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Ushbu o`quv qo`llanma Oliy o`quv yurtlarining 5112200 — Maktabgacha va boshlang`ich ta`limda xorijiy til (ingliz tili), 5120200 – Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti (tillar boyicha) yo`nalishi o`qituvchi va talabalari uchun mo`ljallangan bo`lib, o`quv qo`llanmada Jahon adabiyoti fanining predmeti, asosiy tushunchalari, maqsadi va vazifalari hamda jahon adabiyotining antik davridan tortib, zamonaviy adabiyotga qadar bosqichlarni batafsil yoritadi. Turli davr va oqimlarning o`ziga xos xususiyatlari , xususan mashhur shoir va yozuvchilarining hayoti va ijodining muhim tomonlari ko`rsatib o`tilgan hamda mashhur asarlarning qisqacha tahlili ham berilgan.

Taqrizchilar:

Dotsent Ataboev N.B.

Xorijiy tillar fakulteti dekani, PhD

Dotsent Xodjayeva D.I.

Ingliz adabiyotshunosligi kafedrasini mudiri, PhD

Davlatova M.U.

Buxoro davlat tibbiyot instituti
Ingliz tili kafedrasini mudiri, filologiya fanlari bo`yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)

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KIRISH

Jahon adabiyoti fani talabalarga badiiyat namunalarini individual, milliy va umuminsoniy jihatlarini ilmiy tahlil qilishni; badiiy adabiyot va jahon adabiyotining millat va jamiyat ravnaqidagi o'rni va ahamiyatini anglab yetishni; badiiy asarni idrok qilish hamda uni filologik nuqtai nazardan tahlil va tadqiq etish malakasini hosil qilishni o'rgatadi. Ushbu fan talabalarga jahon adabiyoti durdonalari hamda ularning jamiyat ijtimoiy hayotidagi o'rni haqida ma'lumot beradi. Chet tillari bo'yicha yuqori malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlashning muhim omili jahon adabiyotidan yetarli bilimga ega bo'lishdir. Bu fan jahon adabiyotining eng yaxshi namunalari bilan tanishtirishga yordam beradi, xalqaro adabiy aloqalarning mazmuni va o'rnini tushunishga yordam beradi. Mazkur fanni o'qitishdan maqsad shuki, badiiy adabiyot va adabiy-nazariy tafakkur tadrijining shaxs va jamiyat hayotidagi o'rni va ahamiyatini ko'rsatib berish, talabalarining adabiy estetik tafakkurini yuksaltirish ilmiy mushohadaning vujudga kelishi va nazariy tahlili, shuningdek tahlil ko'nikmalarini hosil qilish, faol ijodkorlik ruhi va ma'suliyatini shakllantirish hamda badiiy adabiyotga jamiyat tarixi, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar, insonni ezgulik va ma'naviy barkamollikka boshlovchi g'oyalar hamda inson ruhiyatiga aloqador eng pok tuyg'ular va kechinmalarni in'ikosi sifatida munosabatda bo'lishga o'rganish shuningdek, ushbu ijod namunalarini adabiy-estetik xamda ilmiy-nazariy nuqtayi nazar tahlil va talqin qilish malakasini hosil qilishdan iborat. Shu borada talabalarda jahon adabiyoti bo'yicha bilimlarni shakllantirish, jahon adabiyotining davrlashtirish bosqichlari, jumladan, Antik davr, Uyg'onish davri, Ma'rifatparvarlik davri, Romantizm va Realizm davrlari, umuman jahon adabiyotining muhim davr va yo'nalishlari to'g'risida muayyan bilimga ega bo'lish va ularni amaliyotda tatbiq etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi .

“Jahon adabiyoti” kursi o'qitilishi davomida talabalar ushbu davrlarda yashab ijod etgan shoir va yozuvchilar haqida erkin fikrlay va gapira olish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishlari kerak. Adabiyot yo'nalishlari muammolari, adabiy janrlar rivoji, adiblarning ijodiy uslubi muammolariga ham alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Adabiy-estetik qadriyatlarning milliy va umumbashariy jihatlarini badiiy adabiyotning hamda jahon adabiyotining millat hamda jamiyat ravnaqidagi o'rnini talabalarga tushuntirish, ularda badiiy asarni chuqur tushunish, tahlil etish malakasini hosil qilishi, jamoatchilikni Jahon adabiyotidagi mazmun va shakl, mavzu va g'oyaning mohiyati bilan tanishtirishga ko'maklashish, jamiyatning ma'anaviy manzarasini adabiy-nazariy tafakkur orqali aks ettirishga, bozor iqtisodiyoti jarayonida badiiy adabiyotning mablag' va qiymat keltiruvchi hodisaga aylanib ketishiga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun amaliy ko'rsatmalar beradi.

Fanning tilshunoslik, folklor, estetika, falsafa, psixologiya, san'atshunoslik, sotsiologiya kabi fanlardagi umumiy qonuniyatlar bilan bog'liqligi kuzatiladi.

Ushbu qo'llanma talabalarning jahon adabiyoti haqidagi bilimlarini kengaytirish va rivojlantirishga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, unda jahon adabiyoti davrlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Ayniqsa, taniqli yozuvchi va shoirlar hayoti va adabiy faoliyatining muhim qirralari turli davr va oqimlarning o'ziga xosligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Qo'llanmada taqdim etilgan har bir mavzu oxirida talaba bilimini sinab ko'rish va tanqidiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish maqsadida mavzular bo'yicha bir nechta savollar, test shaklida turli xil topshiriqlar, nuqtalar o'rnini to'ldirish, “True/False” mashqi kabilar o'rin olgan. Glossariy qismida esa adabiy davrlar, oqimlar, janrlarga oid atamalarning ma'nolari tushuntirib o'tilgan.

1. INTRODUCTION. ANCIENT LITERATURE (GREECE)

The Plan:

1. The influence of ancient literature on the world literature.
2. Greek literature. Greek mythology.
3. Homer. Iliad and Odyssey.
4. Hesiod is a founder of the didactic epic work.

Keywords and expressions:

Ancient literature, epic work, lyric work, mythology, divine beings, Hesiod

The ancient period featured Greco-Roman culture (the collective culture of ancient Greece and Rome), which became the foundation of Western culture. Although literature can be defined simply as "written works", the term is often used more specifically to denote writing of a creative nature (e.g. poetry, drama), as opposed to scholarly (e.g. philosophy, science, history) or practical (e.g. letters, diaries, travel accounts, law) documents. Essential Humanities focuses mainly on creative literature.



Literature can be divided into three traditional categories: prose, poetry, and drama. Prose denotes literature that features "ordinary language", while poetry features language that has been carefully structured (e.g. rhythm, rhyme) for aesthetic effect. All written works can be described as either prose or poetry.

Drama, which can be defined as "literature intended for performance", may be composed of poetry and/or prose.

Poetry is traditionally divided into narrative poetry (which tells a story, and tends to be relatively long; this type is often called "epic poetry") and lyric poetry (which communicates feelings or ideas, and tends to be relatively short). Drama is traditionally divided into serious drama (tragedy) and comic drama (comedy), though naturally the two are often mixed.

Literature can thus be divided into five major types. All were founded (in the West) by the ancient Greeks.

The roots of literature lie in oral traditions, which emerged throughout the world long before the development of writing. In addition to pure entertainment, oral stories were often used for instruction (e.g. ethical, religious, historical). Storytelling was sometimes ceremonial, and might be combined with other aesthetic forms (e.g. music, dancing, costumes).

Though Western prose and drama were also born in the Archaic period, these genres did not truly flourish until the Classical age

The Archaic and Classical periods witnessed the emergence and flourishing of every major type of literature, as well as the careers of all the foremost Greek authors. During the subsequent Hellenistic (ca. 330 BC-0) and Roman Empire (ca. 0-500) periods, Greek literature continued to thrive, but never again would a Greek author achieve renown comparable to that of the

Archaic/Classical titans. Meanwhile, the cultural torch of the West passed to the Romans, who wrote primarily in Latin.

Ancient literature described problems, feelings of people; authors glorified love to native land, heroism, they criticized cowardice, treachery, meanness. That's why till nowadays antique literature is liked and valued.

Antique world and its ideas and literature heroes inspired great writers, geniuses of art such as Dante, Petrarch, Milton, Voltaire . As Belinskiy says, it is impossible to learn art deeply, not knowing ancient art.

Greek literature is oldest and most influential national literature in the western world. Ancient Greek literature became the model for all literature in the West, starting with Latin literature: Greek writers introduced many significant types of literature including lyric and epic poetry, tragic and comic drama philosophical essays and dialogues critical and biographical history, and literary letters.

From 800B.C to 300 B.C, a civilization developed in ancient Greece. The first major period of Greek literature called the epic age. Epic poetry was the important form of Greek literature. Epics are long narrative poems. Most tell about the heroic deeds of divine beings or mortals. Homer`s long narrative poems, The Iliad and the Odyssey.

The poems were based on stories recited by professional singers who accompanied themselves with stringed instrument called the lyre .

After about 650 B.C shorter forms of poetry called lyrics began to replace the epic, they also were sung to music of the lyre. Most lyric poems described



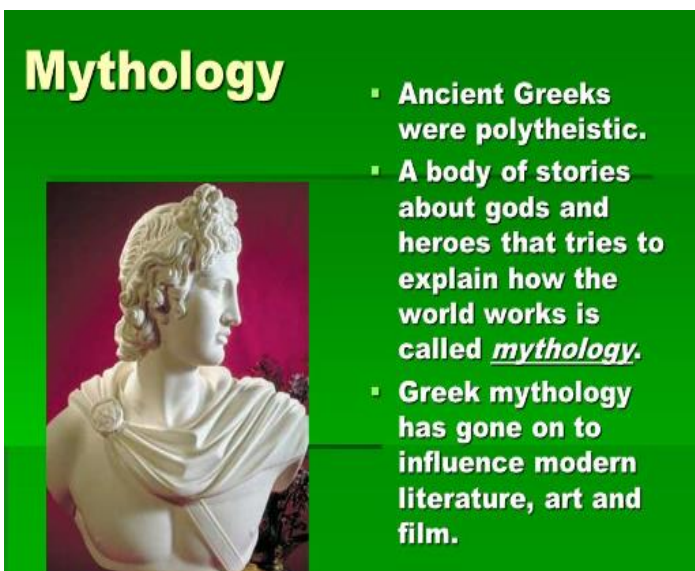
personal feelings instead of the acts of heroism portrayed in epic poetry. One type of lyric poetry is called melic poetry. Melic poems are highly emotional and avoid didactic or satirical elements. Melic poetry was composed for a single voice . Usually the poet sang the poems before close friends. Sapho, a poet who lived about 600 B.C., was the most famous melic poet. Other lyric poets composed choral lyrics. The Victory odes by Pindar are masterpieces of choral poetry.

One further Greek author merits mention, however: Aesop, the (probably legendary) master of the fable, a brief story with non-human characters that teaches a lesson. Whether or not Aesop was an actual person (sources claim he lived in the Archaic or Classical period), the ancient body of work known as Aesop's fables became (and remains to this day) the most popular collection of fables ever written. The original Aesop collections have been lost; the fables are known only through later versions (sometimes poetry, sometimes prose), which have been produced regularly from antiquity up to the present.

People have always tried to understand why certain things happen . For example they have wanted to know why the sun rises and sets. They have also

wanted to know how the earth was created, where and how first humanity appeared.

Today, people have scientific answered theories for many such questions. And in earlier times people lacked the knowledge . They therefore explained natural events in terms of stories about Gods,



Mythology

- Ancient Greeks were polytheistic.
- A body of stories about gods and heroes that tries to explain how the world works is called mythology.
- Greek mythology has gone on to influence modern literature, art and film.

Goddesses, heroes. Such stories are known as myth, and the study of myth is called mythology . Myths can be divided into two groups creation and explanatory.

The basic sources for classical mythology are three works that date from about 700`s B.C. The Theogony by Hesiod and the Iliad and the Odyssey.

The Greek divinities can be divided into several groups. The earliest group was the Titans. The most powerful group was the Olympians . Several ranks of divinities existed among the Olympians the top rank consisted of 6 Gods and 6 Goddesses.

Zeus – ruler of all divinities;

Apollo – God of music, poetry, purity;

Ares – God of war;

Hephaestus – Blacksmith for the Gods;

Aphrodite – Goddess of love;

Hermes – messenger for the Gods;

Poseidon – God of earthquake;

Athena – Goddess of wisdom and war;



Artemis – twin sister of Apollo and Goddess of hunting;

Demeter – God of agriculture;

Hera – sister and wife of Zeus;

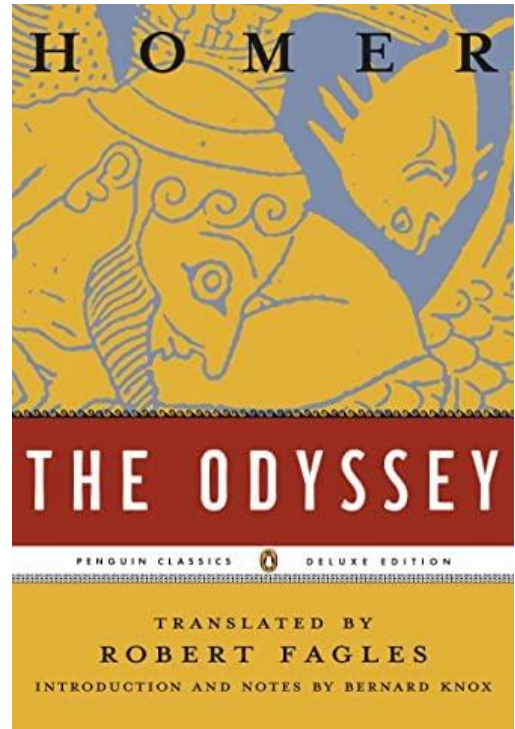
Hestia – Goddess of the hearth;

Greek mythology also has a number of demigods for example Heracles (symbolized strength and physical endurance), Orpheus – is known for his beautiful singing .

Greek heroes (they were mortal, they born, grew, old, died) can be divided into two groups . The first group came before the Trojan war, and the second group fought in the war.

Scholars know almost nothing about Homer. Some believe that he may have lived in a Greek-speaking city or on the island of Khios, other scholars deny that he ever existed.

The events in the Iliad and the Odyssey occur during and after the Trojan war. The legend of the war may be based on an actual war fought between Greece and the city of Troy . Many scholars believe the poems were composed between 800 and 700 B.C. Because the poems refer to social conditions at that times. Iliad, is one of the oldest surviving Greek poem. The Iliad describes certain events in the final year of the Trojan war, which was fought between Greece and the city of Troy. According to legend, the Trojan war lasted 10 years, until Greece defeated Troy. The Iliad is divided in 24 books and the story covers 54 days.

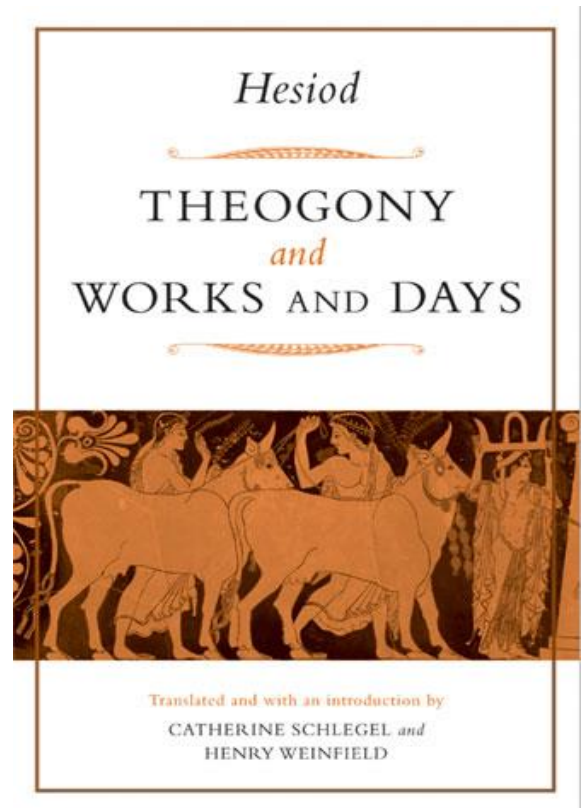


For nearly 3000 years reader have found the Iliad a moving expression of the heroism , idealism and tragedy of war. In addition to the battle scenes, the Iliad tells about life within Troy. The poem also deals with issues of honor and social obligation.

Odyssey, an epic poem , is perhaps the most influential and most popular work in ancient Greek literature. ``The Odyssey`` ranks among the greatest adventure stories in literature. It became a model for many later adventure stories . The central character is Odysseus, the king of Ithaca . The poem describes Odyssey`s journey home after fighting for Greece. The Odyssey consists of 24 books. The story takes place over about 10years.

Hesiod, was a Greek epic poet, who probably lived during the 700`s B.C. Scholars attribute two major poems, the Theogony and the Works and Days, to Hesiod. The Theogony combines traditional tales and Hesiod`s ideas about the creation of the world, the succession of divine ruler, and genealogy of Greek Gods. This poem is one of the earliest sources of information about Greek religion.

In the “Works and Days”, Hesiod examined human life and set forth his moral values. He addressed the poem to his brother and the Work and Days describes the life of Greek peasants, their hard work. Hesiod, himself a farmer, also praised the heroism of the farmer`s long silent struggle with the earth and the elements.



TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

- 1.What literature is called ancient literature?
- 2.What types of literature did Greek writers introduce?
- 3.What is an epic poem?
- 4.What are lyrics?
- 5.What is mythology?
- 6.What types of myth do you know?
- 7.Give information about Hesiod.
- 8.What is described in Odyssey?
- 9.What about the Theogony ?
- 10.Who does the work “Work and Days” address to ?

Task 2. Multiple-choice questions. Choose the best answer.

- 1.Approximately how many years ago did the first model of writing literary creative work appear in Greece?
a. 2500 c. 3000
b. 2700 d. 2600
2. What does the word “ epic “ mean from Latin ?
a. ancient c. antique
b. old d. heroics
3. How is the first major period of Greek literature called?
a. poetic age c. lyric age
b. literary d. epic age
4. In what genre “ Iliad” and “ Odyssey “ by Homer written ?
a. comic drama c. epic poem
b. tragic drama c. lyric poem

5. How is one type of the lyric poetry called ?
- a. didactic poetry c. epic poetry
b. melic poetry d. heroic poetry
6. In which century did Homer live ?
- a. 9th- century c. 8th- century
b. 10th-century d. 7th-century
7. As we know, “Odyssey “ is about the adventures of Odysseus. Who is he ?
- a. King of Troy c. king of Ithaca
b. king of Ilion d. king of Cyprus
8. When did the events in the Iliad and the Odyssey occur?
- a. during and after the Trojan war b. after the Trojan War
c. during the Punic War d. during the Trojan War
9. According to legend, how many years did the Trojan war last?
- a. 12 years b. 10 years
c. 5 years d. 15 years
10. Which work is considered as the first didactic epic work in Greek literature?
- a. “Iliad” by Homer b. “Odyssey “ by Homer
c. “Work and Days” by Hesiod d. “ Women’s schedule “ by Hesiod

Task 3. Complete the sentences:

1. “The Odyssey” describes...
2. “The Iliad “ consists of ... books and covers..... days.
3. Scholars know almost nothing about Homer.....
4. Greek mythology has different demigods such as.....
5. Melic poetry is.....
6. The Theogony by Hesiod combines traditional tales and...
7. The Work and Days describes

2. THE ATTIC PERIOD IN GREEK LITERATURE

The Plan:

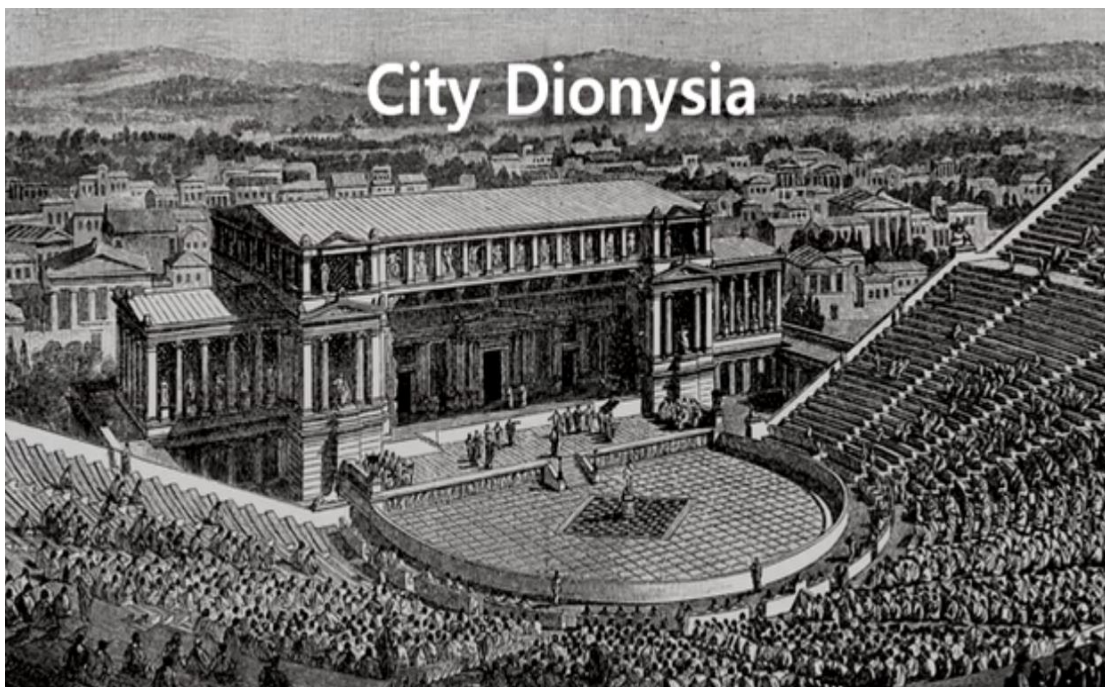
1. The Golden Age in Greek literature.
2. Aeschylus is a father of tragedy.
3. Sophocles and his literary works.
4. Ancient Greek Comedy.

Key words and expressions: Attic period ,interaction, characterization , fragment turbulent life , transition, embitter, exposure, bawdy and raucous jokes, oration.

The Golden Age of classical Greece lasted from the early fifth to the late fourth century BC, and was concentrated in Asia Minor and the Greek Isles. Although this era ended nearly 2,500 years ago, the influence of its civilization can still be felt in today's world. It is particularly evident in the field of literature, where modern Western literary traditions owe much to classical and ancient Greek myths and traditions.



Classical Greek literature developed out of an even older tradition of oral storytelling. For centuries, literacy was rare, and oral storytelling was the only way to transfer information to large groups of people. To help the memory, wandering poets would set histories, legends, and religious stories into verse. Other poets would then memorize these epics, and the information could be passed on to the next generation. Such poems were generally set to music and sung, sometimes with the accompaniment of instruments or simple dances. Such performances provided entertainment and education at the same time.



The new plays were generally performed at festivals honoring gods and goddesses, or celebrations of seasonal events, such as the first grain harvest or the summer rains. Formal competitions, where poets and playwrights would submit their work and vie for prizes, became popular. One of the most famous of these was the Great Dionysia, held during a springtime festival in Athens to honor the god Dionysus. In the early years of the fifth century, Greek literature, theater, and culture began to blossom, and great advances were made in the sciences and the

arts. The world of Greek literature was affected greatly, and several distinct varieties of dramatic poetry began to appear. The standard heroic epics of previous centuries were replaced by increasingly sophisticated tragic and comic plays with elaborate plots, character development, and production techniques.

