



زانكۆی سه لاحة دين - هه وليبر
Salahaddin University-Erbil

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Welcome!





- **Ezra Pound:** "Great literature is simply language charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree."
- **Alfred North Whitehead:** "It is in literature that the concrete outlook of humanity receives its expression."
- **C. S. Lewis:** "Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become."



- ❑ Art can be defined as communication between an artist and the audience. When an author writes, he takes words to create a story to communicate to us. Through this story, we are able to create a picture of the characters, visit new places, and find meaning in what could be seen as simple events.
- ❑ Great works may present and explain something about their own times, but also observe something larger and lasting about the human condition.



- ❑ Art grants creative expression and can bring beauty into built environments. It is also a medium through which social and political commentary and criticism can be communicated.
- ❑ Art in all its forms gives us insight into the social and cultural history of humanity and can bring people together in a community that is based on mutual enjoyment and creativity.



Types of Arts

- Painting,
- Sculpture,
- Architecture,
- Music,
- Cinema
- Theater and
- Literature,



- The Sleeping Gypsy by French Naïve artist Henri Rousseau





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- Colosseum in ancient Rome





- The status of liberty





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Literature

The Art form of Language



What is Literature

Literature is an aesthetic or artistic written expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written record of man's spirit, of his thoughts, emotions, aspirations, it is the history, and only the history of human soul.

It reflects truth and beauty which are present in the world but which remain unnoticed until brought to our attention by some sensitive human soul, just as the delicate curves of the shell reflects sounds and harmonies too faint to be otherwise noticed.



- ❑ Literature expresses and communicates thought, feelings and attitudes towards life. It promotes recreation and revelation of hidden facts.
- ❑ Etymologically, the Latin word litteratura is derived from littera(letter) which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing.



To say that literature grows directly out of life is of course to say that it is in life itself that we have to seek the sources of literature, or, in other words, the impulses which have given birth to the various forms of literary expression.

- (1) Humans desire for self-expression;
- (2) Humans interest in people and their doings;
- (3) Humans interest in the world of reality in which we live, and in the world of imagination which we conjure our existence.



My Heart Leaps Up: William Wordsworth

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.



- ❑ Literary texts do not primarily convey knowledge or information about a topic, but are creative works crafted by writers using specific imaginative and discursive techniques.
- ❑ These techniques are the ways in which fiction writers use for example, characterization, various narrative styles, imagery, dialogue... etc.) to communicate the type of literary texts they create and tell within a literary text.



Artistic Qualities of Literature

1- Literature is artistic

Literature is characterized by its artistic quality; it is a kind of revelation, the expression of life in words of truth and beauty. That's why, we have many writers, but few artists. It has an aesthetic appeal to everyone and thus possesses a sense of beauty.

- Artistry **describes literature that is aesthetically** appealing and reveals or conveys hidden truth and beauty.

John Keats' Ode: On a Grecian Urn:

Beauty is truth, truth beauty, -that is all, Ye know on Earth, and all ye need to know



Edmund Spenser's *Amoretti*

One day I wrote her name upon the strand,
But came the waves and washed it away:
Again I wrote it with a second hand,
But came the tide, and made my pains his prey.
"Vain man," said she, "that dost in vain assay,
A mortal thing so to immortalize;
For I myself shall like to this decay,
And eke my name be wiped out likewise."
"Not so," (quod I) "let baser things devise
To die in dust, but you shall live by fame:
My verse your virtues rare shall eternize,
And in the heavens write your glorious name:
Where whenas death shall all the world subdue,
Our love shall live, and later life renew."



How silent and still!
into the heart of the rocks sinks
the cicada's shrill
-Basho

- Basho enhanced the poetic beauty of the scene by introducing the image of rocks absorbing the voices. Not a single sound was heard at this quiet place, except the voice of the cicadas that was so forceful that it seemed to seep into the rocks. **We sense motion in stillness, and stillness in motion.** Basho, with his consummate art, captured this oneness of motion and stillness in a short poem. so we are in a poetic world, not just an empirical world.



