

B.L.D.E.A's  
S.B.ARTS & K.C.P SCIENCE COLLEGE, VIJAYAPUR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

STUDENTS SEMINAR

**CLASS**

B.A I/II

B.A III/IV

B.A V/VI

**SUBJECT**

**OPTIONAL ENGLISH**

**BASIC ENGLISH**

**2019-2020**





Class Seminar

Class: BA 1st

Subject: optional English Date: 8-8-19

Name of the Student: Shakti Gauda, Yalaji Roll no.:

Topic of the Seminar: H2. Study of Literary Forms

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

## Study of Literary Forms

### Introduction

Form or Genre is an important word in the English Studies. We teach different forms/genres of literature such as poetry, short stories, myths, plays, non-fiction, novels, mysteries, and so on. When we speak about a kind of literature, we are really speaking about a genre of literature. There are three major forms of literature: they are namely: prose, poetry, and drama. In this semester, you are going to study few forms of poetry. Following forms are prescribed for the study.

# Elegy

An elegy is a poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead. It is a form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It refers to the poet's feelings over the death of his friend. The principal themes of the elegy are expression of sorrow and love. The term also includes epitaphs, sad and mournful songs, and commemorative verses. The Latin elegy of ancient Roman literature was most often erotic or mythological in nature. The best examples of elegy are *Astrophel* - by Spenser, *Lycidas* by John Milton, *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard* by Gray, *Adonais* - Shelley and *In Memoriam* by Tennyson.

## Lyric

Lyric poetry is a formal type of poetry that expresses personal emotions or feelings, typically spoken in the first person. The term derives from a form of ancient Greek literature. It is used to sing with musical accompaniment, usually on a stringed instrument known as a lyre. Lyric poetry depends on regular meter, based either on number of syllables or on stress. For the ancient Greeks, lyric poetry had a precise technical meaning: verse that was accompanied by a lyre. Lyric poetry was the dominant form of 17th century English poetry from John Donne to Andrew Marvell.



(2019-20)

Class Seminar

Class: BA I<sup>st</sup> SEM

Subject: Optional English

Date: 8-0-19

Name of the Student: Saraswati, Katti

Roll no.: 1105521

Topic of the Seminar: Metaphysical poetry

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

# META PHYSICAL POETRY

## Introduction:-

It is a new kind of poetry began in Puritan age. Metaphysical is also called as 'Non-visionary'. Metaphysical poetry is introduced by Dr. John Donne. In this period, 'the satirical language' is used. This poet inner studies inner part of life which other studies outer life. These poets think immortal things. These poems used more 'hyperboles'.

## Meta Physical Poets:-

- ① John Donne (1571-1631)
- ② George Herbert (1593-1633)
- ③ Richard Crashaw (1613-1649)
- ④ Abraham Cowley (1618-1667)
- ⑤ Henry Vaughan (1622-1695)
- ⑥ Samuel Daniel (1562-1619)

SL. No.	Name of the Poet	Book Published in	Name of the book.
①	John Donne (1537-1631)	1630 1635	* A Hymn to god the father * The Dream
②	George Herbert (1593-1633)	1633	* The Temple * The complete english poems.
③	Richard Crashaw (1613-1649)	1634	* Steps to the Temple
④	Abraham Cowley (1618-1667)		* The civil war * The Mistress
⑤	Henry Vaughan (1622-1695)		* The Retreat
⑥	Samuel Daniel (1562-1619)		* Complaint of Rosamond



2019-20

Class Seminar

Class: BA 1st Sem

Subject: OPTIONAL ENGLISH

Date: 9-08-2019

Name of the Student: Dyavama. S. Chivari Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: Features of Elizabethan Literature

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

## FEATURES OF ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE

### i) Peace and Stability:

Queen Elizabeth brilliantly framed and followed the policy of balance and moderation, both inside and outside the country. The rebellious northern barons were kept in check. She could successfully establish peace in traditionally disturbed border areas.

