

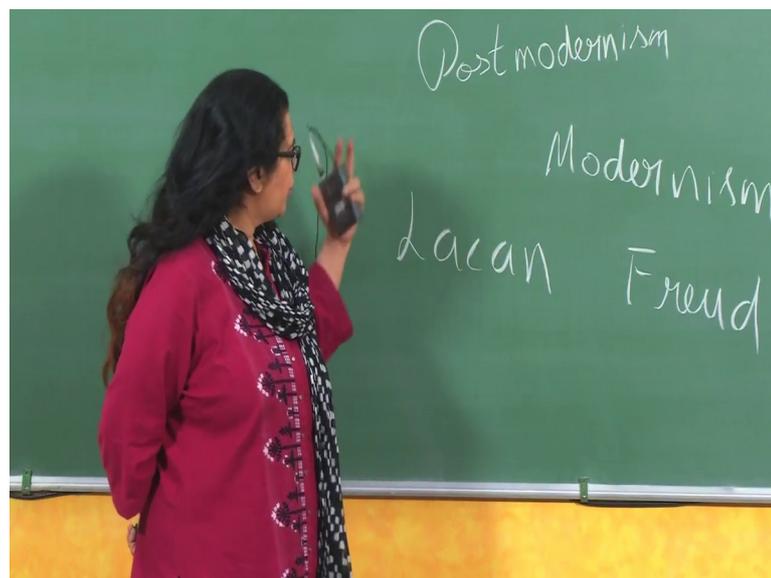
Literature for Competitive Exam
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Module - 08
Lecture – 32
Goethe Faust

Welcome back friends we are in week 8 of English, literature for or rather literature in English for competitive exams competitive purposes. And as we are ending or nearing the end of this course, I just want to repeat that what was the purpose the aim of this course you have to remember. We the aim was to familiarize you with the test pattern of and the kind of test items, and test at the discrete items that you get for competitive type of exams. This was not a course in history of English literature or literature in English, but rather it was an attempt to provide you with the level of complexity that exams like these can post to students. And it was as you by now you have already gather that it was definitely a higher order course.

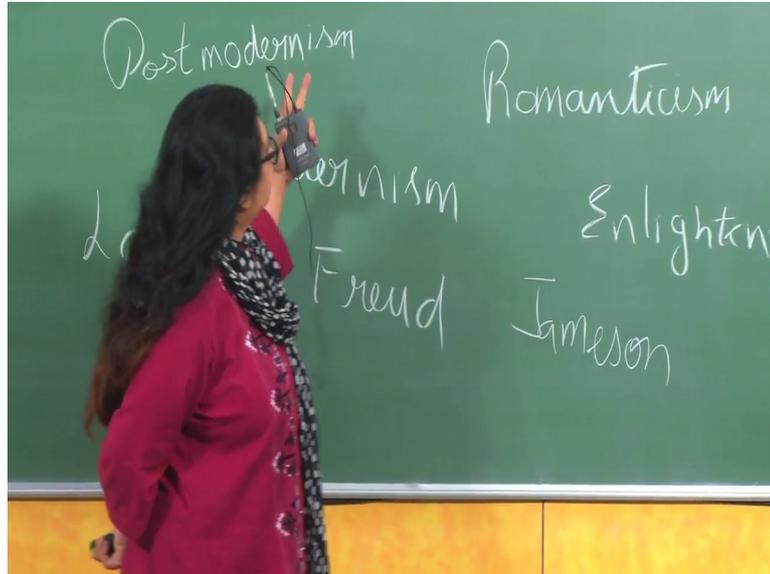
So, continuing the same vein and as we approach the end of this course. Today we will be discussing as well as doing a lot of practice test and discussing again the answers and then giving explanations for most of them. Some of the terms are here of course, we have been doing this repeatedly images a modernism post mod is postmodernism.

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Then I will also be talking about romanticism, enlightenment, Faust, the legend of Faust. And theories such as Lacan, Freud, Jameson etcetera and many more.

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So, let us move on to the first bit today, first practice test, question 1. Read the following:

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1. Read the following:

- “Which prince?” Snow White wondered brushing her teeth. “Which prince will come? Will it be Prince Andrey? Prince Igor? Prince Alf? Prince Alphonso? Prince Malcolm? Prince Donalbain? Prince Fernando? Prince Siegfried? Prince Philip? Prince Albert? Prince Paul? Prince Akihito? Prince Rainier? Prince Porus? Prince Myshkin? Prince Rupert? Prince Pericles? Prince Karl? Prince Clarence? Prince George? Prince Hal? Prince John? Prince Mamillius? Prince Florizel? Prince Kropotkin? Prince Humphrey? Prince Charlie? Prince Matchabelli? Prince Escalus? Prince Valiant? Prince Fortinbras?” Then Snow White pulled herself together. “Well it is terrific to be anticipating a prince— to be waiting and knowing that what you are waiting for is a prince,

Which prince? Snow white wondered brushing her teeth which prince will come? Will it be prince Andrey? Prince Igor? Prince Alf? Prince Alphonso? Prince Malcolm? Prince Donalbain? prince Fernando? Prince Siegfried? Prince Philip? Prince Albert? Prince Paul? Prince Akihito? Prince rainier? Prince Porus? Prince Myshkin? Prince Rupert?