2- Literature is suggestive

It **unravels and conjures man's emotional power** to define symbolism, implied meanings, images and message, giving and evoking visions above and beyond the plane of ordinary life and experiences.

☐ Literature is rich in suggestions and ideas, it is known for its suggestive quality; it makes an appeal to our emotions and imagination.

John Donne writes in one of his Holy Sonnets:

One short sleep past, we wake eternally



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□ The smell of ume blossom
Drive to pushes back
The coldness.





3-Literature is permanent

A great literary book is born of the brain and heart of its author. The third quality of literature is its permanence. In other words, literature lasts long. Mam w Zen Iliad and Odessa epics. They are still popular. They are still relevant.

It endures across time and draws out the time factor: **Timelessness**, occurring at a particular time, and Timelessness remaining invariably throughout time.

Permanence is **determined by a written work's ability to stand the test of time**, which makes it impossible to determine at the moment of writing. Novels that continue to be read over and over again across decades, either for enjoyment or for fresh insights and ideas, meet this criteria. Great works may present and explain something about their own times, but also observe something larger and lasting about the human condition.



Me miserable! Which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell;

- ❑ **Paradise Lost** is an epic poem in blank verse by the 17th-century English poet John Milton (1608–1674) The poem follows the epic tradition of starting in medias res (in the midst of things), the background story being recounted later. Milton's story has two narrative arcs, one about Satan (Lucifer) and the other, Adam and Eve. It begins after Satan and the other fallen angels have been defeated and banished to Hell.
- ❑ Satan's lament in Paradise Lost is striking. Paradise Lost is a poetic rewriting of the book of Genesis. It tells the story of the fall of Satan and his compatriots, the creation of man, and, most significantly, of man's act of disobedience and its consequences: paradise was lost for us.



4-Universal Interest

It appeals to everyone regardless of culture, race, sex, and time which are considered significant. Universality **describes a piece of writing** that appeals to the hearts and minds of almost any reader. The appeal is considered universal due to its ability to cross gender, racial and cultural barriers, regardless of the time it's written.

Literature is read because of its universal interest; it defies boundary; it knows no nationality, nor any bounds save those of humanity. The universality of literature, its appeal to the widest human interests and the simplest human emotions.

Macbeth can represent our ambition; Hamlet can stand for our dilemma; and Antigone can remind us of our duty.



Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison published in 1952

- ❑ *Invisible Man* is an American literary classic. It tells the story of a nameless man who is invisible. He is invisible both literal and physical. Invisibility is literal because he is ignored by mainstream society. The invisibility is also figurative, “I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me”. The cause of invisibility is his race. This is because the main character –the invisible man- is Black. The audience is able to watch events unfold as he interacts with society and the people around him. Despite the places he goes and relationships he builds, the world continues to ignore him. In the beginning of the book he is figuratively invisible, by the end of the book he is literally invisible.



5- Individual style:

Style **refers to the distinct way the author expresses his or her thoughts.** Words can be used in unique, creative and entertaining ways that make the work memorable. A writer writes or expresses his/her thoughts in the individual/personal way/manner. A writer differs from his fellow writers in terms of style, expression or diction.

The great astronomer Galileo allegedly said, “You cannot teach a man anything; you can only help him to find it within himself.”

- Conveying Moral Messages
- Conveying Criticism
- Cultural preservation



Literature has the power to teach, enrich and transform

There are Five main reasons for teaching literature

- 1-cultural enrichment
- 2-language enrichment
- 3-critical thinking and writing
- 4-Personal involvement and
- 5- Self- Knowledge



1-cultural enrichment

Literature is a doorway into another culture. Teaching literature enables students “to understand and appreciate cultures and ideologies different from their own in time and space, and to come to perceive traditions of thought, feeling and artistic form within the heritage the literature of such cultures endows.

