



Tele Fax : 08598 -223546 -Mobile : 9440221228



Mail ID: gdckandukur@gmail.com

Web site: www.gdckandukur.ac.in

T.R.R.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE :: KANDUKUR **PRAKASAM DISTRICT - ANDHRA PRADESH PIN: 523 105**

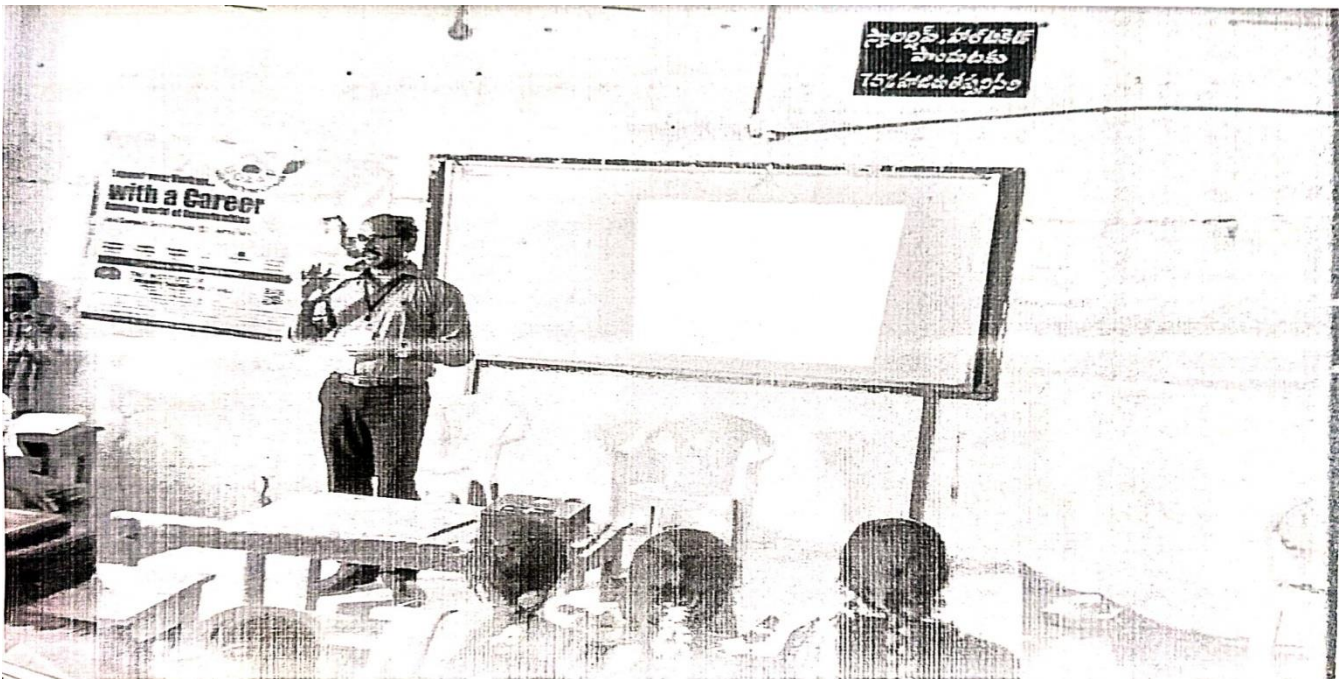
[Affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University]

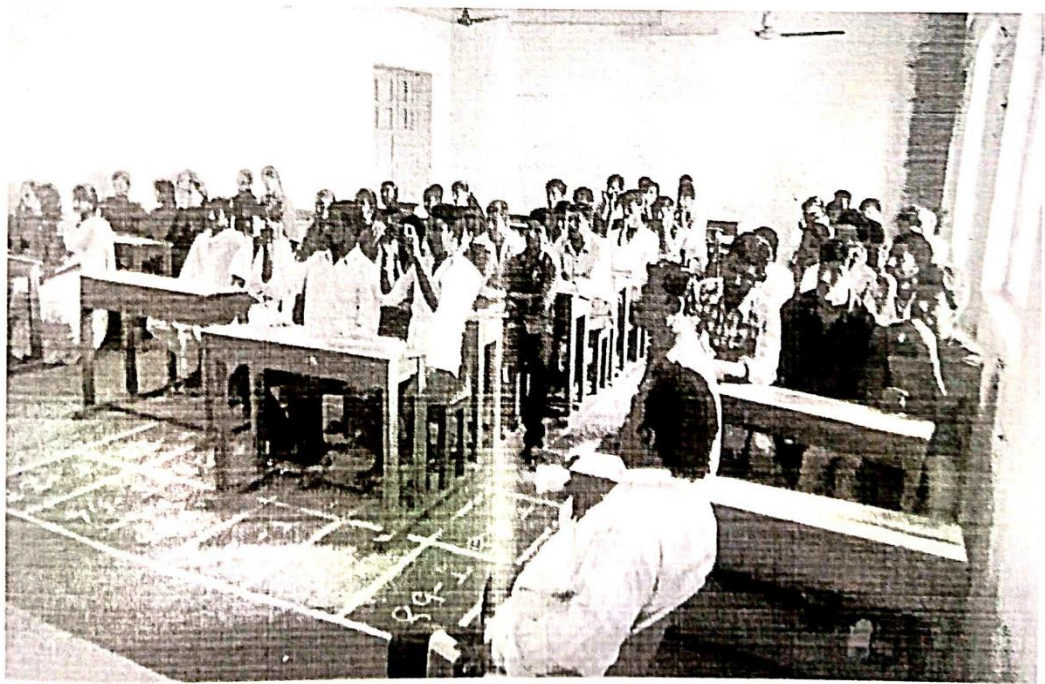
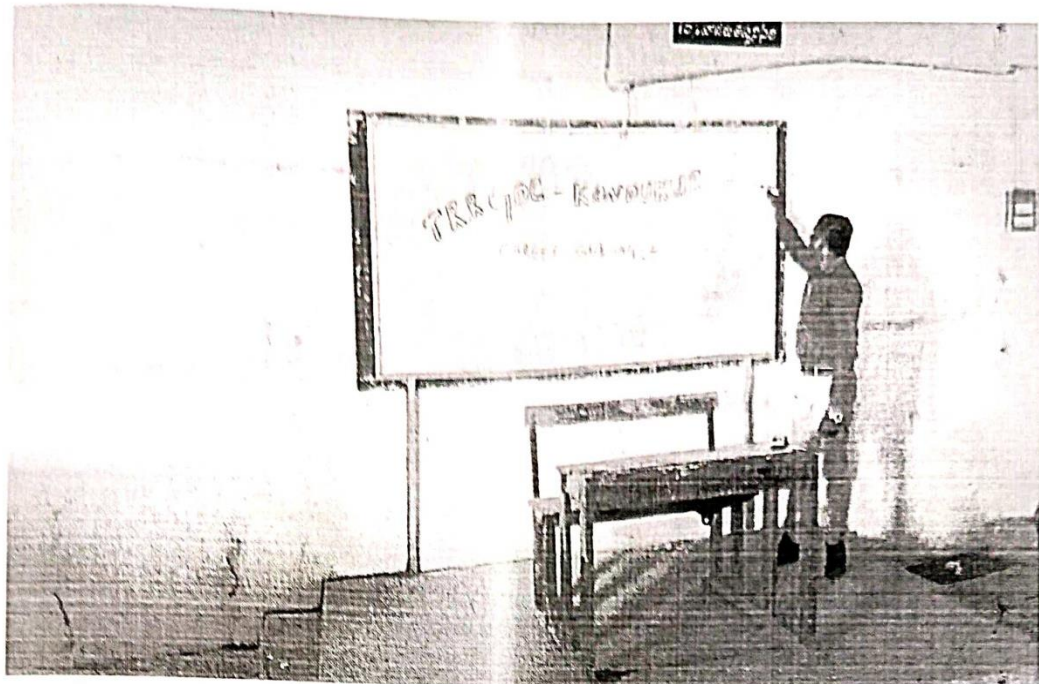
[Established in 1966]

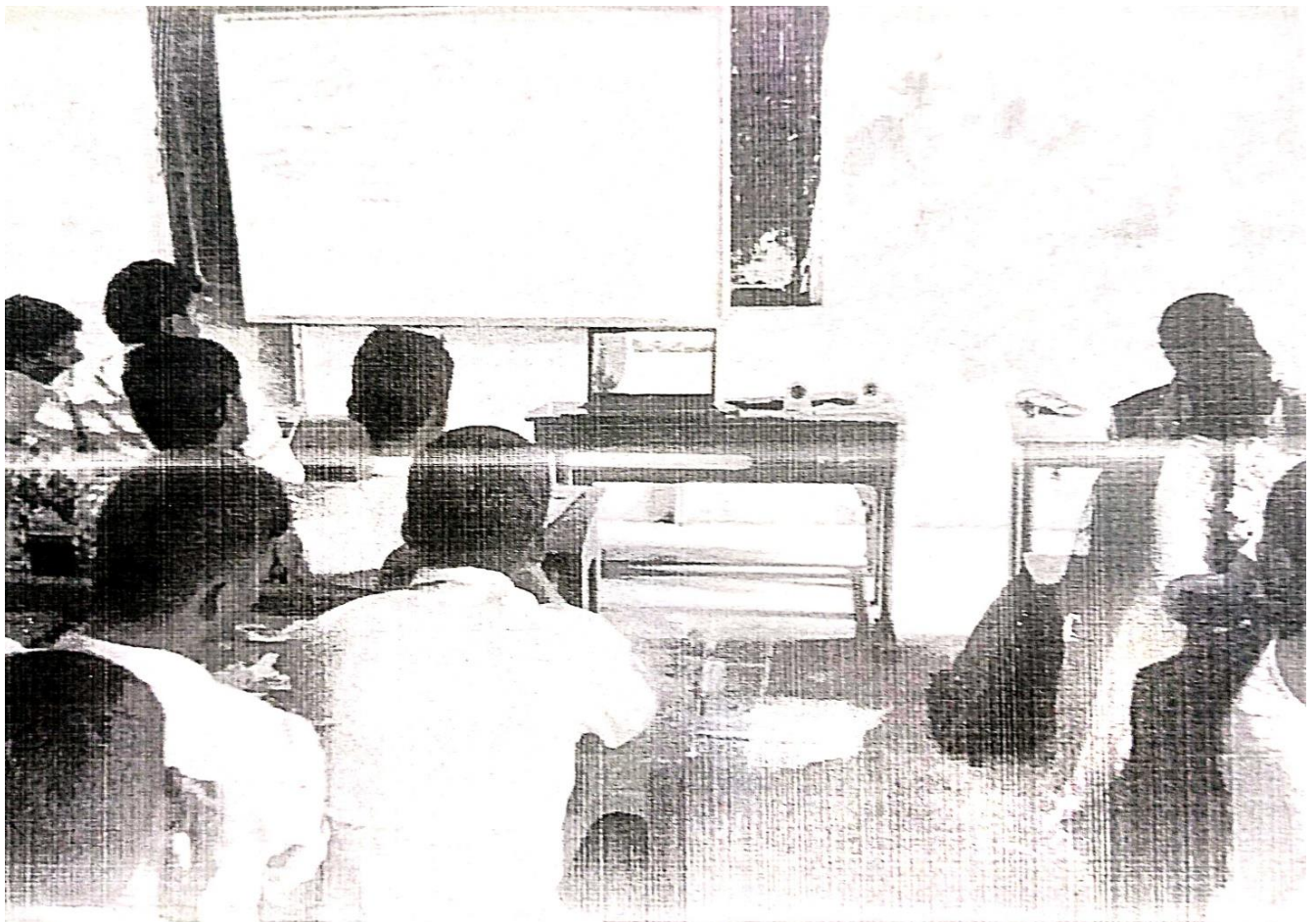
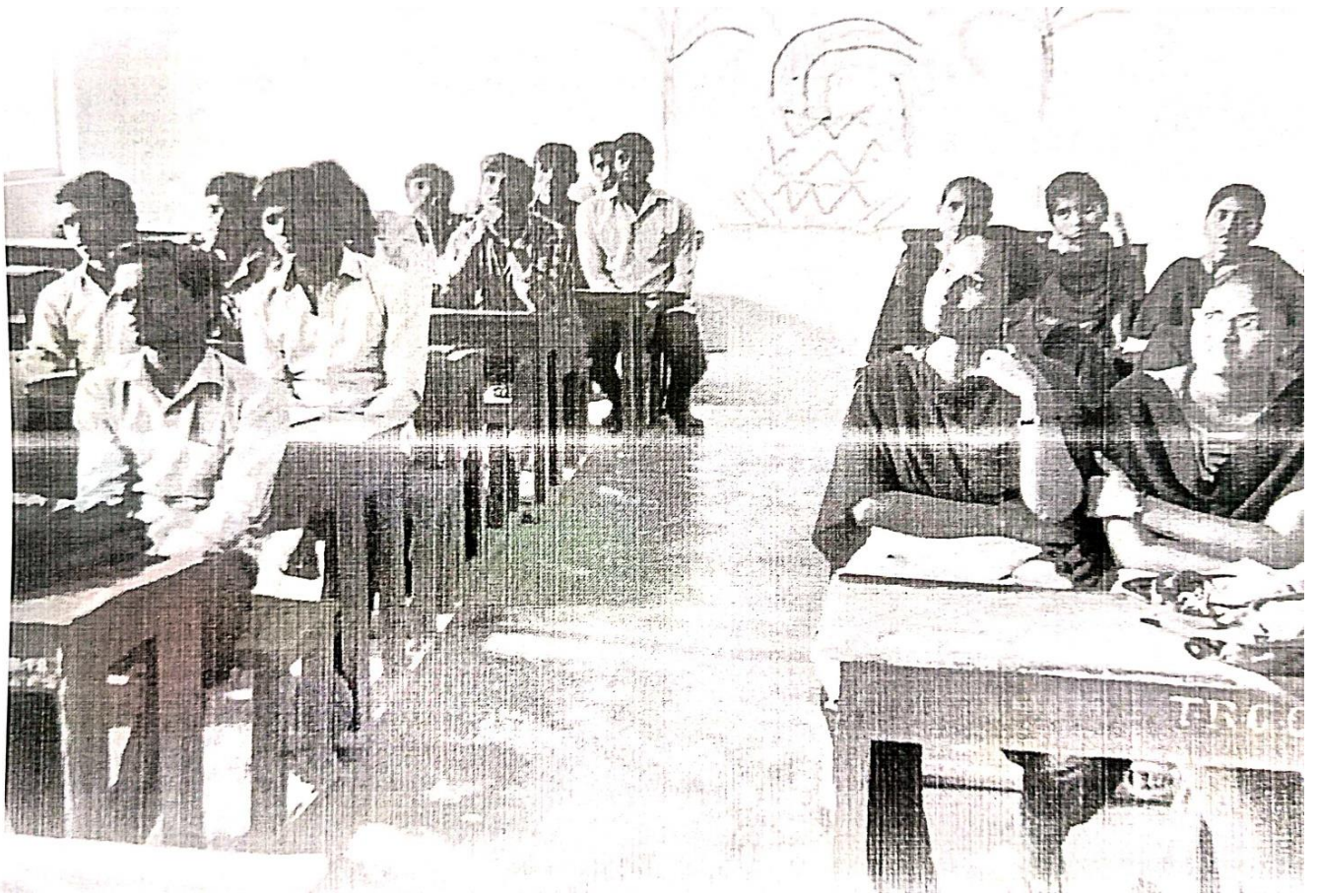
Photo Gallery – 2017-22

