



Introduction to Literature

M. Thoyibi

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5100175 American lotus

X. J. Kennedy • Dana Gioia

Introduction to Literature

Credit Hour : 2
Semester : IV
Meeting per Week : 1
Date of Lecture : (see Schedule)
Room : (see Schedule)

Text Books

Barnet, Sylvan, Morton Berman, and William Burto. 1963.
Introduction to Literature: Fiction, Poetry, Drama.
Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

Further Readings

Perrine, Laurence. 1977. *Sound and Sense. An Introduction to Poetry.* New York: Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

Wellek, Rene, and Austin Warren. 1949. *Theory of Literature.* New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company.



Literature

AN INTRODUCTION TO FICTION,
POETRY, AND DRAMA

Eighth Edition

LEARNING CONTRACT

- Students must participate at least 75% of the total meetings
- Students must accomplish the required assignments (individual or group)
- Two exams: Mid and Final tests
- Grade Components:
 - Attendance : 5%
 - Assignments : 10%
 - Mid Test : 40%
 - Final Test : 45%
- Categories of test items
 - Facts and Dates (@1)
 - Inferences (@2)
 - Analysis (@4)
 - Position Essay (@8)

Goals

1. Introducing the students to different kinds of literary works (*genres*).
2. Introducing the students to the structural elements of a literary work.
3. Giving the students the basic skill for appreciating and analyzing a literary work.

Objectives

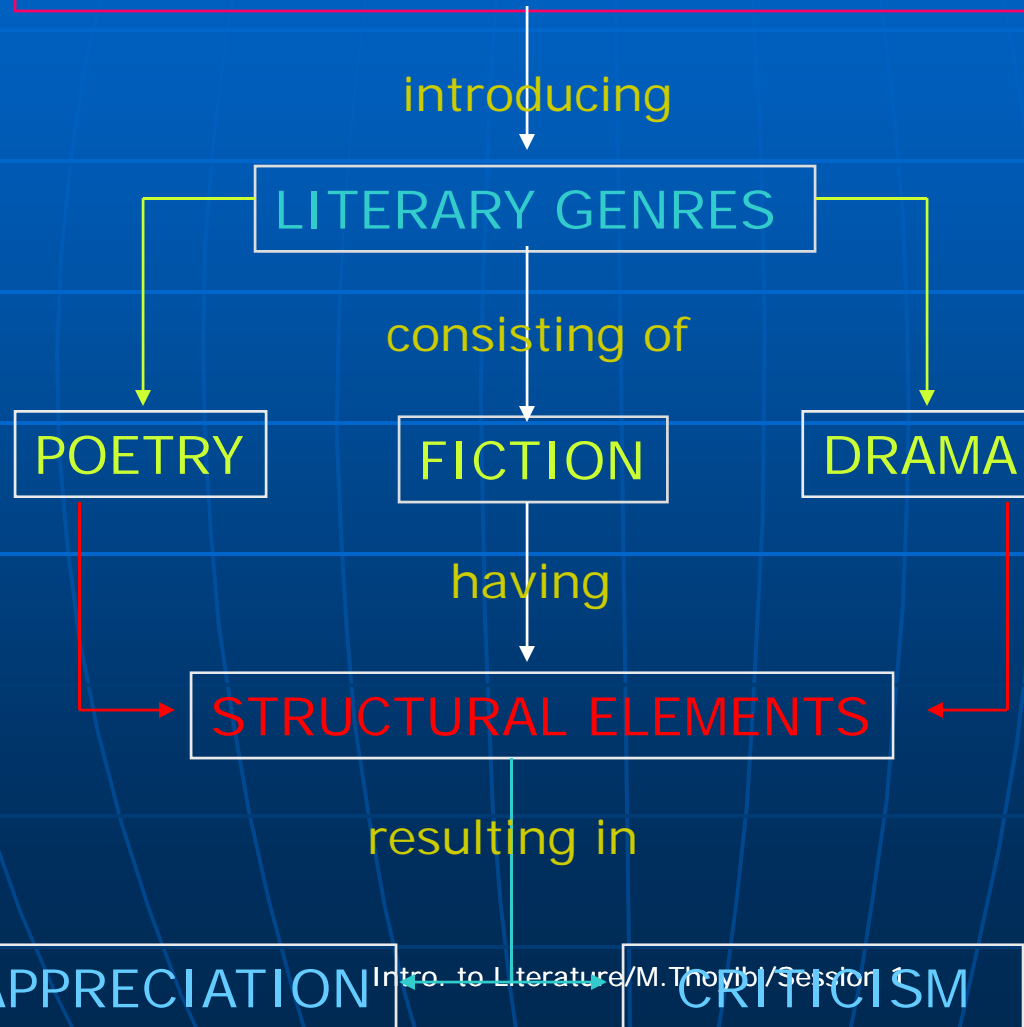
1. Students are able to give the definition of **literature** and **literary genres**
2. Students are able to give examples of literary works belonging to certain genres (**Poetry, Fiction, Drama**)
3. Students are able to characterize the structural principles governing each literary genre.
4. Students are able to dissect (break down) a literary work into its smaller **aesthetic elements**.
5. Students are able to infer the central idea (theme) of a literary work.
6. Students are able to interpret, appreciate, and to some extent, criticize as well as give the arguments about the quality of a literary work