Students learn to see a world through another’s eyes, observing human values and a different kind of living, and discovering that others living in very different societies. They will understand and become broadly aware of the social, political, historical, cultural events happening in a certain society. Through literature, learners can deepen their cultural understanding.



2-language enrichment

- ❑ To master a language, whether it is a mother tongue or a foreign language, a learner has to have sufficient language exposure to be able to produce it later. The language exposure can be taken from listening to literary texts and reading them because they tackle with every day situations .
- ❑ Learners can get input from what they hear, sees, and read. When the kid was still small, the parents can read for them children stories from books, magazines, or hear and watch stories being played in the television. In this way, children has been exposed to the language they wanted to learn/ acquired. The more one reads, the more input he gets.
- ❑ Literature is an authentic material that can give language input for the readers without they are being aware of. The input are beneficial for readers at all age, such as children, teenagers, and adult. What ever literary work read by the learners, if they are understood well, then the input are there ready for them to take in.



3-critical thinking and writing

Critical thinking is the ability to analyze, to think creatively, to express opinions, to compare and contrast, to draw conclusions, to judge somebody else opinion, and to solve problems.

- Critical thinking is the reflective and reasonable thinking that is focused on deciding what to believe or do.
- Thinking that is goal-directed and purposive, “thinking aimed at forming a judgment,” where the thinking itself meets standards of adequacy and accuracy



4-Personal involvement

Literature offers universal themes which are relevant to students' own experience. It is also a mirror that reflects and heightens each learner's perception of the social world.

Literary texts are open to multiple interpretation and genuine interaction. Students may relate the ideas, events and things found in literary texts to their own lives. It will help "to stimulate the imagination of our students, to develop their critical abilities, and to increase their emotional awareness"

learners enjoy reading literature and have motivation to interact with a text. The reader is placed in an active interactional role in working with and making sense of the literary text



“You think your pain and your heartbreak are unprecedented in the history of the world, but then you read. It was books that taught me that the things that tormented me most were the very things that connected me with all the people who were alive, or who had ever been alive.”

— James Baldwin



5- Self- Knowledge

We explore ourselves and the human condition, using literature as a guide. Through diverse life experiences, emotions and personal perspectives, we engage with the story and each other. The story becomes a platform for *collaborative reflection* – about our relationships, the workplace, the world.

It signals an opportunity for knowledge and self-knowledge.

Wordsworth says in his Preface to *Lyrical Ballads* that thoughts are “the representatives of all our past feelings” and that seems right; thoughts are the carved-into-shape and unforgettable shadows of feelings, the allegorical or abstract heightening or reductions by which feelings are made available with a precision that seems native to the discovering mind.



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What are Genres of Literature



What are Genres of Literature

- The genres are main literary or artistic types or styles. The term genre usually refers to one of the three main classical literary forms of the tried epic, drama or poetry.
- We often use the French word *genre* when talking about texts. It comes from the Latin *genus* meaning 'a class or category'
- Generally Genre is known as the category of literature.



- Greco – Roman classification of genre was epic, drama and poetry.
- Recent Modern classification of genre is fiction, drama, poetry and film.



- Genre is a kind of literary or artistic work
e.g. prose (fiction and non fiction), poetry and drama
- Genre tells us much more about the content of the writing.
 - Genres are identifiable by their literary conventions.
 - Conventions: are features of literature, whether of language, subject matter, themes or form, that readers can easily recognize.
 - Genres are cultural phenomenon. They emerge from authors and reflect the interest, the way of life and values of a particular culture (e.g. detective fiction in 19th century)



Form is about the shape of the writing.

- ❑ Framework of all literary genres: Fiction, Poetry and Drama
- ❑ Literature includes a broad range of forms: such as novels, poetry, short stories and plays; fiction for young adults and children, multimodal texts such as film, and a variety of non-fiction.