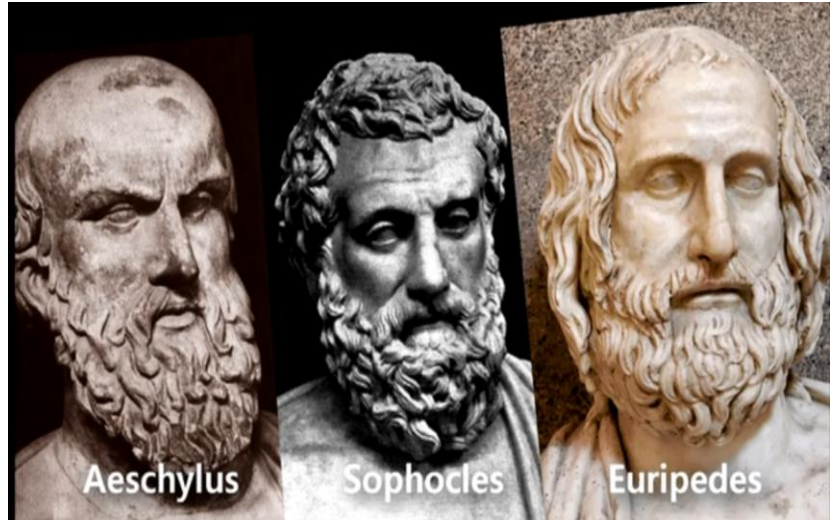
Although these two types of plays were staged in very similar ways, they differed greatly in content. Though the plays called tragic, despite the name, were not necessarily sad.

They were earnestly dramatic, and dealt with a range of complex and serious topics such as psychology, philosophy, and morality. Comic plays, on the other hand, were filled with bawdy jokes, and were intended to provoke laughter and to entertain. Despite their light and humorous presentation, some of the better comic playwrights used these plays to express genuine and serious political and social commentary.

Both these types of plays benefited greatly from the innovations in technique introduced by the fifth-century tragic playwright Aeschylus. His contributions to tragic Greek theater were so great that he is still remembered as the Father of Tragedy. An incredibly popular and original playwright, he introduced the idea of having multiple actors on the stage at one time, and pioneered the idea of using costumes and visual effects such as paintings and scenery.

His work changed forever the way Greeks would view poetry and theater. Aeschylus was only the first of the great classic Greek dramatists. He wrote more than 80 plays 7 of them have survived. They are : *The Persians*, *Seven Against Thebes*, *The Suppliants*, the trilogy known as *The Oresteia* (the three tragedies *Agamemnon*, *The Libation Bearers* and *The Eumenides*), and *Prometheus Bound* .

The most famous of these were Sophocles and Euripides. Both writers did much to expand the traditionally simple expectations of characters in plays. Sophocles' plays feature incredibly strong-willed, modern characters who struggle with serious moral concerns, and Euripides wrote some of the most chilling psychological dramas of classical Greece. His work—which deals with a wide range of theoretical concerns, such as politics, ethics, and the importance of friendship — is invaluable for modern scholars who wish to understand the ancient Greek mindset.



Sophocles is one of three ancient Greek tragedians whose plays have survived. His first plays were written later than those of Aeschylus, and earlier than or contemporary with those of Euripides. According to the Suda, a 10th century encyclopedia, Sophocles wrote 123 plays during the course of his life, but only seven have survived in a complete form: *Ajax*, *Antigone*, *The Women of Trachis*, *Oedipus the King*,



Electra, Philoctetes and Oedipus at Colonus. For almost 50 years, Sophocles was the most-fêted playwright in the dramatic competitions of the city-state of Athens that took place during the religious festivals of the Lenaea and the Dionysia. He competed in around 30 competitions, won perhaps 24, and was never judged lower than second place. Aeschylus won 14 competitions, and was sometimes defeated by Sophocles, while Euripides won only 4 competitions.

Creon & Oedipus' sons

- Jocasta's brother, Creon takes over as regent until Eteocles and Polynices grow up.
- They are then to share being king – one every year.
- Oedipus dies in Colona and Antigone returns to Thebes
- Eteocles refuses to give up kingship.
- Polynices brings army against him.
- Both are killed
- The play *Antigone* begins

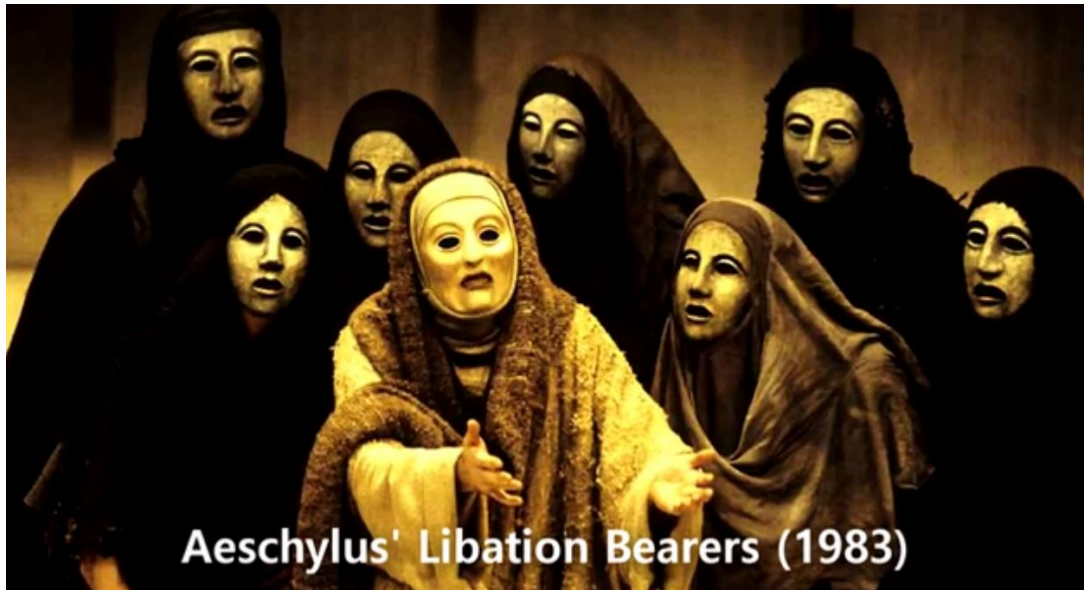


The most famous tragedies of Sophocles feature *Oedipus and Antigone*: they are generally known as the Theban plays, although each play was actually a part of a different tetralogy, the other members of which are now lost. Sophocles

influenced the development of the drama, most importantly by adding a third actor, thereby reducing the importance of the chorus in the presentation of the plot. He also developed his characters to a greater extent than earlier playwrights such as Aeschylus. Sophocles was a wealthy member of the small community of Colonus Hippius in Attica, which was to become a setting for one of his plays, and he was probably born there. He was born a few years before the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC: the exact year is unclear, although 497/6 is the most likely. Sophocles' first artistic triumph was in 468 BC, when he took first prize in the Dionysia theatre competition over the reigning master of Athenian drama, Aeschylus. According to Plutarch the victory came under unusual circumstances. Instead of following the

usual custom of choosing judges by lot, the archon asked Cimon and the other strategi present to decide the victor of the contest. Plutarch further contends that following this loss Aeschylus soon left for Sicily. Although Plutarch says that this was Sophocles' first production, it is now thought that his first production was probably in 470 BC. Among Sophocles' earliest innovations was the addition of a third actor, which further reduced the role of the chorus and created greater opportunity for character development and conflict between characters.

Aeschylus, who dominated Athenian playwriting during Sophocles' early career, followed suit and adopted the third character into his own work towards the end of his life.



Aristotle credits Sophocles with the introduction of scenographia, or scenery-painting. It was not until after the death of the old master Aeschylus in 456 BC that Sophocles became the pre-eminent playwright in Athens.

His reputation was such that foreign rulers invited him to attend their courts, although unlike Aeschylus who died in Sicily, or Euripides who spent time in Macedon, Sophocles never accepted any of these invitations.

Aristotle used Oedipus Rex written Sophocles in his Poetics (c. 335 BC) as an example of the highest achievement in tragedy, which suggests the high esteem in which his work was held by later Greeks.

The Theban plays consist of three plays: Oedipus the King (also called Oedipus Tyrannus or Oedipus Rex), Oedipus at Colonus and Antigone. All three plays concern the fate of Thebes during and after the reign of King Oedipus. They have often been published under a single cover.

Ancient Greek comedy was one of the final three principal dramatic forms in the theatre of classical Greece (the others being tragedy and the satyr play). Athenian comedy is conventionally divided into three periods, Old Comedy, Middle Comedy, and New Comedy. Old Comedy survives today largely in the form of the eleven surviving plays of Aristophanes, while Middle Comedy is largely lost, i.e. preserved only in relatively short fragments in authors such as *Athenaeus of Naucratis*. New Comedy is known primarily from the substantial papyrus fragments of Menander. The philosopher Aristotle wrote in his Poetics (c. 335 BC) that comedy is a representation of laughable people and involves some kind of blunder or ugliness which does not cause pain or disaster. C. A. Trypanis wrote that comedy is the last of the great species of poetry Greece gave to the world.

The Greek playwrights from the genre Greek New Comedy not only developed a literary style that differed from their predecessors in multiple ways, they also made considerable innovations in literature. Examples of their innovations were the development of a whole series of distinct stereotype characters which were to become the stock characters of Western comedy and the contributions they made to the development of the play.



The cast of Menander's plays included a number of minor characters drawn from a limited number of one-dimensional stock types such as cooks or parasites who introduced familiar jokes and recognisable patterns of speech. Other stock characters in Menander's plays were

the "angry old man", the domineering parent who tries to thwart his children from achieving wedded happiness, and who is often led into the same vices and follies for which he has reproved his children, the bragging soldier who talked about the number of enemies he killed and how well they'll treat their woman .

Menander gave stereotype characters a sense that they were character types. In his comedies, they were expected to react the way they were supposed to behave but some resist. These stock characters appear as rich unlayered humans in a new dimension. It was this human dimension that was one of the strengths of Menander's plays. He used these stereotype characters to comment on human life and depict human folly and absurdity compassionately, with wit and subtlety.

An example of such a character is Cnemon from Menander's play *Dyskolos*. He was an insufferably rude and objectionable character who showed how foolish and absurd humans could be. However rude and objectionable he was, he proved ultimately to be a character who was not necessarily closed to reason. He accepted that other views were possible, proving willing to compromise with life after he was rescued from a well. The fact that this character was not necessarily closed to reason makes him a character whom people can give compassion to.

For the first time, love became a principal element in the drama. The new comedy depicted Athenian society and the social morality of the period, presenting it in attractive colors but making no attempt to criticize or improve it. The New

Comedy influenced much of Western European literature, primarily through Plautus: in particular the comic drama of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, Congreve, and Wycherley. The 5-act structure later to be found in modern plays can first be seen in Menander's comedies. Where in comedies of previous generations there were choral interludes, there was dialogue with song. The action of his plays had breaks, the situations in them were conventional and coincidences were convenient, thus showing the smooth and effective development of his plays.

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Golden age of classical Greek literature?
2. According to the text, which of the following literary traditions is oldest?
3. What was the chief difference between The Iliad and the earlier heroic tales?
4. Which of the works best describes the presentation of poetry in the 6th century?
5. Why is Aeschylus called the Father of Tragedy?
6. Which of the techniques first used by Aeschylus?
7. How did Euripides contribute to the development of tragic theater?
8. Why is classical Greek literature still important today?
9. How long did the Greek new comedy period last?
10. How many periods does Greek comedy have?

Task 2. Test. Choose an appropriate answer.

1. Find out there years of Golden age in Greek literature
 - a. 460-430 BC
 - b. 480-440 BC
 - c. 461-431 BC
 - d. 494-466 BC

2. Who were the greatest playwrights of the golden age during the V BC in Greece?
- a. Homer, Sophocles, Nevus b. Sophocles, Aeschylus, Euripides
c. Aristophanes, Aristotle, Menander d. Menander, Sophocles, Aristotle
3. Who wrote more than 80 plays and how many of them are survived?
- a. Aeschylus , 8 survived b. Sophocles, 8 survived
c. Aeschylus, 7 survived d. Euripides, 7 survived
4. Who portrayed people as they are by Aristotle?
- a. Euripides b. Sophocles
c. Menander d. Aeschylus
5. Who were the greatest playwrights of the golden age during the V BC in Greece?
- a. Homer, Sophocles, Nevus b. Sophocles, Aeschylus, Euripides
c. Aristophanes, Aristotle, Menander d. Menander, Sophocles, Aristotle
6. Who added the third actor to the scene?
- a. Sophocles b. Euripides
c. Socrates d. Aeschylus
7. What period of Greek comedy Aristophanes represent?
- a. New Comedy b. Old Comedy
c. Middle Comedy d. Modern Comedy
8. Find a playwright the following characteristics belong to:is a philosopher of the stage
- a. Sophocles b. Euripides
c. Menander d. Aristophanes
9. In what period of Greek Comedy comedians were not allowed to criticize government?
- a. Old Comedy b. New Comedy
c. Middle Comedy d. Modern Comedy
10. What are general characteristics of the New comedy ?

- a. depicting Athenian society and the social morality of the period.
- b. presenting Athenian society in attractive colors .
- c. making no attempt to criticize or improve society
- d. all answers are correct

Task 3. Work on the facts. Divide the following statements into True or False:

1. Although the Golden Age of Classical Greece ended nearly 2,500 years ago, the influence of its civilization can still be felt in today's world. _____
2. The heroic epics of previous centuries were replaced by increasingly sophisticated tragic and comic plays . _____
3. Epic works were not replaced by lyric poetry in 650 BC. _____
4. Aristotle, Aeschylus and Sophocles were the three great playwrights of the Golden Age of Greek literature. _____
5. Sophocles never accepted invitations of foreign rulers to attend their courts. _____
6. Aristotle used “ Oedipus Rex” written Sophocles in his Poetics (c. 335 BC) as the best example in tragedy. _____
7. Western European literature was not influenced by Greek New Comedy. _____
8. Being a representative of Old Comedy Aristophanes could criticize famous people of his time. _____
9. The philosopher Socrates writes that comedy is a representation of laughable people and involves some kind of blunder or ugliness which does not cause pain or disaster. _____
10. The Old comedy depicted Athenian society and the social morality of the period, presenting it in attractive colors but making no attempt to criticize or improve it. _____

3. ROMAN LITERATURE

The Plan:

1. The Roman drama and comedy
2. The Augustan Age
3. Writers of the Golden Age of Roman literature

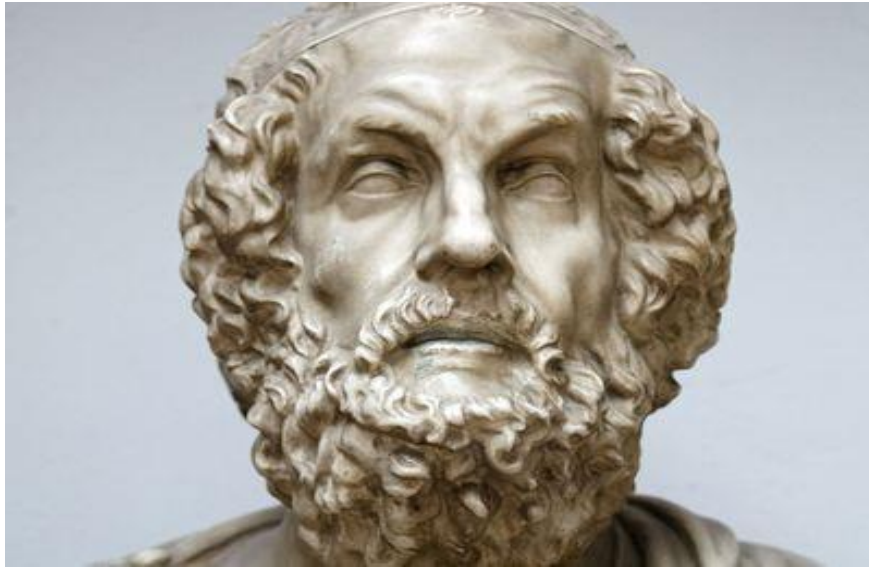
Key words and expressions:

Livius Andronicus, The Augustan Age, Statesman, Epode, Metamorphoses, regime, Tendency, tutelage

Literature of Ancient Rome was greatly influenced by Greek poetry and drama. The Roman poets and dramatists Naevius and Ennius and the playwrights Terence and Plautus adapted Greek forms to Roman audiences. Cato and Sallust based their historical writings on Greek models. Powerful and original works were produced by Rome's greatest poets – Catullus, Lucretius, Ovid and Virgil. Other important works of Latin literature include the speeches of Cicero, the satires of Horace and Juvenal, and the letters of Cicero.

The Golden Age of Roman drama dates to 240 B.C. when Livius Andronicus adapted a Greek comedy and tragedy for performance on a Roman stage. This was not only the beginning of Greek drama in Rome, but of formal Latin literature.

This coincides with the end of the first Punic War (246-241) which is relevant because of the Punic War, Romans came into contact with the Greek of Southern Italy and Sicily. Instead of being concerned entirely with mastering their physical world, the Romans were now becoming a world power. In addition to adopting Greek drama, Livius Andronicus also translated the *Odyssey* into Latin.



(Livius Andronicus)

The Romans had native form of drama which were improvised by masked actors like the glutton and the clown. This kind of comedy, however, was primitive in comparison with the Greek drama. When the Romans became acquainted with the Greek culture in the 3rd century B.C, they were drawn to the New Comedy that were so popular in that era. New Comedy, which lacked the specific political and social references of Old Comedy translated well to Rome. Roman playwrights began to adapt Greek new comedies for the Roman stage. The two most famous Roman comedians were Plautus and Terence. All surviving Roman comedies were written by these two authors; Plautus especially original in his adaptations, turning them into musical comedies.

The Augustan Age

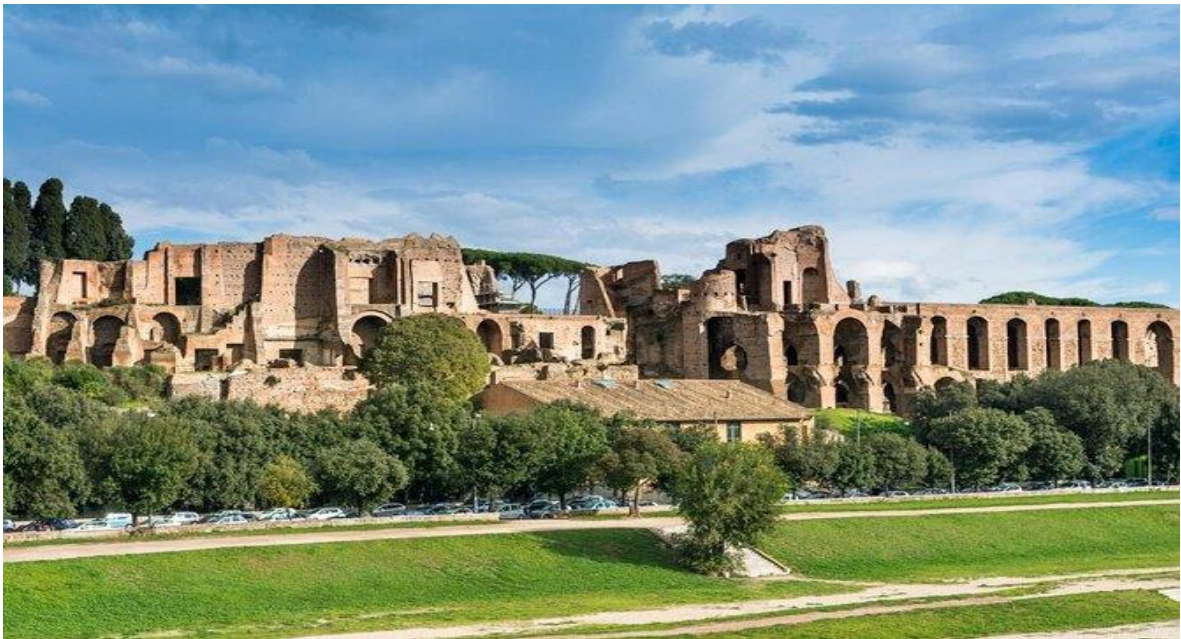
Augustus, meaning the exalted was the name given Gaius Julius Caesar Octavian when he became the first Roman Emperor in 27 B.C The period of Roman Republic ended and the era of Roman Empire began under Augustus.

Augustus influence was so far-reaching that it lasted, and even increased , nor nearly 200 years. Rome achieved great glory during Augustus' reign, and the

period became known as The Augustan Age. This period was The Golden Age of Roman literature and architecture.



Many roads, bridges, beautiful buildings were built in Rome under Augustus. He boasted that “... he found Rome brick and left it marble”. He not only completed buildings left unfinished by Julius Caesar, but also restricted many structures, including 82 temples. Sculptors created many beautiful works in a classic style to decorate his buildings.



(The House of Augustus (Casa di Augusto))

Augustus called himself “Princeps Civitatis (first citizen) his full title that he assumed was ‘first among equals’. So, in language at least, nothing had really changed in Roman freedom and equality. His successors, however, would name themselves after their power, the ‘imperium’ , and called themselves ‘imperator’. Augustus, however, was on a mission to restore order and even equity to the Empire, and so in many ways is considered the greatest of all these emperors. He radically reformed the government to curb corruption and ambition; he also extended Roman citizenship to all Italians. While he allowed elections to public office, he rigged those elections so that only the best candidates would fill the office, and so many members of lower classes entered into the government. He resettled his soldiers on farmland, and so agrarian equity was more closely achieved than at any time since the Second Punic Wars. He turned the military from a volunteer army into a standing, professional army; Rome and provinces became , in essence, a police state. The military presence throughout the Empire spread the Roman language and Roman culture throughout Europe and the Mediterranean. And since Augustus controlled Rome militarily and politically, he put the provinces in the hands of intelligent, less ambitious, and virtuous men; for the first time since Rome began to build its empire, the provinces settled down into peace and prosperity- this peace and prosperity would be the hallmark of the Age of Augustus. The Age of Augustus is known as The Golden Age of Roman literature , for during this time flourished the greatest poets of Rome. Under Augustus, poets and artists were patronized not by individuals, but solely through the princeps himself. To this end, Augustus appointed cultural adviser, Maecenas, to aid him in extending patronage to poets. The result was an incredibly powerful system for identifying the best poets who could further the ideology of the Augustan government.

The three greatest poets of this time were Virgil (70-19BC) , Horace(65-58BC) , and Ovid(43 BC-18 AD). The subject of the Aeneid is the greatness of Rome, of the Augustan Age, and Roman values.

Virgil.



Virgil's greatest contribution to Roman literature was the Aeneid, an epic, heroic poem about the founding of Roman civilization by Aeneas, a Trojan hero in flight from the destruction of Troy. The subject of the Aeneid is the greatness of Rome, of the Augustan Age, and Roman values.

Vergil's earliest compositions were a set of pastoral lyrics celebrating artistry and rural life; these were modeled after Hellenistic poetry. These poems called Eclogues, are often blatantly political in nature. In the first Eclogue, Virgil criticizes Augustus' policies of granting agricultural land to soldiers since these lands grants displace poor farmers already living there. However, in the fourth Eclogue, Virgil produces a 'prophecy' poem about the birth of Augustus as a savior of the world, bringing peace and law. Since Vergil lived so close to the birth of

Christ, the Christians of medieval Europe would interpret the poem as a prophecy about the birth of Christ and give Vergil, a pagan, a kind of honorary status as a Christian poet.



Horace.

One of the greatest poets of Roman literature. He is most famous for Odes, a collection of short poems, like songs. Some are personal poems about love, friendship and natural beauty. Others express Horace's love for his birthplace and his religion using myths and tales of national heroes.

Horace also wrote a more conversational kind of poetry called satires that make gentle fun of human weaknesses. The two books of satires and a collection of odelike poems called **Epodes** are Horace's earliest poetry. He later wrote verse letters to his friends about his life and poetry. These letters make up the two collections called Epistles.

Titus Livius (traditionally 59 BC – 17 AD) ,



known as Livy in English, was a Roman historian who wrote a monumental history of Rome, Ab Urbe Condita, from its founding (traditionally dated to 753 BC) through the reign of Augustus in Livy's own time.

Livy was born in Patavium, the modern Padua. The title of his most famous work, Ab Urbe Condita ('From the Founding of the City'), expresses the scope and magnitude of Livy's undertaking. He wrote in a mixture annual chronology and narrative – often having to interrupt a story to announce the elections of new consuls as this was the way that the Romans kept track of the years. Early scholars have claimed that Livy's lack of historical data should be attributed to the sacking of Rome in 387 BC by the Gauls. However, it is now thought that the Gauls' interest in movable plunder, rather than destruction, kept damage to a minimum. This idea is supported, in part, by the lack of archaeological evidence to prove that

the Gallic sack ever happened: for example, the burnt layer under the comitium, once attributed to Brennus, is now dated to the 6th BC.

