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**Department of: English**

**College of: Languages**

**University of: Salahaddin**

**Subject: Criticism and Literary Theory**

**Course Book – (4th Year )**

**Lecturer's name: B.A.**

**Academic Year: 2022/2023**

**Course Book**

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| **1. Course name** | **Criticism** |
| **2. Lecturer in charge** | **Dr. Sherzad Shafee Babo** |
| **3. Department/ College** | **English/ Languages** |
| **4. Contact** | **e-mail: sherzad.barzan@su.edu.krd****Tel: (optional)** |
| **5. Time (in hours) per week**  | **For example Theory: 6****Practical: 0**  |
| **6. Office hours** | **Availability of the lecturer to the student during the week** |
| **7. Course code** |  |
| **8. Teacher's academic profile**  | **Dr. Sherzad Shafi' Barzani** is an assistant professor of Modern English Poetry who teaches English Literature at Salahaddin University, College of Languages, English Department in Erbil since 2001. Dr. Barzani's major is Modern American poetry furthermore he teaches Novel, Literary Theory and Criticism, Drama and so on. He has supervised many M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations in different fields of Colonialism, Post-colonialism, Magical Realism, Trauma Theory, Eco- criticism and Cultural Studies. |
| **9. Keywords** |  |
| Literary criticism serves to deepen the reader's knowledge by summarizing, interpreting, and analyzing an author's work. A critic specifies a thorough literary analysis after carefully reading the text, which can cast doubt on the interpretation of another reader. The practice of literary criticism creates a platform for readers to better comprehend the world's beauty through writing.Since 4th year students have studied different literary genres, it is duly important to study the new literary genre of criticism. The 20th century is consisted of different literary movements that take new routes and embody different shapes in literary writings. It is necessary for students to know about these changes throughout the century. We will focus on modernism and stracuralism. We will mainly focus on influential and famous critics of the 20th century.  |
| **11. Course objective:**The goal of this course is to help students improve their capacity to comprehend and evaluate literary works. To develop the skills necessary for conducting literary research according to accepted procedures and using such research effectively and responsibly; to equip them with knowledge of key forms and terminology of literary criticism; to enable them to read the writings of literary scholars and critics with understanding and judicious appreciation; to acquire fundamental theoretical concepts underlying contemporary approaches to literature and the main differences between them. |
| **12. Student's obligation**As student-centered classes are academically more appropriate than teacher-centered classes worldwide, the roles of students undoubtedly increase. They are asked to prepare for the classes and discuss the topics in groups. They discuss and express their opinions instead of only playing the part of listeners, thereby showing their learning process and the knowledge they have acquired from the classes. In addition to this, they are asked to write essays on the subjects we are going to study and they are required to take all necessary exams in order to fully pass in the subject. The text book for this course will be Charles E. Bressler's book, Literary Criticism an Introduction to Theory and Practice, 5th Edition.  |
| **13. Forms of teaching**Different materials and methods are used in teaching the subject. The basic materials will be chosen from the above mentioned book and we will also depend on internet sources. PowerPoint will also be used when necessary in order to mark the important points.  |
| **14. Assessment scheme**Daily Activities: %10 Essays: %10 Midterm examination: %20 Final Examination: %60 Total Marks %100 ‌ |
| **15. Student learning outcome:** By the end of the semester, the students are expected to have gained sufficient knowledge Literary criticism and literary theory. The students will also be able to:1. explain and go through the newest advancements in the particular practice area.
2. They know the difference between many complicated terms like modern, modernism and modernity
3. Structuralism
4. Formalism
5. Semiology
6. Apply an awareness of moral standards and current issues to the tasks at hand.
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| **16. Course Reading List and References‌:**▪ Key references: Literary Criticism an Introduction to Theory and Practice, 5th Edition by: Charles E. Bressler ▪ Useful references: 1. **I. A. Richards, Practical Criticism.**
2. **William Empson, Seven Types of Ambiguity.**
3. **Northrop Frye, Anatomy of Criticism.**
4. **Christopher Ricks, The Force of Poetry.**
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| **17. The Topics:** | **Lecturer's name** |
| 1. Modernity
2. Postmodernism
3. Structuralism
4. Deconstruction
5. Saussure’s Linguistic Revolustion
6. The Structure of Language
7. Langue and Parole
8. Saussure’s Redefinition of a Word
9. Assumptions of Structuralism
10. Methodologies of Structuralism
 | Dr. Sherzad Sh. Babo (2 hrs), 3 Groups17 Jan. 2023 |
| **18. Practical Topics (If there is any)** |  |
| In this section The lecturer shall write titles of all practical topics he/she is going to give during the term. This also includes a brief description of the objectives of each topic, date and time of the lecture  | N/A |
| 19. Examinations:1. Explain the following Linguistic terms.

﻿A. ModernityB. ModernismC. Enlightenment  D. Aestheticism.﻿A. Modernity: modern way of thinking, working, etc. Modernity is that which is ephemeral, fugitive, contingent upon the occasion; it is half of art, whose other half is eternal and unchangeable. Modernity rooted in the philosophy and ideals of Enlightenment from 18th century (1700s) to the midpoint of 20th centuryB. Modernism is the aesthetic movement dated from 1914 to 1945 that questioned that questioned the ideals of British Victorianism and reflected the material and the psychological devastation of WWI and WWII.C. Enlightenment: the age of reason, 18th century.: Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790(sad) believed in the power and strength of the individual mind and science. Like Descartes he held to the tenets of deism. Rejected the miracles, myths and religious superstitious. D. ﻿Aestheticism: a way of thinking about art and life rooted on the conviction that beauty and art should be treasured for their own sake, not for social or moral reasons. |
| **20. Extra notes:**At the end of this course students gain skills on the rise of novel. the ability to reason critically, analyze texts effectively and appreciate academically. The students will be prepared scholarly to write articles based on novel.  |
| **21. Peer review** This course book has to be reviewed and signed by a peer. The peer approves the contents of your course book by writing few sentences in this section.*(A peer is person who has enough knowledge about the subject you are teaching, he/she has to be a professor, assistant professor, a lecturer or an expert in the field of your subject)* |