2017-18

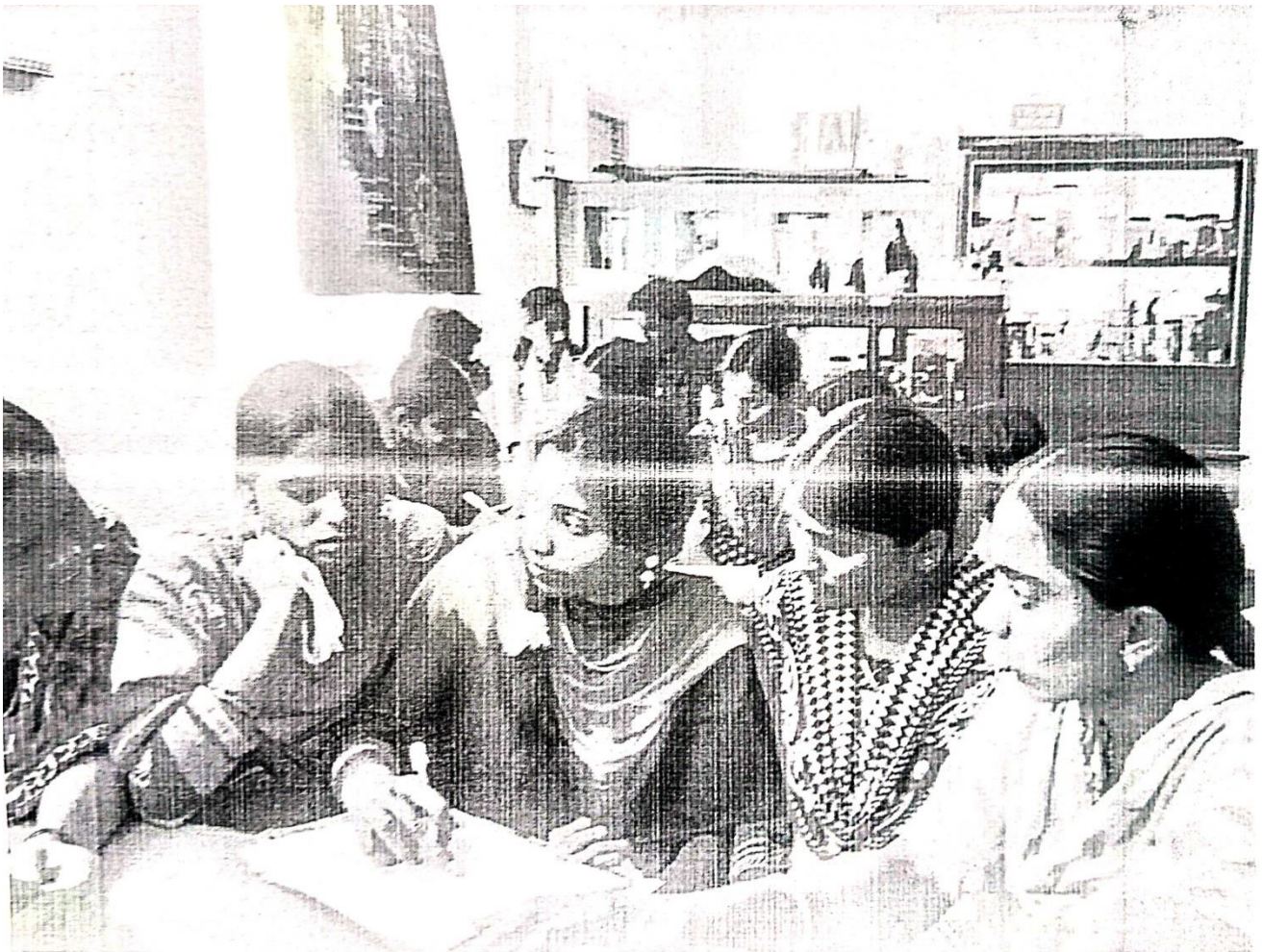
Academic Guidance

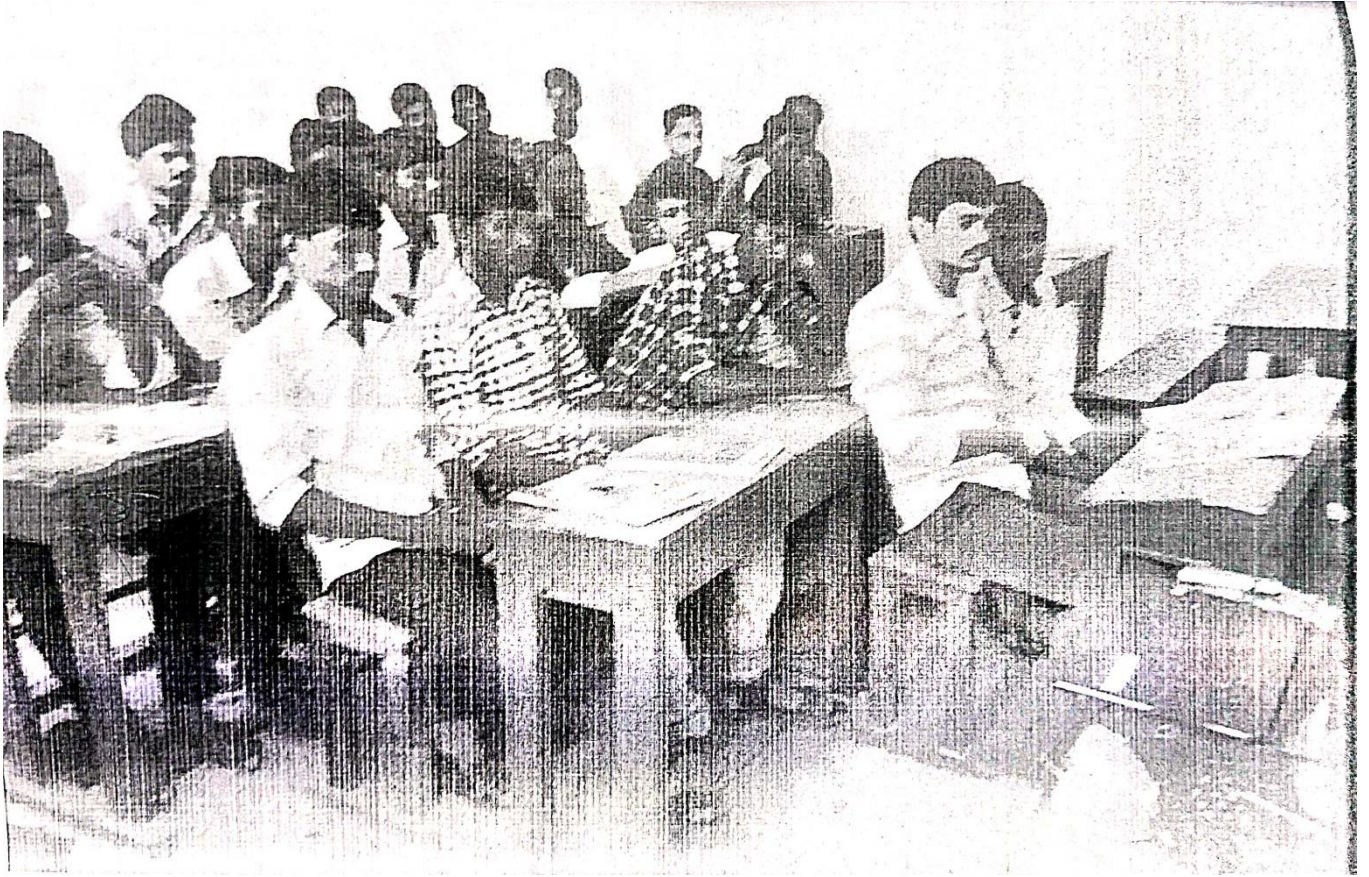






Group Discussion





2018-19

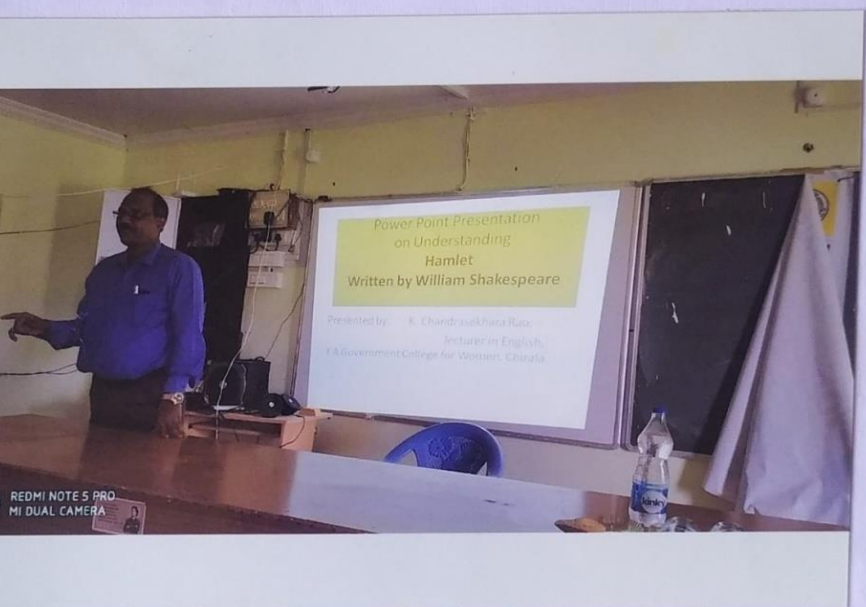
Work shop on Shakespeare Drama

WORK SHOP

SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA.