5300273 Rose

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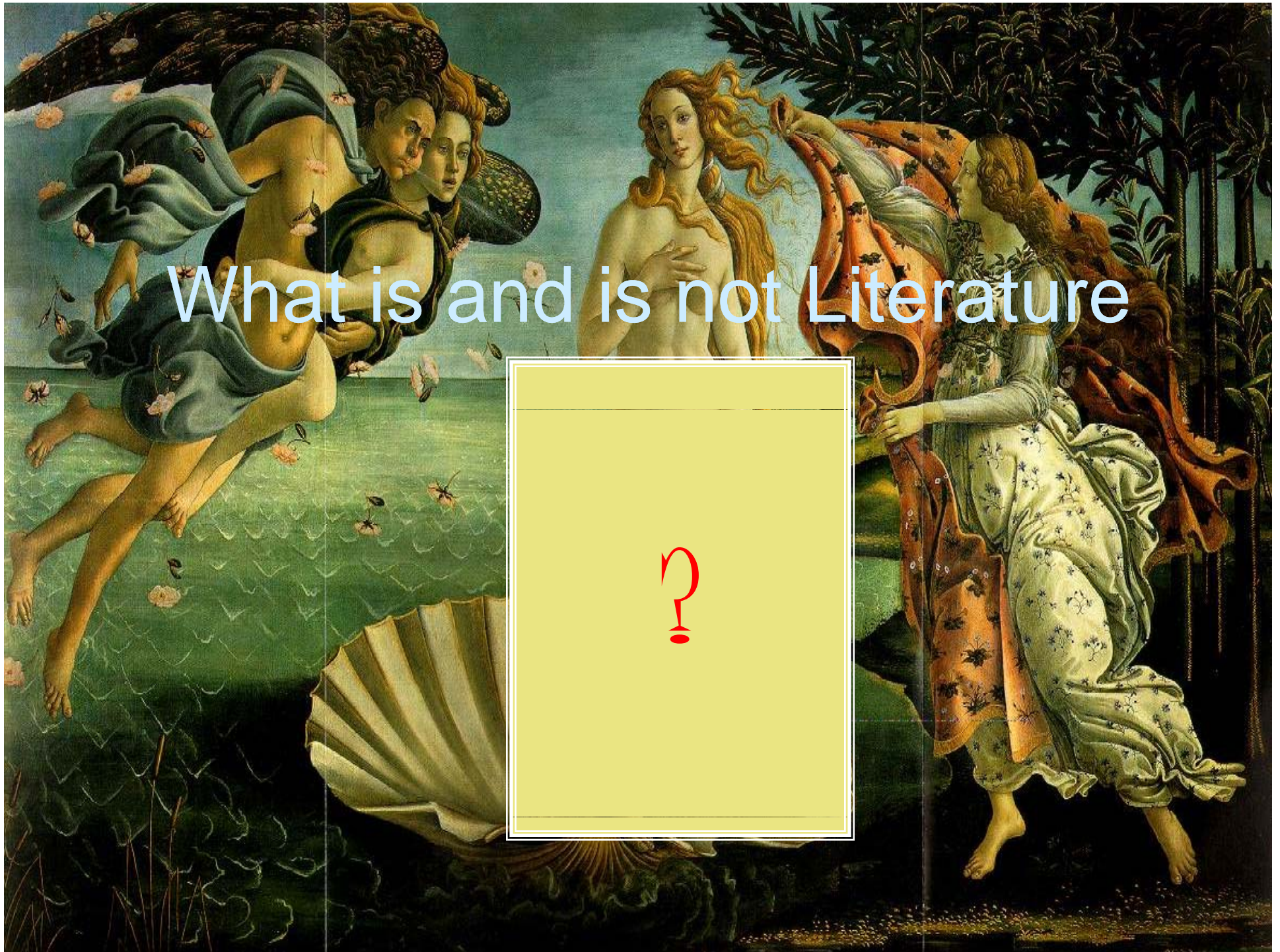
Course Outline

INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE



SES	LEARNING MATERIAL	SOURCE AND SECTION
1	Introduction: The nature and function of literature and Literary genres.	(Barnet, 1961:1-8); (Wellek, 1949: 9-28)
2	Reflective poetry: <i>A red, red rose; I carry your heart with me, Sonnet #43, From The Portuguese; When I was One and Twenty; My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold</i>	(Perrine, 1977: 3-18; 51), Barnet (1949: 332, 357) Teacher's Handout.
3	Narrative Poetry and Ballad: <i>The Three Ravens; Ballad of Birmingham; Leda and the Swan.</i>	(Perrine, 1977: 19-34),
4	Metrical Scansion : <i>The Man He Killed, (Thomas Hardy), I Gave Myself to Him (Emily Dickinson); Is My Team Ploughing (A.E. Houseman)</i>	Perrine (1977: 21, 132).
5	Imagery and Symbolism: Meeting at Night (Robert Browning); <i>The Road Not Taken</i> (Robert Frost), Valediction: Forbidding Mourning (John Donne);	Perrine (1977: 62, 80).
6	Subject Matter and Theme: <i>Life the Hound</i> (Robert Francis), Holy Sonnets: Death Be Not Proud (John Donne); <i>Ozymandias</i> (P.B. Shelley), <i>Ah, Are You Digging on My Grave</i> (Thomas hardy)	Barnet (1963:408), Perrine (1977: 111).
7	Assignment and Mid-semester Quiz	
8	Fiction: Mr. Know-All (William Somerset Maugham).	Barnet (1963: 17-23).
9	Structural elements of fiction: narrator vs. author, characters & characterization, setting of place & time, point of view, style, theme.	Barnet (1963: 11-76).
10	Structural Analysis of <i>Mr. Know-All</i> (William Aomerset Maugham).	
11	Understanding and appreciation: <i>The Horse Dealer's Daughter</i> (D. H. Lawrence)	Barnet (1963: 201-215)
12	Structural Analysis of <i>The Horse Dealer's Daughter</i> (D. H. Lawrence).	Barnet (1963: 11-76)
13	Drama: Antigone (Sophocles)	Barnet (1963: 464-505)
14	Structural elements of drama: characters & characterization, action (movement from doubt to certainty) scenery, properties, costumes, gestures, sound effects, theme.	Barnet (1963: 441-463)
15	Structural Analysis of <i>Antigone</i> (Sophocles).	Barnet (1963: 464-505)
16	Assignment and Final Exam	

What is and is not Literature



Is it Literature?