### ii) Social Contentment:

It was an age of great social contentment. The rapid rise of industrial towns gave employment to thousands. Increasing trade and commerce enriched England. The wealthy were taxed to support the poor.

### iii) Religious Tolerance:

It was an era of religious tolerance. Of peace. When Queen Elizabeth accessed the throne she found the whole nation divided against itself. The Northern part of England was strongly Protestant. Scotland followed the reformation intensely. Ireland followed its old traditional religion.



IV) Sense of patriotism: It was an age of patriotism. Queen Elizabeth loved England passionately and she made her court one of the most brilliant courts in Europe. The splendour of her court dazzled the eyes of the people. Her moderate policies did much to increase her popularity and prestige.

V) The Spirit of Adventure and Expansion.

This is the most remarkable epoch for the expansion of both mental and geographical horizons. It was an age of great thought and great action. It is an age which appeals to the eye, the imagination and the intellect. New knowledge was pouring in from all directions.

VI) Influence of foreign fashions:

Italy, the home of Renaissance, fascinated the Elizabethans. All liked to visit Italy and stay there for some time. People were not only fond of Italian books and literature, but also of Italian manners and morals.

VII) Diversity and Contradictions:

It was an age of great diversity and contradictions. It was an age of light and darkness, of reason and of unreason, of wisdom and of foolishness, of hope and of despair. The barbarity and backwardness

Conclusion: It was an era of peace and of general prosperity of the country. An intense patriotism became the outstanding characteristic of the age. It is the greatest and golden period of literature in English which developed all genres of literature.



2019-20

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)

Class Seminar

Class: B.A. 1<sup>st</sup> sem Subject: optional English Date: 9/8/19

Name of the Student: Malakari Savakar Roll no.:

Topic of the Seminar: What is Art?

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

## LITERATURE IS AN ART

→ Art is nothing but it include music, painting, & dancing, Generally speaking, literature means something which is an written form.

\* We find 2 parts in Literature.

- ① The book which gives information
- ② The Literature which gives information with happiness.

\* Before writing Literature, it was in the Oral form by the of Renaissance literature took a literary form or written form. So if we want to call the written form as a Literature. Then that form must have 3 elements such as

- ① A General human interest
  - ② The element of form
  - ③ must give pleasure.
- A writer should touch the heart of readers.



In this sense, Literature has some various forms such as prose, poetry, novel, epic, drama etc.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Literature had divided into 2 parts

### ① Literature of Knowledge :-

This idea was upheld & supported by Thomas De Quency

According to Thomas De Quency which is in written form, that is only called of Literature. He told that Literature and knowledge gives only information so he called this is king of Literature as applied Literature.

### ② Literature of Power :-

"It is nothing but it is our highest understanding based on Imagination"

\* Literature deals with human drama called li

\* Literature express thoughts & feelings of the writer. It is faithful to the emotional understanding of the facts. It deals with the world of imagination. It deals with the reality of the life, feelings, emotions, relationship of the people

Literature opens our eyes to the wonder & ~~top~~ beauty of the universe.



2019-20

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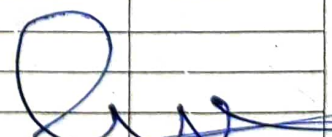
Name of the Teacher:

Prof. S.S. Puri

and Padmashree Bagevadi

Class: B.A III

Sub: Optional English

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
01	Shobha Gurnate "Features of Romanticism"		30 min	25 min	06/08/19	<u>Shobha</u>
02	Shreelant Talwar "Tables Turned"		30 min	20 min	7/8/19	<u>ST</u>
03	T. Sharanbappa "Nation's Questioning"		30 min	20 min	7/8/19	<u>T. Sharan</u>
04	Laxmibai Rathod "Victorian Novels"		30 min	20 min	8/8/19	<u>Laxmibai</u>
05	Jayashree Rathod "Features of Romanticism"		30 min	25 min	9/8/19	<u>J. Rathod</u>
	 Principal, S.B. Arts and KCP Science College, VIJAYAPUR		 IOAC, Co-ordinator S.B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College, Vijayapur.			 HOD of English S.B. Arts and KCP Science College VIJAYAPUR