Livy wrote the majority of his works during the reign of Augustus. However, he is often identified with an attachment to the Roman Republic and a desire for its restoration. Since the later books discussing the end of the Republic and the rise of Augustus did not survive, this is a moot point. Certainly Livy questioned some of the values of the new regime but it is likely that his position was more complex than a simple ‘republic/empire’ preference. Augustus doesn’t seem to have held these views against Livy, and entrusted his great nephew, the future emperor Claudius, to his tutelage. His effect on Claudius was apparent during the latter’s reign, as the emperor’s oratory closely adheres to Livy’s account of Roman history.

Livy’s writing style was poetic and archaic in contrast to Caesar’s and Cicero’s styles. Also, he often wrote from the Roman’s opponent’s point of view in order to accent the Roman’s virtues in their conquest of Italy and The Mediterranean. In keeping with his poetic tendencies, he did little to distinguish between the fact and fiction. Although he frequently plagiarized previous authors , he hoped that moral lessons from the past would serve to advance The Roman society of his day. Livy’s work was originally composed of 142 books, of which only 35 are extant.

Publius Ovidius Naso-Ovid

Ovid was a great Roman poet. He became famous for his witty and sophisticated love poems. Perhaps Ovid’s most famous work is *The Art of Love*, which is kind of manual in verse on to have to find and keep a lover. It consisted of 3 books, 2 addressed two men and 1 to woman , and all written in a humorous satirical style.



Ovid believed that *The Metamorphoses* was his greatest work. It's a narrative poem beginning with the creation of the world and ending in Ovid's time. The poems described the adventures and love affairs deities and heroes with more than 200 tales from Greek and Roman legend and myths.

Ovid's other poems are the *Heroids* and the unfinished *Fasti* (The Calendar) Emperor Augustus banished Ovid to an isolated finishing village on the Black Sea. Ovid wrote many poems pleading to return to Rome. But his please were ignorant, and he died in exile.

Roman poet, known to the English-speaking world as Ovid who wrote on many topics, including love, seduction, and mythological transformations. Traditionally ranked alongside Virgil and Horace as one of the three canonical poets of Latin literature, Ovid was generally considered a great master of the elegiac couplet. His

poetry, much imitated during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, had a decisive influence on European art and literature for centuries. Elegiac couplets are the meter of most Ovid's works: The Amores, his two long poems (the Ars Amatoria and Remedia Amoris), his poem on the Roman calendar (the Fasti) , the minor work Medicamina Faciei Femineae (on make up), his fictional letters from mythological heroines (the Heroides or Epistulae Heroidum), and all the works written in his exile (five books of the Tristia, four of the Epistula ex Ponto, and the long-curse poem Ibis). The two fragments of lost tragedy Medea are in iambic trimeter and anapests, respectively; the Metamorphoses was written in dactylic hexameter. (Dactylic hexameter is the meter of Virgil's Aeneid and of Homer's epics) Ovid was born in Sulmo (modern Sulmona), which lies in a valley within the Apennines, east of Rome. He was born into an equestrian his ranked family and was educated in Rome. His father wished him to study rhetoric with the ultimate goal of practicing law. According to Seneca the Elder, Ovid learned toward the emotional side of rhetoric as opposed to the argumentative. After the death of his father, Ovid renounced law and began his travels. He traveled to Athens, Asia, Minor and Sicily. He also held some minor public posts, but quickly gave them up to pursue his poetry. He was the part of the circle centered around the patron Marcus Valerius Messalla Corvinus. He was married three times and divorced twice by the age of 30. from one marriage he had a daughter.

By 8 AD, Ovid had completed his most famous work Metamorphoses, an epic poem drawing on Greek mythology. The poem's subject, as the author indicates at the outset, is 'forms changed into new bodies'. From the emergence of the cosmos from formless mass into the organized material world to the deification of Julius Caesar many chapters later, the poem weaves tales of transformation. The stories are woven one after the other by the telling of humans transformed into new bodies- trees, rocks, animals, flowers, constellations and so forth. Many famous

myths are recounted such as Apollo and Daphne, Orpheus and Eurydice and Pygmalion. It offers an explanation to many alluded myths in other works. It is also a valuable source for those attempting to piece together Roman religion, as many characters in the book are Olympian gods.

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Who based his historical writings on Greek models?
2. Who adapted a Greek comedy and tragedy for performance on a Roman stage.
3. By whom were written all surviving Roman comedies ?
4. Speak about Livy's writing style .
6. Under whose reign did The Golden Age of Rome begin?
7. What is the most famous work of Horace?
8. What is Epode?
9. Who is the author of The Art of Love?
10. Speak about Epistles by Horace.

II. Test

1. Which language did Andronicus translate "Odyssey" into ?
 - a. English
 - b. Italian
 - c. latin
 - d. Arabian
2. How many comedies were written by Terence?
 - a. 10 comedies
 - b. 6 comedies
 - c. 11 comedies
 - d. 5 comedies
3. Whose comedies were adapted by Terence to Roman style?
 - a. Plautus
 - b. Homer
 - c. Menander
 - d. Diphilus

4. Whose speeches were included in an important work of Latin literature ?

- a. Cicero b. Livy
- c. Naevius d. Herodotus

5. How many comedies did Plautus write?

- a. 90 comedies b. 200 comedies
- c. 80 comedies d. 100 comedies

6. What style “ *The Art of Love* ” by Ovid was written in:

- A. *humorous style* b. *tragic*
- c. *dramatic* d. *poetic*

7. When the Emperor Augustus became the first Roman Emperor ?

- a. in 27 BC b. in 25 BC
- c. 1AD d. in 4BC

8. What was the theme of Virgil’s earliest compositions ?

- a. set of pastoral lyrics celebrating artistry and rural life
- b. love and friendship
- c. patriotism
- d. religious life

9. What name Titus Livius is known in English ?

- a. Livy b. Titus
- c. Tit d. Livius

10. Which of the following collections are Horace’s earliest poetry?

- a. Epodes b. Epistles
- c. Art of Love d. Odes

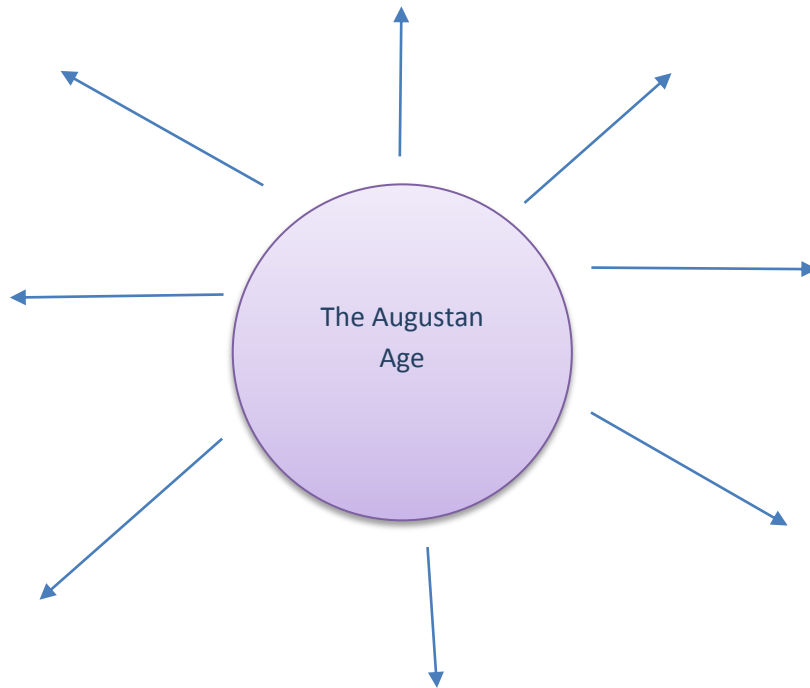
III Fill in the gap.

1. had completed his most famous work *Metamorphoses*, an epic poem drawing on Greek mythology.

2. Livy’s writing style was poetic and archaic in contrast to styles.

3. The Augustan Age was called the period of
4. an epic, heroic poem about the founding of Roman civilization by Aeneas, a Trojan hero in flight from the destruction of Troy.
5. Roman playwrights began to adapt comedies for the Roman stage.
6. *The Metamorphoses* described the adventures and love affairs deities and heroes with more than 200 tales from
7. The period of Roman Republic ended and the era of
8. Livy wrote the majority of his works during

IV. Complete the cluster with the information about The Augustan Age



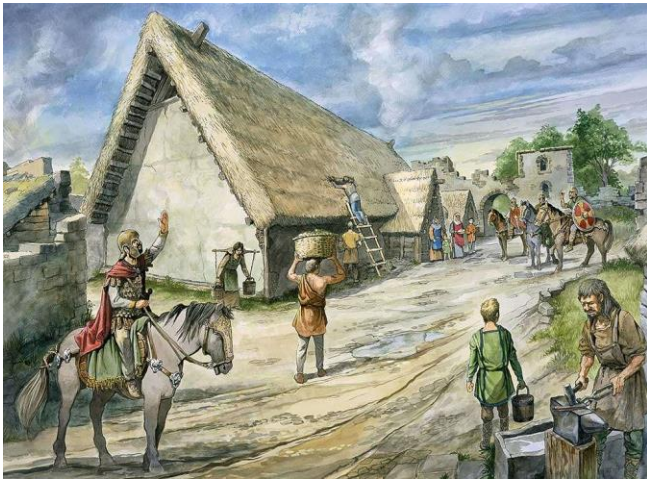
4. MEDIEVAL LITERATURE

The Plan:

1. Characteristics of the Medieval literature.
2. The matter of France –The Carolingian cycle.
3. The matter of Britain-The Arthurian cycle.

Key words and expressions: Knighthood, pilgrimage, pastiche, homily, invasion, allegory, non-allegorical romance.

Medieval literature is a broad subject, as it encompasses A wide range of written works in Europe and other parts of the world during the Middle Ages (that is, the one thousand years from the fall of the Western Roman Empire ca. AD 500 to the beginning of the Renaissance in the 14th, 15th or 16th century, depending on country).



(England in early Middle Ages)

Both secular and religious compositions made up the literature of this era. It is a complicated and rich subject of study, from the completely sacred to the exuberantly profane, touching all points in-between, just like in contemporary writing.

Literature is frequently categorized according to its country of origin, language, and genre.

Latin was a popular language for medieval writings, even in certain regions of Europe that were never Romanized, as it was the official language of the Roman Catholic Church, which ruled Western and Central Europe and served as practically the only source of education. Greek and Old Church Slavonic, however, are the two

most widely used written languages in Eastern Europe due to the influence of the Eastern Roman Empire and the Eastern Orthodox Church.

The general populace kept using their distinct vernaculars. Some of these works are still well-known today, including the Old English *Beowulf*, the Middle High German *Nibelungenlied*, the Medieval Greek *Digenis Akritas*, the Old East Slavic *Tale of Igor's Campaign*, and the Old French *Chanson de Roland*. There is no



doubt that these epics are founded on the ancient oral traditions of their peoples, even though the existing versions are typically regarded as the creations of distinct (but anonymous) poets. The Arthurian cycles, the *Mabinogion*, and the *lais of Marie de France* all contain remnants of Celtic culture. The Old Norse literature, and more specifically the Icelandic saga literature, has preserved a wealth of vernacular literature.

The majority of medieval literature is written anonymously. This is due in part to a dearth of historical records, but it is also a result of an understanding of the author's function that is very different from the romantic understanding of the term that is prevalent today. The Church Fathers and other classical writers were revered by medieval authors, who tended to retell and embellish tales they had heard or read rather than creating original ones. And even then, they frequently pretended to be passing something down from an *auctor*. Since the names of the individual authors appeared to be far less significant from this perspective, many significant works were never attributed to any particular person.

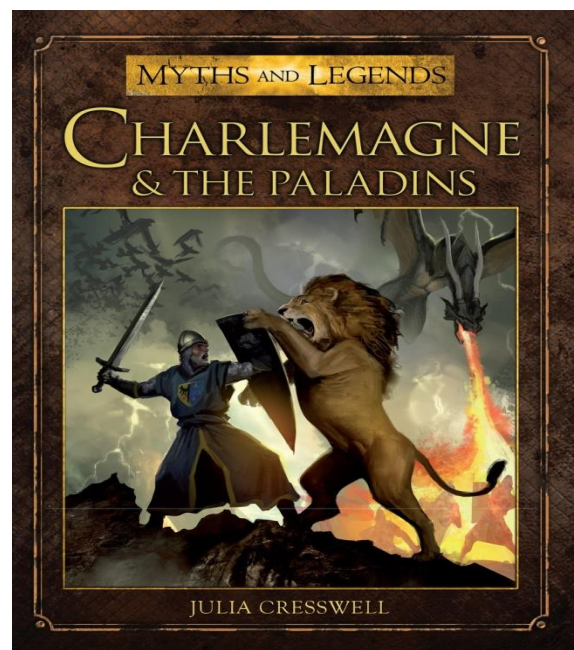
We can list the following as some of the most defining aspects of medieval literature:

- It was spread throughout Europe.
- It begins with the fall of the Roman Empire and ends at the beginning of the Renaissance.
- It has three stages: the High Middle Ages, the Flat Middle Ages and the Late Middle Ages.
- Many of the works of medieval literature are by unknown authors.
- The themes of the texts had moral, ethical and didactic contents of Christianity that were supervised by the church.
- It developed stories of chivalry to promote Christian values.
- Religious texts are part of medieval literature.
- It developed lyrical and epic genres by strengthening the use of verse.

The Matter of France, also known as the Carolingian cycle, is a body of literature and legendary material associated with the history of France, in particular involving Charlemagne and his associates. The cycle springs from the Old French *chansons de geste*, and was later adapted into a variety of art forms, including Renaissance epics and operas.

Together with the Matter of Britain, which concerned King Arthur, and the Matter of Rome, comprising material derived from and inspired by classical mythology, it was one of the great literary cycles that figured repeatedly in medieval literature.

Charlemagne and his paladins,



particularly Roland, the protagonist of *The Song of Roland*, and his sidekick Oliver, who was repeatedly pitted against the Muslim champion Fierabras, were important figures in the Matter of France. The fight between the Franks and Saracens or Moors during the time of Charles Martel and Charlemagne was the main subject of the original Matter of France, which included tales of combat and military valour. The Battle at Roncevaux Pass, which took place during the Moorish invasion of southern France, is the subject of *the Chanson de Roland*, for instance. As the genre developed, the stories began to incorporate more magic and fantastical themes. For instance, the magical horse Bayard appears repeatedly in numerous of the stories.

The fundamental character of the "Matter of France" is feudal and Christian (in a crusading form). The Saracens were not necessarily portrayed as being unchivalrous, despite being seen as idolaters. The earliest *gestes* were probably sung by a *jongleur*



with a fiddle in the background. According to D.J.A. Ross, individuals in the Middle Ages seem to have viewed the *gestes* as mainly historical.

The Frankish rearguard was driven down the valley by the Roncevaux Basque ambush, according to Einhard's *Vita Caroli*. Although keeping a setting unfit for couched lances, the poet who composed the *Chanson de Roland* did not hesitate to modernize the military strategy to a set-piece cavalry attack on the part of the Saracens.

The Matter of France persisted after the *chanson de geste* era. The chansons de geste served as inspiration for the Italian epics *Orlando innamorato* ("Roland in Love") and *Orlando furioso* ("Roland Gone Mad") by Matteo Maria Boiardo,



Ludovico Ariosto, and a number of other lesser-known authors. Both of these works, though detached from the Matter of France and set in the First Crusade and a fictional faerie country, respectively, Torquato Tasso's *Gerusalemme liberata* and Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* were in turn inspired by these works.

(*Matteo Maria Boiardo, the author of "Orlando innamorato and Orlando furioso"*)

Tales of the Matter of France were also found in Old Norse, where the *Karlamagnus Saga* was written in the thirteenth century in Norway; it contains a synopsis of the main stories of the cycle. Indeed, until a major revival in the 19th century breathed new life into the Arthurian cycle, the Matter of France had enjoyed similar renown to the Matter of Britain.

Modern fantasy literature has used the Matter of France far less than the Matter of Britain, although L. Sprague de Camp and Fletcher Pratt set one of



their Harold Shea stories (*The Castle of Iron*) in the world of the Matter of France, and Poul Anderson's *Three Hearts and Three Lions* references the Matter of France. Through Anderson's book, the Matter of France also had some influence on the popular *Dungeons & Dragons* game. Italo Calvino's fantasy novel *The Nonexistent Knight* also takes place in this world.

The collection of medieval literature and mythology connected to Great Britain and Brittany, as well as the legendary monarchs and heroes connected to it, particularly King Arthur, is known as The Matter of Britain. Along with the Matter of France, which focused on the legends of Charlemagne, and the Matter of Rome, which contained material borrowed from or influenced by classical mythology, it was one of the three major story cycles frequently referenced in medieval literature.



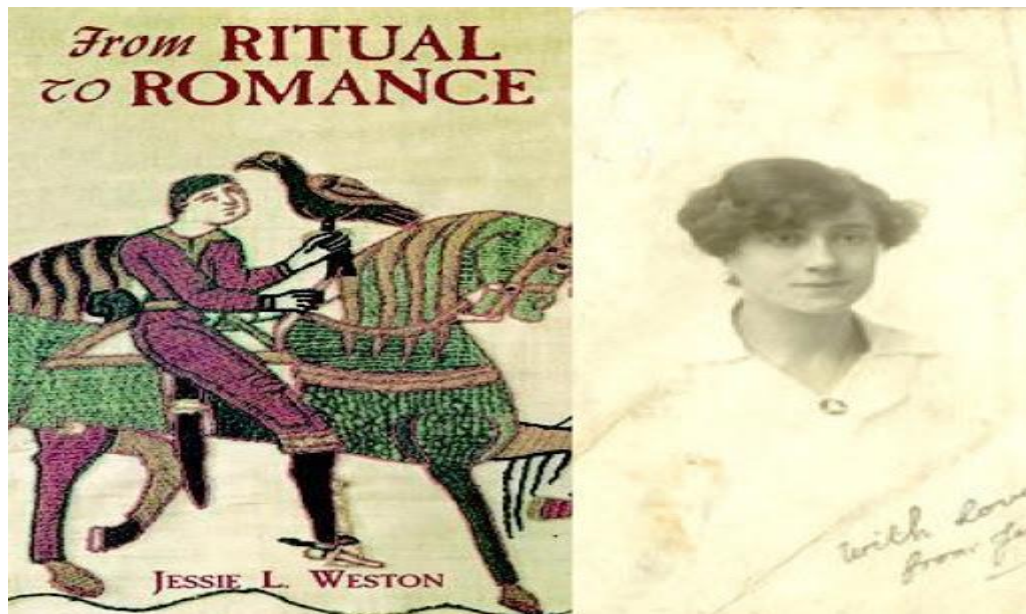
The portion of the Matter of Britain that is most well-known is the Arthurian literary cycle. Its dual narrative structure, which has piqued the interest of numerous subsequent authors, is largely responsible for its success. One is about Camelot, which is typically depicted as a chivalric utopia ruined by the fatal defects of Arthur and Sir Lancelot. The other relates to the many knights' pursuits of the Holy Grail, some of which succeed (Galahad, Percival), while others fail (Lancelot).

Christian themes abound in the medieval story of King Arthur and his knights; these themes include the collapse of human plans for virtue by the moral failings of its protagonists and the pursuit of a significant Christian relic. Last but not least, the character interactions encouraged courtly love tropes, such as

Lancelot and Guinevere or Tristan and Iseult. The stories of King Arthur and his knights have increasingly been connected to Celtic mythology, mainly in highly romanticized, early 20th century reconstructions.

The work of Jessie Weston, in particular *From Ritual to Romance*, traced Arthurian imagery through Christianity to roots in early nature worship and vegetation rites, though this interpretation is no longer fashionable.

Additionally, it is possible to read the Arthurian literature in general, and that concerned with the Grail tradition in particular, as an allegory of human development and spiritual growth (a theme explored by mythologist Joseph Campbell amongst others).



TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Which period does medieval literature comprise?
2. What are the characteristics of the Medieval literature?
3. What is the main language used in Medieval literature?
4. Give examples to well-known works written during medieval period.

5. What does the matter of France deal with?
6. Who are the representatives of the French literature?
7. What is fundamental character of the matter of France?
8. What do you know about the matter of Britain?
9. What are the themes of the stories of The King Arthur and his knights?
10. Which works of Italian writers are inspired by *chansons de geste*?

Task 2. Choose an appropriate answer.

1. In which languages did the authors of Medieval literature mainly write?
 - a) Latin
 - b) Old church Slavonic
 - c) Greek
 - d) All the answers are correct
2. Where did Medieval literature originate?
 - a) in English literature.
 - b) in French literature
 - c) in Greek literature
 - d) in American literature
3. Why most of the works written during Medieval period were anonymous?
 - a) lack of documents from a period
 - b) interpretation of the author's role that differs from the term in use today
 - c) authors mostly re-told and embellished stories they had heard or read rather than invent new stories.
 - d) All the answers are correct
4. What is matter of Rome?
 - a) It is literature and legendary material associated with Charlemagne and his associates
 - b) It comprises materials derived from and inspired by classical mythology
 - c) It is mostly concerned with King Arthur
 - d) It deals mostly with religious writings

5. Which work is well-known example of Medieval Greek vernacular literature?

- a) Nibelungenlied
- b) Chanson de Roland
- c) Tale of Igor's Campaign
- d) Digenis Acritas

6. What is the fundamental character of the "Matter of France"?

- a) feudal and Christian
- b) chivalry
- c) church
- d) war

7. Find the author of the fantasy novel *The Nonexistent Knight*.

- a) Fletcher Pratt
- b) Poul Anderson
- c) Italo Calvino
- d) unknown

8. Which of the following is NOT characteristic trait of Medieval literature?

a) The themes of the texts had moral, ethical and didactic contents of Christianity that were supervised by the church.

b) It is the period of rebirth of culture based on the discovery of ancient manuscripts and the reevaluation of classical literature and philosophy

c) Many of the works of medieval literature are by unknown authors.

d) It developed stories of chivalry to promote Christian values.

9. Which of the following inspired and served as setting world for L. Sprague de Camp and Fletcher Pratt's *The Castle of Iron*?

- a) Matter of Britain
- b) Matter of Spain
- c) Matter of Rome
- d) Matter of France

10. What is the best known part of the Matter of Britain ?

- a) The Arthurian literary cycle
- b) the legends of Charlemagne
- c) tales derived from classical mythology
- d) stories about the magic horse Bayard

Task 3. Work on the facts. Divide the facts into “True” or “False”

1. Central figures of the Matter of France include Charlemagne and his paladins. _____
2. The medieval literature begins with the fall of the Greek Empire and ends at the beginning of the Renaissance. _____
3. The medieval literature three stages: The High Middle Ages, the Flat Middle Ages and the New Middle Ages. _____
4. The medieval literature developed lyrical and epic genres by strengthening the use of verse. _____
5. Originally, the Matter of France contained tales of war and martial valor. _____
6. The Old English *Beowulf*, the Middle High German *Digenis Acritas*, the Medieval Greek *Nibelungenlied*, the Old East Slavic *Chanson de Roland*, and the Old French *Tale of Igor's Campaign*, are well known to this day. _____
7. English was a common language for medieval writings. _____
8. Poul Anderson's *Three Hearts and Three Lions* references the Matter of Britain. _____
9. The Matter of Britain is the body of Medieval literature and legendary material associated with Great Britain and Brittany, and the legendary kings and heroes associated with it, particularly King Arthur. _____
10. The work of Jessie Weston, in particular *From Ritual to Romance*, traced Arthurian imagery through Christianity to roots in early nature worship and vegetation rites. _____

5. THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD IN WORLD LITERATURE

The Plan:

1. The Renaissance period in Italian literature.
2. Petrarch is the 1st Italian nationalist.
3. The Renaissance period in French literature.