Mona Lisa

Leonardo da Vinci

LEONARDO DICAPRIO

CLAIRE DANES

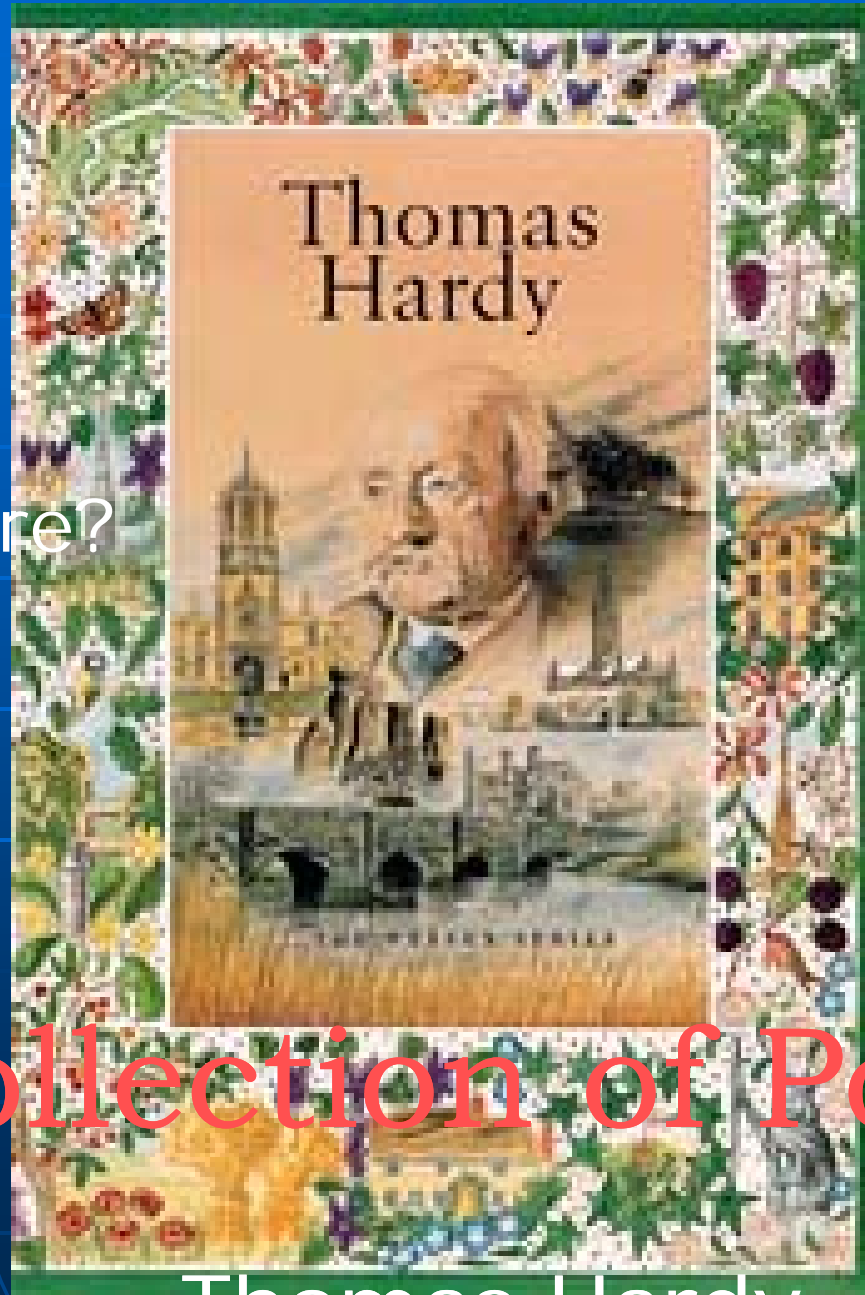
Is it Literature?

Romeo & Juliet

William Shakespeare

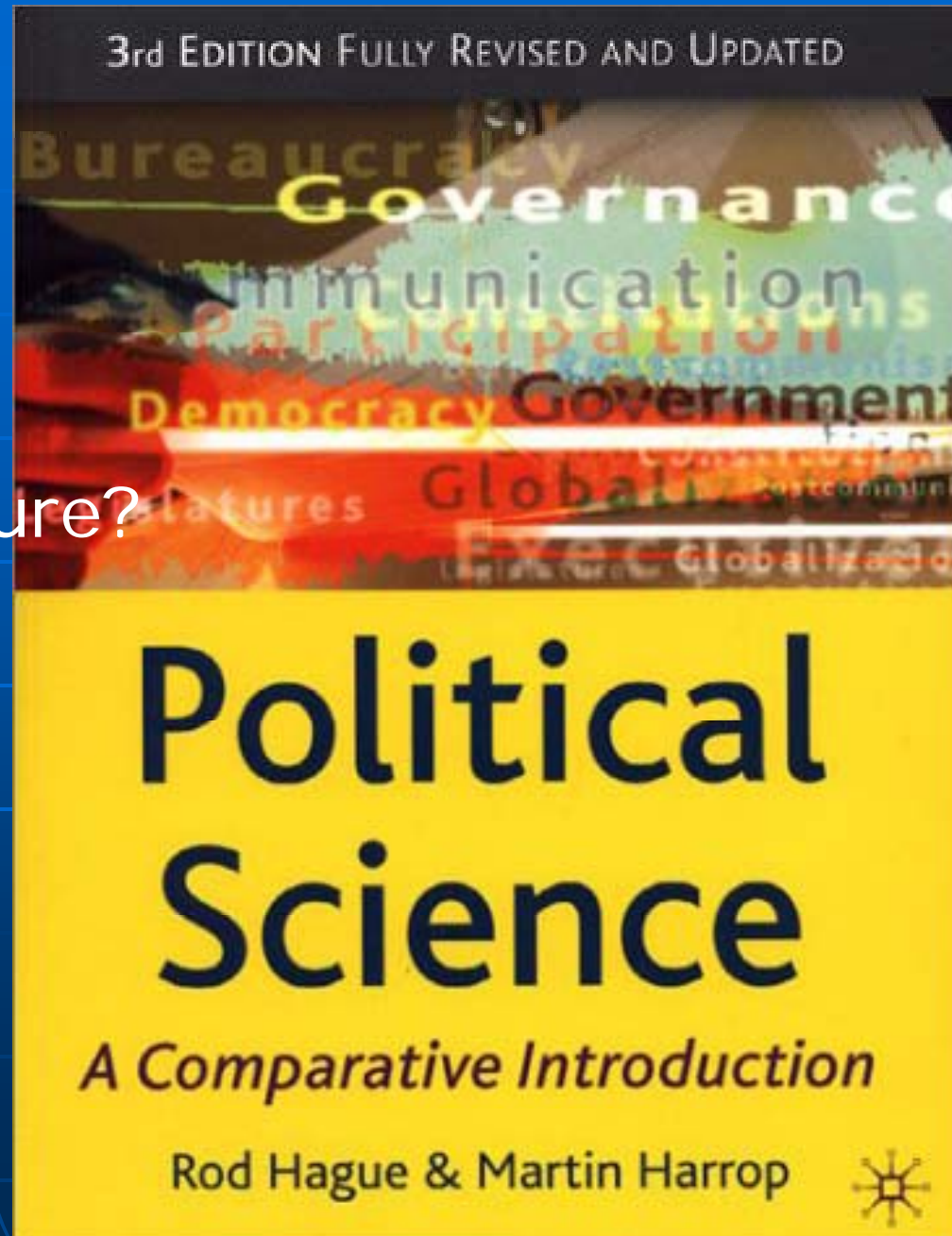


Is it Literature?



Collection of Poems

Is it Literature?





Is it Literature?



A BANTAM CLASSIC • A BANTAM CLASSIC • A BANTAM CLASSIC • A BANTAM CLASSIC • A BANTAM CLASSIC

Emma by Jane Austen



Is it Literature?