Class Seminar

Class: B A III Subject: Optional English Date: 6/8/19

Name of the Student: Shobha Gumatel Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: "Features of Romanticism"

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Introduction:- "The term romantic was used by the German poet Frederich Schlegel to describe literature. The Romanticism was an artistic literary and intellectual movement. It was essentially a movement of thought. It had its philosophical roots in Europe and artistic expression in England. The Romantic period in English literature began with the publication of Lyrical Ballads in 1798 written by William Wordsworth"

"Features of Romanticism"

① Reaction against neoclassicism:- "The reaction to the standard literary practice and critical norms of the eighteenth century is fundamental factors of Romantic literature. Neo classical poetry was the poetry of intellect and reason. It was governed by rules and regulations. Romantic poetry is more the product of emotions and feelings."

② "Use of imagination":- "Reason and intellect were taken the back seat. Imagination, emotion and individual sensibility ruled the Romantic literature. Romantics legitimized the individual imagination as a critical authority."

③ "Return to nature":- "Romantic literature advocates return to nature. It means going back to real nature of earth and air. It rejects bookish nature of the artificial past poetry."



Country life is very dominant in romantic literature. It turned from the artificial decorations of drawing rooms to the natural beauty of nature. streams, rivers, mountains, birds and common man became the subject matter of romantic literature.

#### ④ Revolt against Industrialization:-

"The romantics lived during the time of industrial revolution. factories were everywhere in cities. mechanised manufacturing processes were changing society. people were moving further and further away from nature. so the romantics took it upon themselves to remind everyone of the importance of nature.

#### ⑤ Love of supernaturalism:-

"supernaturalism is an interest in unreal and wonder is the foundation of romantic literature. they had a fascination for unknown mysteries. they expressed these mysteries through supernatural elements. 'The Rime of ancient mariners' by S.T. Coleridge and Frankenstein by Mary Shelley are the best examples for this characteristic in romantic literature."

#### ⑥ Influence of French Revolution:-

"The romantic writers responded positively to the impact of new forces such as the French Revolution. French Revolution promised liberty, equality, and fraternity. the humanitarianism was part of this revolution. Wordsworth the great champion of the spiritual and moral values of physical nature."

#### ⑦ "Love of past" :-

"Romantics were especially obsessed with Greece and Roman ruins. they traveled extensively to Greece and Italy. The sites of these two ancient civilizations were real fascinations for them."

#### Conclusion:-

Romanticism saw a shift from faith in reason to faith in the senses, feelings, and imagination. a shift from interest in urban society to an interest in the rural and natural. a shift from public, impersonal poetry to subjective and form concern with scientific and mundane to interest in the mysterious and infinite.



Class Seminar

Class: BA III

Subject: Optional English

Date: 7/8/19

Name of the Student: Shreekant Takam

Roll no.:

Topic of the Seminar: Tables Turned

Summary of the Seminar presentation: Tables Turned

The Poet :-

William Wordsworth was a poet laureate of England from 1840 to 1850. He was a great lover of nature. He was born in Cumberland in Lake district. Nature is recurring theme of his poetry. He became famous with the publication of 'Lyrical Ballads' with S.T. Coleridge in 1798.

Important works :-

1. An evening walk.
2. Descriptive sketches.
3. The Excursion.
4. Poems
5. Lyrical Ballad
6. Tables Turned.



## Summary:-

The Tables turned, by William Wordsworth, is a poem that echoes a poet's strong faith in nature and is confident that nature is the best teacher rather than books. The poem fervently repeats that a man can only attain knowledge in circle of nature. In the poem, the poet has turned the tables when he asked his friend to leave his dull and barren books behind and observe the nature rather than saying that why is he wasting time outside instead focusing on his studies. The poet, in the poem, points out that nowadays man is so busy with his books that he forgets to go outside, and spend some time in nature. The peace and tranquility that nature provides couldn't find out inside the book. Books may provide you with knowledge but this knowledge is little or of no use. Nature is filled with knowledge. The wisdom that you get from nature will always keep you fit and healthy.



