Ulysses and Dubliners. The action covers one specific day in Dublin. It is a guide to Dublin city and a criticism of modern life.

 Virginia Woolf also perfectly used the stream of consciousness. Her famous novels are Mrs. Dalloway, To the Light House, Waves and Between the Acts.

 Somerset Maugham was another prominent novelist. He is greatly known for his' Of Human Bondage'. It is about Philip Carey's childhood, upbringing, education and love.

 Aldous Huxley was widely read and vastly travelled novelist. His famous novels are;Those Barren Leaves, Brave New World, Point Counter Point, After Many Summers. His novels have People of high cultured classes and masked pretentions.

 E .M .Forster was great novelist of the 2oth century. His famous novels are; A Passage to India, Where Angels Fear to Tread. The Longest Tourney, A Room with a View, Howard's End. A Passage to India presents the relationship between English and Indian people. These are some great novelists of the 2oth century

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 20th Century Essay

 Essay is a popular form of literature. Francis Bacon is the father of English essay. There was the development of periodical essay in 18th century. Addison and Steele greatly enriched the English essay. During the 20th century there was the revival of the periodical essay. The prominent essayists of the period are;

 1] G .K .Chesterton. 2] Hilaire Belloc.

 3] E. V. Lucas. 4] Robert Lynd.

 5] A. G. Gardiner. 6] J. B .Priestley.

 7] Max Beerbohm. 8].Aldous Huxley.

1] G. K .Chesterton was a critic, novelist and a poet of high rank. He is regarded as the greatest essayist of the time. He started his career as a journalist .He wrote articles for news papers. He was a serious writer. He had no faith in the dictum, "Art for art's sake". He was a satirist. He exposed the hypocrisies of the modern age. His essays show the simplicity and beauty of his writing. His chief weapons were wit and pathos. He wrote many volumes of political, social and religious essays. His famous collections are ;

 1] Heretics

 2]Orthodoxy

 3]The Everlasting Man

 2] Hilaire Belloc was also a great poet, novelist and essayist of high standard. He was blessed with great literary skill. His sense of humour was unfailing, He always made distinction between prose and rhetoric .He was master of many styles of writing. His prose style was vigorous and elegant. His best work is in serio-comic verse. He wrote many memorable epigrams. His well known works on religious ,social and political topics are;

1] The Path to Rome

2] The Four Men

3] Pongo and the Bull.

4]The Servile State.

5]Europe and Faith.

3] E. V. Lucas was a popular journalist. He was the greatest master of the English essay. He was widely read and vastly travelled writer. He was a man of extensive learning. He was the editor of the Charles Lamb's works. He also wrote the biography of Charles Lamb. He wrote many personal essays. His essays have the grace and lightness of the touch. They have a graceful style and quiet charm, His essays are remarkable for their brevity and clarity of thought .His essays are found in ;

 1] Character and Comedy

 2] Collected Essays

 3]Old Lamps for New

 4]Right to Ring.

 His popular essay ,"On Finding Things" gives a glimpse of his literary genius.

4] Robert Lynd was an outstanding essayist of the 20th century. He began his career as a journalist. He wrote essays under the pen name "YY". His essays appeared in the "Statesman and Nation". His composition is flawless. His diction is chaste .His essays are personal in character. They reveal his likes and dislikes on a variety of subjects. His style is conversational. His famous collections are;

 1] The Pleasures of Ignorance. 2]The Money Box.

 3] The Green Man. 4]It is Fine World.

 5] Collected Essays

5]A. G. Gardiner is popularly known as ,"Alpha of the Plough". He was the editor of the "Daily News". He used simple words and phrases for his writings. His essays have humour and satire. He wrote a book on the prominent personalities. The book is "Prophets, Priests and Kings". His essays are filled with stories and anecdotes. His famous collections are;

1]Leaves in the Wind.

2]Pebbles on the Shore.

6]Aldous Huxley also wrote a good number of essays. His essays are short and witty. He was primarily a writer of satire and irony. His famous essays are found in;

 1]Music at Night. 2] Do What You Will.

7]J. B. Priestley was also a great essayist. His famous collections are ;

 1] I For One. 2] Open House

 3]Apes and Angels 4]Self Selected Essays.

 These are some of the famous essayists of the 20th Century.