STUDENT STUDY GUIDE FOR

BIOLOGY

CAMPBELL • REECE • MITCHELL

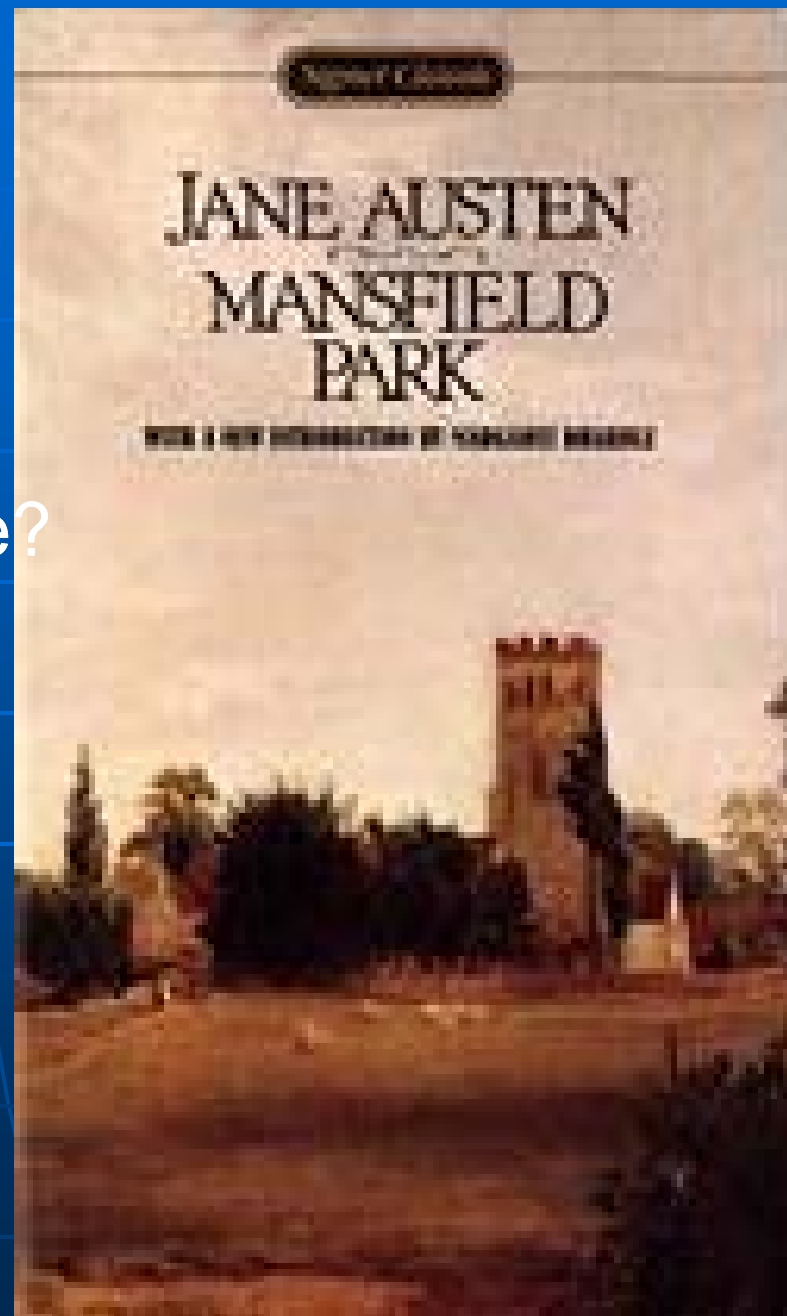
Fifth Edition



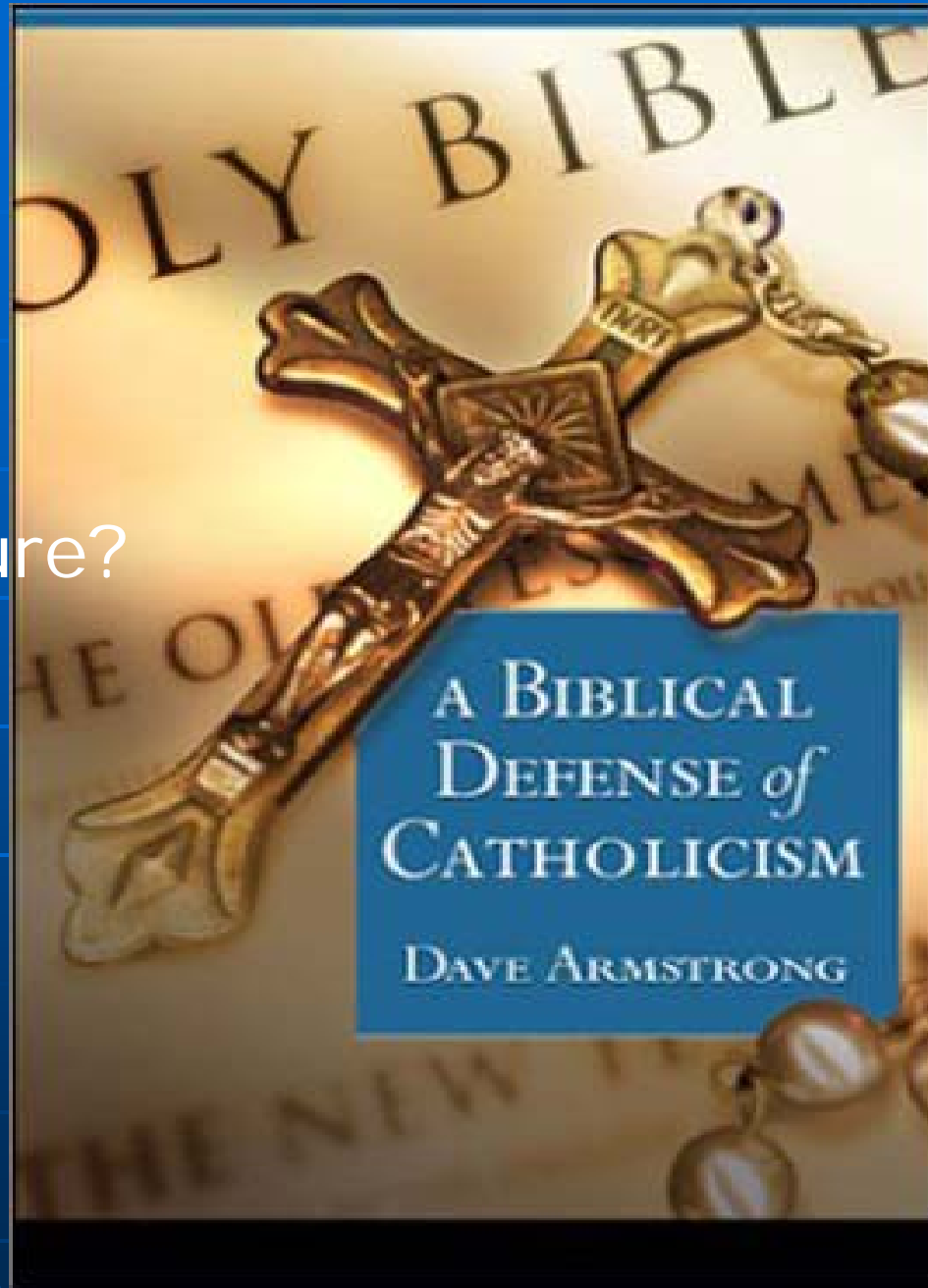
MARTHA R. TAYLOR

Is it Literature?