Prince Pericles? Prince Karl? Prince Clarence? Prince George? Prince Hal? Prince John? Prince Mamillius? Prince Florizel? Prince Kropotkin? Prince Humphrey? Prince Charlie? Prince Matchabelli? Prince Escalus? Prince valiant? Prince Fortinbras? Then snow white pulled herself together. Well it is terrific to be anticipating a prince - to be waiting and knowing that what you are waiting for is a prince.

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Choose the correct response

- a. John Barth
- b. Donald Barthleme
- c. Thomas Pynchon
- d. Robert Coover

So, questions choose the correct response who is the author here. A, John Barth, b Donald Barthelme, c Thomas Pynchon, d Robert Cover.

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2. Identify the literary movement

- a. Dark Romanticism
- b. Early Victorianism
- c. Modernism
- d. Postmodernism

Question 2 identify the literary movement as you have seen in this passage right now. A dark romanticism, b early Victorianism, c modernism, d postmodernism.

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3.

Who among the following postmodernist writers plays with the fairytale form?

- a. Kurt Vonnegut
- b. Angela Carter
- c. Thomas Pynchon
- d. Sam Shepard

Number 3. Who among the following postmodernist writers plays with the fair fairytale form? A Kurt Vonnegut, b Angela carter, c Thomas Pynchon, d Sam Sheppard. Look at the question here, these are all related to the first passage questions 1, 2, 3.

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4. Read the following:

- In heaven the archangels Raphael, Gabriel, and Michael exalt the Lord and all creation. But Satan, ***here called Mephistopheles***, decries the works of the Lord—in particular humankind.....
- Then the Lord asks, “Do you know Faust?”
..... “The doctor?” Mephistopheles says.

Next question 4 read the following: in heaven the archangels Raphael, Gabriel and Michael exalt the lord. And all creation, but Satan here called Mephistopheles decries the

works of the lord in particular human kind. Then the lord asks do you know Faust? The doctor Mephistopheles says. Choose the correct response from where we have taken this.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:23)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Faust
- b. Doctor Faustus
- c. Doktor Faust
- d. Faust & Marguerite

A Faust, b doctor Faustus, c Doktor Faust, d Faust and marguerite. The legend of Faust originates from which country?

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5. The legend of Faust originates from

- a. Russia
- b. Scotland
- c. Germany
- d. Italy

A Russia, b Scotland, c Germany, d Italy.

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6. Read the following:

I can see Douglas there before the fire, to which he had got up to present his back, looking down at his interlocutor with his hands in his pockets. "Nobody but me, till now, has ever heard. It's quite too horrible." This, naturally, was declared by several voices to give the thing the utmost price, and our friend, with quiet art, prepared his triumph by turning his eyes over the rest of us and going on: "It's beyond everything. Nothing at all that I know touches it."

"For sheer terror?" I remember asking.

•He seemed to say it was not so simple as that; to be really at a loss how to qualify it. He passed his hand over his eyes, made a little wincing grimace. "For dreadful—dreadfulness!"

Number 6. Read the following: I can see Douglas there before the fire to which he had got up to present his back looking down at his interlocutor with his hands in his pockets. Nobody, but me till now has ever heard is quite too horrible. This naturally was declared by several voices, to give the thing the utmost price, and our friend with quiet art prepared his triumph by turning his eyes over the rest of us and going on is beyond everything nothing at all that I know touches it. For sheer terror I remember asking, he seemed to say it was not so simple as that to be really at a loss how to qualify it, he passed his hand over his eyes made a little wincing grimace for dreadful dreadfulness.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:39)

Identify the work

- a. The Tell-Tale Heart
- b. The Diamond as Big as the Ritz
- c. The Turn of the Screw
- d. Washington Square

Identify the work. A the tell tale heart, b the diamond as big as the Ritz, c the turn of the screw, d Washington square.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:49)

7. This work is a well-known example of

- a. Unreliable narration
- b. Postmodernism
- c. Horror
- d. Racial tension

Next question. This work question 7 is a well known example of: a unrealizable narration, b postmodernism, c horror, d racial tension. We are asking you to identify this work, who was the author? And also what is this work well known for?

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8.

- "Where's the text?" Oedipa asked. "There is no text," the director Randolph Driblette answered. "This is the text. I made it up." She longed for meaning. Maybe she could find it in Zapf's bookshop. Who were the Tristero assassins? Had she given them life? Had someone been smoking too much dope? She came across a man drawing the Tristero sign of the horn. Why? She visited John Nefastis, the man who postulated Maxwell's Demon with his perpetual motion machine. "Entropy connects the laws of thermodynamics to information flow," he said.

Number 8. Whereas the text Oedipa asked there is no text the director Randolph Driblette answered. This is the text I made it up she longed for meaning, maybe she

could find it in Zapf's bookshop. Who were the Tristero assassins? Had she given them life? Had someone been smoking too much dope? She came across a man drawing the Tristero sign of the horn, why? She visited John Nefastis the man who postulated Maxwell's demon with his perpetual motion machine, entropy connects the laws of thermodynamics to information flow he said.