**20th century Drama**

The dawn of the 20th century witnessed the emergence of drama. It was neglected by the Victorians as a powerful literary source. The actors, playgoers and theatre managers revived this effective dramatic form of literature. Drama became life-like; realistic. It started appealing the common man. There was the revival of the comedy of manners in the hands of G. B. Shaw, Oscar Wilde, James Barrie. The drama highlighted the social, political and economic problems of the time.

Realism became the most significant and outstanding quality of modern drama. It was Henrick Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, who popularized realism in modern drama. His example was followed by Robertson, Jones, Pinero, Galsworthy, and G. B. Shaw. They dealt with the problems of real life in a realistic manner. Many number of problem plays were written during this period.

 20th Century drama is essentially drama of Ideas rather than drama of action. The dramatist used stage to give expression to certain ideas. Drama became more intellectual and thought provoking. Poetic plays became popular during the period. T.S. Eliot espoused the cause of poetic plays against the realistic prose drama. Poetry became the natural and complete medium of drama, W.B. Yeats, T.S. Eliot, Christopher Fry, John Drinkwater wrote poetic plays.

There were historical and biographical plays also. History and biography were used for the dramatic purpose. Shaw's Caesar and Cleopatra, St. Joan are historical plays.

A new trend in modern drama was introduced by the Irish dramatists. The dramatists like W.B. Yeats, J.M. Synge, Edward Martin, revived Irish life in literature. Impressionism and expressionism are the important features of the 20th century drama. Elaborate stage directions, Suggestive scenic and musical elements are other features of the modern drama.

The Irish dramatists made sincere efforts to revive old Irish drama and popularize Irish themes and legends. There was the birth of the Abbey Theatre in 1904.W. B. Yeats, J.M. Synge, Lady Gregory, revived the Irish legends and mythologies.

 John Galsworthy wrote his famous problem plays:

 1] The Silver Box.

 2] Justice.

 3] The Mob.

Galsworthy was against the exploitation of the poor in different walks of life. He exposed the double standards used in the administration of the laws.

 G. B. Shaw wrote problem plays or plays of Ideas. His well known problem plays are:

 1] The Apple Cart.

 2] Mrs. Warren's Profession.

 3] The Devil's Disciples.

Oscar Wilde is known for his literary and artistic skills. He supported the view of Art for art's Sake. He wrote some memorable poetic plays. His famous plays are:

 1] The Importance of Being Ernest.

 2] A Woman of No Importance.

 3] The Duchess of Padua.

J. M. Synge is well known for his famous one act play, "The Riders to the Sea". It is the pathetic story of Maurya and her sons dying on the sea. His other popular play is, "The play boy of the Western World".

T. S. Eliot. is one of the greatest of modern dramatists, poets and critics. He revived some of the Greek elements into the English drama. His popular poetic plays are:

 1] The Cocktail Party.

 2] Murder in the Cathedral.

 3] The family Reunion.

 4] The Confidential Clerk.

 These are some of the famous dramatists of the 20th century.

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**# Georgian Poetry #**

 Georgian poetry covers the period from 1910 t0 1935.It was the reign of king George-V .The poetry of this period was issued in five volumes:

 First volume 1911 -1912

 Second volume 1913-1915

 Third volume 1916 1917

 Fourth volume 1918 1919

 Fifth volume 1920-1922

 These volumes were edited by Sir Edward Marsh. The prominent poets of this period were Lascelles Abercrombie, Gordon Bottomley, Rupert Brooke, G. K. Chesterton, D. H. Lawrence, W. H. Davies, Walter De La Mare, John Drinkwater, J. E. Flecker, W. W. Gibson, John Masefield, Harold Monro, Robert Graves, Edward Shanks, Edmund Blunden, W. J. Turner.

 The Georgian poets had a positive aim. They treated the natural things in clear, natural and beautiful manner. In their treatment of nature or social life, they discarded the use of archaic diction [thou, thee, etc]. They dropped all gorgeous and grandiloquent expressions; they avoided pompous thoughts and expressions. They avoided religious and philosophic expressions. They had no interest in subjects of sadness, wickedness and café table. They wrote poems of nature, love, leisure, old age, childhood, animals and sleep and many more unemotional subjects. They wrote neat and melodious poems about sheep, bulls and other domestic and wild animals. They recalled and glorified the Golden days of the British Isles. Their poetry is marked by simplicity, reality and natural beauty; they respected the traditional forms and techniques of the English poetry.

