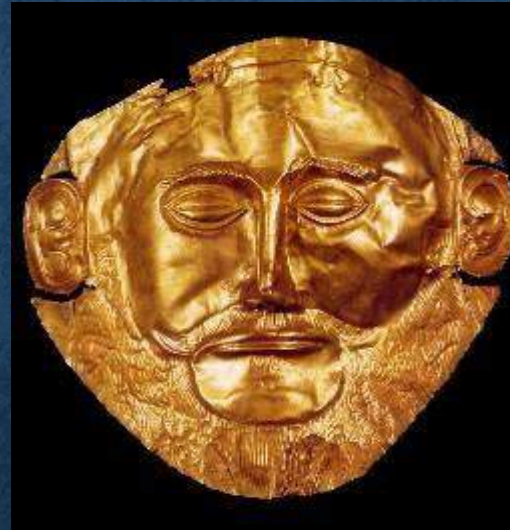
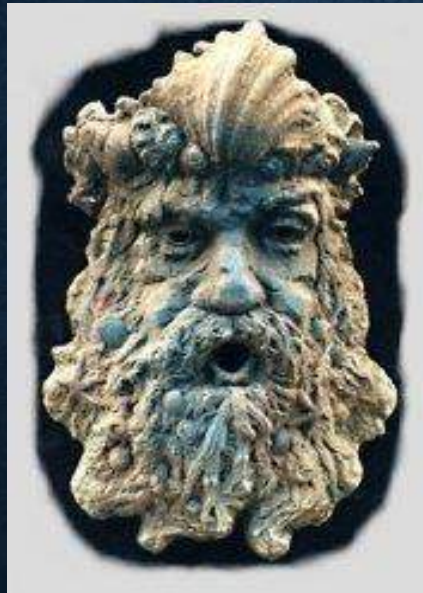


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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
ENGLISH DRAMA
Dr. D. VIJAYALAKSHMI

**IN GREEK DRAMA, THE ACTORS ALL WORE TO
HELP THE AUDIENCE THE CHARACTER THEY
WERE PLAYING.**



WHAT IS DRAMA

- A drama, which is written to be performed by actors in front of an audience, is a story told mainly through the speech and actions of characters. Drama is a mode of fictional representation through dialogue and performance. It is one of the literary genres, which is an imitation of some action. Drama is also a type of a play written for theater, television, radio, and film. I
- a drama is a composition in verse or prose presenting a story in pantomime or dialogue. It contains conflict of characters, particularly the ones who perform in front of audience on the stage. The person who writes drama for stage directions is known as a “dramatist” or “playwright.”
- A drama, which is written to be performed by actors in front of an audience, is a story told mainly through the speech and actions of characters.

TYPES OF DRAMA

- COMEDY:
- Comedies are lighter in tone than ordinary works, and provide a happy conclusion. The intention of dramatists in comedies is to make their audience laugh. Hence, they use quaint circumstances, unusual characters, and witty remarks
- Romantic Comedy
- Comedy of Humors
- Comedy of Manners
- Sentimental Comedy
- Tragicomedy

TRAGEDY

- Tragedy Definition Tragedy is a type of drama that presents a serious subject matter about human suffering and corresponding terrible events in a dignified manner.
- Greek Tragedy
- English Tragedy

HISTORICAL PLAYS

- Historical plays are dramas having for their subject historical events, and for their dramatis persona real men who have made their names famous in history.
- writer confine himself more or less closely to the facts of history, and cannot use his imagination freely in the construction of an interesting plot.
- The spectators in theatres are also naturally more interested in real than in fictitious characters.

ONE ACT PLAY

- One-Act plays were written & staged throughout the 18th & 19th centuries as “The Curtain Raisers” or “The After Pieces”.
- The origin in ancient Greece, Cyclops, a play on the forest God, by Euripides, is an early example.
- One-act play is a play that has only one act, but may consist of one or more scenes.
- One-act play is a play that has only one act, but may consist of one or more scenes.
- It treats the problems of everyday life as marriage, punishment for crimes, labor conditions, divorce, etc.,

POETIC DRAMA

- mixture of high seriousness and colloquial element.
- combination of the tradition and the experiment and of the ancient and the new.
- blank verse or free verse
- mechanism is imagery,
- substance is myth and its binding force is musical pattern
- Abbey Theatre Yeats tried to revive poetic drama.