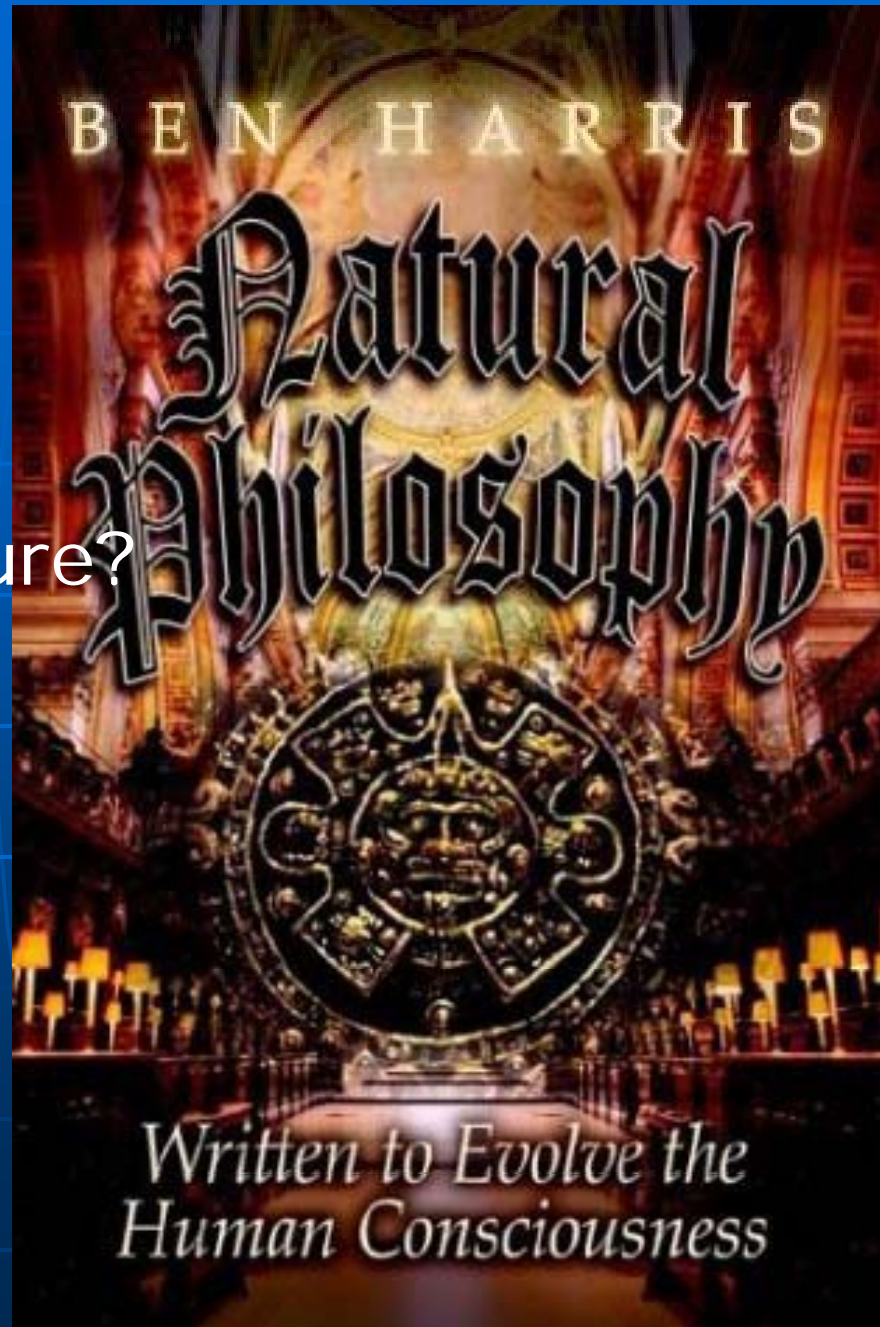
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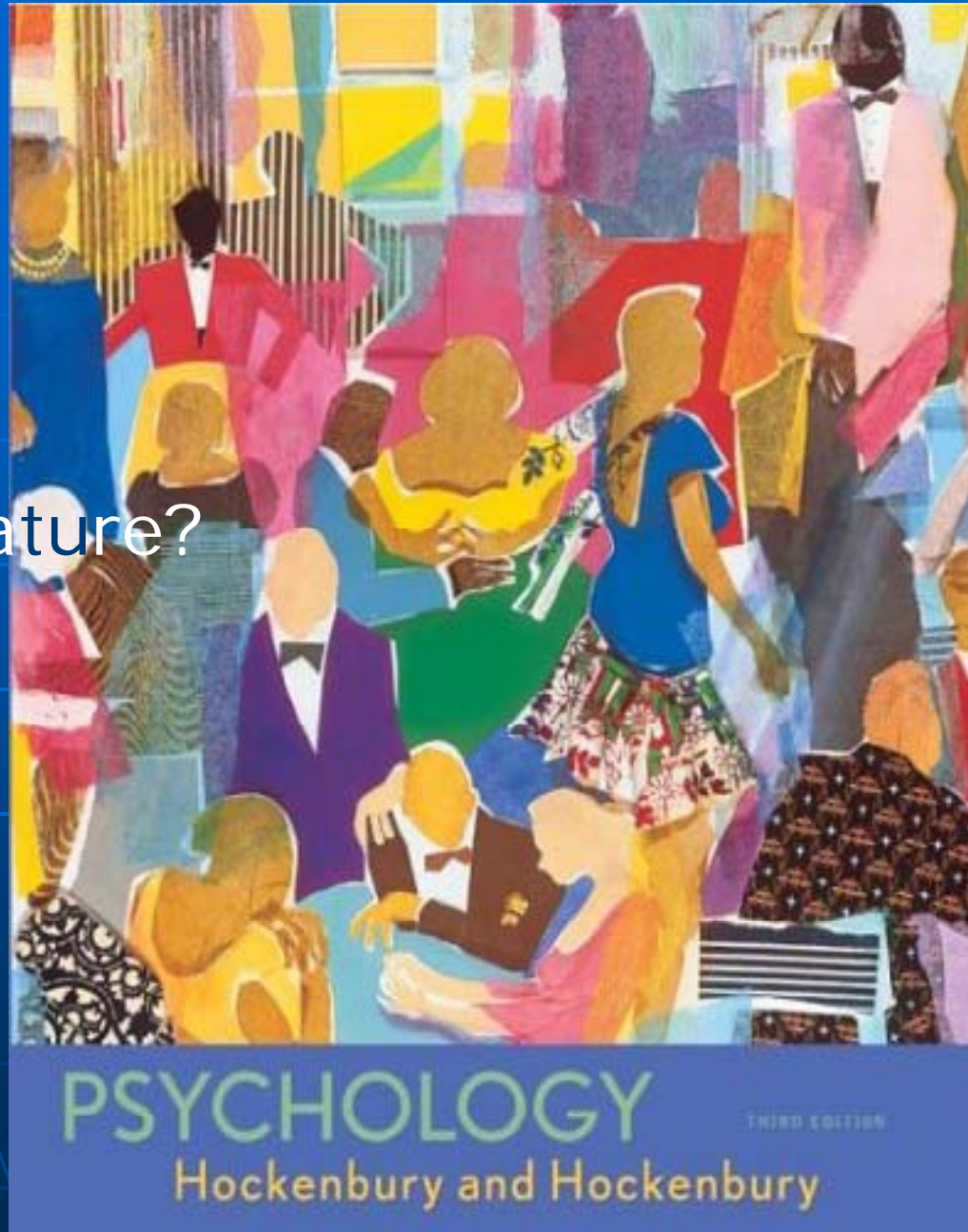
Is it Literature?