Class Seminar

Class: BA III Subject: Optional English Date: 7/8/19

Name of the Student: T. Sharanbasappa Roll no.:

Topic of the Seminar: Nature Questioning

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Nature Questioning is written by Thomas Hardy. Nature is the pre-dominant source of theme and techniques in poetry in society. We see evidence of this within the works of Thomas Hardy. Nature is an important aspect of Hardy's works. He uses nature in order to set the atmosphere of the poem and uses external elements to mirror the internal emotions of the protagonist. Nature acts as a tool for Hardy to enhance imagination and reflect events and emotions. Nature also provides the poet with inspiration. Using nature to symbolize is one technique Hardy uses to show their how the Nature is important and -



Awareness & about the Nature -  
by questioning.

Thomas Hardy, [2 June 1840 - 11 January 1928]

He is an English poet and Novelist. A Victorian realist in the tradition of George Eliot, He was influenced by both in his novels and his poetry by Romanticism especially William Wordsworth.

Sl.No	Great works	Year of publication
1)	She, To Him	
2)	Nature Tones	
3)	Fan from the Madding crowd	1874
4)	The Mayor of Casterbridge	1886
5)	Test of the d'Urbervilles	1891
6)	Jude the Obscure	1895



Class Seminar

Class: B A III Subject: Optional English Date: 2/2/19

Name of the Student: Laxmibai Rathod Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: "Victorian novel"

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Victorian novel : The Victorian

era witnessed an expansion of the novel contains domestic, historical novel, political novels.

Charles Dickens : He was the second of eight children of John Dickens. He had some schooling at Chatham but this was interrupted in London because of his father's financial difficulties. Being homeless and lonely he roamed the streets ill-fed and ill-clad.

The Pickwick Paper appeared like most of Dickens' novels.

William Makepeace Thackeray : He was the son of a collector in Bengal in the service of the East India Company and was born in Calcutta. His father died when he was only five and his mother marrying again, he was sent home to



the care of an aunt his works The Cornhill  
magazine and his shorter novels Love the  
Widower, The Adventures of Phillip and Denis  
-Duval.

The Bronte Sisters : The excessive interest  
in the Brontes shown by enthusiasts has  
produced an impression of their importance which  
is out of all proportion to their merits.

Carrer Ellis and Acton Bell. Emily Kennedy  
showed some poetic fire.

Elizabeth Gaskell : Elizabeth Gaskell wrote  
more than half a dozen novels and a biography  
of Charlotte Bronte. The important novels  
are Mary Barton and Ruth Wives and Daughters.

George Eliot : It was the name adopted by Mary  
-Anna Evans (she attended schools in the  
neighbourhood). Famous novels are The mill on  
the floss and Silas Marner.







B A V

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)

Class Seminar

Class: B. A V Subject: opt English. Date: 15-02-2019

Name of the Student: Preeti. B. Kabadagi Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: Matthew Arnold's Touchstone Method.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

The Comparative method is an infallible test of greatness in beauty. He does not approve of the personal estimate and the historical estimate. The function of Criticism is also judgement of literature. In order to attain an impartial and disinterested evaluation of literature, Arnold prescribes the touchstone or Comparative method. The Critic must know what has been thought and said, both in ancient and modern times not only in his language, but in the languages from which native literature is derived.

He says that 'The false valuations of the historic estimate and the personal estimate and attains to a real estimate by learning to feel and enjoy the best work of real classic and evaluate the wide difference between it and lesson work.

The functions of Arnold's Critic is to promote the culture his function as a literary critic is to promote the part of culture which depends upon the knowledge of letters. Critic gives themselves great labours to draw out what in the abstract constitute the characters of high quality of poetry.