18/12/2018 - 19/12/2018.



18/12/2018
19/12/2018



18/12/2018
19/12/2018



Quiz Programme

TRR Govt DEGREE COLLEGE-KANDUKUR

QUIZ



● ○ REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA

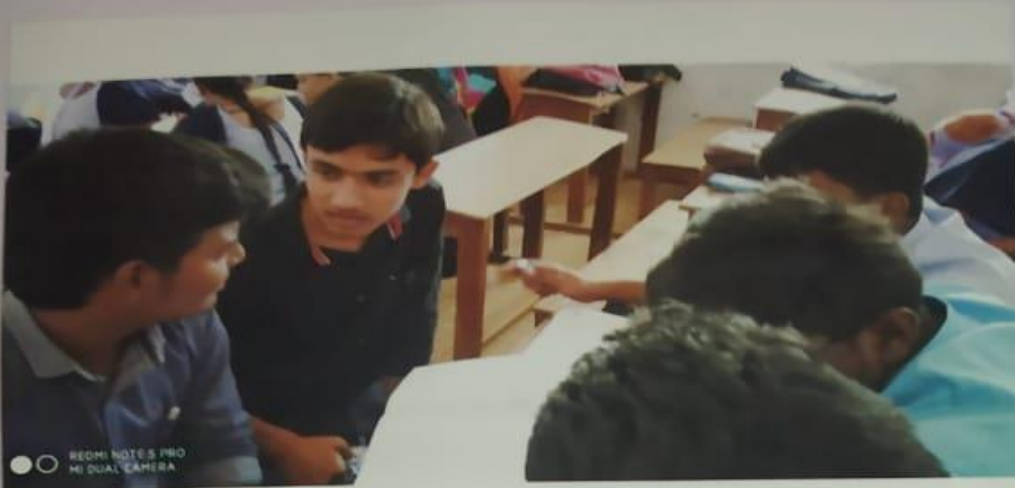


REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA



Group Discussion-2018-19

GROUP DISCUSSION



Man and Nature

- ABOUT The Poet
- ABOUT Nature
- ABOUT Climate
- ABOUT Agriculture
- " SEASONS
- Birds, animals, flowers.

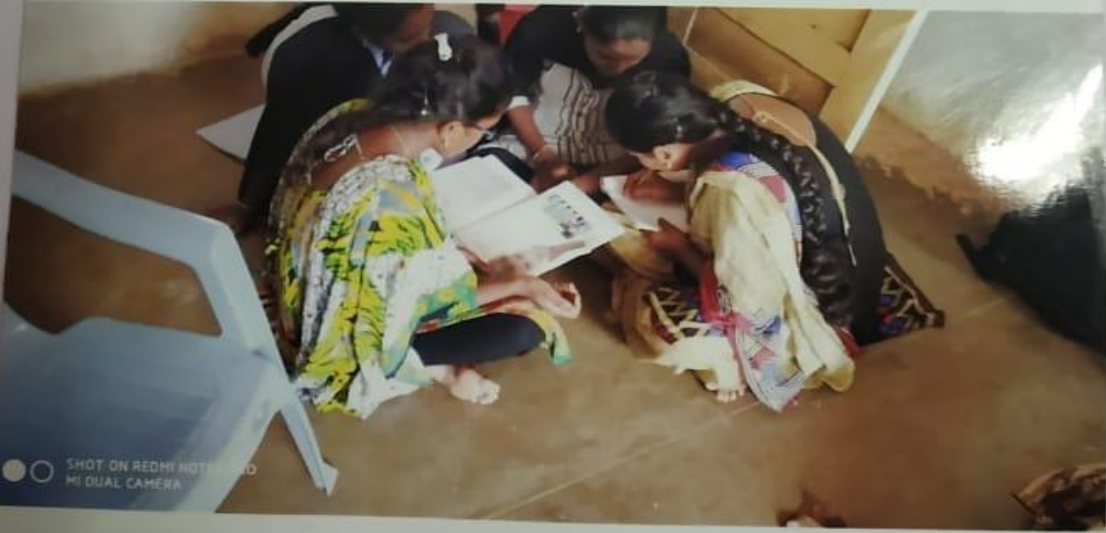
GROUP DISCUSSION | 20-11-18

ODE TO AUTUMN

JOHN KEATS

20-11-2018.

REDMI NOTE 5 PRO



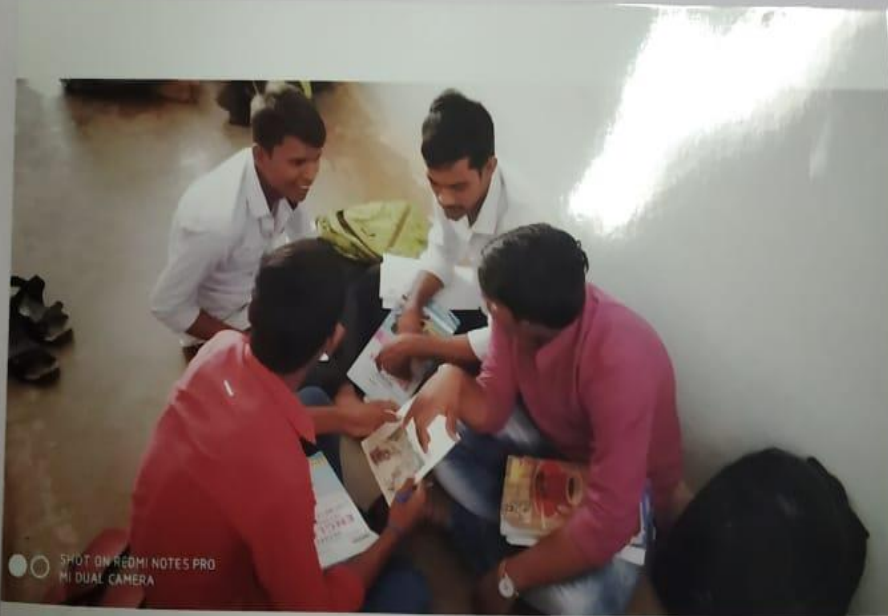
20/11/2018.



20/11/2018.



20/11/2018



REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA

20/11/2018

Kanyasulkam - Student Seminar





SHOT ON REDMI NOTES PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA



SHOT ON REDMI NOTES PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA

REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA

28/8/2016



REDMI NOTE 5 PRO

28/01/18.

2019-20

Teachers Day Celebration



Sep-05



Sep-05

Participation in National Workshop

14/7/2019



PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL WORKSHOP



Screening of Kanyasulkam



21-09-19



21-09-2019



21-09-2019

07-11-2019



07-11-2019



NCC Parade

24-11-19



24-11-19



Oath taking programme

26-11-19



26-11-19



26-11-19



Leaders presenting



MUMTAJ



SHARFU



NARENDRA



JAYASEELAN



THARUN



MANJOOK

Katha – kathanam



LECTURERS PRESENTATION



B. PAVITHRA



REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
HI DUAL CAMERA



REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
HI DUAL CAMERA



RATNA KUMAR.



S.K. SHARFU



Plantation





Quiz Programme



QUIZ

19-2-2020



NARMADA



MADHU SUBHAN.



STUDENTS
ANSWERING.

Group Discussion

STUDENTS DISCUSSING



20-2-2020

GROUP DISCUSSION.



20-02-2020.



REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA



REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA

SIWA KRICHNA

2020-21

World book day





Project work

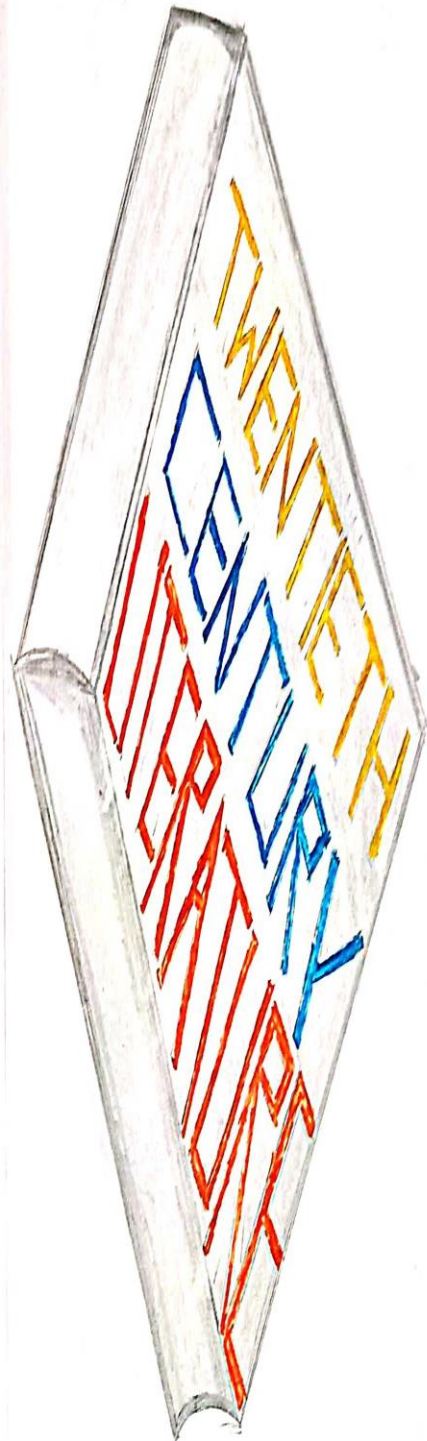


Submitted by :-

1. k. Sreelatha
2. T. Varakumari
3. Mansoor
4. Aneesh
5. Balu Bramhaiah
- 6.

Submitted to :-

P. Raj Gopala Babu Sir
Keshava Rao Sir





20th Century Literature

Topics :-

1. Twenty Century poets.

* D.H. Lawrence.

* Robert Frost.

* Sylvia Plath.

* Ted Hughes

* T.S. Eliot

* W.B. Yeats.

* W.H. Auden

* Dylan Thomas

* Wallace Stevens.

* C.S. Lewis

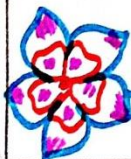
* Stephen Spender.

2. War poets.

* Wilfred Owen

* Rupert Brooke

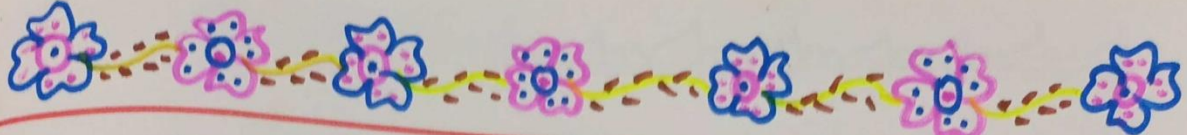
* Siegfried Sassoon.