 The prominent Georgians and their works.

1]John Masefield succeeded Robert Bridges as poet Laureate in 1930.He was a great poet, novelist, essayist and short story writer. There is a note of action and adventure in his early poetry. His early poetry has shades of Kipling. There is Chaucerian touch of humanity. His famous work, "Salt Water Ballads", shows his love of sea life. He was poet of people. His poems show his concern for downtrodden and miserable people. His other works are; The Everlasting Mercy, The Daffodil Fields, The Window in the Bye Street.

2]Walter De La Mare was another prominent poet of this period. His poetry is full of fantasy and imagination. He was more of a children's poet. He perfectly captured the spirit of childhood in his, "Songs of Childhood". His poems remind us of Blake, Wordsworth and Tagore. He had wonderful narrative skill. His poems provide delightful experience both to children and adults. He never thought to deal with the problems of the real life. He wrote ballads, fairy tales and nursery rhymes. His poems have the atmosphere of supernatural and dreaminess. His popular poems are; Peacock Pie, Come Hither, Songs of Childhood, Bells and Grass, The Traveler.

 3]Edmund Blunden is essentially the poet of nature and pastoral life. He sought inspiration from sights, sounds and smells of the English country side. He started writing poems in Georgian style .But later on he reacted against the school. He then started writing against the horrors of the war. Finally again he turned his attention back to the peace and the beauty of the nature. His best works are; English Poems, English villages, Cricket County, The Face of England, After the Bombing.

 4]J. E. Flecker became famous for his poetic drama, Hassan. He is the poet of the East. His poems have the magnificence and grandeur of the East. He strived more for the vigilant humour and nice poetic diction. His poems have jewel and gemlike words and phrases. His famous works are ;The Golden Journey, The old Ships, The Burial Of England, God Save the King, The Last Generation, Forty Two Poems, The Bridges of Fire.

 5] Lascelles Abercrombie is one the original contributors to the Georgian poetry. His poems show the perfect blend of the emotional and intellectual elements. He was inspired by the poetry of Tennyson and Bridges. He was a great rhymer with fine metrical skill.

 6] Ralph Hodgson was another Georgian. He wrote poems of high order and perfect finish. He had intense love for outdoor life. He loved animals like bulls, dogs and different species of birds. He raised his voice against cruel treatment of animals. His best known poems are; The Bells of Heaven, the Bull, The Song of Honour, Eve and Other poems.

 7]W .H. Davies Produced a few volumes of poetry. His well known works are; Autobiography of a Super Tramp, The Souls Destroyer and Other poems, New poems, collected poems and love poems. He was mainly poet of nature and pastoral life. He said, "Call me a nature poet nothing more; Who writes of simple things, not human evil."

 8] John Drinkwater was another reputed poet of the age. He had less interest in lyrics and songs. He showed interest in elegiac, meditative poems. He wrote about the English country side, its streams ,pools and woods, birds cattle and flowers. His good works are; Poems of Love and Earth, Poems of Men and Hour.

 9] G. K. Chesterton was a versatile genius. His poems have the religious fervour, moral message. He did not believe in the dictum, Art for Art's Sake. He was a devout Roman Catholic. His popular works are; The Ballad of White Horse, The Ballad of Barbara, The wild Knight and Other poems.

 These are some of the Georgian poets who enriched the English poetry for three decades

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**# WAR POETRY #**

 The Great War 1914-18 exercised considerable influence on English poetry. The poetry produced by the war is not of a single note. Some senior poets who lived at home wrote laudatory verses. But those who had actually been to the war field wrote about the horrors of warfare. The first phase of war poetry is filled with a note of patriotic sacrifice. After the war when soldiers returned England. They narrated the brutal war experiences. The soldier poets portrayed the ugliness and the horrors of war.

 The poets who glorified war and patriotism were elder poets like, John Freeman, Hardy and Lawrence Binyon. These poets sang of the nobility of self-sacrifice. They also sang of the sublimity of patriotism. They regarded war as call to duty.