Key words and expressions:

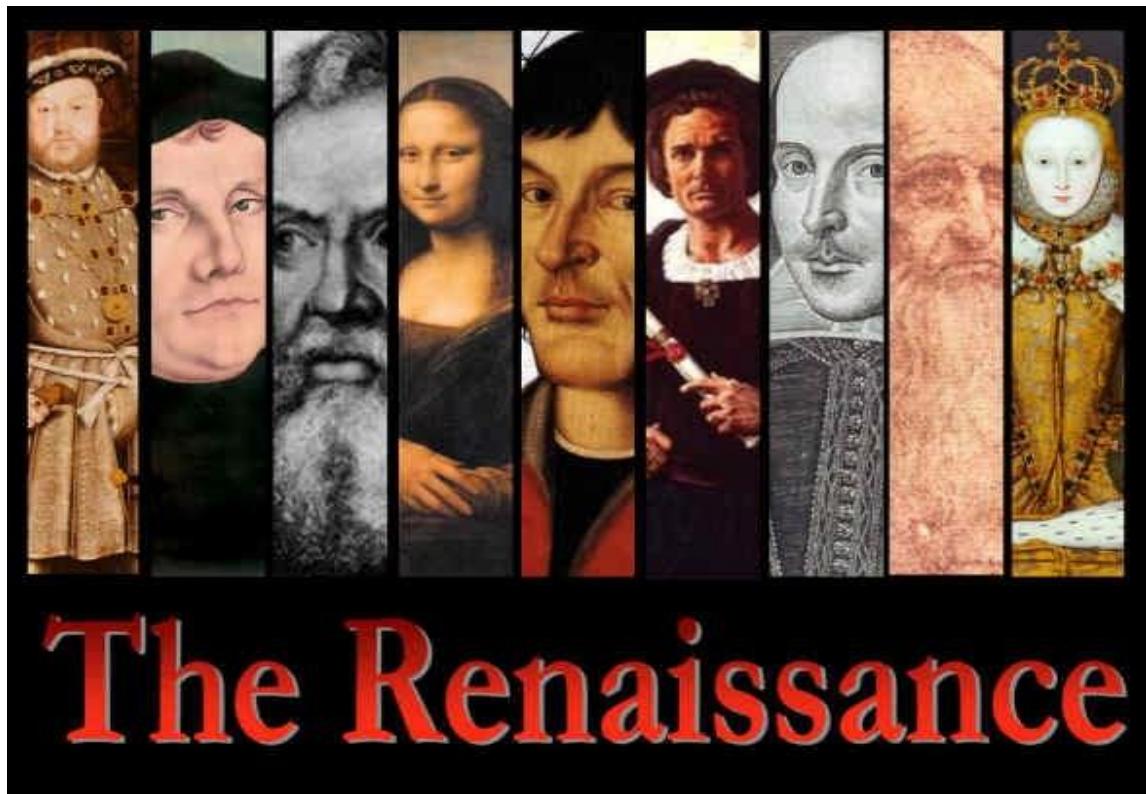
vernacular literature, manuscripts, patronage, political reprisals, scholasticism, aesthetic aspects, philosophy, humanism

Beginning in Italy in the Late Middle Ages and subsequently expanding to the rest of Europe, the Renaissance was a cultural movement that lasted from the 14th to the 17th century. It was a time of rising economic, political, and cultural activity in Italy. From a feudal setting, towns and cities developed into hubs of commerce and industry.



(The Field of the Cloth of Gold, a fanciful depiction of a lavish tournament that was actually arranged in honor of a summit between Henry VIII and Francis I of France).

A cultural renaissance based on the discovery of antiquated manuscripts and a reconsideration of classical literature and philosophy, which eventually swept throughout Europe, characterize the time period. Many of the great of early Renaissance were scholars with philological research into and the translation of the Greek and Latin classics. They were called humanists because of their interest in human rather than other worldly ideals. Though availability of paper and the invention of metal movable type sped the dissemination of ideas from the later 15th



century, the changes of the Renaissance were not uniformly experienced across Europe. Although the Renaissance saw revolutions in many intellectual pursuits, as well as social and political upheaval, it is perhaps best known for its artistic developments and the contributions of such polymaths as Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo, who inspired the term "*Renaissance man*".

Everyone agrees that Florence, Italy, in the 14th century was the birthplace of the Renaissance. Many theories have been put forth to explain its origins and characteristics, focusing on various elements such as the social and civic peculiarities of Florence at the time, its political system, the patronage of its ruling family, the Medici, and the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy after Constantinople was defeated by the Ottoman Turks. Perhaps it is no coincidence that those who are not required to take a professional interest in the aesthetic aspects of civilization—historians of economic and social developments, political and religious situations, and, most notably, natural science—have questioned the veracity of the Italian Renaissance the most vehemently, but rarely—if ever—by students of literature or art historians.

Some have called into question whether the Renaissance was a cultural "advance" from the Middle Ages, instead seeing it as a period of pessimism and nostalgia for the classical age, while social and economic historians, especially have instead focused on the continuity between the two eras, linked, as Panofsky himself observed, "by a thousand ties". The Renaissance was a cultural movement that profoundly affected European intellectual life in the early modern period.

Its influence was felt in literature, philosophy, art, music, politics, science, and other fields of academic study. It began in Italy and expanded to the rest of Europe by the 16th century. Humanist research methods were used by Renaissance scholars as they looked for realism and human emotion in their works of art. During the Renaissance, commerce and the arts coexisted. While patrons needed money to support geniuses, artists were completely dependent on them. In the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, trade with Asia and Europe expanded, bringing wealth to Italy. The flow of money surged due to silver mining in Tyrol. During the Crusades, luxury goods from the East were brought home, boosting Genoa's and Venice's riches.

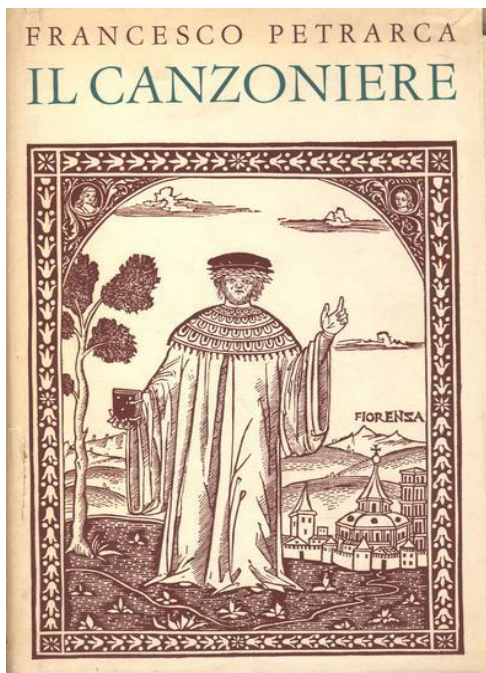
Michelet described the French Renaissance of the 16th century as a transitional phase from the Middle Ages that produced a contemporary perspective of mankind and its place in the universe. It was a time of rising economic, political, and artistic activity in Italy during the Renaissance. From a feudal setting, towns and cities developed into hubs of commerce and industry. City leaders fought continually to expand their influence through conquest and the creation of zones of influence. Some city-states, like Venice and Genoa, were successful in gaining control of Mediterranean empires. A resurgence of culture based on the discovery of antiquated manuscripts and the reappraisal of classical literature and philosophy, which eventually swept throughout Europe, were significant features of the time. Many of the most influential writers of the early Renaissance were philologists who worked on translations of the Greek and Latin classics as well as philological studies into them. They were known as humanists because, in contrast to the scholars and thinkers of the Middle Ages, they were more interested in human than in transcendental values. In contrast to his student Aristotle, who dominated medieval study, many humanists looked to the writings of Plato for inspiration.

The poet and humanist scholar Petrarch was one of the most significant individuals of the early Renaissance. He brought a fresh sentiment into Western culture. Petrarch, in contrast to Dante and other medieval philosophers like the French philosopher Peter Abelard and the



Italian Scholastic philosophy Thomas Aquinas, was more concerned with behaving in the manner of the classical writers than with adopting their works for his own objectives. Being a renowned Latinist, he worked to discredit the use of medieval Latin, which had been used as a global language of communication, and to reinstate classical Latin as a literary and intellectual language. Following this time, Latin ceased to be widely spoken.

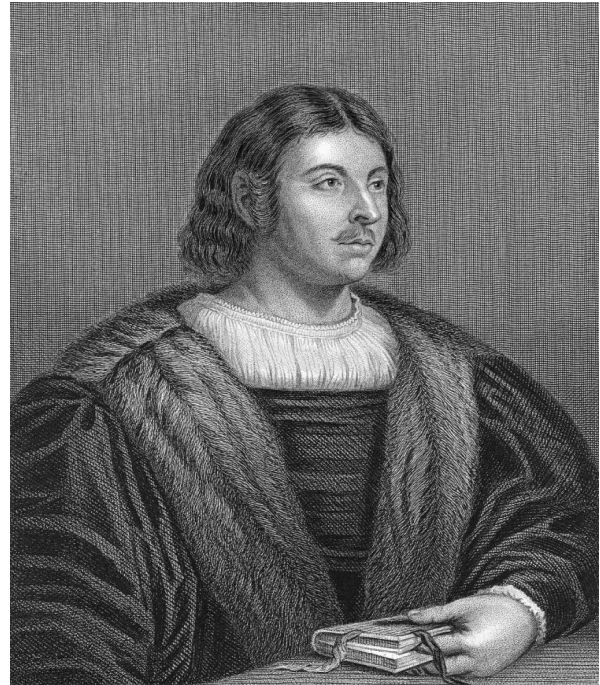
Petrarch is often referred to as the "modern man" because of his interest in individuality; his *Vita Solitaria* (1480; Solitary Life, 1924) and his *De Remediis Utriusque Fortunae* (1468; Physicke Against Fortune, 1579) are considered the first essays to express this new attitude. He has been called also the first Italian nationalist, as contrasted with Dante, who was a universalist and for whom Italy was a part to be fitted into an imperial whole. To Petrarch, Italy was the heir and successor of ancient Rome, the civilizing mission of which he glorified in his Latin epic *Africa* (critical edition, 1926), dealing with the Punic Wars between Rome and Carthage. He believed that the various states of Italy should be united to resume the mission of ancient Rome.



Impressive as were Petrarch's contributions to classical scholarship, his greatness rests on his Italian lyrics. His *Canzoniere* (after 1327; trans. 1777) a collection of sonnets addressed to Laura, probably the Frenchwoman Laure de Noves, the counterpart of Dante's Beatrice departs from the idealized approach of the dolce stil nuovo.- "sweet new style". It introduced an intensity and inwardness of feeling and perception heretofore unknown in European poetry.

Boccaccio, like Petrarch, was conscious of belonging to a new age. He was strongly influenced by Petrarch, and the two men became close friends. Boccaccio had a strong narrative bent, as evidenced by his prose romances *Il Filocolo* (circa 1336) and *L'amorosa Fiammetta* (Amorous Fiammetta, c. 1343). Boccaccio's greatest work is his *Decamerone* (1353; The Decameron, 1620), a masterpiece in which he drew directly from life instead of from literary models. It is a collection of 100 short stories presumed to have been told during a period of ten days by seven gentlemen and three ladies of Florence living in a remote country villa in which they had taken refuge from an epidemic of the plague.

Unlike Petrarch, Boccaccio valued Dante highly; his last work was a biography and a series of lectures on the



work of the great poet. Boccaccio's writings gained an international public and were drawn upon for plots and characters by writers in other countries. For example, his epic poem *La Teseida* (c. 1341)-(The Theseid ,Concerning the Nuptials of Emily) was used by the 14th-century English poet Geoffrey Chaucer as the basis for his "*Knight's Tale*" and by the 17th-century English poet John Dryden in his poem "*Palamon and Arcite*."

The Tuscan dialect, which is spoken in Florence, Siena, and other places in north-central Italy, was first used in literature by Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, who gained widespread recognition for it as the language of culture.

French Renaissance literature is defined as literature produced in French (Middle French) between the French conquest of Italy in 1494 and 1600, or roughly between Charles VIII of France's reign and Henry IV of France's entrance to the throne. The French Renaissance is widely regarded as having reached its pinnacle during the reigns of Francis I (1515–1547) and his son Henry II (1547–1559). France was ruled by Henry II's widow Catherine de' Medici and her sons Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III after his tragic death in a joust. The French Wars of Religion between Huguenots and Catholics devastated France, yet the Renaissance continued to thrive.

The following things happened during this time: pamphlets, tracts, satires, and memoirs proliferated; short story collections ("nouvelles") and collections of oral tales and anecdotes ("propos and devis") were successful; the



public was fascinated by tragic Italian tales, especially those by Bandello; and contemporary European authors (especially Italians and Spaniards) were translated and published much more frequently than authors from the Middle Ages and classical antiquity, the production of significant works of moral and philosophical contemplation; a notable rise in the sales of religious works (devotional books would surpass "belles-lettres" as the most popular genre in France at the beginning of the seventeenth century).

François Rabelais was a prominent French Renaissance author, physician, humanist, monk, and Greek scholar who lived from approximately 1494 to 9 April 1553. His writing style has traditionally been characterized as fantasy,

satire, the bizarre, bawdy jokes, and songs. *Gargantua and Pantagruel* is his best-known work.

It is likely that François Rabelais was born around November 1494 close to Chinon, where his father worked as a lawyer, even if the exact location or date of his birth is not firmly recorded and other researchers place it as early as 1483. The mansion that holds a Rabelais museum and claims to be the author's birthplace is called La Devinière in Seuilly, Indre-et-Loire.

Rabelais studied Greek and Latin as well as physics, philology, and law at Fontenay-le-Comte while first a Franciscan novice and then a friar there. He was already well-known and respected among the humanists of his time, notably Guillaume Budé. Rabelais, who had endured harassment because of the demands of his studies, petitioned Pope Clement VII for permission to leave the Franciscan order and join the Benedictine order at Maillezais, where he was welcomed with greater warmth.

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Renaissance and why is it referred as a bridge between the Middle Ages and Modern Era?
2. Why were the scholars of the Renaissance period called humanists?
3. What do you know about Dante Alighieri and Francesco Petrarch?
4. Explain this phrase: “During the Renaissance money and art went hand in hand?”
5. Since when had Ancient Greek works been studied?
6. What was the main factor of the Renaissance spread?
7. What was a remarkable period of French Renaissance?
8. What genre of literature is referred as ‘propos and devis’ in French?
9. Who is the author of *The Heptameron*?
10. What is the main matter of *the Heptameron*'s stories?

Task 2. Choose the best answer.

1. When was *The Heptameron* written?

- a) 1353 c) 1335
- b) 1453 d) 1508

2. What does the title *Heptameron* mean?

- a) the Italian – “seven” and “day” c) the Greek - “seven” and “day”
- b) the French - “six” and “week” d) the Greek - “nine” and “day”

3. When was Francois Rabelais born?

- a) November 1484 c) November 1494
- b) December 1488 d) December 1487

4. Which of the following answers was marked by a rebirth of culture based on the discovery of ancient manuscripts and the re-evolution of classical literature and philosophy?

- a) enlightenment c) modernism
- b) renaissance d) romanticism

5. Who was not concerned so much with using the material of the ancient classical spirit?

- a) Dante c) Chaucer
- b) Boccaccio d) Petrarch

6. Which work of Petrarch is a collection of sonnets addressed to a lady, in which he introduced an intensity and inwardness of feeling and perception heretofore unknown in European poetry?

- a) Vita Solitaria c) Canzoniere
- b) Utriusque Fortunae d) L'amorosa Fiammetta

7. Who were so-called “Three Crowns”?

- a) Aristotle, Dante, Euripides c) Petrarch, Dante, Boccaccio
- b) Petrarch, Boccaccio, Cicero d) Dante, Voltaire, Boccaccio

8. Whose works served as inspiration to many humanists?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Socrates
- c) Thomas Aquinas
- d) Plato

9. Which of the following is NOT characteristic feature of Renaissance period?

- a) it was a period of expanding economic, political, and cultural activity.
- b) religious texts are the part of Renaissance literature.
- c) its influence was felt in literature, philosophy, art, music, politics, science, religion, and other aspects of intellectual inquiry.
- d) the authors were mostly interested in human rather than otherworldly ideals.

10. Who is considered to be major French Renaissance writer, doctor, Renaissance humanist, monk and Greek scholar, a writer of fantasy, satire, the grotesque, bawdy jokes and songs.

- a) François Rabelais
- b) Dante
- c) Boccaccio
- d) Petrarch

Task 3. Fill in the gaps.

1. ... is a collection of 100 short stories presumed to have been told during a period of ten days by seven gentlemen and three ladies of Florence living in a remote country villa in which they had taken refuge from an epidemic of the plague.
2. Boccaccio's epic poem ... was used by the 14th-century English poet Geoffrey Chaucer as the basis for his "Knight's Tale" and by the 17th-century English poet John Dryden in his poem "Palamon and Arcite".
3. Petrarch is often referred to as the "modern man" because of his interest in ...
4. ... has been called the first Italian nationalist.
5. François Rabelais's best work is ...
6. ... were the first Italian writers to make literary use of the Tuscan dialect spoken in Florence, Siena, and other towns of north-central Italy.

7. In the work ... Boccaccio drew directly from life instead of from literary models.
8. ... is the most sold genre in France at the beginning of the seventeenth century.
9. Petrarch's ... describes Punic Wars between Rome and Carthage.
10. Petrarch believed that the various states of Italy should be united to resume the mission of ancient ...

6. THE AGE OF REASON IN FRENCH LITERATURE (ENLIGHTENMENT)

The Plan:

1. General characteristics of Enlightenment
2. Voltaire is a famous French playwright.
3. Denis Diderot is a prominent encyclopedist.

Keywords and expressions: Enlightened Despotism, advocacy, Polemicist, notary, Ambassador, intolerance, intellectual interchange, endorse.

The Age of Enlightenment (or simply the Enlightenment or Age of Reason) was a cultural movement of intellectuals in 18th century Europe and the American colonies. Its purpose was to reform society using reason (rather than tradition, faith and revelation) and advance knowledge through science. Enlightenment Literature is collective writings composed during and inspired by the Enlightenment period in Europe and America. It is characterized by skepticism, works to emphasize education, and also includes works of satire. It promoted science and intellectual interchange and opposed superstition, intolerance and abuses by church and state.



The main themes of Enlightenment :

Skepticism – Skepticism is doubt about an established fact or belief. Enlightenment thinkers questioned religious dogmas and commonly held beliefs about the nature of political power. Political power in Europe had traditionally been thought to derive from the divine right of kings. In other words, rulers ruled because God willed it to be that way.

Reason – Valuing reason over faith was another hallmark of the Enlightenment. Attacking superstitious beliefs and basing philosophical opinions on rational ideals was the basis of the writings of the great Enlightenment thinkers.

Individualism – Developing one's own talents to the highest degree and living life for one's own sake rather than for the sake of the state or the church was another important ideal valued by Enlightenment thinkers.

Liberty – Political, economic and social freedom were major concepts explored by Enlightenment writers. This was important because 17th century Europe was ruled by powerful monarchs who set limits on the individual liberties of the peoples that they ruled.

Secularism - Many, but not all, Enlightenment thinkers were extremely critical of religion. Some rejected Christianity altogether and adopted a religious belief system known as Deism.

As mentioned above, Deism was an important religious belief that developed during the Enlightenment. It maintains that God and nature are one in the same and that the best way to know God is to study nature in a rational and empirical way. Deists rejected divine revelation, which was the basis of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Questioning religious authority was dangerous during the 18th century since there was no separation of church and state in Europe. Deists often kept their beliefs to themselves in order to escape persecution.

Another important belief that developed during the Enlightenment was the social contract. This is a political belief that maintains that the power to govern is derived from the consent of the governed, and that people voluntarily cede some freedom to the state in order to receive protection and other services from that state.

Most of the major events of the Enlightenment took place between the years 1715 and 1789. However, many scholars believe the Enlightenment actually began



during the mid-to-late 17th century and lasted until the year 1800, when it gave way to a new period known as Romanticism. The Enlightenment followed the period in history known as the Scientific Revolution. In fact, the intellectual and scientific developments of the Enlightenment were dependent on the discoveries made during the 17th century.

Originating about 1650 to 1700, it was sparked

by philosophers Baruch Spinoza (1632–1677), John Locke (1632–1704), Pierre Bayle (1647–1706), physicist Isaac Newton (1643–1727), and philosopher Voltaire (1694–1778).

François-Marie Arouet -

François-Marie Arouet (21 November 1694 – 30 May 1778), known by his name Voltaire, was a French Enlightenment writer, historian and philosopher famous for his wit and for his advocacy of civil liberties, including freedom of religion, freedom of expression, free trade and separation of church and state. Voltaire was a prolific writer, producing works in almost every literary form, including plays, poetry, novels, essays, and historical and scientific works. He wrote more than 20,000 letters and more than 2,000 books and pamphlets. He was an outspoken supporter of social reform, despite strict censorship laws with harsh penalties for those who broke them. As a satirical polemicist, he frequently made use of his works to criticize intolerance, religious dogma, and the French institutions of his day.

Voltaire had decided he wanted to be a writer, against the wishes of his father, who wanted him to become a notary. Voltaire, pretending to work in Paris as an assistant to a notary, spent much of his time writing poetry. When his father found out, he sent Voltaire to study law, this time in Caen, Normandy. Nevertheless, he continued to write, producing essays and historical studies. Voltaire's wit made him popular among some of the aristocratic families with whom he mixed. His father then obtained a job for him as a secretary to the French ambassador in the Netherlands, where Voltaire fell in love with a French Protestant refugee named Catherine Olympe Dunoyer. Their scandalous elopement was foiled by Voltaire's father and he was forced to return to France.

Most of Voltaire's early life revolved around Paris. From early on, Voltaire had trouble with the authorities for even mild critiques of the government

and religious intolerance. These activities were to result in numerous imprisonments and exiles. One satirical verse about the Régent led to his imprisonment in the Bastille for eleven months. While there, he wrote his debut play, *Oedipe*. Its success established his reputation.

The name "Voltaire", which the author adopted in 1718, is an anagram of "AROVET LI," the Latinized spelling of his surname, Arouet, and the initial letters of "le jeune" ("the younger"). The name also echoes in reverse order the syllables of the name of a family château in the Poitou region: "Airvault". The adoption of the name "Voltaire" following his incarceration at the Bastille is seen by many to mark Voltaire's formal separation from his family and his past.

In a letter to Jean-Baptiste Rousseau (not to be confused with Jean-Jacques Rousseau) in March 1719, Voltaire concludes by asking that, if Rousseau wishes to send him a return letter, he do so by addressing it to Voltaire. A post-scriptum was translated as, "I was so unhappy under the name d'Arouet that I took another, primarily so that I would cease to be confused with the poet Roi."

In 1726, Voltaire responded to an insult from the young French nobleman Chevalier de Rohan, whose servants beat him a few days later. Since Voltaire was seeking compensation, and was even willing to fight in a duel, the aristocratic Rohan family obtained a royal *lettre de cachet* -cachet letter, an often arbitrary penal decree signed by the French King (Louis XV, in the time of Voltaire) that was often bought by members of the wealthy nobility to dispose of undesirables. This warrant caused Voltaire to be imprisoned in the Bastille.

Voltaire's histories imposed the values of the Enlightenment on the past, but he helped free historiography from antiquarianism, Eurocentrism, religious intolerance and a concentration on great men, diplomacy, and warfare. From an early age, Voltaire displayed a talent for writing verse and his first published work was poetry. He wrote two book-long epic poems, including the first ever written in

French, *La Henriade* and later, *The Maid of Orleans*, besides many other smaller pieces.

The *Henriade* was written in imitation of Virgil, using the Alexandrine couplet reformed and rendered monotonous for modern readers but it was a huge success in the 18th and early 19th century, with sixty-five editions and translations into several languages. The epic poem transformed French King Henry IV into a national hero for his attempts at instituting tolerance with his Edict of Nantes. *La Pucelle* [The Virgin], on the other hand, is a burlesque on the legend of Joan of Arc. Voltaire's minor poems are generally considered superior to either of these two works.