CLOSET DRAMA

- written to be read, but not performed.
- popularized in the Romantic era by such writers as Robert Browning and Goethe.
- With closet dramas, the playwright intends just the opposite.
- It is symbolic and difficult.

THANK YOU

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The Merchant of Venice

by

Dr. D. Vijayalakshmi

WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR

- ▶ **April 1564 – 23 April 1616**
- ▶ **English playwright, poet and actor.**
- ▶ **married Anne Hathaway,**
- ▶ **greatest writer in the English language**
- ▶ **called England's national poet**
- ▶ **some 39 plays, 154 sonnets,**
- ▶ **wrote 39 plays, 154 sonnets,**
- ▶ **early plays were primarily comedies and histories**

The Merchant of Venice

- ▶ **Themes**
- ▶ Prejudice and social injustice Revenge,
- ▶ justice and forgiveness
- ▶ Money and love

Characters

- ▶ Antonio – a prominent merchant of Venice in a melancholic mood
- ▶ Bassanio – Antonio's close friend; suitor to Portia; later the husband of Portia
- ▶ Portia – a rich heiress; later the wife of Bassanio
- ▶ Gratiano – friend of Antonio and Bassanio; in love with Nerissa; later the husband of Nerissa
- ▶ Nerissa – Portia's waiting maid – in love with Gratiano; later the wife of Gratiano; disguises herself as Portia's clerk

Characters

- ▶ Shylock – a miserly Jew; moneylender; father of Jessica
- ▶ Lorenzo – friend of Antonio and Bassanio; in love with Jessica; later the husband of Jessica
- ▶ Jessica – daughter of Shylock, later the wife of Lorenzo
- ▶ Duke of Venice – authority who presides over the case of Shylock's bond
- ▶ Salerio – a messenger from Venice; friend of Antonio, Bassanio and others

PLOT

- ▶ Bassanio wants to marry a woman called Portia but he can't afford to pay for his clothes and travel to Belmont to see her, so he asks his friend Antonio if he can borrow some money.
- ▶ Antonio has no money to lend his friend so he asks Shylock for a loan instead. Shylock agrees to give him the money, but states that if Antonio doesn't pay him back on time he must give a 'pound of his own flesh'.
- ▶ Portia's father set up a 'lottery' in his will, that means anyone who wants to marry his daughter has to pass a test first. Portia and Nerissa watch as several suitors try to win her love, through picking one of three caskets: gold, silver or lead - but they all fail.


- ▶ Shylock's daughter, Jessica, escapes from his house so that she can marry Lorenzo with help from Lancelet Gobbo. Lorenzo is a Christian and a friend of Bassanio'
- ▶ Bassanio arrives in Belmont, with his friend Gratiano, and correctly chooses the lead casket, winning Portia's hand in marriage. Portia is delighted.
- ▶ Antonio's ships are lost at sea, meaning he has no way to repay Shylock and will have to face him in court. He writes to Bassanio, who leaves Belmont with Portia's money to try and help his friend.



- ▶ Portia follows Bassanio to the court, in disguise as a male lawyer. She asks Shylock to be merciful but he is determined to take a pound of Antonio's flesh and have his revenge.
- ▶ In front of the Venetian court, Portia examines the original contract between Shylock and Antonio. She tells the court Shylock can only take a pound of flesh if he spills no blood and Shylock admits this isn't possible.
- ▶ Shylock is punished by the court for attempting to kill a Venetian citizen. All of his wealth is seized and he is forced to convert to Christianity.
- ▶ Bassanio returns to Belmont, where Portia reveals that she was the lawyer in disguise. They are reunited, along with two other couples. Antonio receives the positive news that three of his ships made it safely back to Venice.



THANK YOU



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THE RISE OF THE
NOVEL

(DR. VIJAYALAKSHMI)

A **novel** is a long work of narrative fiction, normally written in prose form, and which is typically published as a book.

The term for the novel in most European language is roman, which suggests its closeness to the medieval romance. The English name is derived from the Italian novella meaning “a little new thing”. Romances and novellas, short tales in prose, were predecessors of the novel.

Romance or chivalric romance

is a type of narrative in prose or verse popular in the aristocratic circles of High Medieval and Early Modern Europe. They were marvel-filled adventures, often of a knight with heroic qualities, who carries out a quest. In later romances, particularly those of French origin, there is a marked tendency to emphasize themes of courtly love.

Italian Novella

Since the 18th century, the term "novella", or "nouvelle" in German, has been used in English and other European languages to describe a long short story or a short novel.