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Identify the work

- a. Fahrenheit 451
- b. White Noise
- c. The Crying of Lot 49
- d. Catcher in the Rye

Identify the work: a Fahrenheit 451, b white noise, c the crying of lot 49, d catcher in the rye.

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9. The author in this work parodies a work titled

- a. The tragedy of Prince Hamlet
- b. Elizabeth's Tragedy
- c. The Courier's Tragedy
- d. The Jacobean Tragedy

Next one, number 9. The author of this work or in this work parodies a work titled. So, in this particular work that you have just seen, the author parodies a work titled which is in the novel: a the tragedy of prince hamlet, b Elizabeth's tragedy, c the couriers tragedy, d the Jacobean tragedy. There is a title implicit or a which is found in the novel itself. Which is the work? It is a very famous novel and a famous work which exist in the fictional world.

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10. The author has also written:

- a. Slaughterhouse-Five
- b. Underworld
- c. The Human Stain
- d. Gravity's Rainbow

Number 10. The author has also written. So, the same author of this passage is also the author of: a slaughterhouse 5, b underworld, c the human stain, d gravity's rainbow.

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11.

- The “mirror stage” posits that when a child sees its reflection in the mirror, and then looks back at another person (mother) and then again at the mirror, it predicts that one day it will become whole, complete, unified again, like the image in the mirror, which becomes an ideal.

Number 11. From literally theory and criticism. The mirror stage posits that when a child sees it is reflection in the mirror and then looks back at another person mother.

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Identify the theorist

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Jacques Lacan
- c. Frederick Crews
- d. Otto Rank

And then again at the mirror, it predicts that one day it will become whole complete unified again, like the image in the mirror which becomes an ideal. Identify the theorist:

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12. Read the following:

- *It seems that this demon---his name was Sutpen---(Colonel Sutpen)---Colonel Sutpen. Who came out of nowhere and without warning upon the land with a band of strange niggers and built a plantation---(Tore violently a plantation, Miss Rosa Coldfield says)---tore violently. And married her sister Ellen and begot a son and a daughter which---(Without gentleness begot, Miss Rosa Coldfield says)---without gentleness. Which should have been the jewels of his pride and the shield and comfort of his old age, only---(Only they destroyed him or something or he destroyed them or something. And died)---and died. Without regret, Miss Rosa Coldfield says---(Save by her) Yes , save by her. (And by Quentin Compson) Yes. And by Quentin Compson.*

A Sigmund Freud, b Jacques Lacan, c Fredrick crews, d auto rank. Next question, number 12. It seems that this demon his name was sutpen colonel sutpen colonel sutpen who came out of novel and without warning upon the land with a band of strange niggers and built a plantation, tore violently a plantation. Miss Rosa coldfield says, tore violently and married her sister Ellen and begot a son and daughter which without gentleness begot Miss Rosa coldfield says, without gentleness. We should have been the jewels of his pride and the shield and comfort of his old age only. Only they destroyed him or something or he destroyed them or something.

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Choose the correct response:

- a. The Hamlet
- b. As I Lay Dying
- c. Sound and Fury
- d. Absalom, Absalom

And died and died, without regret Miss Rosa Coldfield says, save by her yes save by her, and by Quentin Compson yes and by Quentin Compson.

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13.

The.....war is at the centre of this work.

- a.Vietnam
- b.Civil
- c.WWI
- d.The Korean War

Choose the correct response: a the hamlet, b as I lay dying, c sound and fury, d Absalom Absalom. Number 13. Again we are talking about the same work. The dash war is the centre of this work: a Vietnam, b civil war, c the First World War, d the Korean War. Again it is literally term criticism.

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14. Identify the term

- A term used to describe a form of monarchical power that is unrestrained by all other institutions, such as churches, legislatures, or social elites.

Number 14. Identify the term: A term used to describe a form of monarchical power that is unrestrained by all other institutions Such as churches legislatures or social elites.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:16)

- a. Liberalism
- b. Imperialism
- c. Enlightenment
- d. Absolutism

A liberalism, b imperialism, c enlightenment, d absolutism.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:23)

15. Identify the term

- Proposed by thinkers who used critical reasons as a means of questioning, analysing, and exploring.

Next one, identify the term: proposed by thinkers who use critical reasons as a means of questioning, analyzing and exploring. Proposed by thinkers, this term, who used critical reasons as a means of questioning analyzing and exploring. What is the answer? Choose the correct response: a liberalism, b imperialism, c enlightenment, d absolutism.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:43)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Liberalism
- b. Imperialism
- c. Enlightenment
- d. Absolutism

Number 16. Read the following. I do not know, perhaps it is a dream, all a dream that would surprise me.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:53)

16. Read the following:

I don't know: perhaps it's a dream, all a dream.
(That would surprise me.) I'll wake, in the silence,
and never sleep again. (It will be I?) Or dream
(dream again), dream of a silence, a dream
silence, full of murmurs (I don't know, that's all
words), never wake (all words, there's nothing
else).
You must go on, that's all I know.