Forms of Literature

Forms are taken to mean the mode in which literature is expressed.

Prose Fiction

Prose non-fiction

Poetry

Drama

Film



Fiction refers to any imaginative recreation of life in prose narrative fiction.

- It relates events perhaps never happened to people who never existed, at least not in the manner portrayed in the stories.
- Aims at creating “legitimate untruths” since they seek to demonstrate meaningful insights into human conditions
- The general term for invented stories, now usually applied to novels, short stories, novella, romance, fable, and other narrative works in prose.



Types of fiction

1-Legend

2- Myth

3-Fairytale

4-Folklore

5-Fantasy

6-Humor

7-Fable

8-Romance

9-Epic

10-Science Fiction

11-Historical Fiction



Nonfiction is an informational text dealing with an actual, real-life subject.

Types of Nonfiction:

1-Biographies

2-History

3-Essays

4-Speech

5-Autobiography

6-Diaries and Journals

7-The Travelogue



Novel is along narrative in prose which describes subtle development of character, events and themes.

The roots of the novel come from a number of sources

- Epic
- Elizabethan prose fiction
- French heroic
- Spanish picaresque tales--strings of episodic adventures held together by the personality of the central figure; Don Quixote is the best known of these tales.



Types of novel

- 1- Epistolary novel
- 2- Picaresque novel
- 3- Historical novel
- 4- Bildungsroman
- 5- Gothic Novel
- 6- Social novel
- 7- Science fiction
- 8- Metafiction
- 9- Autobiographical Novel
- 10- Satirical Novel
- 11- Allegorical Novel
- 12- Detective Novel
- 13- Intellectual Novel
- 14- Psychological Novel
- 15- Utopian Novel
- 16- Graphic Novel
- 17- Anti-Novel
- 18- Fantasy Novel
- 19- Dystopian Novel



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Elements of Fiction



Plot is a series of events and actions that occurs in a story.

Plot considered as a skeleton which holds a story together (skeleton connects parts of body together)

The events must be organized, shapeless mixture of events are not allowed.