It is much better simply to have greececourse  
to concrete examples. According to Arnold  
noble subjects can made to great poetry.  
Only those subjects which can important the  
highest joy are suitable subjects for poetry.  
A poet should deal with great actions, calculated  
powerfully and delightfully to effect what is  
permanent in women's spirits. Those actions  
are excellent which most powerfully appeal  
to the great primary human affections, to  
those elementary feelings which subsists  
permanently in the race and which are  
independent of time.



2019-20

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)

B.A V

Class Seminar

Class: B.A V

Subject: opt English

Date: 15-02-2019

Name of the Student: Savita Budiger

Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: William Empson's seven types of Ambiguity

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

## William Empson's Seven types of Ambiguity

William Empson's seven types of Ambiguity is a work of literary criticism which was first published in 1930. It was one of the most influenced critical works of the 20th century. This work is foundation of the new criticism school.

The second edition (revised) was published by Chatto & Windgates London 1947 and there was another revised edition in 1953.

Types are —

1) Metaphor — That is when two things are said to be alike which have different properties. This concept is similar to that of metaphysical conceit.

metaphysical conceit — especially a highly elaborate or extended metaphor in which unlikely comparison between two things  
ex- Ram is a lion — It means brave like lion.



## 2) Opposite Making a New Idea —

Two or more meanings resolved into one emphasis characterizes this using two different metaphors at once  
ex - swiftness year pass, beyond recalls solemn & stillness of this spring morning

## 3) Pun —

when a word more than one meaning Two Ideas that are committed through context can be given in one word simultaneously.  
ex - A leopard does not change its spot. It also called paronomasia

## 4) Words producing an abstract thought or Freudian slip. —

Two or more meanings that do not agree but combine to make a complicated state of mind in the author.

## 5) Unfortunate conflict or words producing a Concrete thought

when the author discovers his idea in the act of writing. Empson describes a simile that lies halfway between two statements made by author.

## 6) Fill It —

when a statement says nothing and readers are forced to invent a statement of their own most likely a conflict with that of the answer.

## 7) Two words that within context are opposites that expose a fundamental division in the author's mind



Class Seminar

Class: B.A.V Subject: Opt. English Date: 16-02-2019

Name of the Student: Caomi. Mayjogi Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: NEW CRITICISM

Summary of the Seminar presentation: NEW CRITICISM

# Allen Tate is an American poet and critic. He was a member of the Agrarian Movement. He was a leading exponent of New Criticism.

A literary movement that started in the late 1920s and 1930s and originated in reaction to traditional criticism that new critics saw as largely concerned with matters extraneous to the text.

Ex: ~~With~~ the biography or psychology of the author relationship to literary history.

New Criticism proposed that a work of literary art should be regarded as autonomous, and so should not be judged by reference to considerations, and so should not be judged by reference to considerations beyond itself. A poem consists less of a series of referential and verifiable statements about the "real" world beyond it, than of the presentation and sophisticated organization of a set of complex experiences in a verbal form.

# Allen Tate according about: The New Criticism.

→ Intension and extension define the abstract as the and denotative aspect of the poetic language as well as the concrete and connotative it.



The meaning of the poem according to Tate is "the full organized body of all the extension and intension that we can find in it."

→ There is an infinite line between extension and extreme intension and the readers select the meaning at the point they wish along that line according to their personal drives, interests or approaches.

The Platonist will tend to stay near the extension end, for he is more interested in deriving an abstract

→ The object into a universal, and will try to find the shortest way with the "dissemin's ambiguities" in the intensive part of the scale.

→ Tate claims, the Platonist is likely to declare that Andrew Marvell's "To his coy mistress" an invitation addressed to young men to behave immorally.

→ Consequently he might want to censor, yet, this is only one side of the tension in the poem, for the rich intensive meaning, to which we should give equal predicament that is the conflict between sensual and asceticism.

→ In another illustration, Tate describes the metaphysical poet as beginning at or near the extensive end and the romantic or Symbolist one as beginning at the opposite point, however, each of them