I will wake in the silence and never sleep again. It will be I or dream, dream again, dream of a silence, a dream silence full of murmurs.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:18)

Identify the writer:

- a. Eugene Ionesco
- b. Samuel Beckett
- c. Sam Shepard
- d. Franz Kafka

I do not know that is all words, never wake all words there is nothing else. You must go on that is all I know.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:31)

17.

- The name of a movement in German literature and music taking place from the late 1760s through the early 1780s *in which individual subjectivity and, in particular, extremes of emotion were given free expression*;
- This was in response to the confines of rationalism imposed by the Enlightenment and associated aesthetic movements.

Identify the writer. A Eugene Ionesco, b Samuel Beckett, c Sam Sheppard, d Franz Kafka. Number 17. This is the name of a movement in German literature and music, taking place from the late 1760s through the early 1780s in which individual subjectivity and in particular extremes of emotion were given free expression. This was in response

to the confines of rationalism in post by the enlightenment and associated aesthetic movements.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:01).

Choose the correct response:

- a. Sturm & Drung
- b. Classicism
- c. Absurdism
- d. Neoclassicism

Choose the correct response: a Sturm and drung, b classicism, c absurdism, d neoclassicism.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:10)

18. Read the following:

- How many dawns, chill from his rippling rest
- The seagull's wings shall dip and pivot him,
- Shedding white rings of tumult, building high
- Over the chained bay waters Liberty—
- Then, with inviolate curve, forsake our eyes
- As apparitional as sails that cross
- Some page of figures to be filed away;
- --Till elevators drop us from our day . . .

Next, number 18. Read the following: how many dawns, chill from his rippling rest. The seagull's wings shall dip and pivot him, shedding white rings of tumult building high over the chained bay waters liberty.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:39)

Identify the poet

- a. William Carlos Williams
- b. Hilda Doolittle
- c. Hart Crane
- d. Philip Larkin

Then with inviolate curve forsake. Our eyes as apparitional as sails that cross some page of figures to be filed away till elevators drop us from our day.

Identify the poet here: a William Carlos Williams, b Hilda Doolittle, c hart crane, d Philip Larkin.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:52)

19. The work is an example of

- a. Postmodernism
- b. Modernism
- c. Romanticism
- d. Victorian poetry

Number 19. This poem the work is an example of a postmodernism, b modernism, c romanticism, d Victorian poetry.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:01)

20.

- I had two dreams about him after he died. I don't remember the first one all that well but it was about meetin him in town somewhere and he give me some money and I think I lost it. But the second one it was like we was both back in older times and I was on horseback goin through the mountains of a night. Goin through this pass in the mountains. It was cold and there was snow on the ground and he rode past me and kept on goin. Never said nothing.

Number 20. I had 2 dreams about him after he died. I do not remember the first one all that well, but it was about meetin him in town somewhere and he give me some money and I think I lost it. But the second one it was like we was both back in older times and I was on horseback goin through the mountains of a night. Goin through this pass in the mountains it was cold. And there was snow on the ground and he rode past me and kept on goin never said nothing.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:34)

Identify the work

- a. The Road
- b. The Corrections
- c. Blood Meridian
- d. No Country for Old Men

Identify the work: a the road, b the corrections, c blood meridian, d no country for old men.

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21.

The work is set in

- a. Somewhere in the future
- b. Texas
- c. New York
- d. LA

And Number 21 the work is set in a somewhere in the future, b Texas, c New York, d LA.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:53)

22. Identify the writer:

- “As a poet & artist I am a polytheist; as a scientist, however, I am a pantheist; and the one just as staunchly as the other. If I have need of a God for myself, as a moral human being, that is also provided for....

Number 22 identify the writer. As a poet and artist I am a polytheist as a scientist; however, I am a pantheist and the one just as staunchly as the other. If I have need of a god for myself as a moral human being.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:15)

- a. William Blake
- b. PB Shelley
- c. JW Goethe
- d. William Wordsworth

That is also provided for. Identify the author a William Blake, b PB Shelley, c j w Goethe, d William words worth.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:23)

23. Identify the author:

- “What’s your road, man?—holyboy road, madman road, rainbow road, guppy road, any road. It's an anywhere road for anybody anyhow.”

23. In identify the author: what is your road man? Holy boy road, madman road, rainbow road, guppy road, any road. It is an anywhere road for anybody anyhow.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:37)

- a. Allen Ginsberg
- b. William Burroughs
- c. Jack Kerouac
- d. Ken Kesey

Who is the author? A Allen Ginsberg, b William buroughs, c jack Kerouac, d ken kesey.

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24.

- Two ELIZABETHANS passing time in a place without any visible character. They are well-dressed - hats, cloaks, sticks and all. Each of them has a large leather money bag. Guildenstern's bag is nearly empty. Rosencrantz's bag is nearly full. The reason being: they are betting on the toss of a coin, in the following manner: Guildenstern (hereafter 'GUIL') takes a coin out of his bag, spins it, letting it fall. Rosencrantz (hereafter 'ROS') studies it, announces it as "heads" (as it happens) and puts it into his own bag. Then they repeat the process. They have apparently been doing it for some time. The run of "heads" is impossible, yet ROS betrays no surprise at all - he feels none. However he is nice enough to feel a little embarrassed attacking so much money off his friend. Let that be his character note. GUIL is well alive to the oddity of it. He is not worried about the money, but he is worried by the implications ; aware but not going to panic about it - his character note.