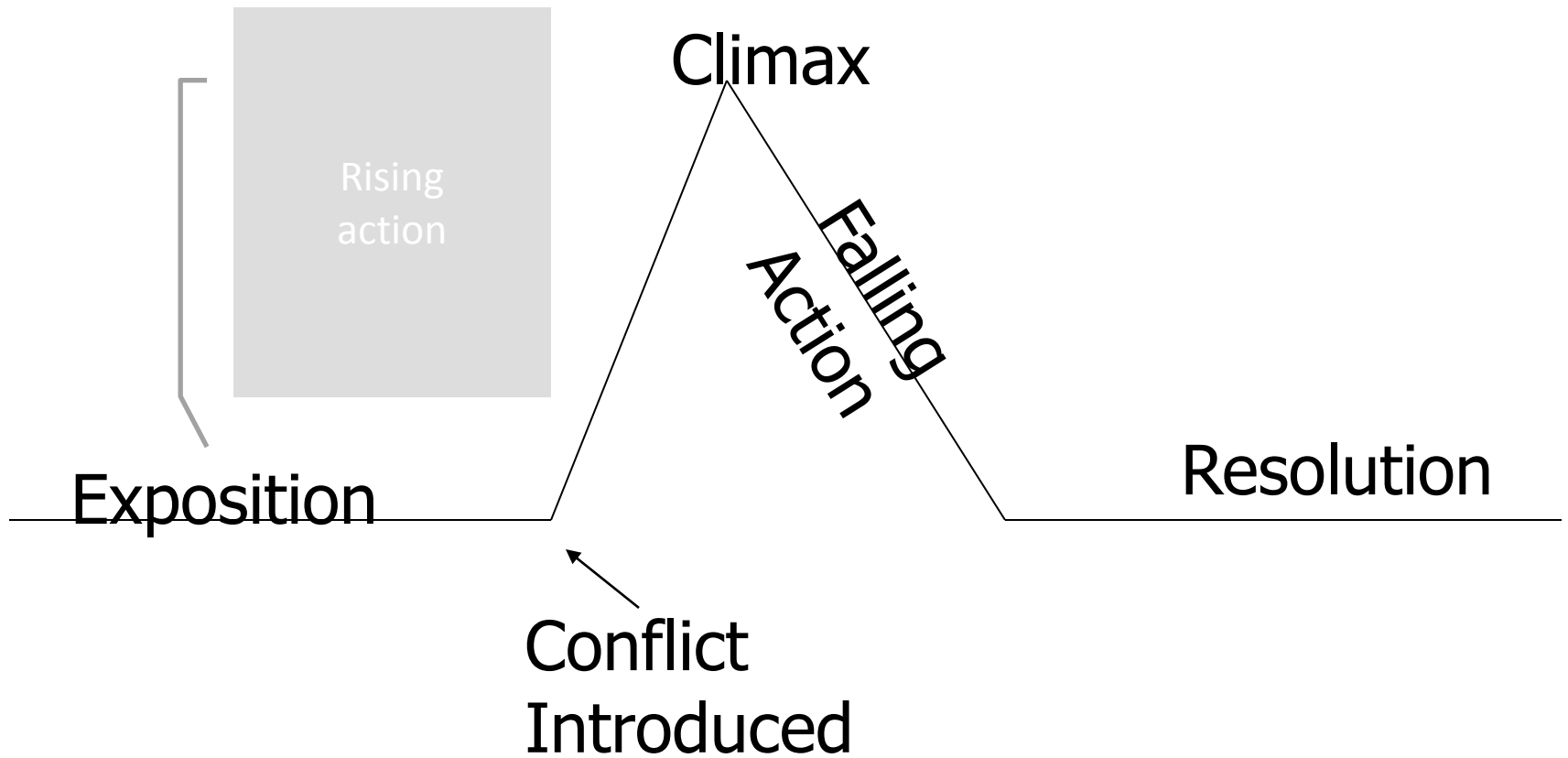


Chronological Order means that the events happen one **after** another.

Non chronological Order means that the events happen in the middle of things; or begin in the present and return to the past events.



PLOTLINE





Plot Structure

1-Exposition is the initial part of the story which introduces background information about events, settings, characters and their circumstances.

2-Rising action is a part of a story where the plot becomes increasingly complicated. It leads up to the climax or the turning point of the story.



3-Climax is a turning point in the story; the moment when the conflict is at most intense.

- It is the peak in a story's plot, and it is the most exciting part of the story.
- Main character receives new information.
- Main character accepts this information (realizes it but does not necessarily agree with it).
- Main character acts on this information (makes a choice that will determine whether or not objective is met).



4-Falling action is characterized by diminishing tension of the conflicts and complications.

5-Resolution provides the last pieces of information to the reader(unknotting of the plot).



Narration is the act of telling a story or recounting a narrative.

Narrator is the agent that recounts the events in a novel.

Who speaks?

The narrator as a link between the author and the reader.



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Author	Narrator	Reader
Reality	Fiction	Reality



The complete narrative chain

Real author	Implied author	Narrator	Narratee	Implied reader	Real reader
Reality	Fiction	Fiction	Fiction	Fiction	Reality



Relationship narrator and story

Narrator takes part in the story

intradiegetic narrator

Narrator doesn't take part in the story

Extradiegetic narrator

Relationship narrator and characters

Narrator is a character in the story homodiegetic narrator

Narrator is not a character in the story heterodiegetic narrator

Narrator tells his or her own story autodiegetic narrator



Relationship of the narrator and time scheme

- Ulterior narration: Narrator tells events after they happen(it is the most common case)
- Simultaneous narration:
Narrator tells events as they happen (Facebook)
- Anterior narration:
Narrator tells events before they happen
(prophecy)