WAR POETS





WAR Poets

A War poet is a poet who participates in a war and writes about their experiences, or a non-combatant who writes poems about war. While the term is applied especially to those who served during the First World War, the term can be applied to a poet of any nationality writing about any war, including Homer's Iliad, from around the 8th Century BC as well as poetry of the American Civil War, the Spanish Civil War, the Crimean War and other wars.

Poets :-

1. Wilfred Owen (1893-1918)
2. Rupert Brooke (1887 - 1915)
3. Siegfried Sassoon (1886 - 1967)

2020-21



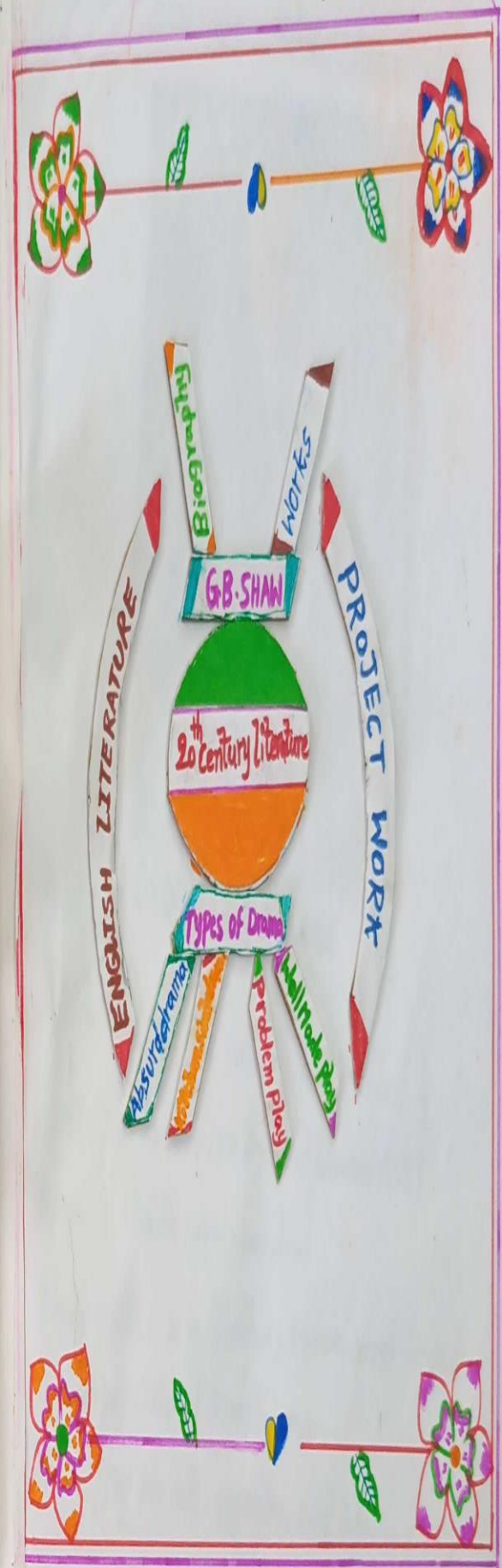
T.R.R. Govt Degree College

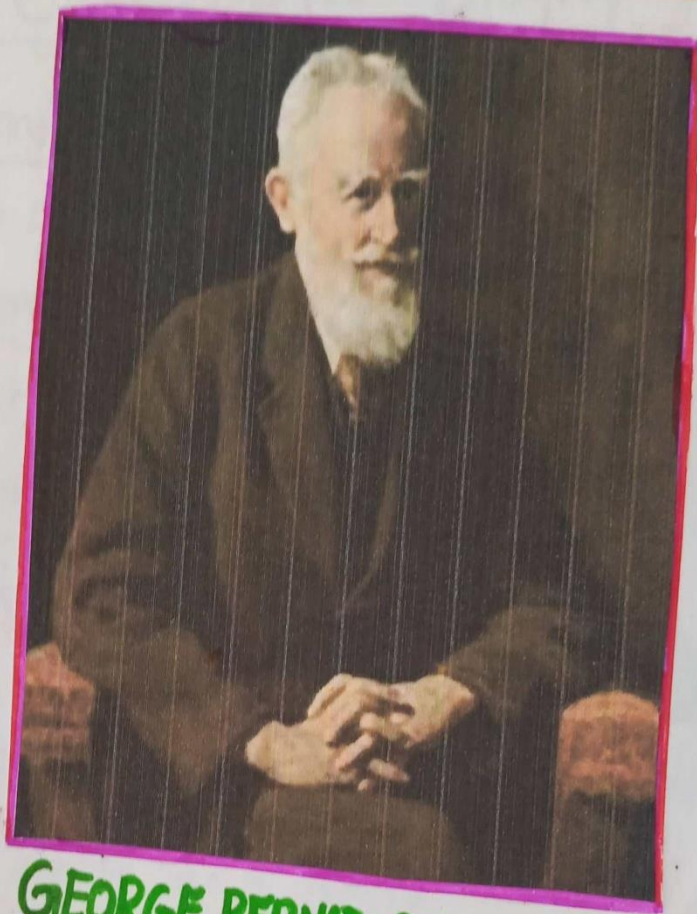
III BA [E.E.D]

English Literature
Project work.

1. S. Ashok
2. P. Eswar Reddy
3. M. Swathi
4. N. Mahindra
5. SK. Murtaji Begum

Submitted To English Department





GEORGE BERNAD SHAW

Born : 26 July 1856 portobello, Dublin. Ireland.

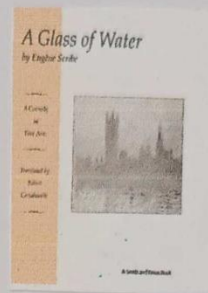
Died : 2 November 1950. Ayr St. Lawrence (U.K.)

Spouse : Charlotte Payne-Townshend.

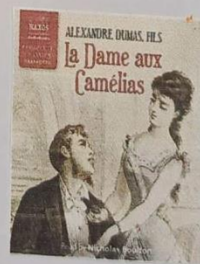
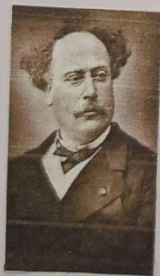
Awards : Noble prize in literature, Academy award for best writing (Adapted screenplay) more.....

Movies : Major fair lady, pygmalion, saint John ----

Well Made Play - Examples



Eugene Scribe → A Glass of water.



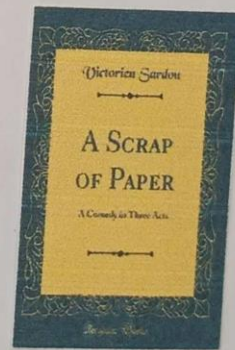
Alexander Dumas Fils → La Dame aux Camélias.



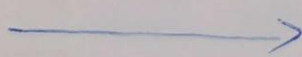
Emile Augier



Olympe's Marriage.



Victorien Sardou



A scrap of Paper.

2020-21

T. R. R. Government

Degree College

English literature - Assignment

Name : SK. Muntaj Begum.

Subject : English literature.

Group : IBA (E.E.P)

Roll No : 15.

Topic : Literary forms.

Submitted by :-

SK. Muntaj Begum

Submitted to :-

P. Rajgopal sir.

C. Ramu sir.

SATIRE

"Satire" is both a genre and a literary device that holds human nature up to criticism and scorn. It is often political in focus but does not have to be.

In literature, writers use irony, humor, and exaggeration to create successful satire.

The word 'Satire' traces back to the Latin word "satur", meaning "well-fed", was used in the phrase "lanx satura", meaning a dish full of many kinds of fruit. Though these words seem far removed from the definition of satire, they were used by ancient Roman critics and writers to refer to what we know as satire today, including what is commonly considered the literary origin of satire: Aristophanes's Old Comedy.

The word "satire" made its way into the English literature in the sixteenth century.

A feature of 'satire' is strong irony or sarcasm - "in satire, irony is militant", according to literary critic Northrup Frye - but parody, burlesque, exaggeration, juxtaposition, comparison, Analogy and double entendre are all frequently used in satirical speech and writing.

Geoffrey Chaucer, William Langland, Elizabethan Writers, John Dryden, Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, Addison and Steele are some famous English exponents of satire.

Examples: * "Absalom and Achitophel" and "MacFlecknoe".

- John Dryden.

* "Rape of The Lock" and "Dunciad".

- Alexander Pope.

* "Gulliver's Travels" - Jonathan Swift.

* "Vision of Judgement" - Lord Byron.

2020-21

T. R. R. Government

Degree College

Special English - Assignment

Name : SK. Muntaj Begum.

Class : IIBA [E.E.P]

Roll No : 15.

Subject : Special English [English literature].

Topic : The Romantic Age, The Victorian Age, Literary terms.

H.T. No : Y191037014.

Submitted by:-

SK. Muntaj Begum.

Submitted to:-

P. Rajgopal babu sir.

C. Ramu sir.

ROMANTIC AGE

①

Introduction:- Popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Romanticism was a literary movement that emphasized nature and the importance of emotion and artistic freedom. In many ways, writers of this era were rebelling against the attempt to explain the world and human nature through science and the lens of the Industrial Revolution.

In Romanticism, emotion is much more powerful than rational thought. Although literary Romanticism occurred from about 1790 through 1850, not all writers of this period worked in this style. There are certain characteristics that make a piece of literature part of the Romantic movement.

Romanticism can be seen as a reaction to the huge changes in society that occurred during this period, including the revolutions that burned through countries like France and the United States, ushering in grand experiments in democracy.

Protagonist

The leading character or major character in a play, film and novel. English word "protagonist" originated from Greek word "protagonistes" which means the main character of the story. The protagonist is the character whose fate is most closely followed by reader or audience and he is opposed by the antagonist. The antagonist creates obstacles to trouble the protagonist.

Characteristics of protagonist :-

- * Some degree of tragic stature.
- * Of high social rank.
- * Somehow foreshadowed by doom.
- * A tendency to be influenced by past events.
- * Sharply contrasting qualities within the character.
- * Possession of considerable powers.
- * A striking physical powers.
- * A connection with the exotic.
- * The central figure who tries to resolve the conflict in the story.

* He portrayed as good guy.

Examples of protagonist:

1. "Hamlet" is the protagonist in the play "Hamlet".
2. "Achilles" and "Hector" are two protagonist in "Iliad".
3. "Adam" is the hero in the Epic "Paradise lost".
4. "Prospero" is the protagonist in the play "Tempest".

2020-21

T.R.R. Government Degree college

Kandukur

Name : SK. Sharfunnisa

class : II BA EEP

Subject : special English

Topic : Literary Forms

Roll no : 01

Submitted to,

Dr. Raja Gopal sir.

C. Ramu sir.

re

Satire can be described as the literary art of diminishing or denigrating a subject by making it ridiculous and evoking towards it attitudes of amusement, contempt, scorn or indignation. It differs from the comic that comedy evokes laughter mainly as an end in itself, while satire derides; that is; it uses laughter as a weapon, and against a butt that exists outside the work itself. That butt may be an individual, a type of person, a class, an institution, a nation, or even the entire human race. The distinction between the comic and the satiric, however, is sharp only at its extremes. Shakespeare's Falstaff is mainly a comic creation, presented primarily for our enjoyment; the puritanical Malvolio in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night is for the most part comic but has aspects of satire directed against the type of the fatuous and hypocritical puritan; Ben Jonson's Volpone (1607) clearly satirizes the type of person whose cleverness or stupidity is put at the service of his cupidity; and John Dryden's MacFlecknoe (1682), while representing a permanent type of the pretentious poetaster, satirized specifically the living author Thomas Shadwell.

Examples:

John Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, Jonathon Swift's Gulliver's Travels, Modest Proposal, Many of Joseph Addison's Spectator papers are Satiric essays, Ben Jonson's The Alchemist, Moliere's The Misanthrope, Wycherley's The Country Wife, T.S. Eliot's The Waste Land etc are the examples of satire.