Number 24 say from a play. Two Elizabethans passing time in a place without any visible character. They are well dressed hats, cloaks, sticks and all. Each of them has a large leather money bag. Guildenstern's bag is nearly empty. Rosencrantz bag is nearly full. The reason being they are betting on the toss of a coin in the following manner. Guildenstern here after guil takes a coin out of his bag, spins it letting it fall. Rosencrantz here after ros studies it, announces it as heads as it happens and puts it into his own bag.

Then they repeat the process. They have apparently been doing it for some time. The run of heads is impossible yet ros betrays, no surprise at all he feels none; however, he is nice enough to feel a little embarrassed attacking So much money of his friend.

Let that be his character note. Guil is well alive to be oddity of it. He is not worried about the money, but he is worried by the implications.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:07)

Identify the playwright

- a. Sam Shepard
- b. Luigi Pirandello
- c. Tom Stoppard
- d. Eugene Ionesco

Aware, but not going to panic about it his character note. Identity the playwright here: a Sam Sheppard, b luigi Pirandello, c tom Stoppard, d Eugene Ionesco.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:18)

25. The play nods at Shakespeare's

- a. Julius Caesar
- b. Hamlet
- c. Macbeth
- d. Coriolanus

Number 25 the play nods at Shakespeare's a Julius Caesar, b hamlet, c Macbeth, d Coriolanus. You should know what play of Shakespeare is being referred to.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:36)

26. Read the following:

- Goodness of soul! What you probably mean is there's nothing there, the wine's drunk up, their lips are parched, so let them kiss the cassock! And why is nothing there? Why is the orderliness in this country merely the order of an empty cupboard, and the necessity merely that of working oneself to death? Among bursting vineyards, beside the ripening cornfields! Your Campagna peasants are paying for the wars which the representative of gentle Jesus is waging in Spain and Germany. Why does he put the earth at the hub of the universe? So that the throne of Saint Peter can stand at the hub of the earth. That's why! You are right; it's nothing to do with the planets, it's to do with the peasants in the Campagna.

Number 26. Read the following: goodness of soul what you probably mean is there is nothing there the wines drunk up their lips are parched. So, let them kiss the cassock and why is nothing there? Why is the orderliness in this country nearly the order of an empty cupboard? And the necessity merely that of working oneself to death, among bursting vineyards beside the ripening cornfields. Your compagna presents are paying for the wars which the representative of gentle Jesus is waging in Spain and Germany.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:31)

Identify the play

- a. Waiting for Lefty
- b. The Crucible
- c. Galileo
- d. Look Back in Anger

why does he put the earth at the hub of the universe? So, that the throne of saint peter can stand at the hub of the earth, that is why. You are right it is nothing to do with the planets, it is to do with the presents in the companion. Identify the play: a waiting for lefty, b the crucible, c Galileo, d look back in anger.

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27. The tone of the passage is

- a. Rhetorical
- b. Exclamatory
- c. Interrogative
- d. Pedantic

Next one, number 27. The tone of this passage that you have just read, the tone of the passage is a rhetorical, b exclamatory, c interrogative, d pedantic. Which one best fits the tone of the passage that you have just read?

(Refer Slide Time: 18:02)

Read the following extract from the novel:

It is a time-proven rule of the novelist's craft never to introduce any but very minor new characters at the end of a book. I hope Lalage may be forgiven; but the extremely important-looking person that has, during the last scene, been leaning against the parapet of the embankment across the way from 16 Cheyne Walk, the residence of Mr Dante Gabriel Rossetti (who took—and died of—chloral, by the way, not opium) may seem at first sight to represent a gross breach of the rule. I did not want to introduce him; but since he is the sort of man who cannot bear to be left out of the limelight, the kind of man who travels first class or not at all, for whom the first is the only pronoun, who in short has first things on the brain, and since I am the kind of man who refuses to intervene in nature (even the worst), he has got himself in—or as he would put it, has got himself in as *he really is*...but rest assured that this personage is, in spite of appearances, a very minor figure—as minimal, in fact, as a gamma ray particle.

Next one. Read the following extract from a novel not from the novel, but from a novel it is a time proven rule of the novelist's craft. Never to introduce any, but very minor new characters at the end of a book. I hope Lalage may be forgiven, but the extremely important looking person that has during the last scene been leaning against, the parapet of the embankment across the way from 16 Cheyne walk the residence of Mister Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who took and died of chloral by the way not opium.

May seem at first sight to represent a gross breach of the role. I did not want to introduce him, but since he is the sort of man who cannot bear to be left out of the limelight. The kind of man who travels first class or not at all. For whom the first is the only pronoun who in short has first things on the brain and since I am the kind of man, who refuses to intervene in nature even the worst he has got himself in or as he would put it has got himself in as he really is. But rest assured that this personage is in spite of appearances, very minor figure as minimal in fact, as a gamma ray particle. Who is the author of this passage?