Kipling was leader among the glorifiers of the war. In his famous poem, "For All We Have and We Are", he appealed people to be patriotic and hail war with enthusiasm. He wrote;

 There is but one task for all,

 One life each to give,

 Who stand if freedom fall?

 Who dies if England lives.

 John Freeman's poem, "Happy is England" has note of optimism. He appreciated the march of soldiers to the war field. Thomas Hardy and John Masefield were moved to write about war.

On the other hand it was Rupert Brooke who presented the ugly scenes with a note of blatant realism. He was killed in war in 1915.He wrote fine war sonnets. He looked upon war as a glorious adventure. He welcomed the call to action with joy. His famous sonnet, "Soldier" is a masterpiece of patriotic fervor. In his later poetry, he wrote about the horrors of war in terrifying words.

Siegfried Sassoon revealed the horrors and the ugly side of the war. He presented the ghastly and terrible realities of trenches. He appealed people to stop war. He failed to convince the people about the futility of the war. So, he rejoined the army. In his poem, "Counter Attack", he has presented the war horrors in a terrifying manner. He wrote some poems on the beauty of nature and reality of life.

Wilfred Owen said, he was not concerned with poetry. His subject was war and pity of war. In his famous poem, "Strange Meeting" the war pity is brought out in a touching manner. The two soldiers discuss the barbarian and tragic waste of war. In his Collected Poems, he has shown his war pity in an artistic manner.

Edmund Blunden was deeply agonized by the war. The poem "Undertones of War", expresses his resentment of war. Some of the war poets produced elegiac verses on the war .The life of the soldiers on the battle field and the trench fighting is vividly described in their poems.

Julian Grenfell was a soldier poet. His poems do not deal with the horrors of war. They present a calm communion with unwarlike things [earth, trees and grass].His popular work is, 'Into Battle".

Some of the Georgian poets like J. G. Squire, Maurice Barring, A. E. Houseman, also wrote about war.

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**########## The Stream of Consciousness novel #########**

The Stream of consciousness novel is a modern development. It reflects recent interest in the psycho-analytical school of Jung, Freud and Alder. The author attempts here to give a direct quotation of the mind. The major exponents of this technique are; James Joyce, Dorothy Richardson and Virginia Woolf. These writers were familiar with the psycho analytical theories.

In the stream of consciousness novel there is presentation of unorganized ideas and images. There is no logical connection or narrative sequence. The action takes place and the plot develops through the mind of principal character. It reflects all the forces of which he/she is aware of. These forces play upon him at different moments.

The stream of consciousness is the realization of the drama that takes place in the mind of a human being. It is the exploration of the Pre-speech levels of consciousness. It reveals the psychic being of the characters. It is the mirror of the working of human mind. The novelists here argue that character is a process not a static state. The novelists take us to the hidden recesses of ever changing consciousness of their characters. They reveal us what is happening inside the mind of the character.

We do not find compact and well knit plots in these novels. There is no mechanism of a compact story. Critics say that these novels are formless in structure. But there is the adherence to the unities of time and place. The novelists argue that life itself seldom falls into a pattern or definite shape. Life is chaotic, incomplete and confusing. So this novel comes closer to reality. There is annihilation of the time factor. Time flies into the past and the future. It can be the mental drama of twenty four hours or recollections of twenty four years.

The stream of conscious novelists, make a free use of rhetorical devices, images and expressive symbols. These are used to present the flux and pre-speech level of human consciousness. The presentation of direct and indirect interior monologue is not a new thing . In the earlier literature, we have omniscient description and soliloquy. These are also presentations of characters minds. But the unique employment of these gave rise to the stream of conscious novels.

The first modern novel of this technique is Dorothy Richardson's "Pointed Roofs". Her "Pilgrimage", is a series of novels. These novels present the mental history of Miriam Henderson and her response to life.

Virginia Woolf made exciting use of this technique. She wrote four remarkable stream of conscious novels.

 1] Mrs Dalloway.

 2]To the Lighthouse.

 3]The Waves.

 4]Between the Acts.

James Joyce perfectly employed the stream of consciousness technique in his multi-dimensional novel, "Ulysses". The action of Ulysses covers one specific day in Dublin in 1934.The novel is a criticism of modern life. Stephen Dedalus and Leopold Bloom are the principal characters.

The stream of Consciousness technique enjoyed its heyday from 1915 to 1941.

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