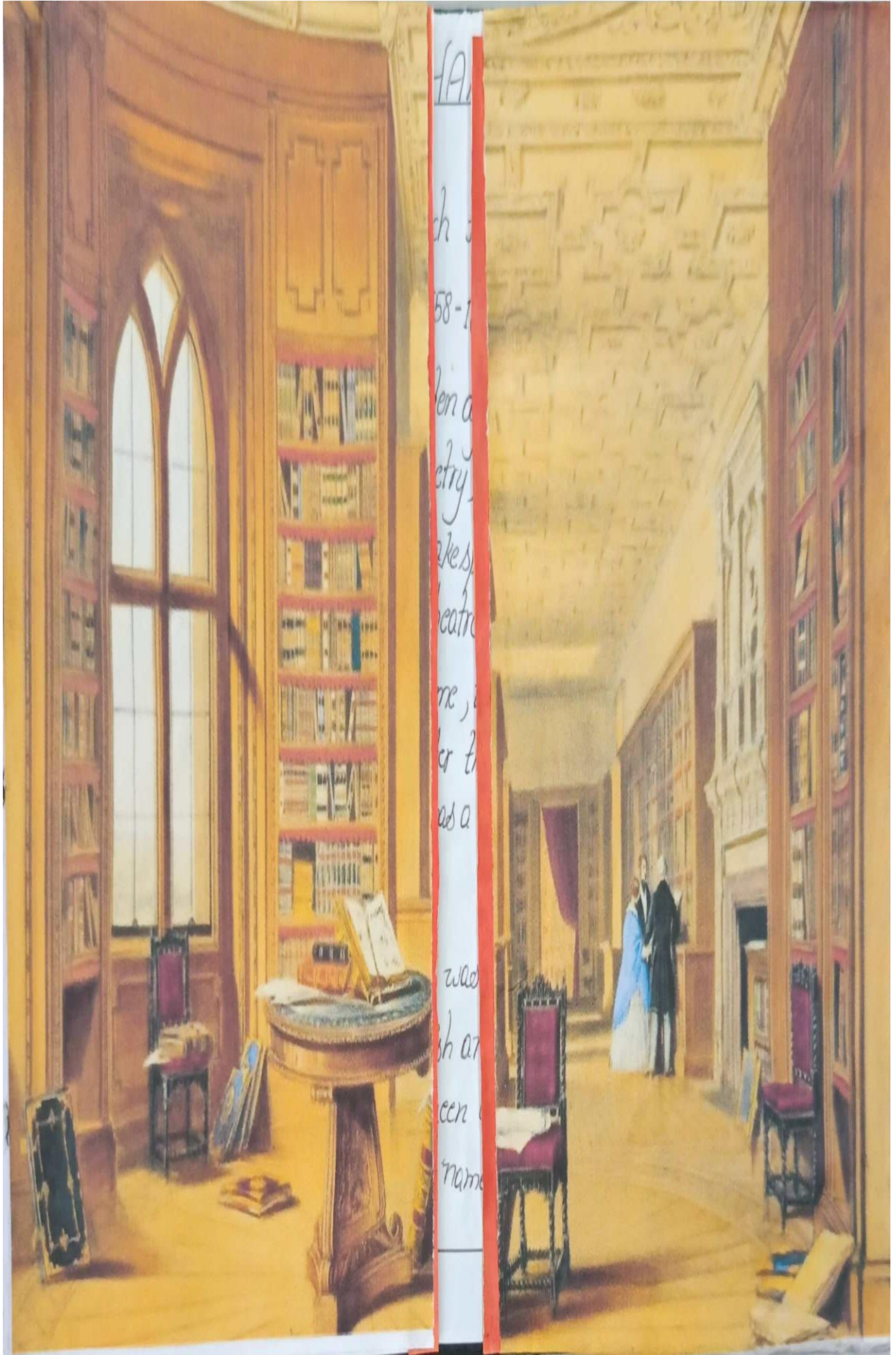
Heroic Tragedy

Heroic Tragedy is a name given to the form of tragedy which had some vogue in the beginning of the Restoration period. It was drama in the epic mode - grand, rhetorical and declamatory at its best and often bombastic at its worst. Its themes were love and honour and it was considerably influenced by French classical drama, especially by the works of Corneille and Racine. John Dryden thus defined it in the preface to *The conquest of Granada* (1672): "An heroic play ought to be an imitation, in little, of an heroic poem; and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it". In these plays, as in an epic, the protagonist is a large scale warrior whose actions involve the fate of an empire. A noble hero and an equally noble heroine are typically placed in a situation in which their passionate love is in conflict with the demands of honour and with the hero's patriotic duty to his country. When the conflict ends in a disaster, the effect is a tragedy.

There are two contenders for this honour of precedence - *The Siege of Rhodes* (1656) by Sir William D'Avenant and *The Indian Queen* (1664) by John Dryden and Sir Robert Howard.

2020-21





fA

ch

58-1

len a

etry

ake s

eatre

me,

er t

as a

wlet

sh a

een

'name

ELIZABETHAN AGE

Submitted by - V. Sudha
T. Akshaya
Sk. Reeha Taj
K. Shamshon.

Submitted to-
Dr. P. Raj Gopal Babu
Dr. I. Kesava Rao
Dept. of English

The Elizabethan era is the epoch in the Tudor period of the of England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Historians often depict it as the Golden age in English history. This "Golden age" represented the apogee of the English Renaissance and saw the flowering of poetry, music and literature. The era is most famous for its theatre, as William Shakespeare and many others composed plays that broke free of England's past style of theatre. It was an age of exploration and expansion abroad, while back at home, the Protestant Reformation became more acceptable to the people, most certainly after the Spanish Armada was repelled. It was also the end of the period when England was a separate realm before its royal union with Scotland.

The term Elizabethan era was already well established in England and British historical consciousness in English and British historical consciousness, long before the accession of the current Queen Elizabeth II, and it remains solely applied to the time of the earlier Queen of this name.

There was great improvement in the comforts and advancements in the life of commonman. Growth in trade, agriculture and the manufacturing sector helped in the rise of wealth. It improved the social conditions and gave social security to the people. This satisfaction helped the spur of literary activity.

Along with these development of Drama poetic forms like Sonnet, Lyric and the Latin translation into English brought freshness and abundant richness to the literature in particular and the society in general.

Thus this age considered to be
The "Golden age in English Literature"

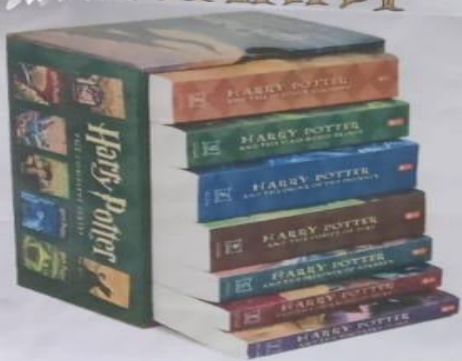


2021-22

LITERATURE IN SCIENCE

Literature in Science

HARRY POTTER



J.K. Rowling, known by her pen name J.K. Rowling, is a British author, philanthropist, producer and screenwriter. She authored "Harry Potter" series, which has won multiple awards and sold more than 500 million copies as of 2017, and in 2007 became the best-selling book children's series in history. This series of books are also directed as movies by various directors like Chris Columbus, David Yates, Alfonso Cuarón, Mike Newell. The former two directed the first three series and latter two directed the remaining series.


In the Harry Potter series audience can experience the "Fantasy of Literature and Science Fiction". Stories of this kind creates the science fiction way to look the future generation imagination of a person gives the movement to here's in the lab to work in that situation showed in the every word written by author in the script.

Rowling stated that she experienced a magical world while scripting every scene of Harry Potter. The "Relational theory of Science" is the basis of writing the words in every series were created by the advanced science theories. A little idea in my mind made me to start for receiving the "Nobel Award for Best Novel".

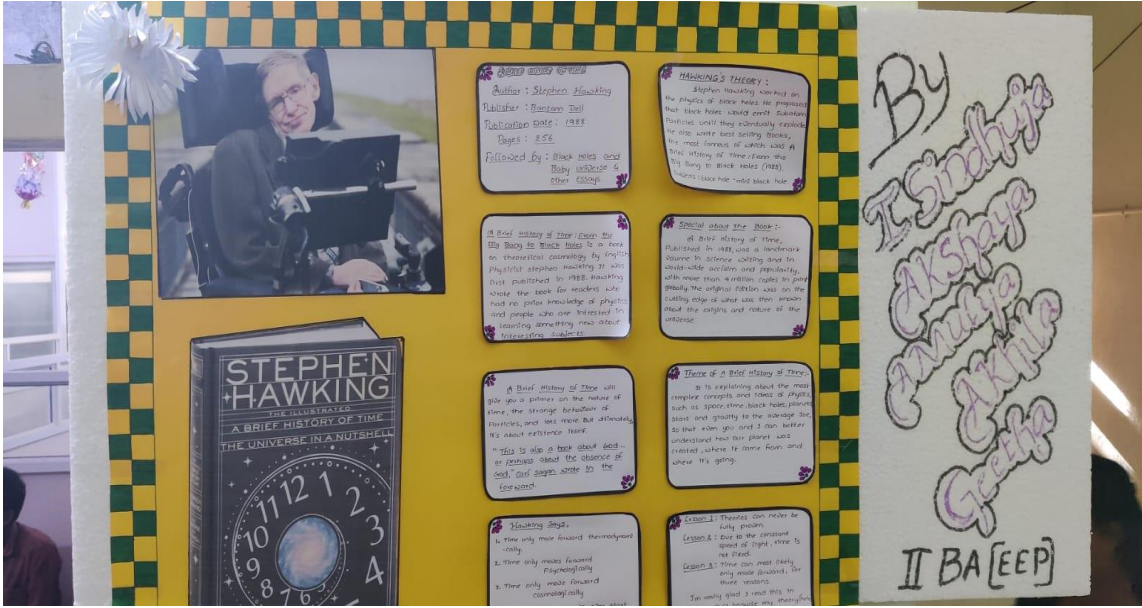
Adaptation of the first of J.K. Rowling popular children's novels about Harry Potter, a boy who learns that he is the orphaned son of two powerful wizards and possessed unique magical powers of his own. He is summoned from his life as an unwanted child to become a student at Hogwarts, an English boarding school for wizards. There he meets several friends who become his closest allies and help him discover the truth about his parents' mysterious deaths.

With this base story many series emerged - "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone", "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets", "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban", "Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire", "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix", "Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince", "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows". The final film series was created with the mysterious death of Harry Potter, with words of Harry Potter "I'll Be Back soon."

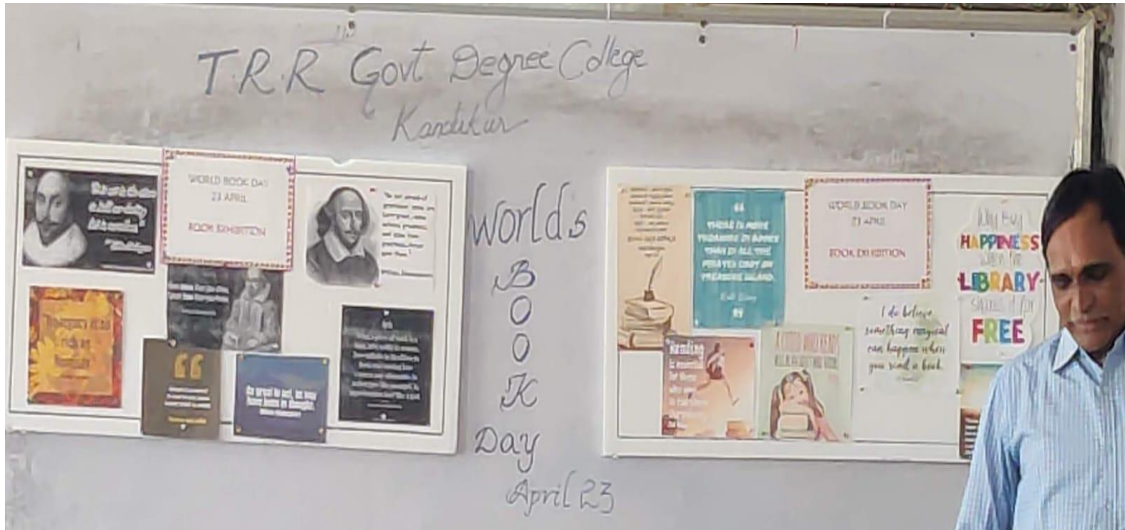
"Science of today is the technology of tomorrow."