First English novel is said to be Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* 1719 and the his *Moll Flanders* 1722.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RISE OF NOVEL IN THE 18TH CENTURY

1. Rise of Realism

The 18th-century literature was characterized by the spirit of realism. Reason, intellect, and correctness were the main characteristics of 18th-century literature. It is also considered as a product of an intellectual milieu shaped by the seventeenth-century philosophers as Descartes and Locke, who insisted upon the importance of individual experience.

The reading public wanted to see their lives reflected in a literary form. Novelists like Defoe and Richardson, were writing about the struggles of middle-class people and using experiences that were clearly recognizable to the reading public. They represented characters in particular places and times with familiar naming. Subjects were relevant to 18th century concerns.

2. Availability of Printed Materials

In the 18th century, the appearance of newspapers and magazines attracted a large number of readers from the middle class. These new readers had little interest in the romances and the tragedies which had interested the upper class.

Thus, the need for new type of literature that would express the new ideas of the 18th century rose, and this new type of literature was none but novel.

3. Rise of Middle Class

An equally important element in the rise of the novel was economic. As industrialization increased, a middle class developed rapidly in England. With the increasing middle class came more education and leisure time, both ingredients in the popularity of the novel as more people had time to read and more money to buy books.

4. Role of Women

In the 18th century, women of upper classes and the middle classes could not participate in the activities of men. They could not engage themselves in administration, politics, hunting, drinking etc. hence, in their leisure time, they used to read novels.

5. Decline of Drama

The decline of drama also contributed to the rise of the novel in the 18th century. In the 18th century, drama lost its fame that it had in the Elizabethan Age.

It did not remain an influential literary form, thus its place was filled by the English novel after 1740. Thus the decline of drama led to the rise of the English novel.

6. Circulating Libraries

A circulating library is quite similar to the public libraries that we have today. People were able to borrow a limited number of books for a set length of time, and they were subject to fines if items were lost, damaged, or returned after the due date. Likewise, circulating libraries stocked a wide range of items including non-fiction, fiction, and eventually children's books.

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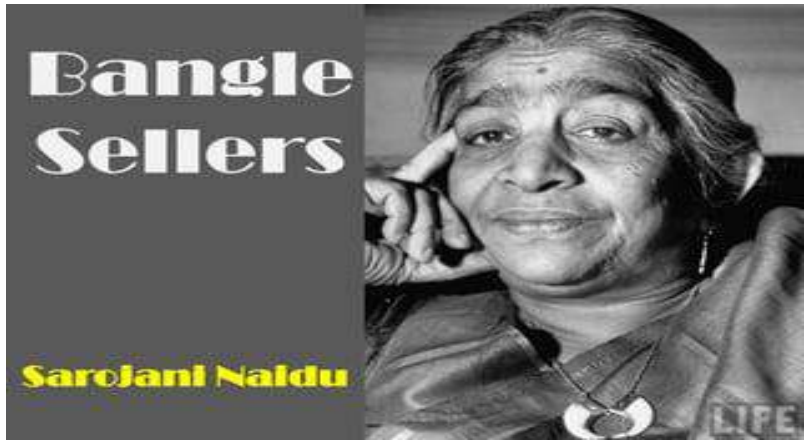
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

THE BANGLE SELLERS

K.MAMATHA



▶ **THANK YOU**



The Bangle Sellers

- ▶ Bangle sellers are we who bear
Our shining loads to the temple fair...
Who will buy these delicate, bright
Rainbow-tinted circles of light?
Lustrous tokens of radiant lives,
For happy daughters and happy wives.

Some are meet for a maiden's wrist,
Silver and blue as the mountain mist,
Some are flushed like the buds that dream
On the tranquil brow of a woodland stream,
Some are aglow with the bloom that cleaves
To the limpid glory of new born leaves

The Bangle Sellers

- ▶ Some are like fields of sunlit corn,
Meet for a bride on her bridal morn,
Some, like the flame of her marriage fire,
Or, rich with the hue of her heart's desire,
Tinkling, luminous, tender, and clear,
Like her bridal laughter and bridal tear.

Some are purple and gold flecked grey
For she who has journeyed through life midway,
Whose hands have cherished, whose love has blest,
And cradled fair sons on her faithful breast,
And serves her household in fruitful pride,
And worships the gods at her husband's side.