The narrator's functions as narrating agent,
relates what happens, establishes the setting
reports the characters words/thoughts

- Direct discourse
- Free direct discourse
- Indirect discourse
- Free indirect discourse
- Narrative report



Point of View

The narrator's relationship to the story is called point of view. Since point of view affects every line of the story, it is one of the most important decisions that a writer makes in creating his or her story. Each type of storyteller has advantages and disadvantages. While a first-person narrator creates a level of closeness to the text, it limits the reader's access to only one way of seeing the world of the story. Conversely, an omniscient narrator may satisfy any curiosity a reader may have about character or setting, but such authorial power may seem like a barrier between the reader and the text. The less-frequently used objective narrator may seem like a positive compromise, but it can also appear cold and unfeeling since it lacks any emotional or psychological input from the storyteller. The author's tone is also related through selection of point of view, and these factors help create the story's mood for the reader.



Types of Narrators

1-An omniscient narrator is a third person narrator who knows all the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story.

The narrator knows everything, recounts the events, introduces the character, reports dialogue and thoughts and all details.

The narrator's knowledge, control, and prerogative are unlimited allowing authorial subjectivity.



2-Third person limited is the narrator only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character. All characters are described using pronouns, such as 'they', 'he', and 'she'. But, one character is closely followed throughout the story, and it is typically a main character. In other words, third person limited is much like when a video camera is placed over the shoulder of a character and the camera follows that person closely throughout a film. We stick with that person and are privy to his or her thoughts and feelings while still seeing everything and everyone around him or her in each scene.



3-A first person narrator is a narrative told by a character involved in the story.

When the narrator uses "I" and describes his or her own experience, thoughts, or feelings, the work is said to be in the first person

4-Objective narrator presents the action and the characters' thoughts, without comment or emotion. The reader has to interpret them and uncover their meaning.

compared to a roving camera with sound , the narrator displays objectivity.



Types of Ending

- Happy ending means every thing ends well and all conflicts are resolved
- Tragic ending means unhappy conclusion forcing the reader to contemplate the complexities of life.(many events in life don't end pleasantly)
- Open ending means no definite ending or resolution leaving the reader to ponder the issue raised by the story.
- Deus ex Machina is taken from the Latin "god out of the machine." This device refers to any artificial device that is not a natural extension of the plot that allows for an easy—and unbelievable—resolution of conflict.



Characterization is the way of conveying information about characters in literature.

- What they say? What they do? What other characters say about them?
- It involves how a character is developed ? Why she/he is the way she/he is? How and why the character becomes what she/he becomes?
- The character develops through character's physical description, dialogue, personal history, representative actions, family relationships, and potions.



Types of Characterization

Direct characterization is away of telling the reader directly what the character's personality is like (cruel, kind, brave, and so on).

- e.g. "George was cunning and greedy. "or indirect, as when an author shows what a character is like by portraying his or her actions, speech, or thoughts



Indirect characterization is a way of providing evidence indirectly what the character's personality is like

E.g. "On the crowded subway, George slipped his hand into the man's coat pocket and withdrew the wallet, undetected."



Character

Character is the mental, physical, emotional and social qualities to distinguish one entity from another.

According to Aristotle, the most significant element of any narrative work was its character. In fact, Aristotle defined a story as “character in action,” meaning that our human nature cannot help but reveal itself through our activity.

able	demanding	hopeless	restless
active	dependable	humorous	rich
adventurous	depressed	ignorant	rough
affectionate	determined	imaginative	rowdy
afraid	discouraged	impatient	rude
alert	dishonest	impolite	sad
ambitious	disrespectful	inconsiderate	safe
angry	doubtful	independent	satisfied
annoyed	dull	industrious	scared
anxious	dutiful	innocent	secretive
apologetic	eager	intelligent	selfish
arrogant	easygoing	jealous	serious
attentive	efficient	kindly	sharp
average	embarrassed	lazy	short
bad	encouraging	leader	shy
blue	energetic	lively	silly
bold	evil	lonely	skillful
bored	excited	loving	sly
bossy	expert	loyal	smart
brainy	fair	lucky	sneaky
brave	faithful	mature	sorry
bright	fearless	mean	spoiled
brilliant	fierce	messy	stingy
busy	foolish	miserable	strange
calm	fortunate	mysterious	strict



Types of Character

1-Round Character is a complex fully developed character usually prone to change, and exhibits many traits of his/ her personality who encounters conflict and is changed by it.