Art by - V. Sudha
D. Vamsi
S. Sivaji
K. Malini



WORLD BOOK DAY



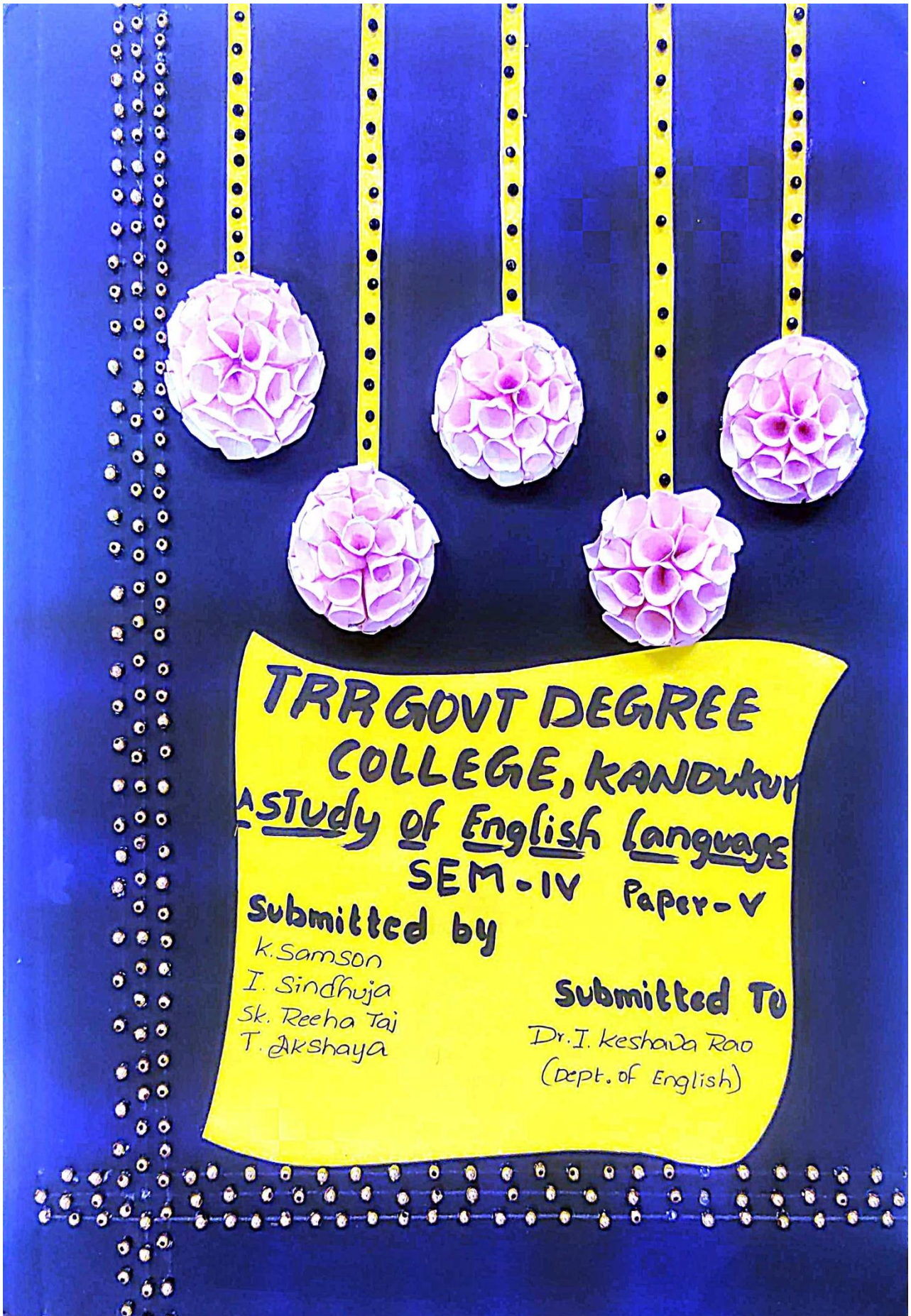


Quiz Programme

Quiz programme
16.6.22



Project Work



**TRR GOVT DEGREE
COLLEGE, KANDUKUR**
A S T U D Y O F E N G L I S H A N G E L A N G A G E
SEM - IV Paper - V

Submitted by

k. samson
I. Sindhuja
Sk. Reeha Taj
T. Akshaya

Submitted To

Dr. I. Keshava Rao
(Dept. of English)

BOW - WOW THEORY

Language began when our ancestors started imitating the natural sound around them.

→ moo, meow, splash, cuckoo.

POOH-POOH THEORY

Based on the evidence that speech arose through people making instinctive sounds

DING-DONG THEORY

Postulates that speech arose because people reacted to the world around them, sound symbolism

THE ORIGINS OF LANGUAGE



What was the first language?
How did language begin—where
and when? until recently, a
sensible linguist would like

respond to such questions
with a shrug and a sign. As
Bernard Campbell states flatly
in "Human Kind Emerging"

"we simply do not know, and
never will, how or when
language began".

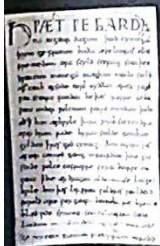
It's hard to imagine a cultural
phenomenon that's more impor-
-tant than the development
of languages. And yet no human

attribute offers less conclusiv
evidence regarding its origin.
The mystery, says Christine
Keneally in her book.

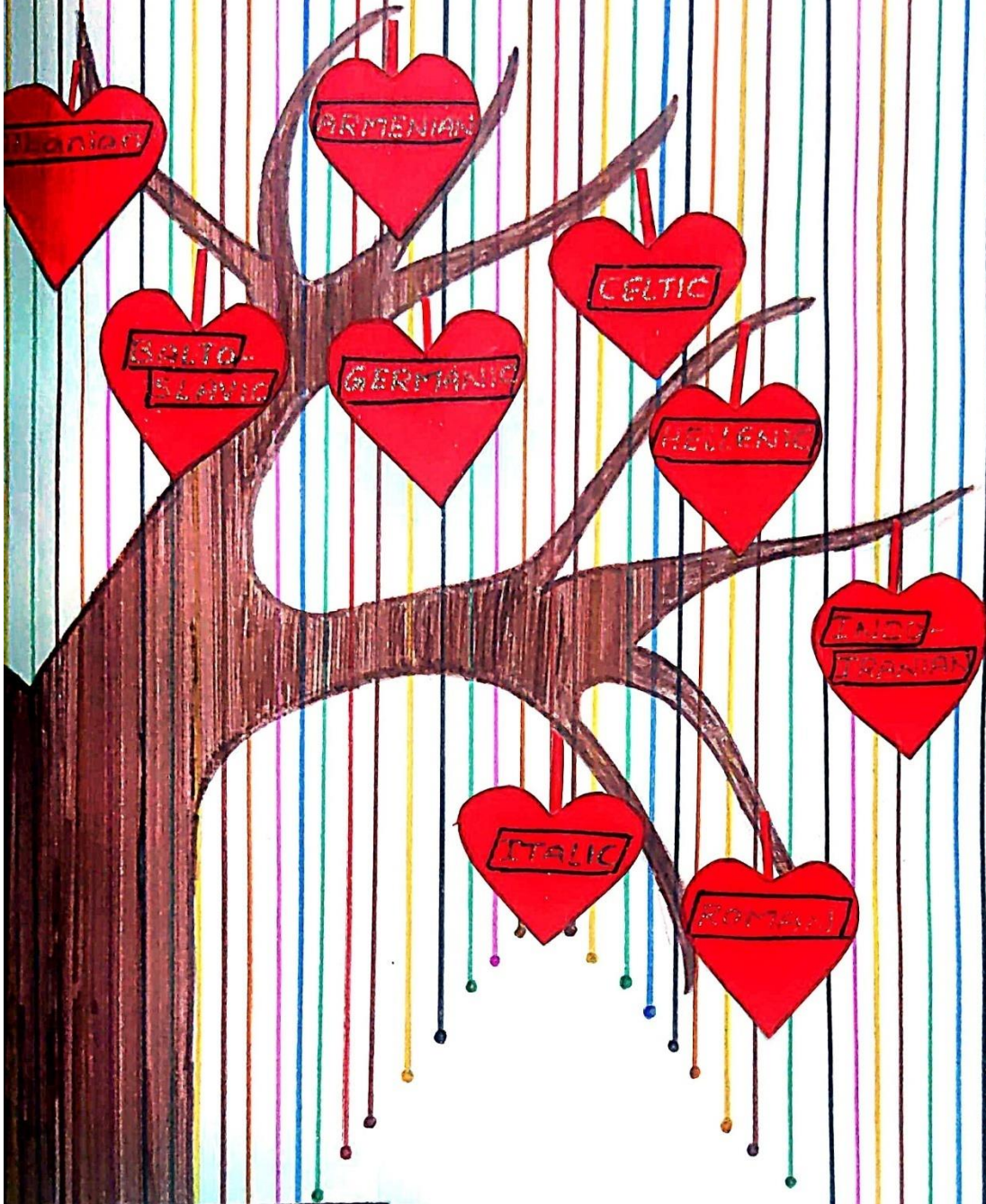
The absence of such evidence
certainly hasn't discouraged
speculation about the origins
of language. over the centuries

Many theories have been put
forward and just about all of
them have been challenged,
discredited & often ridiculed.

Each theory accounts for
only a small part of what
we know about language.



Indo-European Family of Languages



Old English

Old English literature refers to poetry and prose written in early medieval England, from the 7th century to the decades after the Norman conquest of 1066, a period often termed Anglo-Saxon England. The 7th century work Caedmon's Hymn is often considered as the oldest surviving poem in English, as it appears in an 8th century copy of Bede's text, the Ecclesiastical History of the English People. Poetry written in the mid 12th century represents some of the latest post-Norman examples of old English. Adherence to the grammatical rules of old English is largely inconsistent in 12th century literature. The order of quantity, old English literature order of quantity, old English sermons and saints lives; biblical translations, translated latin works of the early church fathers; chronicles and narrative history works; laws, wills and other legal works; practical works on grammar, medicine and geography, and poetry. There are 400 surviving manuscripts from the period.



Middle English

'Middle English' - a period of roughly 300 years from around 1150 CE to around 1450 - is difficult to identify because it is a time of transition between two eras that each have stronger definition: Old English and Modern English.

→ In grammar, English came to rely less on inflectional endings and more on word order to convey grammatical information.

→ In vocabulary, English became much more heterogeneous, showing many borrowings from French, Latin, Scandinavian.

Although the earliest surviving writings in the period are only about a century after the latest writings in Old English, Middle English texts feel very much closer to Modern English in their grammar and vocabulary. By the time we get to Chaucer, in the 14th century, we can find many phrases and sentences which if we modernise the spelling - look just like an archaic version of Modern English, as in the opening of *The Canterbury Tales*.

There is also, of course, a continuity in terms of literary content. English readers today are aware of the subject matter of the Middle English period in a way that they are not in relation to Old English. Chaucer's *Tales* have been constantly retold, as has Thomas Malory's account of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table and several modern Christmas carols are medieval in origin.

Grimm's Law

Grimm's law refers to the systematic study and categorization of the consonant shifts that occurred between Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Germanic... an eventually English

- : Named for Jakob Grimm, one of the Brothers Grimm, most well-known in Western culture for their versions of children's stories and morality tales... e.g., Hansel & Gretel, Sleeping Beauty... etc.