Is it Literature?



Is it Literature?



Is it Literature?



DAVID

Michelangelo

Requiem K626

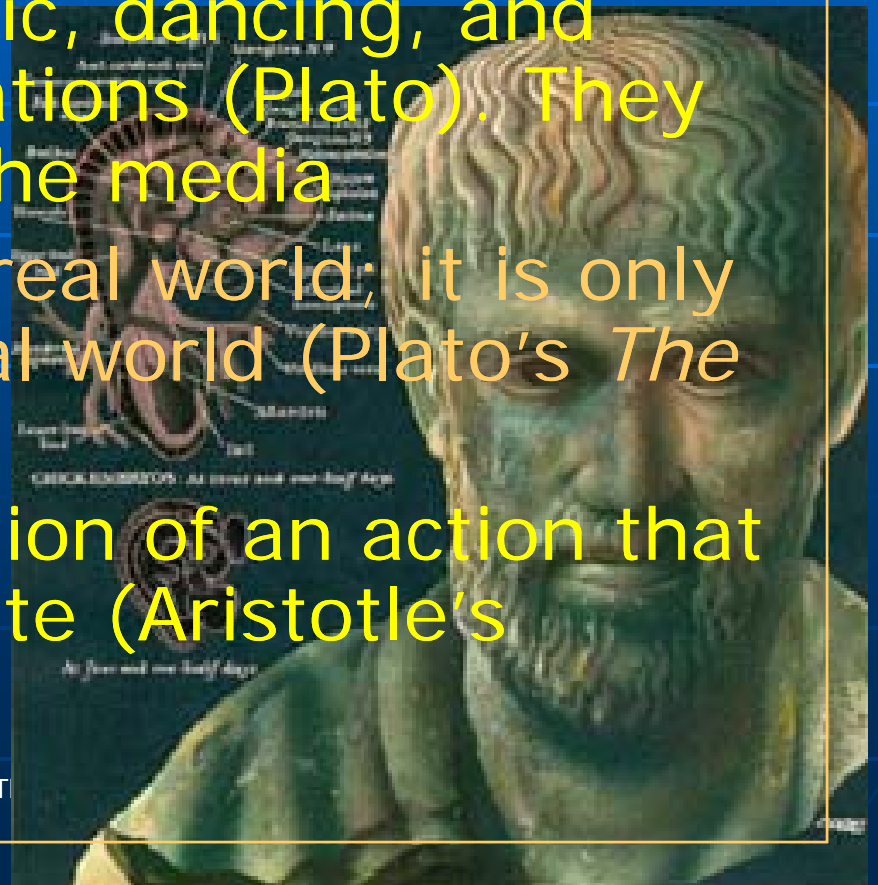
Is it Literature?