DENIS DIDEROT

Denis Diderot (October 5, 1713 – July 31, 1784) was a French philosopher, art critic and writer. Born at Langres and was schooled by Jesuits. He attended the University of Paris and was awarded a masters of art degree. An avid reader of classics like Horace and Homer, Diderot's insatiable appetite for reading and literature also extended to women, thereby disappointing his father who had hoped he would continue on into medicine or law. Instead, Diderot lived the life of a bohemian , bouncing from tutorships, freelance writing gigs also working at one time for Clement de Ris a prominent attorney and as a bookseller's hack.

Diderot is most recognized as the force behind the *Encyclopédie* , the foremost encyclopedia to be published in France at the eve of the French Revolution, but he also published a other works, comedies and bawdy tales as well as to assist his friend Friedrich Grimm in his collection of tales. Before the

monumental task of putting together the *Encyclopédie*, Diderot became known for *Essay on merit and virtue* (1745) and then the publication of *Philosophical Thoughts* (1746), a work that both atheism and Christianity alike but was still burned by the Parisian parliament. He also gained interest for his support of John Locke's theory of knowledge in his *Letter on the Blind* (1749) where he attacked conventional morality and as a result was imprisoned at Vincennes for three months. His friends were Jean-Jacques Rousseau, David Hume, Claude Adrien Helvétius, Abbé Raynal, Lawrence Sterne, Jean-François Marmontel, and Michel-Jean Sedaine.

The most important way in which Diderot was able to make clear the workings of technologies within a craft or mechanical art was by supplementing the text with engravings of the tools used. It is from these engravings that we can see the beginnings of modern technological and mechanical instruction. For example, the section on agriculture represents not only a pastoral scene of hills and people in the fields, but also shows a catalog of the machinery used to do the work. The implements are not illustrated in use, but lined up categorically. Many of the plates that show technology represent the elements of each in a similar fashion although those that show the details of a craft usually show an overview of a shop in lieu of the workers in the fields. This type of explication of craft was received by some with fear that with secrets unveiled, people would lose their jobs, but Diderot writes in his *Prospectus* that "It is handicraft which makes the artist, and it is not in Books that one can learn to manipulate." This was part of the reason that Diderot had such problems with Chamber's *Encyclopedia*, for he thought Chambers was too stuck in books and hence Diderot's emphasis that his contributors visit the shops and study particular mechanical arts in depth before writing about them. Diderot was the French encyclopedist, philosopher of materialism, and critic of art and literature. He was also a novelist, satirist, and dramatist. Diderot was enormously influential

in shaping the rationalistic spirit of the 18th cent. Educated by the Jesuits, he rejected a career in law to pursue his own studies and writing. In 1745 he became an editor of the Encyclopédie, enlisting nearly all the important French writers of the Enlightenment; they produced the most remarkable compendium up to that time. The best known of his plays is "The Illegitimate Son" (1758), which became the prototype of the "bourgeois drama." Other highly distinctive works by Diderot include "The Nun" (1796), a psychological novel.

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

Task 1. Answer the questions:

1. What progress was called Enlightenment Despotism?
2. Speak about Enlightenment's influence of political ideals
3. Who titled The Age of Reason as 'mankind's final understanding'?
4. Why did Francois Marie Arouet adopt the pseudonym Voltaire in his works?
5. What can you say about Voltaire's early life?
6. What is Eurocentrism ?
7. Who is the author of Encyclopedie?
8. Why was D. Diderot imprisoned at Vincennes?
9. What do you know about " Philosophical Thoughts" ?
10. What play of Diderot became as prototype of 'bourgeois drama'?

Task 2. Check your knowledge through tests.

1. Which of the following was not a foundational principle of the Enlightenment?
 - a. Relativism
 - b. Rationalism
 - c. Skepticism
 - d. Individualism
2. Hobbes believed that all humans were inherently...

- a. Selfish and evil
 - b. Ambitious and motivated
 - c. Intelligent and reasonable
 - d. Poor and irrational
3. Which form of government did Locke prefer?
- a. Absolute monarchy
 - b. Direct democracy
 - c. Representative democracy
 - d. Anarchy
4. King Louis XIV of France died in
- a. 1680
 - b. 1695
 - c. 1705
 - d. 1715
5. Which best describes Voltaire's stance on religion?
- a. There is no God
 - b. God is everywhere and controls everything
 - c. God set the world in motion but then retreated and let it be
 - d. God is dead
6. Montesquieu's political work was based on the writings of
- a. Newton
 - b. Comenius
 - c. Locke
 - d. Hobbes
7. How many volumes did the Encyclopédie ultimately encompass?
- a. Eleven
 - b. Seventeen
 - c. Thirty-five
 - d. Forty-four
8. Which form of government did Rousseau prefer?
- a. Absolute monarchy
 - b. Direct democracy
 - c. Representative democracy
 - d. Anarchy
9. Romanticism changed the direction of the Enlightenment by emphasizing
- a. Skepticism over reason
 - b. Empirical evidence over reason
 - c. Emotion over reason
 - d. World over reason

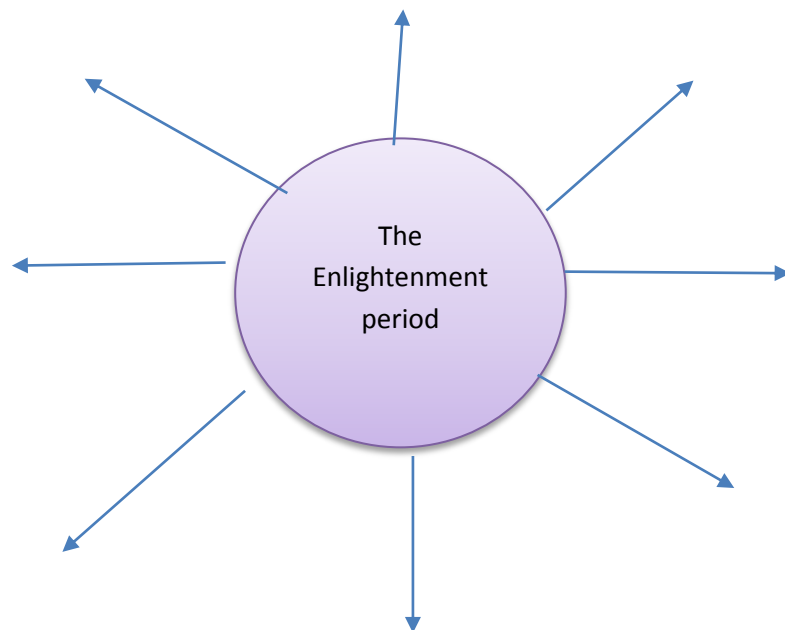
10. Which of the following statements best describes the German Enlightenment?

- a. It embraced the empirical approach of the French Enlightenment
- b. It rejected the empirical approach of the French Enlightenment
- c. It was part of the French Enlightenment
- d. Germany remained wholeheartedly unenlightened

Task 3. Matching activity. Match the author with their literary work:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Locke | a) Essay on merit and virtue |
| 2. Hume | b) A Treatise of Human Nature |
| 3. Denis Diderot | c) Faust |
| 4. Hobbes | d) Leviathan |
| 5. Voltaire | e) An Essay Concerning Human Understanding |
| 6. Goethe | f) Oedipus |

Task 4. Complete the cluster with the characteristics of The Enlightenment period



7 . ROMANTICISM IN THE WORLD LITERATURE

The Plan:

1. The features of Romanticism.
2. Brothers Grimms are the representatives of German Romanticism.
3. Hugo is a leader of Romantic movement in French literature.
4. American Romanticism and its peculiarities.

Key words and expressions:

Romanticism, spontaneity, Sorrows of Young Werther, materialism, Introspection, empirical philosophy.

"Romanticism," as a term, derives from "romance," which from the Medieval Period (1200-1500) and on simply meant a story (e.g. all the chivalric, King Arthur legends) that was adventuristic and improbable. "Romances" are different from "novels," which stress the mundane and realistic. The "Romantic Period" refers to literary and cultural movements in England, Europe, and America roughly from 1770 to 1860. Romantic writers (and artists) saw themselves as rebelling against the "Age of Reason" (1700-1770) and its traditions. They celebrated imagination/intuition versus reason/calculation, spontaneity versus control, subjectivity and metaphysical musing versus objective fact, revolutionary energy versus tradition, individualism versus social conformity, democracy versus monarchy, and so on. The movement starts in Germany with the publication of Goethe's " Sorrows of Young Werther" (about a love-sick, alienated artist type, too sensitive to live, who commits suicide; after its publication a number of adolescents committed suicide in imitation!) and the emergence of various Idealist philosophers (who considered mental processes are the absolute reality, as opposed to Materialists). The movement then spreads to England (Blake, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, and Keats), until about 1830 (on which the Victorian

Age begins). Very generally, we also distinguish "Romantic" from "Classical" values and types of expression, without referring to any particular time period. Thus, you can find a list of atemporal oppositions:

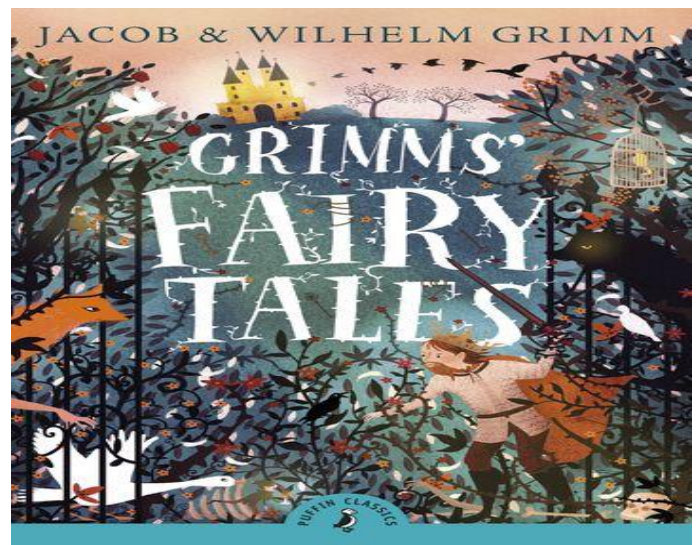
ROMANTIC

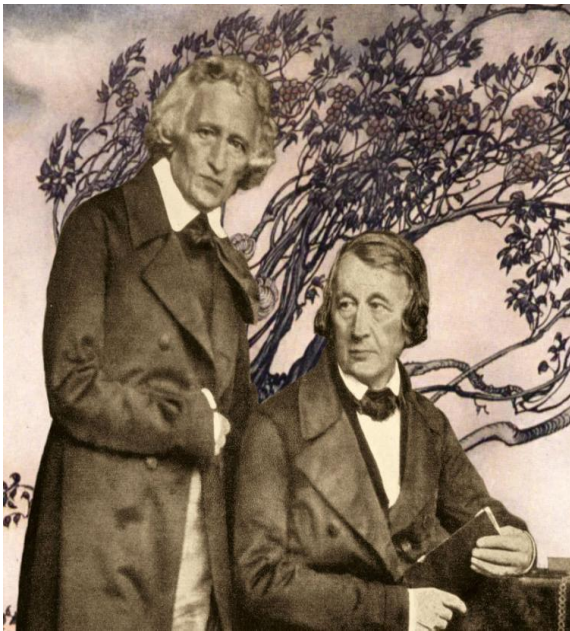
Emotional
 Individualistic
 Revolutionary
 Loves Solitude & Nature
 Fantasy/Introspection
 The Particular
 Subjective Perception
 Right Brain
 Satisfaction of Desire
 Organic
 Creative Energy/Power
 Exotic

NON-ROMANTIC/CLASSICAL

Reasonable and Practical
 Public Responsibility
 Conservative
 Loves Public, Urban Life
 External Reality
 The Universal
 Objective Science
 Left Brain
 Desire Repressed
 Mechanical
 Form
 Mundane

Grimm's Fairy Tales is a notable collection of German folk tales. They were mostly collected by two brothers. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. The most popular tales contain "Hansel and Gretel", "Little Red Riding Hood", "Snow - white", "Rumpel stilskin", "Spelling Beauty", "Cinderella" and "Rapunzel". As the Grimm's knew some of their stories had been previously published, precisely in Italy and France.





From 1807 to 1814, the Grimms tales were collected mainly from friends and acquaintances who settled in and around Rassel , Germany. The brothers published the tales to preserve work they believed was made by the people. They deemed that tales were an expression of the spirit of the German people, and they worried that fewer people could retell the tales correctly.

The Grimms tried to retell the stories faithfully, but made some modifications to suit public taste on their ideas about how to tell the tales most effectively. The brothers collected many tales themselves, including those stories told them by a woman who came to town to sell produce. The 1st volume (1812) consisted of 86 tales. The 2nd (1815) contained 70. Jacob spent much time helping Wilhelm collect tales for the 1st volume, but the 2nd volume and later editions were mainly Wilhelm's work. By the last edition of 1857, there were 210tales. The Grimms collected most of the recent stories, as well as some from the first edition, from printed sources.

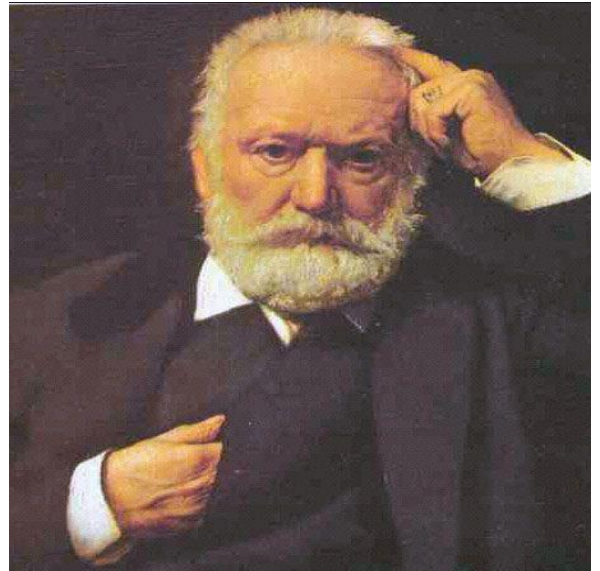
In collecting the tales, the Grimms were highly impacted by the romantic movement in German literature. German romanticism expressed itself in distinct ways, but it dealt with mostly German history and Mythology, Nature, Fantasy and Supernatural. All these elements were combined in the Grimms collections.



Ernst Theodor Amadeus (1776 - 1822) was a German writer. He mixed weird and fantastic events with situations of daily life. Hoffman's imaginative blend of romanticism and realism influenced Edgar Allan Poe and Charles Baudelaire. Some of Hoffmans stories were collected in *Fantastic Tales* (1814 - 1815) and *"Night Pieces"* (1816 - 1817). Hoffmann's novels contain *"The Elixirs of the Devil"* (1815 - 1816) and *"Views on life"* of Tomcar Murr (1819 - 1821). His *"Mademoiselle de Scudery"* (1819) was a forerunner of the detective story.

Hoffman was born in Konninsberg, Germany (now Kaliningrad, Russia). He was author, cartoonist, composer, musician, opera director and orchestra." *Children's and Household Tales*" (German: *Kinder- und Hausmarchen*) is a collection of German origin fairy tales ,first published in 1812 by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, the Brothers Grimm. The collection is commonly known today as *Grimms' Fairy Tales*

Victor Hugo, in full Victor Marie Hugo(26 February 1802 – 22 May 1885) was a French poet, novelist and dramatist who was the most influential of all the French Romantic writers. In France, Hugo's literary popularity comes first from his poetry but also rests on his novels and his dramatic achievements. Among many volumes of poetry, *"Les Contemplations and La Légende des siècles"* ranks particularly high in critical esteem.



A Stylistic Revolution in Poetry. Hugo's 1826 poetry collection *Odes and ballades* marked a stylistic revolution. The ballad form freed Hugo from the constrictions of classical lyric and allowed him to articulate the poetics announced in *Odes et poésies diverses*, one based not on form but on idea. In this regard, he may be

considered the precursor of both Surrealism and Symbolism, movements that opposed Realism and Naturalism in their attempt to portray the particular and the true, not through description and specifics but through symbolic imagery. Hugo was the third son of Joseph Léopold Sigisbert Hugo (1774–1828) and Sophie Trébuchet (1772–1821); his siblings were Abel Joseph Hugo (1798–1855) and Eugène Hugo (1800–1837). He was born in 1802 in Besançon (in the region of Franche-Comté) and lived in France for the majority of his life. However, he decided to live in exile as a result of Napoleon III's Coup d'état at the end of 1851. Hugo lived for a short period in Brussels (1851) then moved to the Channel Islands, firstly to Jersey (1852–1855) and then to the smaller island of Guernsey (1855–1870). Eventhough Napoleon III announced a general amnesty in 1859, Hugo stayed in exile, only returning when Napoleon III was forced from power due to the French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War. Hugo came back to Guernsey (1872–73), after suffering through the Siege of Paris, before finally returning to France for the remainder of his life. Hugo's childhood was a period of national political turmoil. Napoléon was proclaimed Emperor two years after Hugo's birth, and the Bourbon Monarchy was restored before his eighteenth birthday. The opposite political and religious views of Hugo's parents showed the forces that would battle for supremacy in France throughout his life: Hugo's father was an officer who was respected very highly in Napoleon's army until he failed in Spain (one of the reasons why his name is not present on the (Arc de Triomphe)).He was a freethinking republican who regarded Napoléon as a hero; his mother was a Catholic Royalist who is believed to have taken as her lover General Victor Lahorie, who was executed in 1812 for plotting against Napoléon.[citation needed] Since Hugo's father was an officer, the family moved frequently and Hugo gained a lot from these travels.

As a result, Hugo's early work in poetry and fiction reflect a passionate devotion to both King and Faith. It was only later, during the events leading up to France's 1848 Revolution, that he would start to revolt against his Catholic Royalist

education and instead champion Republicanism and Freethought. Young Victor fell in love and against his mother's wishes became secretly engaged to his childhood friend Adèle Foucher (1803–1868).

Hugo published his first novel the following year (*Han d'Islande*, *Hans of Iceland* 1823), and his second after three years (*Bug-Jargal*, 1826). Between 1829 and 1840 he would publish five more volumes of poetry *Les Orientales*, 1829; *Les Feuilles d'automne* (*Autumn Leaves*, 1831; *Les Chants du crépuscule*, 1835; *Les Voix intérieures*, 1837; and *Les Rayons et les ombres*, 1840), cementing his reputation as one of the greatest elegiac and lyric poets of his time. Like many young writers of his generation, Hugo was mostly influenced by François-René de Chateaubriand, the well-known figure in the literary movement of Romanticism and France's preeminent literary figure during the early 19th century. In his youth, Hugo resolved to be "Chateaubriand or nothing," and his life would come to parallel that of his predecessor in many aspects. Like Chateaubriand, Hugo would further the reason of Romanticism, get involved in politics as a champion of Republicanism, and be made to exile due to his political position. The shortest correspondence in history is said to have been between Hugo and his publisher Hurst and Blackett in 1862. Hugo was on vacation when *Les Misérables* was published. He reacted to the work by sending a single-character telegram to his publisher, asking "?". The publisher replied with a single "!" to show its success.

Hugo stayed away from social/political issues in his next novel, *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* (*Toilers of the Sea*), published in 1866. Nonetheless, the book was well received, probably due to the previous success of *Les Misérables*. Devoted to the channel island of Guernsey where he spent 15 years of exile, Hugo's description of Man's fight with the sea and the horrible monsters lurking beneath its depths spawned an unusual fad in Paris: Squids. From squid dishes and exhibitions, to squid

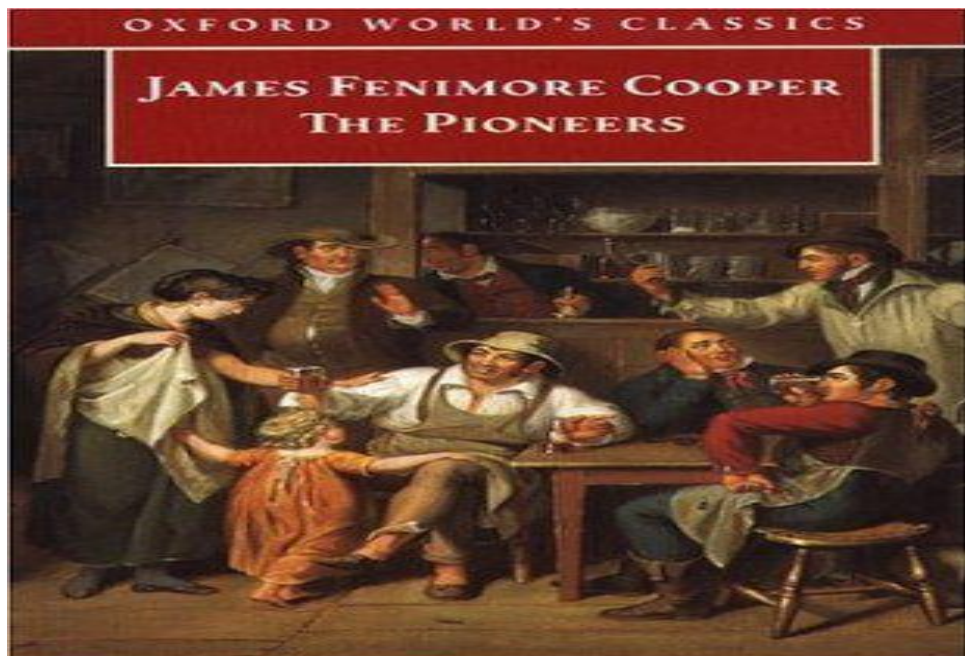
hats and parties, Parisians became attracted by these unusual sea creatures, which at the time were still considered by many to be legendary.

While in exile, Hugo released his popular political pamphlets against Napoleon III, *Napoléon le Petit* and *Histoire d'un crime*. The pamphlets were restricted in France, but nonetheless had a strong influence there. He also composed or published some of his best work in Guernsey, containing *Les Misérables*, and three collections of poetry (*Les Châtiments*, 1853; *Les Contemplations*, 1856; and *La Légende des siècles*, 1859). He convinced the government of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom to spare the lives of six Irish people accused of terrorist acts and his influence was credited in the replacement of the death penalty from the constitutions of Geneva, Portugal and Colombia. He had also tried to persuade Benito Juárez to spare the recently captured emperor Maximilian I of Mexico

Romanticism in America.

The time frame from 1860 to 1900, for the U.S., is often called "The Age of Realism," due to the many authors (e.g., Theodore Dreiser & Stephen Crane) who present their novels' subject matter in a realistic way (Melville's monomaniacal Ahab, chasing a monstrous, symbolic whale, would be out of place in a realistic novel, although *Moby-Dick* has many realistic features of the whaling industry). Romanticism does not exist in the U.S. until Irving and Emerson are writing; so, somewhat confusingly, the Romantic Period in the U.S. (1830-1860) had similarities to the period in which U.S. culture may also be told to be "Victorian" (1830-1880). One result of the latter: a writer such as Hawthorne is both Romantic and Victorian (he is simultaneously fascinated by and worried about Hester's rebelliousness in *The Scarlet Letter*). Other literary works of the period--such as Harriet Beecher Stowe's best-seller "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*"--are not "Romantic," but are rather much nearer to the realistic fiction of Victorian Britain's George Eliot. The issue with the attempt to clarify literary movements and

particular literary/cultural periods is that authors seldom suit neatly into the boxes we construct for them. Emerson and Thoreau, along with Margaret Fuller, are Romantic, self-consciously part of a literary/philosophical/theological movement known as "Transcendentalism" (they had their own literary magazine, *The Dial*, which Fuller edited). They gave priority to imagination and wanted to resuscitate emotional values in a era in which institutional religion dominated (or so they felt). According to them, we are, if we only knew it, Gods in ruin, with the power to regain our spiritual birthright by attending to the divine within. Poe, Dickinson, Melville, and Hawthorne Transcendentalists, and often (implicitly or explicitly) critique Emersonian idealism. Edgar Allan Poe--the most Romantic of all the authors, because he obsessively portrays sensitive, isolated individuals searching the Beautiful or Ideal--was the least in step with the other writers we are reading: the other male writers celebrate democratic possibilities (and are often in love with the "common man"), whereas Poe scorns the masses. Poe's stance on slavery was less than enlightened.