Verner's Law

- : Modifies Grimm's law to accommodate for the exception exemplified by mother. Based on PIE's "floating accent"

- PIE voiceless stops appear as voiced fricatives (rather than voiceless fricatives as predicted by Grimm's law)

- Applies when the condition is met:



Indian English

- Became one of the official language of the nation and thus continues to enjoy the patronage of the nation elite.
- used extensively in education, law, media, government, media, and technology. It connects as the connector.

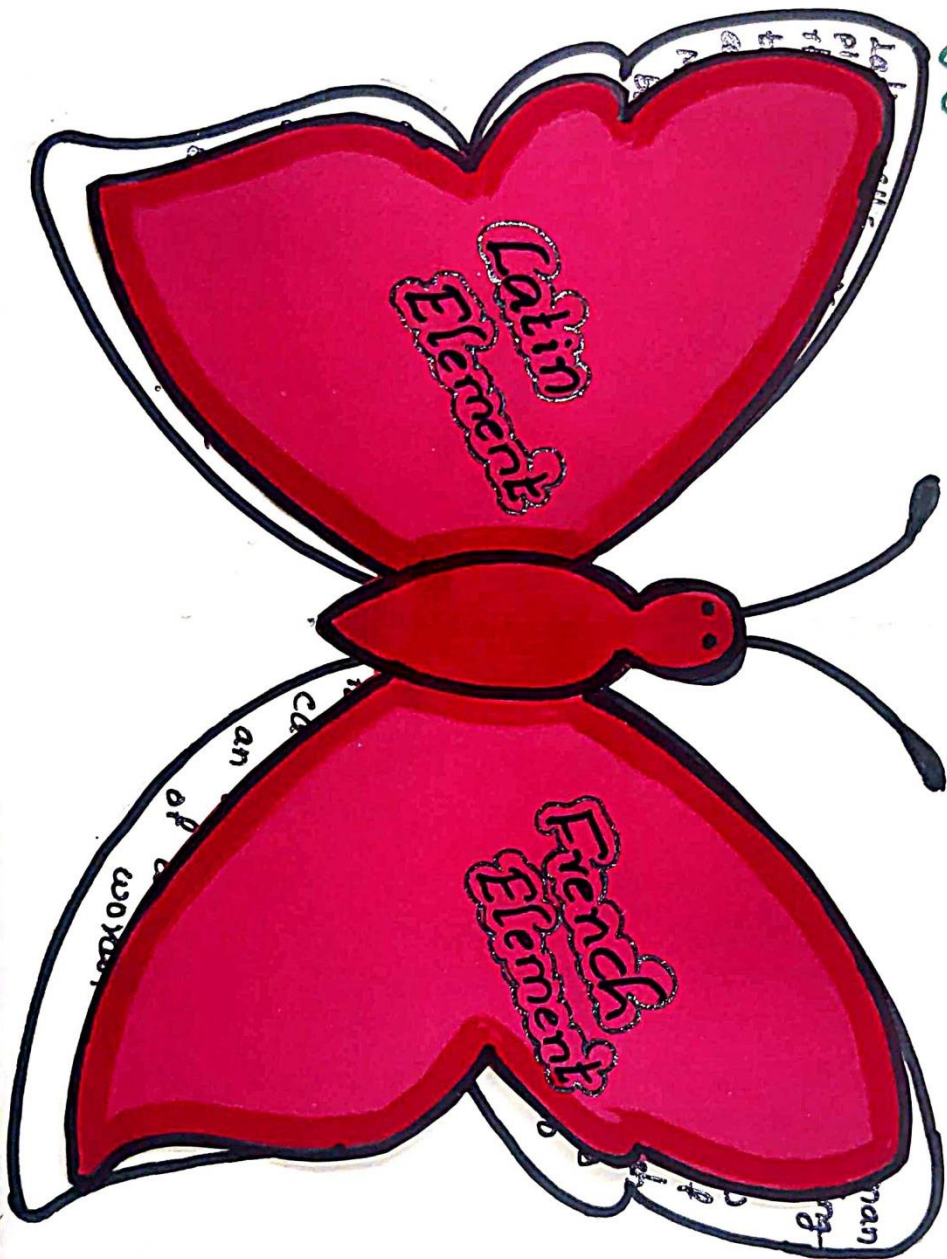
→ Has undergone significant changes locally to carry much of the communicative burden of Indian society.

- Indian expression makes Indian English different from English American or British English.
- They are 'innovations' enriching English in terms of creating global.

American English

It sometimes called United States English or U.S. English, is the set of varieties of the English language. It is the most important language around the world. If English has turned out to be the most widely language.

There are three main American dialects, such as New England, Southern American and common American dialect which is used in the other parts of the country. The U.S. does not have an official language but the federal level, but the most commonly used language is English. The de facto language.





Latin occupied a very important place. It was the language of service and religious learning. Most churches that were built also set up schools for the children. Latin was thought there. The people who came to organize these schools were all great scholars in Latin and Greek. Bede, the great scholar, wrote the "History of the English people!"



The Norman conquest of England in 1066 AD caused the influx of a great number of French words in English language. French words entered English in two phases. In the first phase i.e. 1066 the words were associated with the church. After 1066 the upper classes carried over into English an astonishing number of common French words.





2021-22

ROMANTIC & VICTORIAN AGE

Submitted TO
- Dr. P. Raj Gopal Babu

Submitted By - J. Sudha
T. Amulya
K. Geetha

PAPER-IV
SEM-IV



Romanticism

The Romantic Movement is traditionally starting roughly around 1780

The Romantic Period began roughly around 1798 and lasted until 1837. The Political and economic atmosphere at the time heavily influenced this Period, with many writers finding inspiration from the French Revolution. There was a lot of social change during this Period. Calls for the abolition of slavery became louder during this time, with more writing openly about their objections. After the Agricultural Revolution provided jobs and technological innovations, something that would spread to the United States in the 19th century. Romanticism was a reaction against the spread of industrialism, as well as a criticism of the aristocratic social and Political norms and a call for more attention to nature. Although writers of this time did not think of themselves as Romantics, Victorians capture the emotion and tenderness of Man.

I WANDERED LONELY AS A CLOUD

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed- and gazed- but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

WRITTEN BY
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

She Walks In Beauty

**She walks in Beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.**

**One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,**

**Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.**

**And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,**

**The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!**

Poetry in the Romantic Age

As a term to cover the most distinctive writers who flourished in the last years of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th, "Romantic" is indispensable but also a little misleading. There was no self-styled "Romantic movement" at the time, and the great writers of the period did not call themselves Romantic. Not until Schlegel's Vienna lectures of 1808-09 was a clear distinction established between the "organic," "plastic" qualities of Romantic art and the mechanical character of classicism. Many of the age's foremost writers thought that something new was happening in the world's affairs, nevertheless William Blake's affirmation in 1793 that "a new heaven is begun" was matched a generation later by Percy Bysshe Shelley's "The world's great age begins anew." "These, these will give the world another heart, / and other eyes," wrote John Keats, referring to Leigh Hunt and William Wordsworth. Fresh ideas came to the fore, in particular, the ideal of freedom, long cherished in England, was being extended to a wide range of human endeavour. As that ideal swept through Europe, it became natural to believe that the age of tyranny might soon end.

Romanticism and nature :-

Romanticism was an intellectual and artistic movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century. It was a reactionary response against the scientific rationalisation of nature during the Enlightenment commonly expressed in literature, music, painting, and drama. But it was not simply a respect to the rationalism of the Enlightenment but also a reaction against the material changes in society, which accompanied the emerging and expanding industrial capitalism in the late eighteenth century. In this transition production became centralised in the city. The factory system of mass production was centred on process that used and controlled natural forces such as water and wind, but also increased power by increasingly using fossil fuels. These processes, combined with the profit motive, "degraded and despoiled," as some romantics saw it, the environment. Although they would not have used the term, cities expanded to unprecedented sizes, and grew into centres of pollution, poverty, and deprivation. They began to symbolise the failure of laissez faire liberalism's philosophy that permitting people to follow their self-interest would lead to a perfect society. population movement from.

land, and rational. Search for economically efficient production methods (involving division of labour, time keeping and mechanisation) led, according to the Romantic movement, to spiritual alienation of the masses from the land and nature. As Marx and Engels perceived it, they became units or productive machine. People and nature were objectified, and reduced to commodity status.

This was regarded as undesirable and leading to the degradation of the human. According to the Romantic the solution was "back to nature" because nature was also a way out of the fumes of the growing industrial centres for the new industrial rich. Inspired by the works of Romantic authors and poets such as Wordsworth, Keats and Shelley, they hopped on the newly developed railways and travelled to the Lake District. This led in the end to an appreciation of the landscape described in terms as the "Sublime" and also "Delight" (in the landscape). Spoliation of a pure natural landscape was regarded as undesirable and destructive. These

2021-22

T.R.R. Government
Degree College.

English Literature - Assignment

Name : SK. Muritaj Begum.

Roll. No : 15.

Class : III BA (E.F.P)

Topics : Indo-Anglian, Anglo-Indian, Transcreation.

H.T.No : Y191037014.

Submitted by

SK. Muritaj Begum.

Submitted to.

I. Keshava Rao Sir.

Department of English.

Indo - Anglian literature.

Indo - Anglian literature refers to the body of work by writers in India who write in the English language and whose native or conative language could be one of the numerous languages of India.

It is frequently referred to as Indo - Anglian literature. As a category, this production comes under the broader realm of post-colonial literature - the production from previously colonised countries such as India.

Some famous writers of this literature are:-

1. R.K. Narayan.
2. Girish Karnad.
3. A.K. Ramanujan.
4. Mulk Raj Anand.
5. Raja Rao.

Transcreation

Transcreation is a concept used in the fields of translation studies to describe the process of adapting a message from one language to another, while maintaining its intent, style, tone and context.

A successfully transcreated message evokes the same emotions and carries the same implications in the target language as it does in the source language.

Transcreation theory was first developed in the field of literary translation, and began to be adapted for use in global marketing and advertising in the early 21st century. The transcreation approach is also heavily used today in the translation of videogames and mobile apps.

The concept of transcreation emphasizes the translator's independent creative role.

2021-22

T. R. R. Government degree college

Kandukur

Special English project

Name : sk. sharfunnisa begum

Class : III BA EEP

Hall ticket no : Y191037015

Roll no : 01

Topic : Anglo-Indian,
Indo-Anglian,
transcreation.

Submitted by,

sk. sharfunnisa begum.

Submitted to,

Mr. Kesava Rao.
[English department].

Anglo - Indians

Anglo - Indian people fall into two different groups:

- 1) Those with mixed Indian and British ancestry
- 2) people of British descent born or residing in India.

The All India Anglo-Indian Association, founded in 1926, has long represented the interests of this ethnic group; it holds that Anglo-Indians are unique in that they are Christians, speak English as their mother tongue, and have a historical link to both Europe and India. Anglo-Indians tend to identify as people of India, rather than of a specific region such as Punjab or Bengal. 2 August is celebrated as "World Anglo Indian Day."

During the period of British rule in India, children born to unions between British men and Indian women formed the basis of Anglo-Indian community. This new ethnic group formed a small yet significant portion of the population. As Anglo-Indians were mostly isolated from both British and Indian society, their documented numbers dwindled from roughly 300,000 at the time of independence in 1947 to about 125,000 - 150,000 in modern day India. During much of the time, British-Indian relationships faced stigma, which meant that the ethnicity of some Anglo-Indian relationships faced stigma, which meant that the ethnicity of some Anglo-Indians was undocumented or identified incorrectly.

Transcreation

Transcreation is a concept used in the field of translation studies to describe the process of adapting a message from one language to another, while maintaining its intent, style, tone and context. A successfully transcreated message evokes the same emotions and carries the same implications in the target language as it does in the source language. It is related to the concept of localization, which similarly involves comprehensively adapting a translated text for the target audience. Transcreation highlights the translator's creative role. Unlike many other forms of translation, transcreation also often involves adapting not only words, but video and images to the target audience.