(Refer Slide Time: 19:30)

28. Who is the author of this passage?

- a. William Golding
- b. John Fowles
- c. William Styron
- d. Norman Mailer

Question 28: a William Golding, b john fowles, c William Styron, d Norman mailer.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:41)

29. The work is known for its unique

- a. Characters
- b. Plot
- c. Conclusion
- d. Magic realism

Number 29 the work is known for it is unique the passage, that you have just read a characters, b plot, c conclusion, d magic realism. So, we will start with the answers. So, the first one is b. There is snow white story is taken from a work by Donald Barthelme that is b. And the theory that connects to this passage is de postmodernism. The story that you have just seen is a take on a conventional the traditional fairy tales. And it is an example of the way realistic fiction makes way for the sort of writing, that makes that

takes rather liberties with that traditional fiction. And also notice the way it comes across as if snow white has been planning and plotting the arrival of a prince. So, many princess which one is going to come my way. So, notice the way of postmodernist fiction unsettles and deconstructs traditional ideas notions about language, character plot, theme, representation, overall writing ok.

So, focus on also on the absence of closure. When you read this story you will understand we do not know the way it closes. So, this is one of the attributes of postmodernism absence of closure. And then text lending itself to multiple representations. So, where is all this leading towards, it all leads us to dual on the problematic nature of language. Absolutely we have been doing these things all this while. So, and we just presume that you are advanced level learners of English not beginners. So, therefore, you should know these terms, problematic nature of language, absurdism the manner in which the questions make fun of the act of reading. Where is you prince rainier, where is a prince john, Prince Charlie, we know who she is referring to.

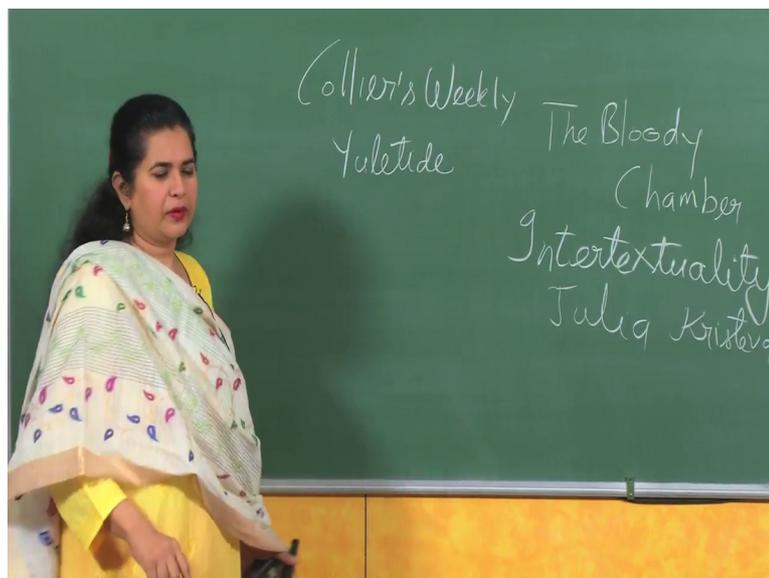
So therefore, remember the inter textual nature of text. So, many text coming to play. If you do not know if you do not have the world view it is difficult for you to understand the element of intersexuality. And number 3 is b. Angela carter she is one major author twentieth century women writer, who has been we know very busy with her own take on traditional a fairy tales and she gives them a very strong gender slant. So, Angela carter was a British author she reshaped mythology traditional loads legends fairy tales in her books. Giving them a touch of macawber and sexuality sensuality feminine of female sexuality. I have to talk to you about the bloody chamber that her 1979 collection of original fairy tales, some master piece of twentieth century fiction. And the work combines postmodern self awareness, with the glamour of classic horror fantasy fiction gothic.

She takes stock fairytales, we know all these red riding hood, and the big bad wolf, the bluebird beauty and the bluebird sorry, the blue beard and beauty in the and the beast and all. And then gives a twentieth century modern is postmodernist spin. So, little red riding hood for example, turns out to be a very different kind of a character that we generally assume her to be. So, there are 2 stories the wave wolf and the company of the wolfs. And here she take all these along with her take on the other traditional fairytales like the

code ship of mister lion and the tiger's bride. What she does is to take away I mean she gives you the basic plot, but then she takes off in new directions which are very inventive and extremely highly intersexual. You should also no inter what is intersexuality which is the way text can be compared and red in relation to each other.

So, you can have a fairytale, and you can have a gothic horror, fiction and do a comparative reading you can, so very recent book Jane Austen and pride and prejudice and the zombies. So, that is a classic example of intertextuality. The movie Shrek has several elements of intertextuality. Look at the way the director has played with the traditional fairytale, magical characters, bringing and setting them in contemporary Hollywood.