James Fenimore Cooper (September 15, 1789 – September 14, 1851) was a productive and popular American writer of the early 19th century. His historical romances of frontier and Indian life in the early American days made a unique portrayal of American literature. He settled most of his life in Cooperstown, New York, established by his father William. Cooper was a lifelong member of the Episcopal Church and in his later years made a great contribution

to it. He studied at Yale University for three years but dropped out after becoming discontented with college life. Before beginning his career as a writer he worked in the U.S. Navy as a Midshipman which greatly influenced many of his novels and other writings. He is best known as a novelist who wrote a lot of sea-stories and the historical novels known as the Leatherstocking Tales. Among naval historians his works on early U.S. naval history have been widely accepted but were sometimes criticized by Cooper's contemporaries. Among his most famous works is the Romantic novel *The Last of the Mohicans*, often regarded as his masterpiece. James Fenimore Cooper was born in Burlington, New Jersey, to William and Elizabeth (Fenimore) Cooper, the eleventh child of twelve children, most of whom died during infancy or childhood. He was descended from James Cooper, of Stratford-upon-Avon, England, who emigrated to American colonies in 1679. He and his wife were Quakers who bought plots of land in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Seventy five years after his arrival to America his great-grandson, William, was born on December 2, 1754, father of the author James Cooper. Cooper spent the first decade of his life in New Jersey. Shortly after his first birthday, his family migrated to Cooperstown, New York, a community established by his

father, who was a United States Congressman. Their house was in the deserted areas on the shore of Otsego Lake, an area in central New York that was surrounded by the Iroquois of the Six Nations. Shortly after the American Revolutionary War, Cooper's father, William Cooper, bought several thousand acres of land in upstate New York along the head-waters of the Susquehanna River. By 1788, William had chosen and explored the site where Cooperstown would be established. He erected a home on the shore of Otsego lake, and in the fall of 1790 and, after moving possessions ,servants and carpenters to the site, he began construction of what would turn into Otsego Hall. Otsego Hall was fully constructed in 1799 when James was ten years old.[At the age of 13, Cooper was enrolled at Yale, but, after inciting a dangerous trick that led to blowing up another student's door, Cooper was excluded in his third year without graduating his degree. He disenchanted with college, Cooper work in 1806 as a sailor and at the age of 17 joined the crew of a merchant vessel. By 1811, he obtained the rank of midshipman in the fledgling United States Navy, conferred to him on an officer's warrant signed by Thomas Jefferson.At twenty Cooper inherited a fortune from his father. On January 1, 1811, at the age of twenty one, he married Susan Augusta de Lancey, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. the daughter of a rich family that stayed loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution. They had seven children, five of whom lived to adulthood. In 1823, while living in New York on Beech St., Cooper became a member of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society. In August of this year his first son died.In 1824 General Lafayette arrived from France as the nation's guest aboard the Cadmus at Castle Garden in New York City. Cooper witnessed his arrival and later was one of the active committee of welcome and entertainment. His books relevant to current politics and Cooper's self promotion rose the ill feeling between author and public. The Whig press was virulent in its comments about him, and Cooper committed legal actions for libel,

winning all his lawsuits. After finishing his last case in court, Cooper came back to writing with more energy and success than he had had in previous years. On May 10, 1839 he released his History of the U.S. Navy, and returned to the Leatherstocking series with The Pathfinder, or The Inland Sea (1840) and The Deerslayer (1841) and other novels.

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What word does "Romanticism," as a term, derive from ?
2. Do you agree with view that non-romantic poetry is the criticism of life , while romanticism poetry is not? Support your point of view?
3. What are features of romanticism poetry?
4. Speak about German Romanticism.
5. Who was Hugo mostly influenced by?
5. What is a main topic in American Romanticism?
6. Whose works were widely accepted but were sometimes criticized by his contemporaries?
7. What Romantic novel often regarded as the masterpiece by James Fenimore Cooper?
8. In Victor Hugo's Les Misserables, the leaders of the French uprising is named what?
9. Which French author had this to say about William Shakespeares' Hamlet? 'It is a vulgar and barbarous drama...'
10. How many years did Victor Hugo stay for an exile in Guernesey?

Task 2. Fill in the gaps.

1. is a notable collection of German folk tales.
2. The 1st volume (1812) consisted oftales.

3. In France, Hugo's literary popularity comes first from his but also rests on his novels and his dramatic achievements.
4. The time frame from to..... for the U.S., is often called "The Age of Realism,"
5. Other literary works of the period--such as Harriet Beecher Stowe's best-seller-- are not "Romantic," but are rather much nearer to the realistic fiction of Victorian Britain's
6. Before beginning his career as a writer worked in the U.S. Navy as a Midshipman which greatly influenced many of his novels and other writings.
7. was a lifelong member of the Episcopal Church.
8. . Among Cooper's most famous works is the Romantic novel, often regarded as his masterpiece.
9. mixed weird and fantastic events with situations of daily life.
10. Hoffman's "Mademoiselle de Scudery "(1819) was a forerunner of the story.

Task 3. Check your knowledge through tests.

1. "Romanticism," as a term, derives from
 - a .roman
 - b. romantic
 - c .romance
 - b. Rome
2. Choose the correct peculiarity of Romanticism
 - a. External Reality
 - b. The Particular
 - c. Objective Science
 - d. The Universal
3. Whose early work in poetry and fiction reflects a passionate devotion to both King and Faith
 - a .E.A.Poe.
 - b.V.Hugo.
 - c.O.Balzac
 - d.F.Cooper
4. Whose work includes many realistic features of the whaling industry.
 - a. E.A.Poe.
 - b.V.Hugo.
 - c.H.Melville
 - d.F.Cooper

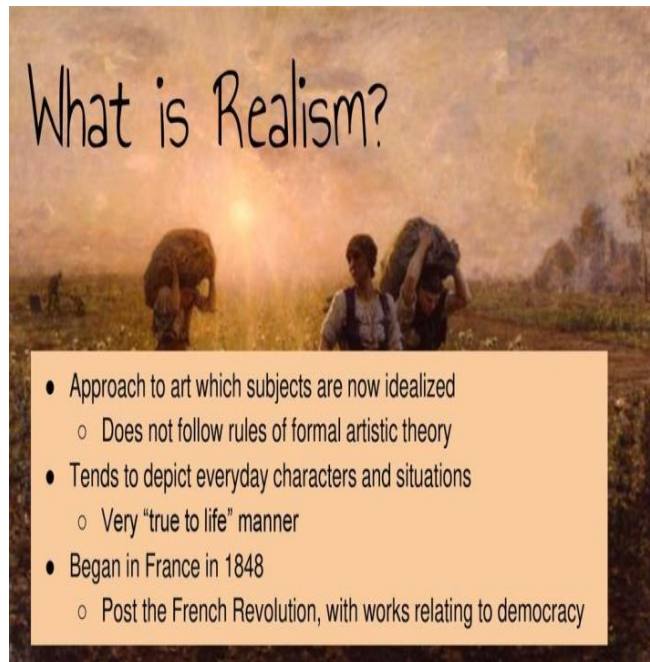
8. CRITICAL REALISM IN FRENCH LITERATURE

The Plan:

1. Honore de Balzac - one amongst the founders of realism in European literature.
2. Stendhal is one of the earliest and foremost practitioners of realism.
3. Gustave Flaubert is one of the the best Western novelists.

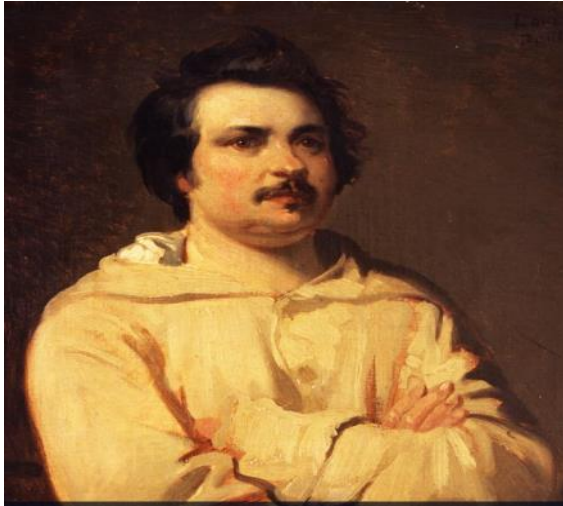
Keywords and expressions: Realists, exaggerated feelings, naturalist movement, banal routine, apprentice, frustration, sophistication, rigorous education, inspiration, sympathetic light.

The half of the 1800's brought reaction against romanticism. a replacement cluster of writers known as realists turned against the exaggerated emotion stressed by the romantic writers. Truth and accuracy became the purpose of the realists. The novel and also the drama were their best choice of expressing ideas. The great novelists of realism were Stendhal, Honore de Balzac and



Gustave Flaubert of France, and author, Dostoevsky and Leo Tolstoy of Russia. Realism was mixed with Romanticism within the writings of English people author Dickens, novelist of France light-emitting diode the naturalist movement in literature. He stressed the foremost sordid aspects of society in his works. The naturalists and realists treated their characters as if they were specialists in a laboratory. Such wrights as Henrik Ibsen in Scandinavian nation, August Strindberg in Scandinavian nation and patron saint B. Shaw in European nation

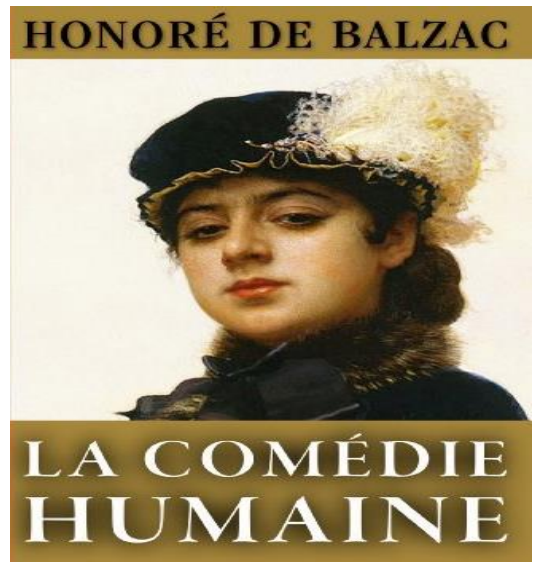
used abundant an equivalent approach. In the United States Walt Whitman combined realism and romanticism in his poetry. The novels of Mark Twain, Henry James and Stephan Crane additionally showed the realistic movement.



Honore de Balzac (20 May 1799 - 18 August 1850) was a French writer and dramatist. His work of art was a sequence of just about one hundred novels and plays conjointly entitled The Human Comedy, that presents a panorama of French life within the years when the autumn of general in 1815. Due to his keen

observation of detail and unfiltered illustration of society, novelist is considered one amongst the founders of realism in European literature. he's famed for his multi-faceted characters; even his lesser characters square measure advanced, virtuously ambiguous and absolutely human. Inanimate objects square measure imbued with character as well; the town of Paris, a backcloth for abundant of his writing, takes on several human qualities. His writing effected several celebrated authors, together with the novelists Proust, Emile Zola, Dickens, Gustave Flaubert, Marie Corelli, Henry James. Several of Balzac's works are turned into films, and that they still inspire different writers.

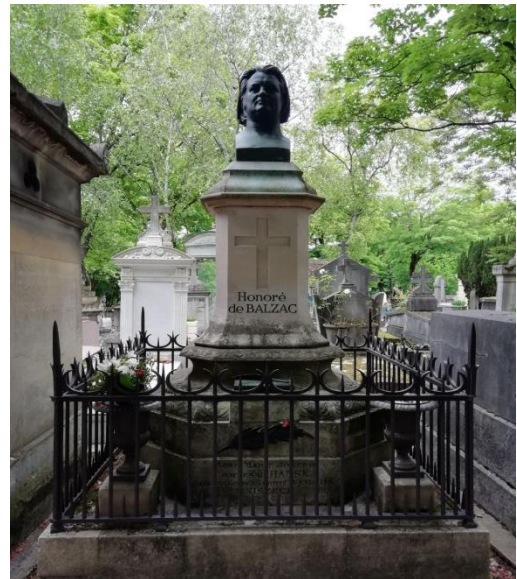
Balzac suffered from health issues throughout his life, presumably because of his intense writing schedule. His relationship together with his family was typically strained by money and private drama, and he lost quite one friend over vital reviews. In 1850, he



married Ewelina Hanska, his old love; he died 5 months later. In 1832 (after writing many novels), Balzac planned the thought for a massive series of books that might paint a bird's-eye portrait of "all aspects of society." Once the thought affected, he raced to his sister's flat and proclaimed: "I am getting ready to become a genius." though he originally known as it *Etudes des Moeurs*, it eventually became called *La Comedie Humaine*, and he enclosed in it all of the fiction he revealed in his time period beneath his own name. This was Balzac's life work and his greatest accomplishment.

After the collapse of his businesses, Honore de Balzac travelled to Brittany and stayed with the de Pommereul family outside Fougères. It absolutely was here that he got inspiration for *Les Chouans* (1829), a tale of affection gone wrong amid the Chouan rightist forces. A supporter of the crown himself, novelist paints the counter-revolutionaries during a sympathetic

lightweight - even though they're the main part of the book's most brutal scenes. This was the first book written beneath his own name, and it gave him what one critic known as "passage into the Promised Land" It established him as an author of note (even if the surface owes a debt to Walter Scott) and



provided him with a reputation outside the pseudonyms of his past. Soon after, around the time of his father's death, novelist wrote *El Verdugo* - a couple of thirty-year-old man kills his father (Balzac was 30 years previous at the time). This was the initial work signed "Honore de Balzac". Like his father, he also added the aristocratic-sounding particle to assist him work into revered society, however it absolutely was a selection supported by ability, not birthright. "The aristocracy and

authority of talent square measure a lot of substantial than the aristocracy of names and material power", he wrote 1830. The temporal order of the choice was additionally vital. Robb frames it this way: "The disappearance of the daddy coincides with the adoption of the nobiliary particle. A symbolic inheritance." even as his father had worked his way from impoverishment into respectable society.

When the July Revolution Overthrew Charles X in 1830, novelist declared himself as Legitimist, supporting Charles' House of Bourbon - however with qualifications H that the new July autocracy (which claimed widespread well-liked support) was helter-skelter and unprincipled, in need of , intermediary to stay the political pea between the King and insurgent forces. He caught up "a young and vigorous man belongs neither to the Directoire nor to the Empire, however he is incarnate...." He planned to be such a candidate, appealing particularly to the upper categories in Chinon .However when a near-fatal accident in 1832 (he slipped and cracked his head on the street), novelist decided not to take part in elections 1831 saw the success of *The Wild Ass's Skin*, a fable-like tale, a couple of hopeless young man named Raphael de Valentine finds an animal skin promising land and wealth. He obtains these items, however loses the flexibility to manage them. In the end, his health fails and he's consumed by his own confusion. The novelist meant the story in-tuned witness to the treacherous turns of life, its "serpentine motion."

In 1833, novelist wrote *Eugenie Grandet*, his first popular novel. The story is about a young girl who inherits her father's parsimoniousness, it additionally became the foremost critically acclaimed book of his career. The writing is easy, nevertheless the people (especially the bourgeois title character) are



dynamic and complicated. He revised compulsively, covering printer's proofs with changes and additions to be reset. novelist typically recurrent this method throughout the publication of a book, inflicting vital expense for each himself and also the publisher. As a result, the finished product often differed quitey from the first book whereas a number of his books never reached a finished state, a number of those - like Les staff {The Government Clerks, 1841) - are however mentioned by critics.

Marie-Henri Beyle (23 Jan 1783 – twenty three March 1842), higher notable by his pseudonym Stendhal, was a 19th-century French author, notable for his acute analysis of his characters' psychological science, he is thought one of the earliest and foremost practitioners of realism in his 2 novels Le Rouge et le Noir (The Red and the Black, 1830) and La Chartreuse de Parma (The Charterhouse of Parma)

Born in Grenoble, Isère, he was a miserable boy, disliking his "unimaginative" father and mourning his mother, with whom he was in relationship, and died when he was seven. He spent "the happiest years of his life" at the Beyle house in Claix close to Grenoble. His nearest friend was his younger sister, Pauline, with whom he maintained a constant correspondence throughout the initial decade of the nineteenth century. The military and theatrical worlds of the primary French Empire were a revelation to Beyle. He was named an auditor with the Conseil d'État on August 1810, and then participated in the French administration and within the warfare in Italy. He traveled extensively in Deutschland and was a part of Napoleon's army within the 1812 occupation of Russia.

Stendhal suffered from health issues throughout his life, presumably because of his intense writing schedule. As he noted in his journal, he was taking iodide of potassium and quicksilver to treat his syphilis, causing swollen armpits,

issue swallowing, pains in his shrunken testicles, wakefulness, giddiness, roaring within the ears, racing pulse and tremors so unhealthy he could barely hold a fork or a pen. Indeed, he dictated *Charterhouse* during this pitiable state. fashionable drugs has shown that his health issues were attributable to his treatment than to his syphilis Marie Henri Beyle died on 22 March 1842, some hours after collapsing with a seizure on the streets of Paris. He is interred within the Cimetière Diamond State neighborhood.

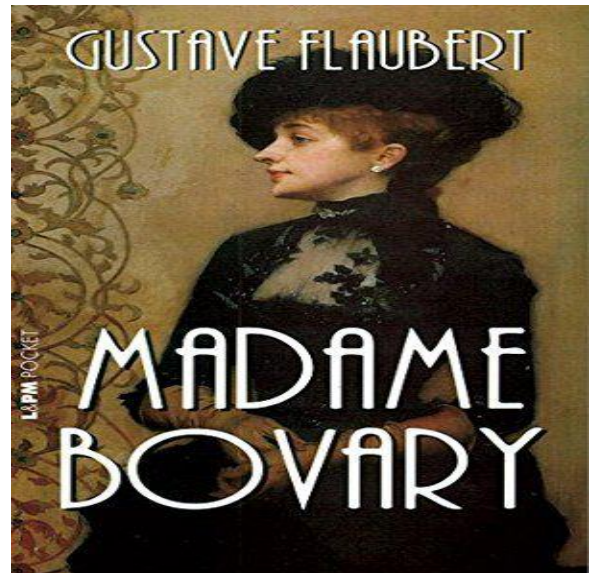
Today, Stendhal's works get attention for his or her irony and psychological and historical dimensions. Marie Henri Beyle was a frenzied fan of music, notably the works of the composers Cimarosa, Mozart and composer. He wrote a life story regarding composer, contend Diamond State composer (1824), currently a lot of valued for its wide-ranging musical criticism than for its historical content.

Gustave Flaubert (December 12, 1821 – May 8, 1880) was a French author is counted among the best Western novelists. he's notable particularly for



his 1st printed novel, *Madame Bovary* (1857), for his *Correspondence*, and for his scrupulous devotion to his art and elegance. Gustave Flaubert was born on Dec twelve, 1821, in Rouen, within the Seine-Maritime department of higher geographic region, in northern France. He was the second son of Achille-Cléophas Gustave Flaubert (1784–1846), a surgeon, and Anne Justine Caroline (1793–1872). He began writing at an early age, as early as eight per some sources.

He was educated at the lyceum Corneille in Rouen and didn't leave till 1840, once he visited Paris to review law. In Paris, he was Associate in Nursing indifferent student and located town distasteful. He created some acquaintances, as well as novelist. Toward the shut of 1840, he traveled within the mountain chain and Corsica. In 1846, once attack of brain disease, he left Paris and gave up the study of law. His 1st finished work was November, a novella, that was completed in 1842. In Gregorian calendar month 1849, Gustave Flaubert completed the primary version of a completely unique, The Temptation of Saint Anthony. He scan the novel aloud to gladiator Bouilhet and Maxime Du Camp over the course of 4 days, not permitting them to interrupt or offer any opinions. At the tip of the reading, his friends told him to throw the manuscript within the hearth, suggesting instead that he specialized in regular life instead of fantastic subjects. In 1850, once coming back from Egypt, Gustave Flaubert began working on Madame Bovary. The novel, that took 5 years to



write, was serialized within the Revue de Paris in 1856. The government brought action against the publisher and author on the charge of immorality, that was detected throughout the subsequent year, however each were clean-handed. “Madame Bovary” appeared in book version, it met with a great reception.

Flaubert was a prolific correspondent, and his letters are collected in many publications. At the time of his death, he might have been working on an additional historical novel, about the Battle of Thermopylae. Flaubert religiously avoids the inexact, the abstract, the mistily ill-chosen expression that is that the scourge of standard strategies of composition; he never allowed a platitude to pass

him. In a letter to Baroness Dudevant he mentioned that he spends his time "trying to put in writing harmonious sentences, avoiding assonances."

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the general characteristics of Critical Realism?
2. Which work of Honore De Balzac reflected his real-life?
3. When did Balzac release his first best-selling novel "Eugenie Grandet"?
4. What is the main theme of the work "Eugenie Grandet" ?
5. Why did Beyle choose a pen-name Stendhal?
6. What was the reason of Stendhal's death?
7. What are the similarities between Racine and Stendhal writing style?
8. What was the reason of Flaubert departure from Paris?
9. Speak about Flaubert's "Madame Bovary"?
10. What was the initial work signed "Honore de Balzac"?

Task 2. Fill in the gaps

1. The great novelists of realism were
2. The naturalists and realists treated their characters as if they were
3. suffered from health issues throughout his life, presumably because of his intense writing schedule.
4. works get attention for his or her irony and psychological and historical dimensions.
5. In 1850, once coming back from Egypt, Gustave Flaubert began working on
6. was a prolific correspondent, and his letters are collected in many publications.

7..... became the purpose of the realists.

8..... traveled extensively in Deutschland and was a part of Napoleon's army within the 1812 occupation of Russia.

9..... is about a young girl who inherits her father's parsimoniousness

10. When the July Revolution Overthrew Charles X in 1830, declared himself as Legitimist, supporting Charles' House of Bourbon

Task 3. Test your knowledge.

1. "I am getting ready to become a genius." Whose words is it?

- A) O. Balzac. C) B. Shaw
- B) M. Twain. D) F. Cooper

2. Who was educated at the lyceum Corneille in Rouen ?

- A) G. G. Flaubert C) M. Twain
- B) O. Balzac. D) Stendhal

3. What became the purpose of the realists.

- A) Truth and formality C) Truth and accuracy
- B) Context. D) Social issues

4. In the United States Who combined realism and romanticism in his poetry?

- A) G. G. Flaubert C) M. Twain
- B) Walt Whitman D) Stendhal

5. Which novel took 5 years to write

- A) Madame Bovary. C) La Comedie Humaine
- B) November. D) El Verdugo

6. Which novel was a panorama of French life within the years when the autumn of general in 1815.

- a. Madame Bovary. c. Human comedy
- b. November. d. El Verdugo

7. Who began writing at an early age, as early as eight per some sources.

- a. G. Flaubert
- b. Walt Whitman
- c. M. Twain
- d. Stendhal

8. What was G. Flaubert's 1st finished work ?

- a. El Verdugo
- b. November.
- c. La Comedie Humaine
- d. Madame Bovary.