2-Flat character is not well developed. The character remains the same throughout the story.



3-Dynamic character is a developed character , who changes or grows to a new awareness of life. This character changes usually as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. Most dynamic characters tend to be central rather, because resolving the conflict is the major role of central characters.

4-Static character is someone who **does not change over time**; his or her personality does not transform or evolve. He is undeveloped and inactive person.



5-Stereotypical character are people who are easily recognized as “types”. They are always the same *repeated use* in particular types of stories. For example, the old witch-like woman, A dark, malicious or doomed woman, A greed Jewish, the mad scientist , An elderly character who provides wisdom to the protagonist.



Functions of Character

1-The protagonist

The protagonist is a principle figure in the story, who is in the center of the conflict.

Central character

Person on whom action centers

Character who pushes the action forward

Character who attempts to accomplish something

Usually seen as a good person or hero/heroine

Usually round and dynamic



2-The antagonist is the character(s) (or situation) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.

3-Foil is a character who serves as a backdrop for a more important character. The foil is portrayed as opposite of another character in a particular way. An evil person might be a foil for a good person.



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4-The confident whom another character usually the protagonist confides/ trusts.



Setting is the combination of general locales, historical times, and social circumstances in which the events and actions occur.

- The physical environment
- The time span of events

Local color the use of regional details to add interests and meaning to the story .the description of a specific locale, a manner of dress, customs, speech pattern.



Setting

- 1) Place - Geographical location; where is the action of the story taking place?
- 2) Time - Historical period, time of day, year, etc; when is the story taking place?
- 3) Weather conditions - Is it rainy, sunny, stormy, etc?
- 4) Social conditions - What is the daily life of the character's like?
- 5) Mood or atmosphere - What feeling is created at the beginning of the story? Cheerful or mysterious?



- Drama may be defined as a mode of storytelling enacted by live performers before an audience. The Greek root of the word *drama*
- literally means "action happening before the eyes." In this sense, the
 - drama differs from fiction in that the plot, characters, and setting
 - must all be conveyed to the audience with the limitations of space
 - and time inherent in this form. While a novel may stretch its plot
 - across a nearly infinite length of time or pages and fill its story with
 - as many characters as necessary, a play must simplify its structure to
 - be enjoyed and understood within an audience's practical attention
 - span and within the limited resources of a particular physical space.
 - Because of these constraints placed upon the playwright, drama was
 - prized as one of the highest forms of art by the Ancient Greeks.



- From this classical heritage, drama has been an important form of
- popular entertainment, religious ritual, social commentary, and
- creative expression down to the present day. Even in our modern
- age, with the proliferation of technology and amusement,
- contemporary audiences still respond to the immediacy and intimacy
- of live performers engaged in action unfolding in front of them.
- While its form has changed over time, the basic elements of the drama have remained since the Greeks.



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- ONE PERFECT ROSE”
- by Dorothy Parker
- A single flow'r he sent me, since we met.
- All tenderly his messenger he chose;
- Deep-hearted, pure, with scented dew still wet -
- One perfect rose.
- I knew the language of the floweret;
- 'My fragile leaves,' it said, 'his heart enclose.'
- Love long has taken for his amulet
- One perfect rose.
- Why is it no one ever sent me yet
- One perfect limousine, do you suppose?
- Ah no, it's always just my luck to get
- One perfect rose.
- 499