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So, intertextuality is a term given to us by theories called Julia Kristeva. But there are other major writer so, also I am just writing some of the things which or some of the names of concept with I think that you need to know. But please do your own reading as well intertextuality is the shaping, we have been talking about we compare we shape we reassess we revisit other text

So, shaping of text meanings by other text. It can refer to an authors borrowing, transformation of a prior text, or 2 a readers referencing of one text in reading another. The term intertextuality has been borrowed and transform several times since it was coined by Julia Kristeva in 1966 she was the post structuralism scholar. And she did a lot

of work on Saussure's structuralism semiotics we have seen what is semiotics and Mikhail Bakhtin's dialogism. So, it was a culmination of these 2 writers. So, you have to understand what is intertextuality and all these works that we have been discussing. So, far snow white and Angela Carters stories they are instances of postmodernist intertextuality, Faust is parodies and all.

So, please understand these terms. Question 4 answer is a, Faust. And whose Faust? Goethe's Faust that passages from the German author Goethe's, Johan William Goethe's JW Goethe's Faust. There are other all the names titles mention are also actual text. One is a play by Christopher Marlowe another is a novel by Thomas Mann etcetera. So, but this one this passage is from the play Faust, Faust 1 there is a part one there is a part 2. Also and the legend of Faust exist or originated rather from Germany So, see number 5 is c. Germany number 6 is c, the turn of the screw the story is taken the passage is taken from Henry James is short story the turn of this screw and number 7 is what is it most remembered or remarkable or notable for, it is remarkable for unreliable narrations. So, is number 7 is a. Henry James wrote the turn of the screw for some, some weekly paper called the colliers weekly. It was the yuletide issue, and it was supposedly a story of for the Christmas season it was 1898.

So, ostensibly is this was published as a Christmas story. And then there is a frame within frame the story within story structure. The narrator uses this to tell his macabre tale to a company of guests. Now James uses the diary or the journal of a governess, to tell the story of our struggle to save to young children from the demonic influence of the ghost, the operations of to form servants in the household. Later one James explained in this professed to the novels and tales of Henry James, that the reason he did not specify the details of the ghost evil deeds was because we wanted the readers to supply their own vision of terror.

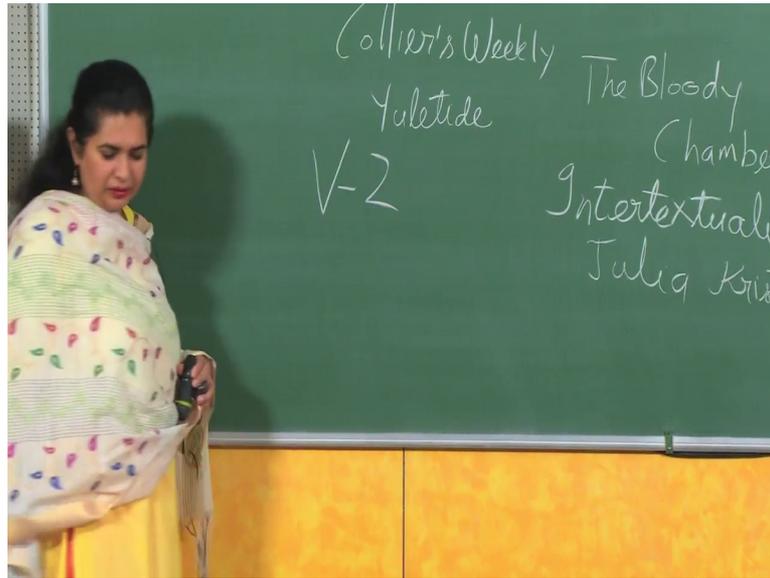
The governess becomes an unreliable narrator. This is one of the most frequently used literary devices ever the idea of the unreliable narrator, you cannot be certain whether the narrator is telling you the truth or half truth or complete truth. So, it is again your quite you know we often called Henry James at the cusp of modernism. All though people do not really mention Henry James when we talk about people like Joyce and Kafka and Virginia Woolf but then he is the one who is let us say he is the father of the rather the 4

father of these kinds of reading of course, before that also we had a someone like Herman Melville, but then with Henry James things is started really rolling.

Number 8 is c, the passage is taken from the crying of lot 49 by Thomas Pynchon. And which story is paraded in the crying of lot 49? Number 9 is c the courier stragedy. Pynchon is also the author of gravities rainbow. So, number 10 is d. You should know Thomas Pynchon is an American writer born in 1937. In 1960 he worked as a technical writer for Boeing aircraft corporation in Seattle Washington. And then 2 years later he decided to leave the company and write full time in 1963, Pynchon won the Faulkner foundation award for his first novel v. Better 1963 which is an up study stale of an English mens search for v which is an elusive supernatural adventurous appearing in various guises at critical period, in European history now this is all very complicated and you have to remember that, Thomas Pynchon is one of the foremost postmodern is writer author of the author of v.

So, in his next book which is another seminal work the crying of lot 49, which was published in 1966 Pynchon described the women's strange quest to discover the mysterious. Trystero system, in a futuristic world of closed societies. Novel is a indictment condemnation of modern industrialization. And then of course, we have his gravities rainbow 1973 work. So, the classic of 20th century literature which is set in the area of post Second World War Germany, which is called the zone. And there story centers on the wanderings of an American soldier, who is one of the many odd characters looking for a secret V-2 rocket.