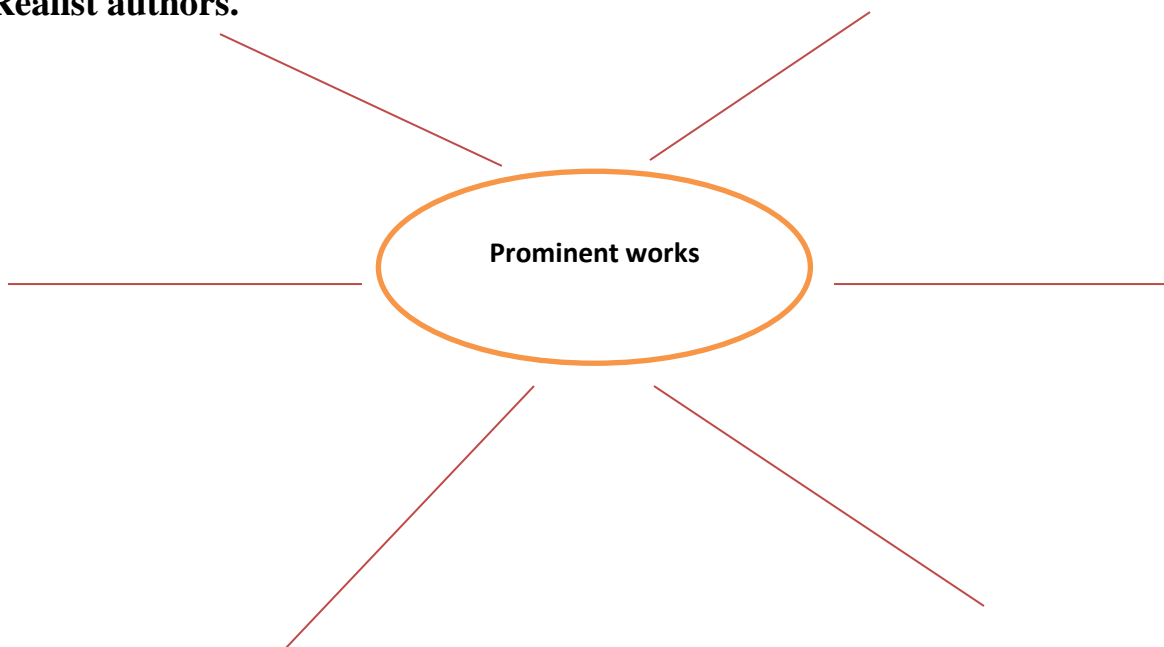
9. Whose works get attention for his or her irony and psychological and historical dimensions

- a. E.A. Poe.
- b. Walt Whitman
- c. M. Twain
- d. Stendhal

10. Balsac dictated during this pitiable state

- a. Charterhouse.
- b. El Verdugo.
- c. November.
- d. Madame Bovary

Task 4. Cluster: fill in the cluster with names of the prominent works by Realist authors.



9. RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

The Plan:

1. Alexander Pushkin is a father of Russian literature.
2. Leo Tolstoy – the great Russian novelist.
3. Anton Chekhov is the master of short stories and plays.
4. Fyodor Dostoevsky is a great writer of the 19th century.

Key words and expressions:

Realists, artistry, iambic tetrameter, Pushkin sonnets, pacifism, Conrad, aristocratic society,



Alexander Pushkin is identified to be the father of Russian literature. This was because of his ability to blend old Slavonic and vernacular Russian to create the literary Russian language seen in modern Russian works. He found gaps in the Russian vocabulary and skillfully devised expressions to fill these gaps, hence added a new and original level of imaginatively and creativity to the Russian language. Pushkin's rich vocabulary and creative style is the main basis of modern Russian literature. More than this, Pushkin was also a great poet. Due to his artistry, he challenged the formal constraints present in Russian poetry, which enabled him to stretch beyond the norms present in poetry. He normally wrote in iambic tetrameter or what is now called "Pushkin sonnets". Pushkin still retained a Russian feel as he was greatly influenced by Russian folklore. Some major themes which Pushkin focused on in

his poetry were themes of love and rejection, his depiction of the effects of Imperial Russian society, and the idea of the inhumanity present in some social conventions.

This inhumanity ironically played a part in his death as Pushkin died in a duel, a popular tradition in Russia during the 19th century. Pushkin spent his last 4 years writing prose which mainly involved the themes of destruction, death, and madness.



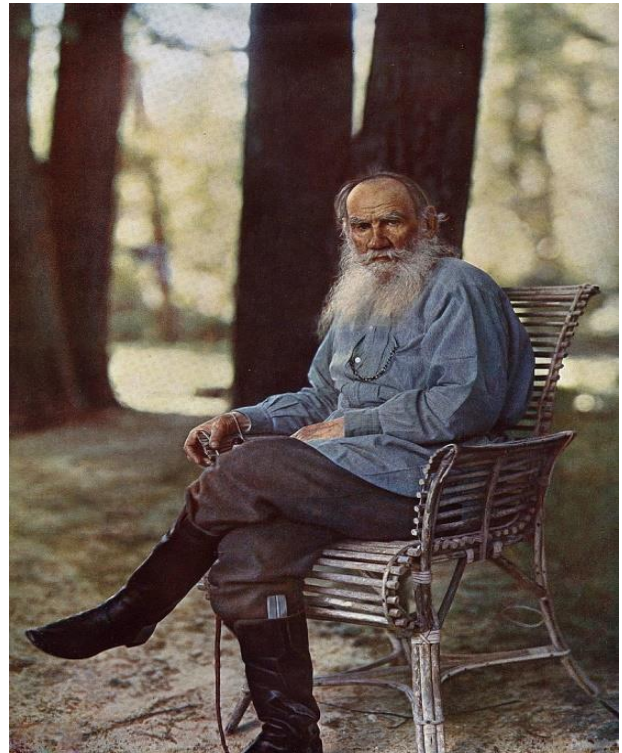
Duel of Pushkin and Georges d'Anthès

Pushkin's writing has some similarities to Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*. These similarities are evident in their depiction of views they held on Imperialism. Both writers included the idea of madness as a result of human corruptibility. Conrad portrays this by closely linking it to Imperialism, whilst Pushkin links the idea of madness as one of the effects of the Imperial Russian society.

'I always ask leave, in the interests of science, to measure the crania of those going out there,' he said. 'And when they come back too?' I asked. 'Oh, I never see them,' he remarked, 'and, moreover the changes take place inside, you know.' He smiled as if at some quite joke. 'So you are going out there. Famous. Interesting too...Even any madness in your family?' he asked, in a matter-of-fact tone. I felt very annoyed. 'Is that question in the interests of science too?' 'It would be,' he said, without taking notice of my irritation, 'interesting for science to watch the mental changes of individuals on the spot but....' (11-12, Conrad)

In this quote, we see the doctor strongly implying that men eventually go mad once they go to Africa. This theme is continually built on throughout *Heart of Darkness*, through Conrad's use of characters like Kurtz and even minor characters such as the suicide of a Swedish man. "'The other day I took up a man who hanged himself on the road. He was a Swede, too.' 'Hanged himself! Why, in God's name?' I cried... 'Who knows? The sun too much for him, or the country perhaps.'" (15, Conrad) The death of this character implies that men would rather kill themselves than endure the insanity present in the heart of darkness.

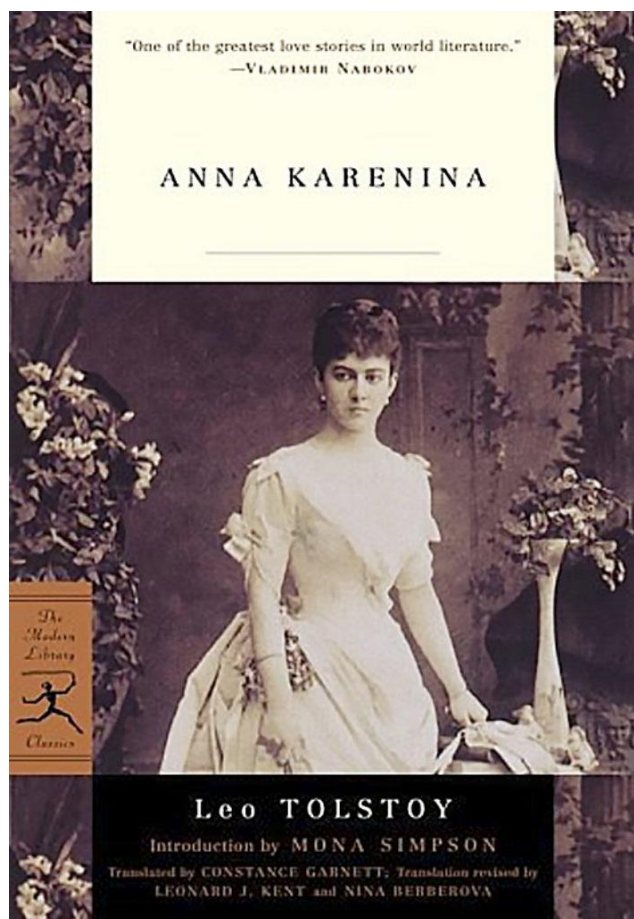
Leo Tolstoy is considered to be Russia's greatest novelist. However, during his youth he was quite an infamous young man as he had a drinking problem, was a gambling addict, and was commonly seen at brothels. Tolstoy, who was born to nobility, was quite a disappointment at this point in his life. Eventually, he turned his life around by becoming sober, and joining the army. He also tried to associate himself with the commoners of Russia by wearing tattered clothes which were later named after him. He started writing soon after he joined the army, and quickly became a successful man.



Tolstoy on 23 May 1908 at Yasnaya Polyana

When he left the army he tried to educate the commoners who worked on his fields, and tried opening a school for the uneducated children, but both these attempts to help the less fortunate people of Russia failed. Later on in his life, Tolstoy tried to promote peace in Russia by helping a Cristian sect flee to Canada

as they were set to be prosecuted. Tolstoy's main ideas that prevailed in most of his books were his ideas of pacifism, his rejection of wealth, and his belief in self-improvement. Another theme that was present in his famous novel,



Anna Karenina", revealed the prominent idea relating to suicide in 19th century Russia. A man who committed suicide was believed to have done this for certain heroic purposes, but a woman who committed suicide was believed to have done this because of her attempt to run away from problems she faces in life. This revealed the idea that women were commonly seen as weak characters, unable to face certain problems, whilst men were seen as martyrs. This is similar to the ideas of women set in "*Heart of Darkness*", as Conrad continually portrays them as

being weak and not being able to handle the truth. Similarly, Tolstoy shows that women are unable to handle truths as they would rather take the easy way out by killing themselves. Whilst men may also commit suicide, they're reasons were seen to be justifiable as they had a lot to think about and in committing suicide Tolstoy states that they are not succumbing to pressure, but instead are simply giving themselves up due to legitimate reasons. Hence we can only view men as martyrs and nothing less. Just like in the "*Heart of Darkness* ", women and men are not seen as being on the same levels of intellectual and emotional complexes. "They were men enough to face the darkness.." (6, Conrad) Here, Conrad effectively

presents the conventional association with men and bravery as they are capable of facing the unknown. Conrad builds on this idea by continually down playing the proficiency and knowledge that women retain. "Then-would you believe it- I tried the women. I Charlie Marlow, set the women to work- to get a job! Heavens!" (8, Conrad) Both these writers continually portrayed women as being inferior and menial in comparison to men.



Chekhov in 1889

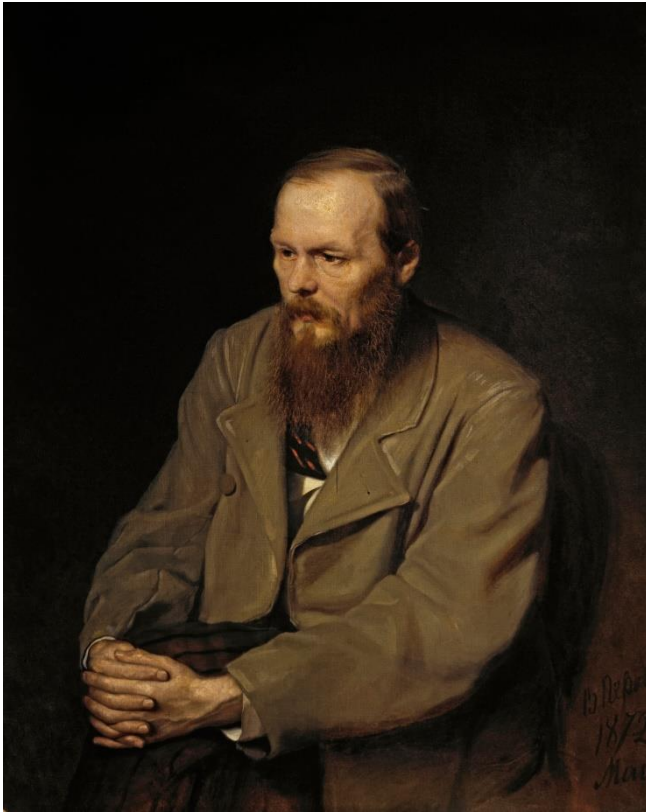
Anton Chekhov wrote both plays and short stories. Firstly, Chekhov was a physician, and eventually his interest in literature grew past his passion for medicine. He started writing short stories, and continued by writing full-length plays. Chekhov continually explored the breakdown of the old aristocratic society, and change as a whole. He does not explicitly say that change is positive or negative for a society, but simply acknowledges the modifications that occur.

Chekhov also points out the unhappiness of life in Russia during the start of the 19th century. He explicitly states this in the following quote:

"All I wanted was to say honestly to people: 'Have a look at yourselves and see how bad and dreary your lives are!' The important thing is that people should realize that, for when they do, they will most certainly create another and better life for themselves. I will not live to see it, but I know that it will be quite different, quite unlike our present life. And so long as this different life does not

exist, I shall go on saying to people again and again: 'Please, understand that your life is bad and dreary!'" (Anton Chekhov, 1860-1904)

The ideas presented by Chekhov are similar to the ideas presented by Conrad as they both portray the hardships of life in the 19th century due to major changes that occurred. For Conrad, this was the idea of change that resulted from Imperialism, whilst Chekhov focused on the change that resulted from the breakdown of aristocracy and the development of serfdom.



Fyodor Dostoevsky(1821-1881) alongside Tolstoy, was considered to be one of the greatest novelist in world literature. Dostoevsky wrote 12 novels, 16 short stories and numerous other works. His books have been translated into more than 170 languages. His first novel, “Poor Folk” ,was written in 1840. In 1846, Dostoevsky joined a group of socialists going against the ideals of the Tsar. Therefore, he was arrested in 1849 and sentenced to prison in

Portrait of Fyodor Dostoyevsky by [Vasily Perov](#) Siberia for 4 years .

In the following years Dostoevsky worked as a journalist. The writer published and edited several magazines of his own and later *A Writer`s Diary*, a collection of his writings. He wrote two works based on his time in Siberia. “*The House of the Dead*”, (1860), which was a fictional account of prison life and “*The Insulted and Injured*”, a novel based on Dostoevsky’s objection of the existence of a utopia. The main themes he explored in these works, along with other ones such as” *Crime and*

Punishment “ and “*The Idiot*”, include the danger of utilitarianism, his quest for God, suffering as a means of redemption, and compassion for the poor. These themes are considered by some to be the underlying aspects of Existentialism. This can relate to” *The Heart of Darkness*”, as both authors present ideas that portray their society as effects on a society, whilst Dostoevsky revolts against the ideals in his society such as the affliction to God. In his novella,” *Heart of Darkness*”, Conrad uses techniques such as color to portray the downside of imperialism on a country. For example, he continually associates countries where imperialism began, such as the countries in Europe, with darkness even in the presence of sunlight. This connection with such countries and darkness, shows us that the societies are morally corrupt. "And this also...has been one of the dark places of the earth..." (8, Conrad) Here, Marlow is referring to London, and indicating that it is as dark as the deep interiors of Africa. This implies that England, and the English, are as morally corrupt as the Africans are made out to be. This is seen as the result of Imperialism.

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME

Task 1. Answer the questions:

- 1.How is the period of Russian literature of the 19 th century called?
- 2.What do you know about the contribution of A. Pushkin to the Russian literature?
- 3.When did L. Tolstoy start writing?
- 4.What is the main theme in ‘Anna Karenina’ by L. Tolstoy?
- 5.What are the characteristics of A. Chekhov`s works?
- 6.What are the main ideas of F. Dostoevsky`s work?

Task 2. Check your knowledge through tests.

1. What Century was Pushkin born?
 - a. 15th century
 - b. 16th century
 - c. 17th century
 - d. 18th century
2. Where was Pushkin born?
 - A) Yasnaya Polyana
 - B) St. Petersburg
 - C) Moscow
 - D) Siberia
3. What themes were involved in Pushkin's last 4 years in writing prose?
 - a. destruction, death, and madness
 - b. happiness, death and madness
 - c. love, death and happiness
 - d. destruction, death, and Society
4. Who is Abram Hannibal?
 - a. Pushkin's matrilineal Great-Grandfather
 - b. Pushkin's patrilineal Great-Grandfather
 - c. Pushkin's maternal Grandfather
 - d. Pushkin's paternal Grandfather
5. Pushkin's parents weren't just spouses, but...
 - A) First cousins
 - B) Second cousins
 - C) brother and sister
 - D) mother and Son
6. Who does not explicitly say that change is positive or negative for a society, but simply acknowledges the modifications that occur?
 - a. Pushkin
 - B) L. Tolstoy
 - c. I. Turgenev
 - d. Dostoevsky
7. Which of Pushkin's work came out in 1820?
 - A. Ruslan and Ludmilla
 - B) Eugene Onegin
 - C) The Captain's Daughter
 - D) Boris Godunov
8. When was Fyodor Dostoevsky born?
 - a. 28 January 1824
 - c. 23 August 1822

b. 15 May 1823

d. 11 November 1821

9. What two works written by Fyodor Dostoevsky were based on his time in Siberia?

a. *Heart of Darkness* and *The Idiot*

b. *The Idiot* and *Crime and Punishment*

c. *The House of the Dead* and *The Insulted and Injured*,

d. *The House of the Dead* and *The Idiot*

10. When did Fyodor Dostoevsky write *Poor Folk*?

a. 1846

c. 1850

b. 1848

d. 1852

Task 3. Matching activity according to Dostoevsky`s works

1. a fictional account of prison life

2. a novel based on Dostoevsky`s objection of the existence of a utopia

3. ... includes the danger of utilitarianism

4. social and political satire, a psychological drama

5. writer`s first novel

6. a collection of his writings

a. "*Poor Folk*"

b. "*A Writer`s Diary*"

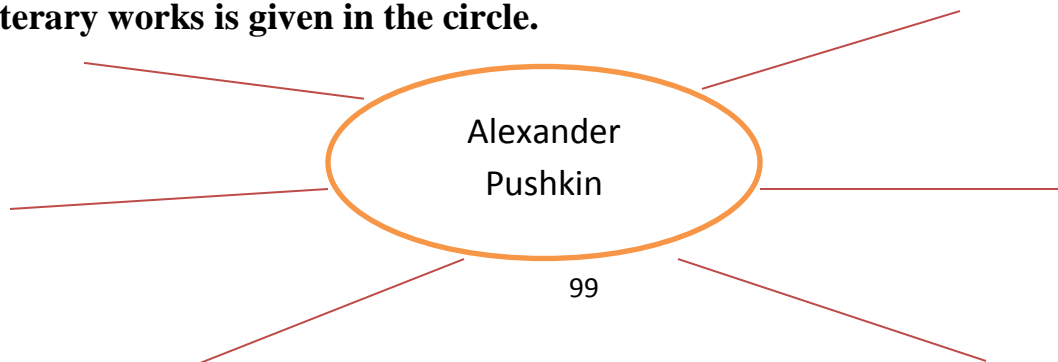
c. "*The Idiot*"

d. "*The Insulted and Injured*"

e. "*The House of the Dead*"

f. "*Demon*"

Task 4. Cluster: fill in the cluster with the name of masterpieces. The author of the literary works is given in the circle.



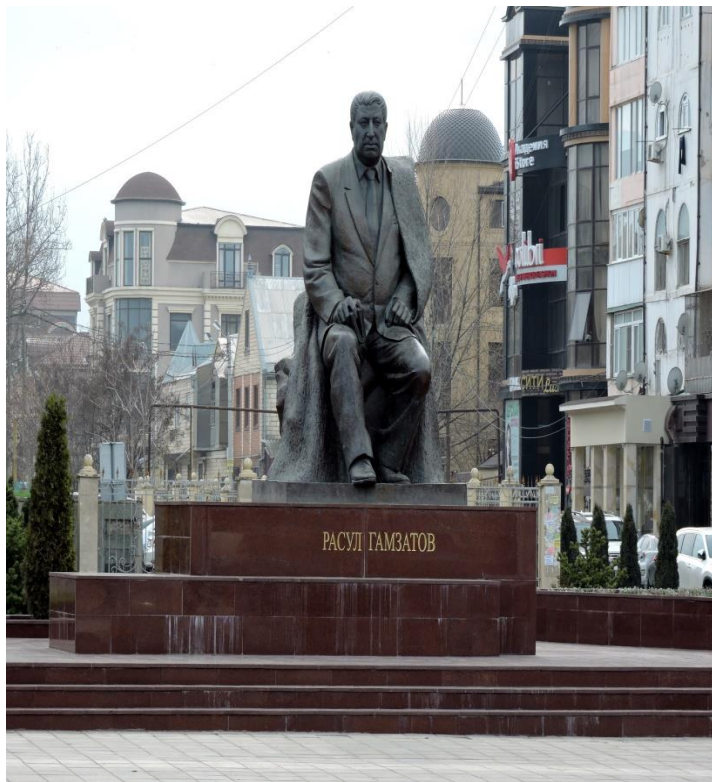
10. THE LITERATURE OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The Plan:

1. Rasul Gamzatov – the famous poet of Dagestan.
2. Aziz Nesin – a famous Turkish humorist.
3. Albert Camus is the representative of non-metropolitan French literature.
4. Franz Kafka is the great writer of the 20th century.

Key words and expressions:

Minstrel, thrive, Indictment, Caucasus, philosophical octave, guidance, compatriot, stimulation, to satirize bureaucracy, patriotism



Monument to Gamzatov in [Makhachkala](#)

Rasul Gamzatov was born on September 8, 1923, in Avar village of Tsada in the north-east Caucasus. His father, Gamzat Tsadasa, was a well-known bard, heir to the ancient tradition of minstrelsy still thriving in the mountains.

The young Rasul would listen for hours on end to the Avar stories, legends and fables his father would relate.

“When I was quite small,” he recalls, “he would wrap me in his sheepskin cloak and recite his poems to me, so I knew them all by heart before I ever rode a horse or wore a belt.”

In 1945 with a few books of his own in Avar tucked under his arm and with a meagre sum of money in his pocket, he arrived in Moscow to enter the Gorky Institute of Literature. There in the stimulating company of younger poets and under the guidance of veteran writers he studied Russian and world literature and the craft of poetry. By turns he fell in love with Blok, Mayakovsky, Yesenin, Pasternak, Tsvetayeva, Bagritsky, the Avar Makhmud and the German Heine. But Pushkin and Lermontov remained his constant love.

From his pen have come short love lyrics, long narrative poems, ballads, epigrams and philosophical octaves, which have won him millions of devoted readers.

Rasul Gamzatov daughters Zarema, Patimat and Salikhat in Makhachkala, the capital of Daghestan on the shores of the Caspian. His home is open to all. Of the land of his birth, of its people and its poets he has drawn a fascinating, intimate and human portrait in his recent prose volume of musings and reminiscences "My Daghestan".

He honoured with the title of People’s Poet of Daghestan, Rasul Gamzatov is a well-known public figure, chairman of the Union of Daghestan Writers. Rasul Gamzatov writes in his native Avar language, a language spoken by no more than 500,000 people. Yet even so the Avars along with the Darghins, Lezghins and Kumyks are among the largest ethnic groups in the two-million population of Daghestan, where 36 different languages are spoken. According to old legend the horseman who rode across the world distributing languages threw a whole sackful into the mountain gorges and told the people, “sort them out your-selves!”

So the problem of translation is a familiar hurdle to the people of Daghestan, where books are written and published in nine different languages.

Aziz Nesin

Mehmet Nusret Nesin (December 20, 1915 – July 6, 1995) was a famous Turkish writer and humorist of Crimean Tatar origin and author of more than 100 books. Generally going by the name "Aziz Nesin", this was originally his father's name, used by Nesin as the pseudonym under which he started publishing. He wrote under more than fifty *noms de plume*, such as the pseudonym "Vedia Nesin", his first wife's name, which he used for love poems published in the magazine *Yedigün*.



Nesin was born in 1915 on Heybeliada, one of the Princes' Islands of Istanbul, in the days of the Ottoman Empire. After serving as a career officer for several years, he became the editor of a series of satirical periodicals with a socialist slant. He was jailed several times and placed under surveillance by the National Security Service (MAH in Turkish) for his political views. Among the incriminating pieces of evidence they found against him during his military service was his theft and sale for 35 Lira of two goats intended for his company—a violation of clause 131/2 of the Military Penal Code.

Nesin provided a strong indictment of the oppression and brutalization of the common man. He satirized bureaucracy and exposed economic inequities in stories that effectively combine local color and universal truths. Aziz Nesin has been presented with numerous awards in Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria and the former

Soviet Union. His works have been translated into over thirty languages. During latter parts of his life he was said to be the only Turkish author who made a living only out of his earnings from his books.