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

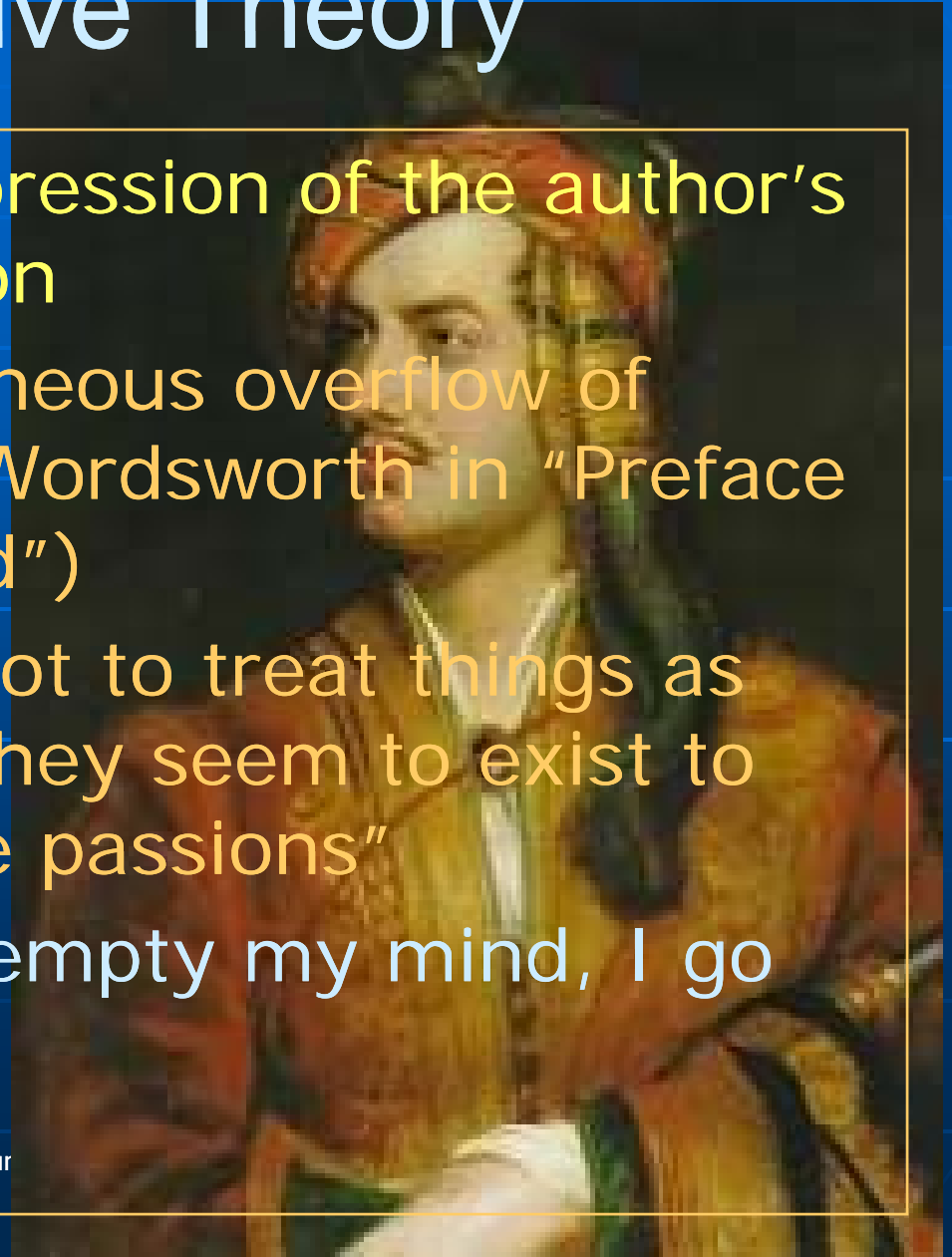
Mimetic/Imitative Theory

- Literature is a mimesis (imitation of something) → re-creation
- Painting, poetry, music, dancing, and sculpture are all imitations (Plato). They are different only in the media
- This world is not the real world; it is only the shadow of the real world (Plato's *The Allegory of the Cave*)
- A tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious and complete (Aristotle's *Poetics*)



Expressive Theory

- Literature is an expression of the author's feelings and emotion
- "Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling" (Wordsworth in "Preface to the Lyrical Ballad")
- "The poet's job is not to treat things as they are ... but as they seem to exist to the senses, and the passions"
- "If I don't write to empty my mind, I go mad" (Lord Byron)



Affective/Pragmatic Theory

- Literature ought to arouse a particular emotion, or affect, in the perceiver
- Literature should induce [the reader] an emotional state that will lead to action
- Literature is the 'product' of the economic and ideological determinants of a specific era.
- Literature reflects an author's own class or analysis of class relations,

Objective Theory

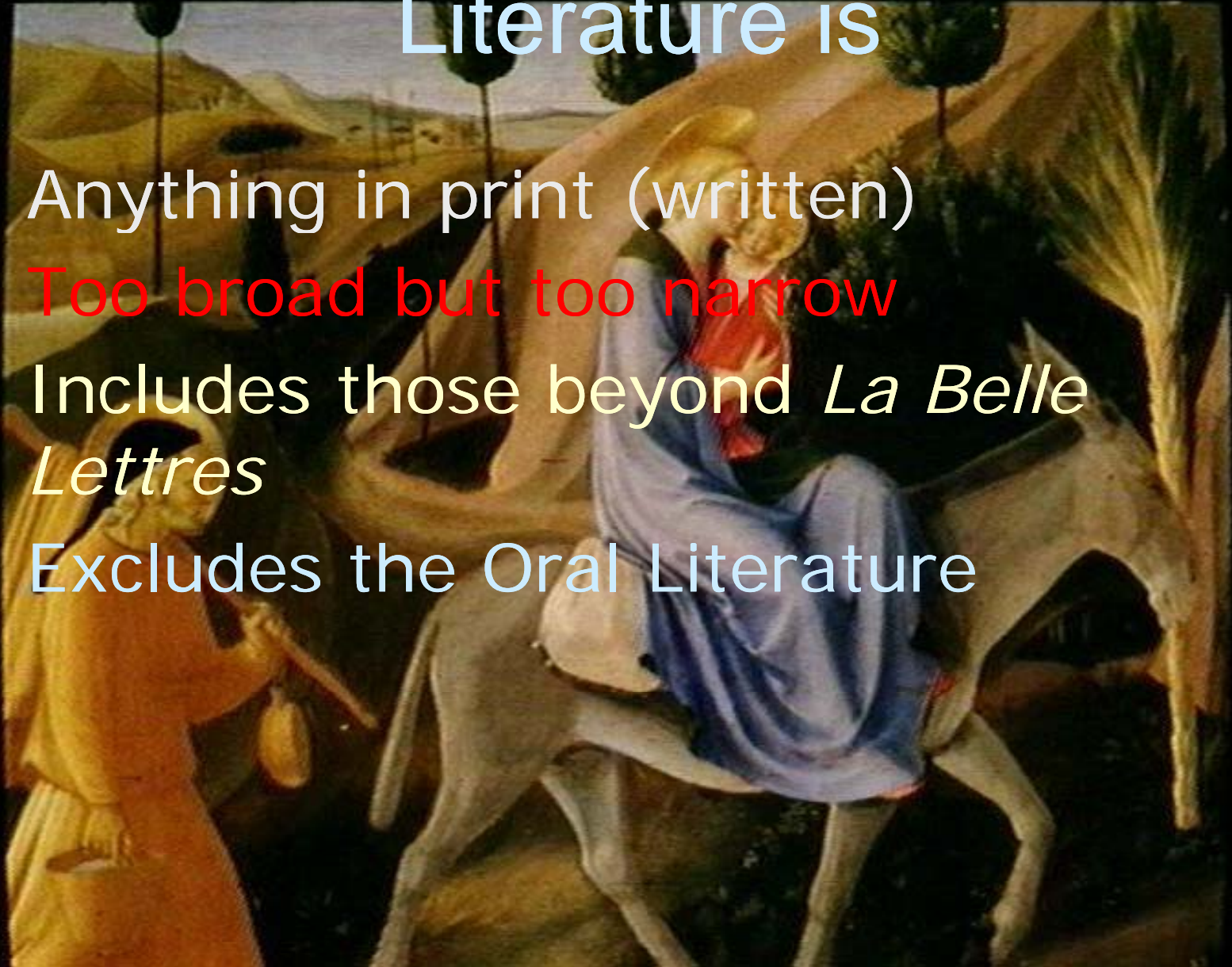
- Literature is an autonomous object
- Literature is self-contained entity
- Literature is a self-surpassing entity
- Literature should be isolated from other external elements

A photograph of a white swan in flight over a pond. The swan is captured mid-flight, with its wings spread wide, and its reflection is clearly visible in the calm water below. The background consists of lush green vegetation along the water's edge. The text "What is Literature?" and "What is Literature for?" is overlaid in orange on the lower half of the image.