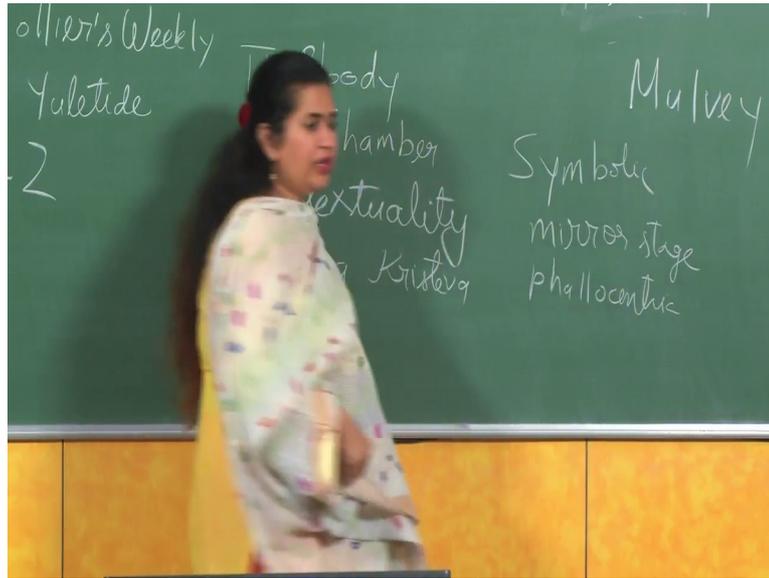
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So, the alphabet v is extremely important to understand Pynchon. So, this soldier is looking for secret V-2 rocket, that will that is supposed to break through us gravitational barrier when launched. The narrator or the narrative of gravity is say it was suppose to be ground breaking work. Discussions of obsession and paranoia and fantasies, grotesque and back cover imagery, esoteric mathematical and scientific languages you find all these things in gravities. Rainbow it was awarded the national book award and is considered a master piece of apocalyptic literature.

So, you should also know what is this utopian literature, and what is apocalyptic literature very, very important aspects of post modernism. Of his few short stories most no notable are entropy, that is what he wrote in 1960 which where he uses extensive technical language and scientific metaphors. And then he also wrote something story called secret integration, where he explodes small town bigotry and racism. Number 11 is b. Jock Lacan. So, the mirror is stage that we were talking about. Now this is the complicated theory perhaps, some of you have already done Lacan in your classes and structuralism post structuralism and semiotics Lacan is an, in a an extremely influential critic or twentieth century lived between 1901 to 1981 and responsible for

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The formation of the school of Lacan in Paris, in 1964. His lectures were published as the fore fundamental concepts of psycho analysis. And key concepts are fellow centric. The fallers mirror stage and there symbolic with a capital S, symbolic mirror stage phallogocentric. This is Lacan. Now you need to as people who are going to appear for these competitive exams, you need to have some familiarity with each of these concepts.

Now, Lacan you should know belongs to the psychoanalytic school. His work is a development of Freud's theory which states that there is a radical split between consciousness and the unconsciousness, the ego and the id. Freud argues that most of us are often motivated by impulse, and forces that we are not even aware of the subconscious. Lacan identifies 3 main phases in the development of the child. The real, the imaginary and the symbolic. He draws on Freud's theory of the Oedipus complex, where the child passes through the seduction primal and castration phases the mirror stage. According to Lacan posit is that when a child says it is reflection in a mirror and then looks back at another person, that is mother and then again at the mirror, it predicts that one day it will become whole complete unified again like the image in the mirror, which becomes an ideal.

The idea of the self, according to Lacan is always a vision. And that is the theory that Lacan uses the idea of the self. Self is always a fantasy of wholeness. Therefore, he refers to this stages imaginary. Now Lacan's ideas and theories had a profound effect on

the theories of a psycho analysis, as well as gender studies and performance studies. Performance studies what you see on the screen or on stage and then you try to find yourself in what is happening, identify yourself with what is happening on up there on stage on screen and therefore, theories and critics have done a lot of work in these areas also. Mainly because of Lacan's ideas on the mirror stage, another important concept that Lacan's gives us and that of the other, other when the child becomes aware that it is separate from the world. The idea of the other is created I am, I am, me and the other is other, so other not in the post colonial others.

So, solved, but the others oneself, and the others. And this is accompanied by a sense of anxiety and loss. So, all these idea the symbolic the phallogentric the mirror stage the imaginary all these are extremely useful concepts to understand and array of studies and theories. Laura Mulvey for example, in visual pleasure and narrative cinema uses the concept for examining the gender politics in the way spectatorship is constructed, traditionally. So, she uses the mirror stage and imaginary taken from Lacan's work. I will be continuing the discussion of other answers as well, but because this lecture has taken a very long time. Let us windup for today and before I wind up please take a look at this video Lacan's mirror stage.

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Lacan's 'mirror stage'

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=agTYUU4gTOo>

Please take a look at this YouTube, where Lacan's mirror stage is explained in a very accessible way. We will continue with discussion of other answers in our immediate next class.