Main Idea and Theme

- ▶ The main idea or theme of the poem is to showcase and explain about various stages involved in woman life.
- ▶ They talk about cultural tradition of Indian society during poet's period.
- ▶ The poet has tried to compare bangles with natural objects. She has tried to symbolize feelings and emotions of women.
- ▶ The bangles are compared with natural objects to symbolize the feelings and emotions attached with the life of Indian women and the roles played by the bangles.
- ▶ The theme of the poem is the celebration of indian womanhood.
- ▶ Sarojini Naidu describes each stage of an indian woman with a colour that is suitable

STANZA I

- ▶ The narrator describes that the bangle sellers are shouting as they are trying to sell their bangles in the temple fair.
- ▶ The speaker compares the bangles as the “lustrous tokens of radiant lives”.
- ▶ The speaker thinks that these bangles can bring happiness to their daughters and wives life.
- ▶ In the second stanza, the bangle sellers say that they carry various kinds of bangle for different types of women with different types of need.

STANZA II

- ▶ In the second stanza, the bangle sellers say that they carry various kinds of bangle for different types of women with different types of need.
- ▶ The speaker says there are bangles for young girls and they are silver and blue in colour.
- ▶ Compares the silver and blue colours to the mountain mist which represents the freshness in youth girls.
- ▶ Some bangles are red and pink in colour and they are compared to tender flower buds.
- ▶ The “buds that dreams” represents the dreaming for marriage and the green bangles represent the freshness of young women.
- ▶ This stanza describes the early stage of a woman’s life.

STANZA III

- ▶ In the third stanza, she speaks about the yellow bangles that look like a field of sunlit corn.
- ▶ “Field of sunlit corn” this phrase describes the looks of the bride in the day of her wedding.
- ▶ She needs to look brighter of all on her wedding day.
- ▶ The bangle sellers also have some red and orange coloured bangles which represent the desire and wishes of the newly married bride.
- ▶ Here the bridal laughter means the happiness of starting a new life and the bridal tear means the pain of separation from her parents.
- ▶ This describes the transition of life from a young girl to wife.

STANZA IV

- ▶ In the last stanza, the speaker describes the life of a woman after marriage.
- ▶ The bangle sellers are selling some purple bangles with gold and grey flecks.
- ▶ This colour describes the life of a woman who has journeyed through life and raised her children well, help her husband in all good and bad phase of their life.
- ▶ The purple colour represents the pride and honour and the grey colour represents the maturity of a middle-aged woman.
- ▶ The bangle seller also says that these bangles are perfect for those women who maintain their family with pride and worship the gods.



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PARTS OF SPEECH

K. Mamatha

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. In the four corners, there are white line-art graphics resembling circuit boards or neural networks, with lines connecting to small circles.

The Eight Parts of Speech

What are the 8 parts of speech?

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Adjectives
4. Verbs
5. Adverbs
6. Conjunctions
7. Prepositions
8. Interjections

Nouns

- A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.



EX: The bakery has fresh baked goods.

EX: The dog was happy to see me.



EX: Phil Mickelson is a pro golfer.

EX: Love is a beautiful thing



Types of Nouns

- **Common Noun** – A noun that does not name a specific person, place, thing, or idea.

house –



EX: The house across the street is vacant.

- **Proper Noun** – A noun that does name a specific person, place, thing, or idea.

New York City –



EX: New York City is exciting.

Pronouns

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.
- The noun a pronoun replaces is called an antecedent.

EX: I, me, my, you, your, he, she, it, us, we, they, them, his, her, their, mine, our, myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself, themselves, ourselves, who, whose, whom, anybody, anyone, everybody, nobody, someone, somebody.

Adjectives

- An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.
- It tells what kind, how many, or which one.
- EX: sour limes-



green shirt -



Verbs

- A verb is a word that shows the action, feeling, or state of being in a sentence.



Run



Paint



Read

Adverbs

- An adverb describes how the action is performed.
- They tell how much, how often, when and where something is done.



- The dolphin jumped quickly from the water.



- The man sat alone.

Conjunctions

- A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words together.
- Some examples of conjunctions are: and, but, or, for, nor, so, yet, although, either, and also

We ate pizza and drank
soda for dinner.



Prepositions

- A preposition is a word that shows position or direction.
- Some examples of prepositions are in, out, under, over, after, out, into, up, down, far, and between.



EX: She worked at her desk.

EX: The sun was in the sky.



Interjections

- An interjection is a word that shows strong emotion.
- Some examples are

WOW!

OUCH!

SUPERB!

- Interjections can really liven up a sentence and help to add voice to your writing.