On 6 June 1956, he married a coworker from the *Akbaba* magazine, Meral Çelen.

In 1972, he founded the Nesin Foundation. The purpose of the Nesin Foundation is to take, each year, four poor and destitute children into the Foundation's home and provide every necessity - shelter, education and training, starting from elementary school - until they complete high school, a trade school, or until they acquire a vocation. Aziz Nesin donated to the Nesin Foundation his copyrights in their entirety for all his works in Turkey or other countries, including all of his published books, all plays to be staged, all copyrights for films, and all his works performed or used in radio or television.

Aziz Nesin was a political activist. After the 1980 military coup led by Kenan Evren, the intelligentsia was oppressed. Aziz Nesin led a number of intellectuals to take a stand against the military government, by issuing the Petition of Intellectuals.



He championed free speech, especially the right to criticize Islam without compromise. In early 1990s he began a translation of Salman Rushdie's controversial novel, The Satanic Verses. This made him a target for radical Islamic organizations, who were gaining popularity throughout Turkey. On July 2, 1993 while attending a mostly Alevi cultural festival in the central Anatolian city of Sivas, a mob organized by radical Islamists gathered around the Madimak Hotel, where the festival attendants were accommodated, calling for Sharia and death to infidels. After hours of siege, the mob set the hotel on fire. After flames engulfed several lower floors of the hotel, firetrucks managed to get close, and Aziz Nesin and many guests of the hotel escaped. However, 37 people were killed. This event, also known as the Sivas massacre, was seen as a major assault on free speech and human rights in Turkey, and it deepened the rift between religious- and secular-minded people.

He devoted his last years to combating religious fundamentalism. Aziz Nesin died on July 6, 1995 due to a heart attack, after a book signing event in Çeşme, İzmir. After his death, his body was buried at an unknown location in land belonging to the Nesin Foundation, without any ceremony, as requested in his will.

Characteristics of modernism

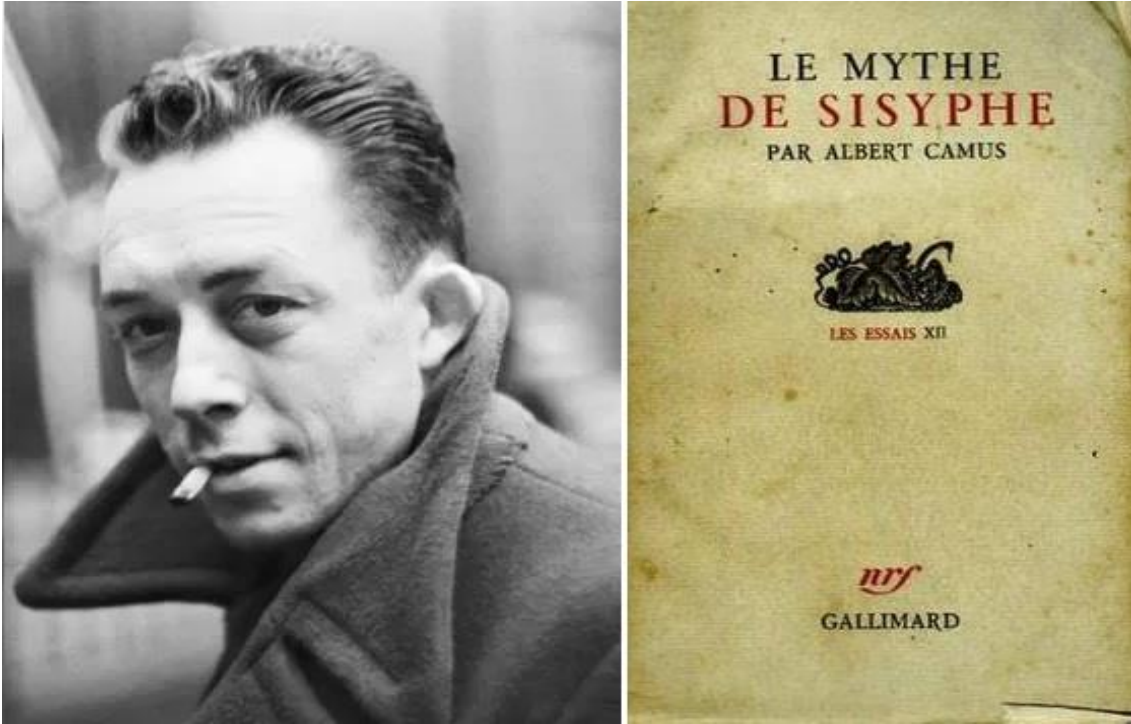
Juxtaposition, irony, comparisons, and satire are important elements found in modernist writing. Modernist authors use impressionism and other devices to emphasize the subjectivity of reality, and they see omniscient narration and fixed narrative points of view as providing a false sense of objectivity. They also employ discontinuous narratives and fragmented plot structures. Modernist works are also often reflexive and draw attention to their own role as creator. Juxtaposition is used for example in a way to represent something that would be oftentimes unseen, for example, a cat and a mouse as best friends. Irony and satire are important tools

used by the modernist writer to comment on society. For the first-time reader, modernist writing can seem frustrating to understand because of the use of a fragmented style and a lack of conciseness. Furthermore the plot, characters and themes of the text are not always presented in a linear way. The goal of modernist literature is also not particularly focused on catering to one particular audience in a formal way. In addition modernist literature often forcefully opposes, or gives an alternative opinion, on a social concept. Common concerns of modernism are: the breaking down of social norms, rejection of standard social ideas, and traditional thoughts and expectations, rejection of religion and anger against the effects of the world wars. As well, modernists tend to reject of history, social systems, and emphasize alienation in modern urban and industrial societies.

Modernist writers proclaimed a new "subject matter" for literature and they felt that their new way of looking at life required a new form, a new way of writing. Writers of this period tend to pursue more experimental and usually more highly individualistic forms of writing.

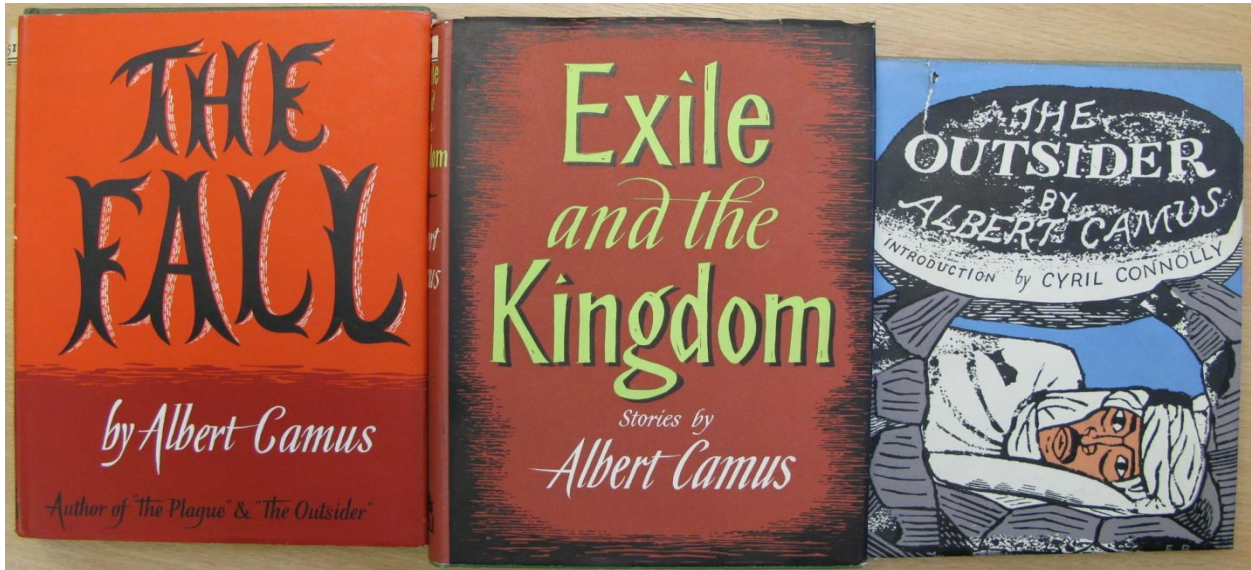
Albert Camus (1913-1960) was a representative of non-metropolitan French literature. His origin in Algeria and his experiences there in the thirties were dominating influences in his thought and work. Of semi-proletarian parents, early attached to intellectual circles of strongly revolutionary tendencies, with a deep interest in philosophy (only chance prevented him from pursuing a university career in that field), he came to France at the age of twenty-five. The man and the times met: Camus joined the resistance movement during the occupation and after the liberation was a columnist for the newspaper *Combat*. But his journalistic activities had been chiefly a response to the demands of the time; in 1947 Camus retired from political journalism and, besides writing his fiction and essays, was very active in the theatre as producer and playwright (*e.g.*, *Caligula*, 1944). He also adapted plays by Calderon, Lope de Vega, Dino Buzzati, and Faulkner's*Requiem*

for a Nun. His love for the theatre may be traced back to his membership in L'Equipe, an Algerian theatre group, whose "collective creation" *Révolte dans les Asturies* (1934) was banned for political reasons.



The essay *Le Mythe de Sisyphe* (The Myth of Sisyphus), 1942, expounds Camus's notion of the absurd and of its acceptance with "the total absence of hope, which has nothing to do with despair, a continual refusal, which must not be confused with renouncement - and a conscious dissatisfaction". Meursault, central character of *L'Étranger* (The Stranger), 1942, illustrates much of this essay: man as the nauseated victim of the absurd orthodoxy of habit, later - when the young killer faces execution - tempted by despair, hope, and salvation. Dr. Rieux of *La Peste* (The Plague), 1947, who tirelessly attends the plague-stricken citizens of Oran, enacts the revolt against a world of the absurd and of injustice, and confirms Camus's words: "We refuse to despair of mankind. Without having the unreasonable ambition to save men, we still want to serve them". Other well-known works of Camus are *La Chute* (The Fall), 1956, and *L'Exil et le royaume* (Exile and


the Kingdom), 1957. His austere search for moral order found its aesthetic correlative in the classicism of his art. He was a stylist of great purity and intense concentration and rationality.



Franz Kafka (3 July 1883 – 3 June 1924) was an influential German-language author of novels and short stories, regarded as among the greatest writers of the 20th century. The term "Kafkaesque" has entered the English language to describe situations like the ones in his writing.

Franz Kafka 1883-1924

- Born in Prague, Czech Republic
- Jewish, middle class
- Doctor of Law
- No literary attention until after his death
- Died of tuberculosis at age of 40
- Works published posthumously

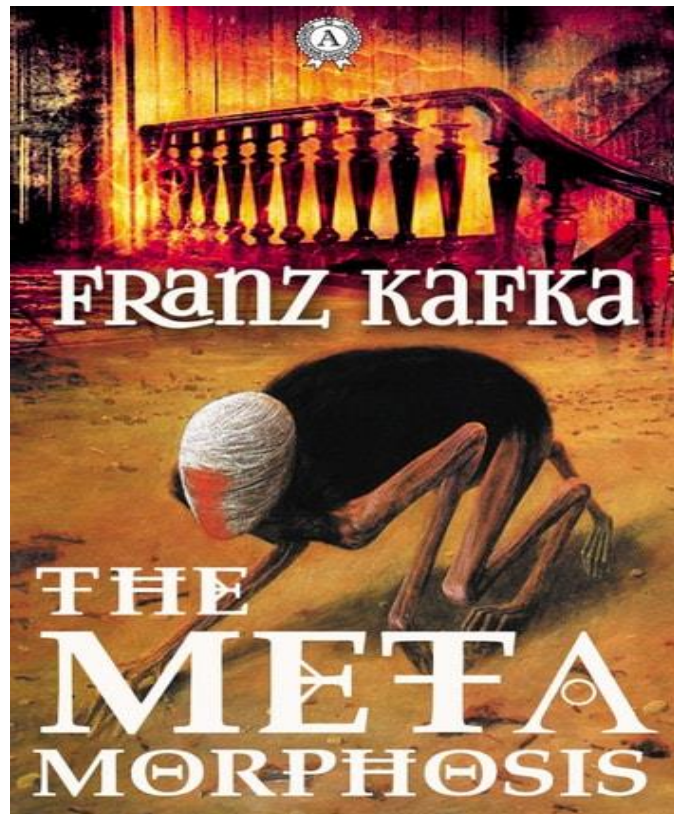
A black and white portrait of Franz Kafka, a young man with dark hair, wearing a suit and tie, looking directly at the camera.

Kafka was born in a middle class, German-speaking, Jewish family, in Prague, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Working for an insurance company, he wrote in German the novels The Trial, The Castle, Amerika and many stories including The Judgement, The Metamorphosis, In the Penal Colony, and A Hunger Artist. His writing has been associated with Existentialism. Writing played a dominant part in his relations to several people, including his father (Letter to His Father), his fiancée Felice Bauer (Letters to Felice), and his youngest sister and the family (Letters to Ottla & the Family).

Only a small part of Kafka's works was published during his lifetime, Stories in literary magazines, and the story collections “Betrachtung” (Contemplation) and “Ein Landarzt” (A Country Doctor) as books. The large body of his writing, including unfinished works such as all his novels, was published posthumously, mostly by his friend Max Brod who ignored his wish to destroy the manuscripts.

His work influenced writers such as Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre, but also inspired films, plays, music and computer games.

Writers Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, Franz Kafka, José Saramago, Murilo Rubião and J.D. Salinger were influenced by Kafka's writing. In 1999 a committee of 99 authors, scholars, and literary critics ranked the “The Trial” and “The Castle”, the second and ninth most significant German-language novels of the 20th century.



Some sources have claimed that Kafka possessed a schizoid personality disorder. His work, they claim, not only in *The Metamorphosis*, but in various other writings, appear to show low to medium-level schizoid characteristics, which explain much of his surprising work. However, a study of Kafka's family and early life by psychoanalyst Alice Miller in her book *Thou Shalt Not Be Aware* offers a different angle on the sources of Kafka's psychological anguish and his expression of his painful early life in his writings.

Though Kafka never married, he had several girlfriends during his life and held marriage and children. There are speculations regarding Kafka's sexuality and a possible eating disorder. In a 1988 paper published by the Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Munich "evidence for the hypothesis that the poet Franz Kafka had suffered from an atypical anorexia nervosa is presented". Kafka considered committing suicide at least once, during the Autumn of 1912

TASKS ACCORDING TO THE THEME:

Task 1. Answer the questions:

-
1. What is Rasul Gamzatov's contribution to the 20th literature?
 2. To what extent did Gamzatov's birthplace influence on his writings?
 3. Who is the author of prose volume 'My Dagestan'?
 4. By what pseudonym did Aziz Nesin publish his love poems?
 5. Why was Nesin jailed by the National Security Service?
 6. What did The Nesin Foundation aim?
 7. What writers were influenced by Kafka's writings?
 8. What did the sources claim on Kafka's literary activity?
 9. What works of Kafka were published posthumously?
 10. How does the modernist writers' style differ from other type of writings?

Task 2. Check your knowledge through tests.

1. Which of these were not a work by Albert Camus?
 - A) The Stranger.
 - B) The Plague.
 - C) The Inferno.
 - D) These are all works by Albert Camus.

2. What was Camus' career choice before becoming a writer?
 - A) Baseball player.
 - B) Swimmer.
 - C) Tennis player.
 - D) Soccer player.

3. What illness did Camus suffer as a teenager?
 - A) Cancer.
 - B) Tuberculosis.
 - C) Deafness.
 - D) None of these are correct.

4. Kafka died on June 3, 1924. But which year was he born?
 - A) 1883
 - B) 1893
 - C) 1873
 - D) 1863

5. Before he died, what was Kafka's last request to his friend Max Brod?
 - A) To be cremated
 - B) To donate all his money to charity
 - C) To burn all his writings
 - D) To have all his books buried with him

6. In The Trial, what is the main character Joseph K's job?
 - A) He works in a bank
 - B) He's a politician
 - C) He works in a government office
 - D) He is an entomologist

7. Kafka's writing routine left him permanently exhausted. What was it like?

- A) He wrote at dead of night
- B) He wrote the whole day through, not pausing to eat
- C) He would take 20-mile walks around Prague before attempting any work
- D) He stood on his head for five minutes between each paragraph

8. Who was Kafka's favourite writer?

- A) Friedrich Nietzsche
- B) Gustave Flaubert
- C) Honoré de Balzac
- D) Thomas Mann

9. In *Metamorphosis*, why is Gregor Samsa transformed into a giant bug?

- A) His ex-girlfriend curses him for lack of commitment
- B) It's a government plot
- C) He has been poisoned
- D) We're not told

10. Which work is also known as *The Man Who Disappeared*?

- A) *The Castle*
- B) *Metamorphosis*
- C) *In the Penal Colony*
- D) *America*

Task 3. Matching activity. Match the author with the correct work. You can use one number twice:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Franz Kafka | <i>a. The Stranger</i> |
| 2. Rasul Gamzatov | <i>b. The Castle</i> |
| 3. Aziz Nesin | <i>c. My Daghistan</i> |
| 4. Alber Camus | <i>d. The green night</i> |
| | <i>e. The Metamorphosis</i> |

GLOSSARY

Allegory (allegoriya) - description of one thing under the name of another, the veiled presentation of the meaning metaphorically implied.

Allusion - a brief reference to a person, event, or place, real or fictitious, or to a work of art.

Angry Young Men (jahldor yoshlar) - a trend in English literature which appeared in the 50s of the 20th century as a result of a disillusionment in post-war reality.

Antagonist - A person or force that opposes the protagonist in a story or drama.

Aphorism (aforizm, hikmatli so'z) - A short statement expressing a wise or clever observation about life.

Bard (bard, baxshi) - a professional singer and poet among ancient Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honour of heroes and their deeds.

Blank Verse (oq she'r)- Poetry written in unrhymed iambic pentameter. Blank verse attempts to sound like spoken English, so every line need not be perfectly regular.

Canto (qo'shiq) - one of the main divisions of a long poem.

Classicism (klassisizm, mumtoziylic) - a movement in art and literature which arose in the 17th century in France. It revived the principles of antique Greek and Roman literature and art. Classicists cultivated in their works formal elegance, observance of balance, control of emotions. Their works were marked by strict regulation of genre and styles.

Comedy (komeidiya) - a play of amusing character, in which either wit or good humour prevails, usually with a happy end.

Didactic (didactic, pand-nasihat beruvchi, tarbiyaviy) - moralizing or instructive characteristic of literature.

Enlightenment (ma'rifatparvarlik). This term characterizes the development of science and arts and the triumph of reason over ignorance in the 17th and 18th centuries. Enlighteners were given this name because they considered enlightenment to be the only means by which reorganization of society could be brought about. The enlighteners wanted to bring knowledge that is “light” to the people.

Epic - A long narrative poem in elevated style presenting the adventures of a central hero who possesses superhuman qualities and generally embodies national ideals.

Epiphany - a moment of heightened awareness that can occur as a result of a trivial encounter, object, or event; a moment of enlightenment in which the underlying truth, essential nature, or meaning of something is suddenly made clear.

Existentialism - is a philosophical movement that developed in Europe during the XIX and XX centuries. The movement is called existentialism because most of its members are primarily interested in the nature of existence or being, by which they usually mean human existence.

Fable (vasal) - a short simple story, frequently told about animals, and always embodying a moral truth.

Fabliau (fablio) - a sort of versified story popular in the Middle Ages, marked by wit, coarseness and brevity.

Fiction – (badiiy nasr) a type of literature drawn from the imagination of the author that tells about imaginary people and happenings. Novels and short stories are fiction.

Flashback - An interruption in a narrative to relate events that have happened earlier.

Folk Ballad - a story told or sung in verse, transmitted orally from generation to generation

Genre(from Latin *genus*, type, kind): works of literature tend to conform to certain types, or kinds. Thus we will describe a work as belonging to, for example, one of the following genres: epic, pastoral, satire, elegy. All the resources of linguistic patterning, both stylistic and structural, contribute to a sense of a work's genre. Generic boundaries are often fluid; literary meaning will often be produced by transgressing the normal expectations of genre.

Humanism (gumanizm, insonparvarlik) - a disposition to treat other human beings with kindness, love and compassion. In the period of Renaissance humanism became the new philosophy. It promoted the principles of equality of men irrespective of their social origin, race and religion.

Humour (yumor) - a device used in literature and intended to improve slight imperfections. The object of humour is a funny incident or an odd feature of human character, which we laugh at good-naturedly. It should not be confused with irony and satire, the latter being aimed at ridiculing grave vices, mostly from the sphere of social life.

Metaphysical Poetry - highly intellectual verse filled with complex and far-fetched metaphors. Metaphysical poets wrote both love lyrics and meditative poems that displayed their wit and learning.

Narrative Poetry (hikoya qiluvchi she'riyat) - poems that tell a story. The epic is an example of a long narrative poem, and the folk ballad is a short narrative poem.

Naturalism (naturalism) is accurate representation of nature literature and art, drawing and painting of things in a way true to nature.

Pamphlet (pamflet, broshyura) - a book of a few sheets of print, commonly with a paper cover.

Pastoral (qishloq hayotiga bag'ishlangan she'r)- a conventional form of lyric poetry presenting an idealized picture of rural life.

Prologue (prolog, muqaddima) - a section preceding the main body of a work and serving as an introduction.

Protagonist (asar qahramoni, personaj) - the leading character or hero in a literary work.

Rationalism - a philosophy that emphasized the role of reason rather than of sensory experience and faith in answering basic questions of human existence. It was most influential during the Age of Reason (1660-1780).

Realism (realizm) in literature is showing of real life, facts, etc in a true way, omitting nothing that is ugly or painful, and idealizing nothing.

Renaissance (uyg'onish davri) - a time of cultural development in Europe between the 14th and 16th centuries.

Restoration (restavratsiya, qayta tiklash) - the period of re-establishment of monarchy in 1660.

Romanticism (romantizm) - a literary movement which came into being in English literature at the beginning of the 19th century. Imagination and emotion played a leading role in the works of the representatives of this trend. Unlike realism, it tends to portray the uncommon. The material selected tends to deal with extraordinary people in unusual setting having unusual experiences.

Satire (satira) - use of ridicule, irony, sarcasm in writing or speech for the purpose of exposing some moral or social vice.

Science fiction (ilmiy fantastika)- a fictional literary work that uses scientific and technological facts and hypotheses as a basis for stories about such subjects as extraterrestrial beings, adventures in the future or on other planets, and travel through time. Science fiction is a form of fantasy.

Sentimentalism (sentimentalizm) - a literary movement of the second half of

the 18th century, which marked a new stage in the evolution of the Enlightenment. The term is taken from the French word “sentiment” which means “feeling”. Sentimentalists paid much attention to the description of the inner world of the characters, they believed in innate virtue of man and his ability of moral improvement. They considered that civilization was harmful to humanity, that man should live close to nature and be free from the corrupting influence of town life.

Sonnet (sonet) is a poem of 14 lines divided into two quatrains (4-line groups) and two tercets (3-line groups). It was brought to perfection by the great Italian poet Francesco Petrarch (1304-1374). During the period of Renaissance sonnets in English Literature were written by Wyatt, Surrey and Shakespeare. Among the foremost English masters of the sonnet during later centuries, are John Milton, William Wordsworth, John Keats, Dante Gabriel Rossetty, Algernon Charles Swinburne and Oscar Wilde.

Stream of consciousness (sezgi oqimi) is a technique in which a writer moves directly inside character’s minds with complete omniscience. Inner feelings, memories, ideas and observations are portrayed as occurring simultaneously with external experience.

Symbolism (simvolizm)- a trend in literature which appeared in France at the end of the 19th century. Symbolists aimed at representing ideas and emotions by indirect suggestions rather than direct expressions. The symbolists attached symbolic meaning to particular images, words, sounds.

Tragedy (tragediya, fojia) - a dramatic composition, treating of sor-rowful or terrible events in a serious and dignified style, with an unhappy or disastrous ending.

Victorians (viktorianlar) - a conventional term applied to the English writers who lived and worked in the so-called Victorian age (1837-1901).

АСОСИЙ ВА ҚЎШИМЧА ЎҚУВ АДАБИЁТЛАР ҲАМДА АХБОРОТ МАНБАЛАРИ

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