What is Literature?
What is Literature for?

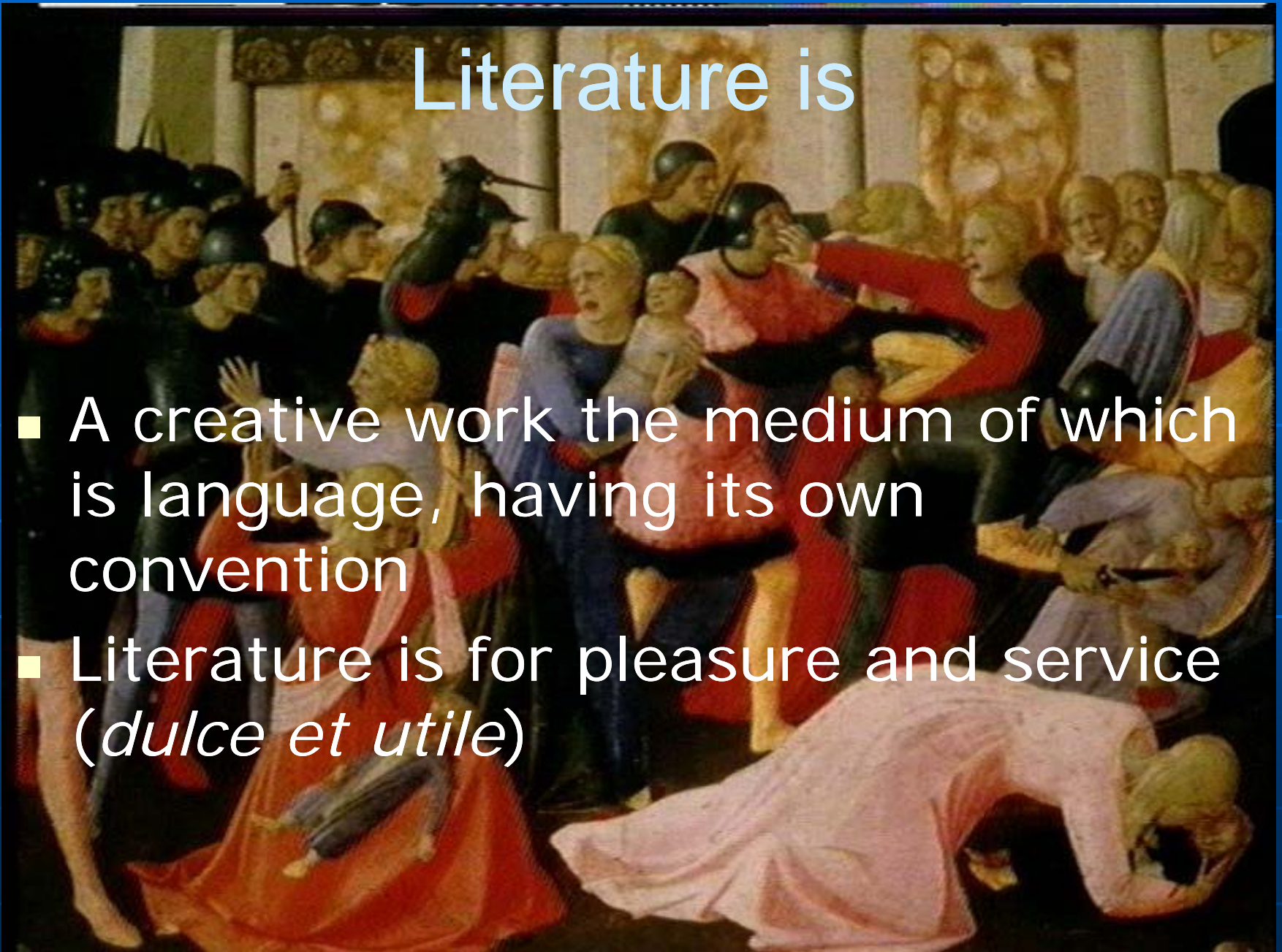
Literature is

- Anything in print (written)
- Too broad but too narrow
- Includes those beyond *La Belle Lettres*
- Excludes the Oral Literature



Literature is

- A creative work the medium of which is language, having its own convention
- Literature is for pleasure and service (*dulce et utile*)



Function of Literature

Horace:

- *dulce et utile* (sweet and useful)
 - Sweet: "not a bore," "not a duty," "its own reward." → pleasure, pleasurable.
 - Useful: "not a waste of time," "not a form of passing the time," "something deserving of serious attention." → utility, instructive.
- A successful work of literature is pleasurable and simultaneously useful.
- The pleasure and utility do not only "coexist" but "coalesce" (unite, combine, or come together).

- The pleasure of literature is not one preference among a long list of possible pleasures, but is a "higher pleasure," a pleasure in a higher kind of activity.
- The utility of literature is a pleasurable seriousness, an aesthetic seriousness, or a seriousness of perception (not the seriousness of a duty to be done or a lesson to be learned).

■ Aristotle:

- "catharsis" (relief)
- to relieve, either writers or readers, from the pressure of emotions.

■ Bradley:

- "poetry for poetry's sake" (art for art's sake)

■ Wellek:

- "Its prime function is fidelity to its own nature."

Literary Genres

	POETRY	FICTION	DRAMA	NON-FICTION
TYPE OF WORKS	<i>Narrative, Lyrical/ reflective (soliloquy):</i> Ballad (verse narrative), Sonnet (a lyric of fourteen lines), Ode (celebration of victory), Elegy (lament of death)	Short story Novel Novella	Tragedy Comedy Tragicomedy Melodrama Opera, etc.	Satire, Diary, Autobiography, Nature Writing, etc
LANGUAGE	Verse, Condensed	Prose (and dialogue)	Dialogue	Prose (dialogue)
AUTHOR'S VOICE	Direct, in the voice of the dramatic personae	Half-hidden, sometimes direct in the narration, now and then hidden behind the characters' speeches.	Fully hidden behind the masks of the characters	Direct, Half-hidden
STRUCT. ELEMENTS	Speaker, plot of thought, tone of voice (mood), rhyme, meter, figurative language (simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, irony, paradox, imagery, symbols,)	Characters & characterization, setting of place and time, plot, point of view, style, and theme	Characters & characterization, scenery (setting of place and time), plot, theme (and costumes, lighting system, sound system)	Speaker, style, central purpose, central idea.
2/28/2011	Intro. to Literature/M.Thoyibi/Session 1			32

Thank You

- Good Bye

- See You Next Week

- Present
- Record
- Process

- Organ

- Target

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■ SWEET