Transcreation theory was first developed in the field of literary translation, and began to be adapted for use in global marketing and advertising in the early 21st century. The transcreation approach is also heavily used today in the translation of video games and mobile apps. The concept of transcreation emphasizes the translator's independent creative role.

In the context of marketing, the professional translators engaging in transcreation are often referred to as "copywriters" or "copyeditors" or alternatively as "transcreators".

T.R.R. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
KANDUKUR, Prakasam Dist.

2021-2022

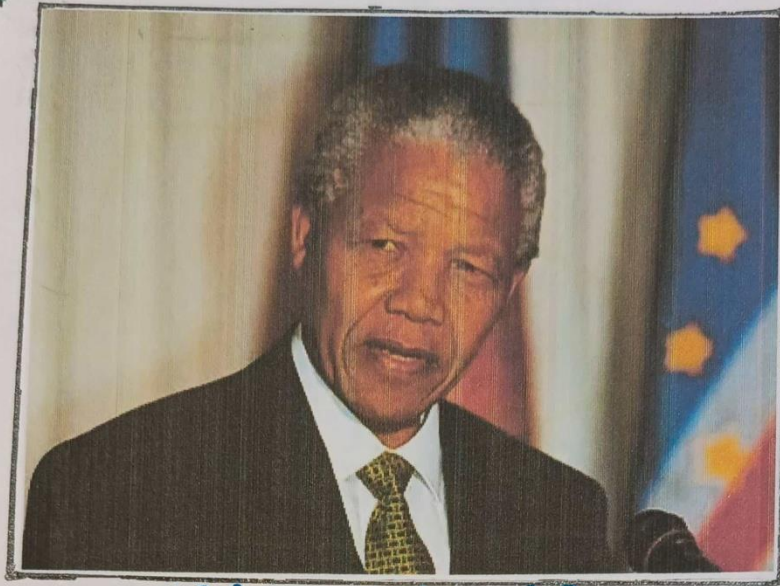


DEPARTMENT OF
English

*English Assignment by
Y. Sudha II B.A.*

Topics :-

- About Nelson Mandela and his contributions.
- Apartheid movement.
- About Larry King.



Nelson Mandela.

African Gandhi, Nelson Mandela.

His full name is Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. Mandela was born into the "Thembu" royal family in Mvezo, union of South Africa. He studied law at the "University of Fort Hare" and "the University of Witwatersrand" before working as a lawyer in Johannesburg. There he became involved in anti-colonial and African nationalist politics, joining the ANC in 1943 and co-founding its youth league in 1944. After the National Party's white-only government established apartheid, a system of racial segregation.

Larry King

Larry King was an American television and radio host, whose awards included 2 peabodys, an Emmy and 10 cable ACE Awards. Over his career, he hosted over 50,000 interviews. He Born and raised in New York City, his parents were orthodox Jews who immigrated to the United States from Belarus in the 1930's. King studied at Lafayette High School, a public high school in Brooklyn. He was a WBM radio interviewer in the Miami area in the 1950s and 1960s, and gained prominence in 1978 as host of The Larry King show, an all-night nationwide call-in radio program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

From 1985 to 2010, he hosted the nightly interview television program Larry King Live on CNN. King hosted Larry King Now from 2012 to 2020, which aired on Hulu, Ora TV, and RT America. He hosted Politicking with Larry King, a weekly political talk show, on the same three channels from 2013 to 2020. King also appeared in television series and films, usually playing himself. King died of sepsis as a complication at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles on January 23, 2021 at age 87.

T.R.R. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
KANDUKUR, Prakasam Dist.

2021- 2022



DEPARTMENT OF
English
English Assignment by
Akshaya & team
II B.A

BRAND

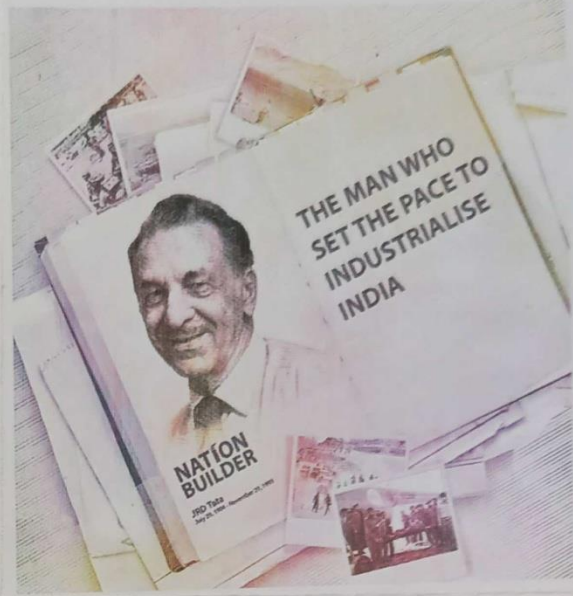
Any type of product manufactured by a particular company under a particular name. An identifying mark burned on livestock.

Types of Brand logos.



Imagine that you're at the Supermarket, looking to buy some salt. Do you pick Morton, or a lower price store brand? After all, salt is salt Right?

Tata groups committed INR 1500 crore as a group to COVID-19 relief. Tata employees have, in addition, contributed tens of crores towards various response projects.



It supplied personal protective equipment (PPE) kits, masks and gloves, as well as COVID-19 testing kits. Amid soaring global demand, purchasing can be very difficult and lockdown makes guaranteed delivery problematic.

An occasion of Noble Laureates

To date, over a thousand ventilators & respirators, 400,000 PPE kits, 3.5 million masks & gloves and



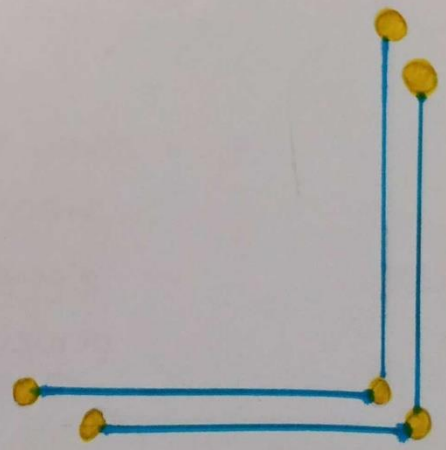
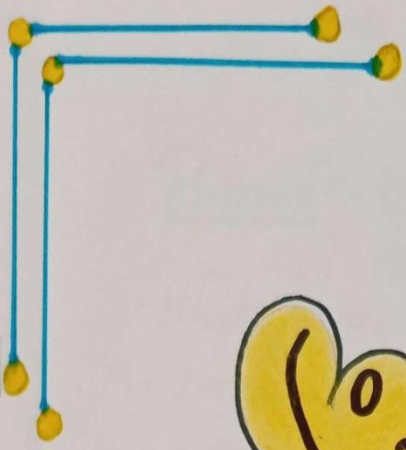
350,000 testing kits have been procured. The result of the group's collaboration was a series of interventions that were life-saving.

2021-22

Assignment

by (II BA)

- Eswaramma
- Sindhuja
- Bargavi
- Manjula
- ~~Geetha~~
- Amulya



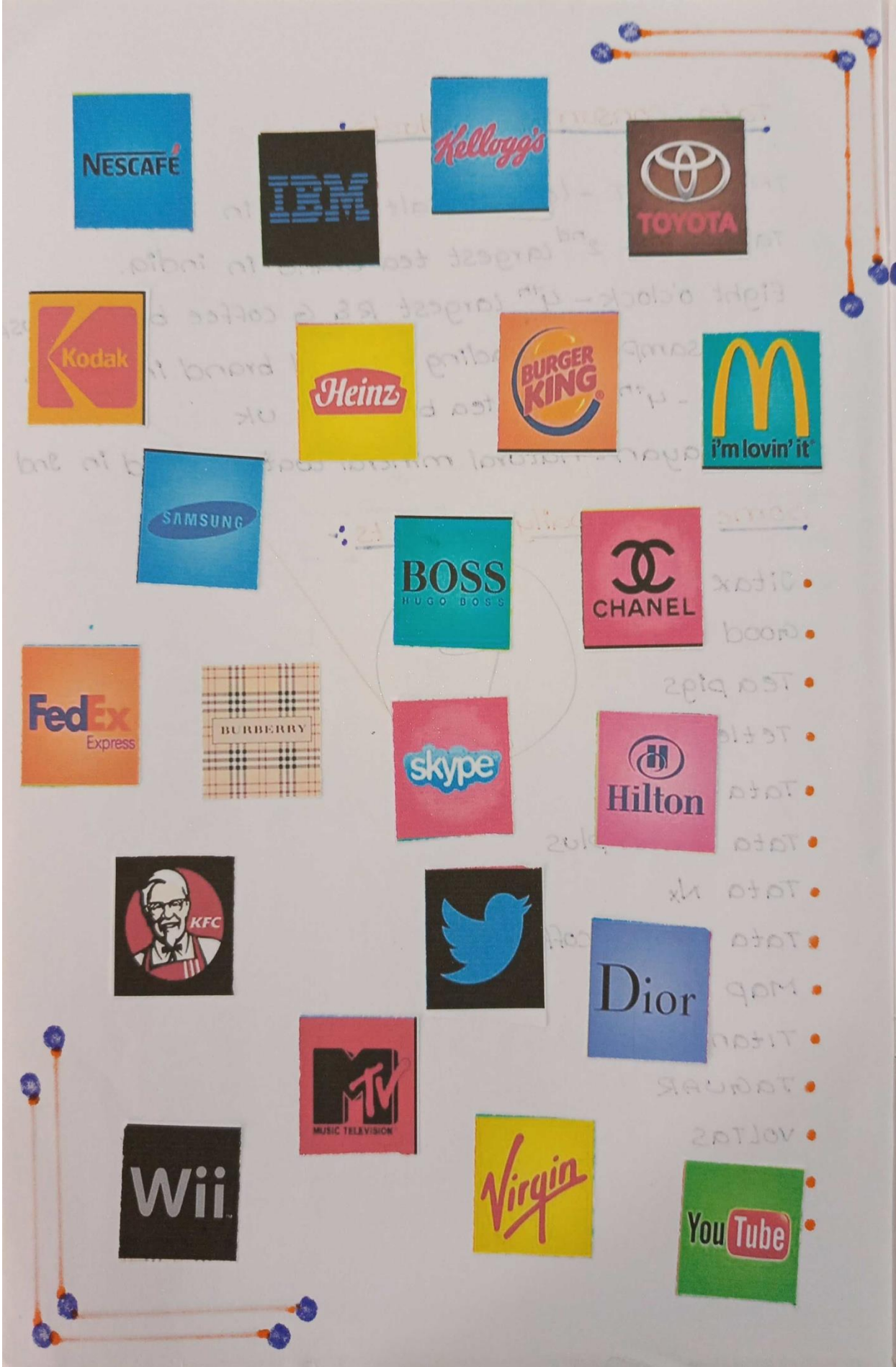
Brand :- A brand is an intangible marketing or business concept that helps people identify a company, Product, or individual. People often confuse brands with things like logos, slogans, or other recognizable marks, which are marketing tools that help promote goods and services. The

Three types of Branding

- A corporation or company brand.
- A product brand.
- A personal brand.

—A strong brand helps customers know what to expect. your brand represents you and your promise to your customer. Your brand helps you create clarity and satisfy stay focused. your brand helps you connect with your customers emotionally.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| • Disney | • Nestle | • Amazon |
| • canon | • Levis | • Tesco |
| • Ford | • coca cola | • John Lewis |
| • sony | • Bosch | • Walmart |
| • Adidas | • Pepsi | • Kellogg's |
| • Red Bull | • KFC | • Samsung |



A Study of Literary Criticism

English Assignment

2021-22

Name : Sk. Muntaj Begum.

Class : III BA (E.E-P)

Subject : English literature.

Roll No : 15.

H.T. No : Y191037014.

Submitted to English Department

Poetics ~ Aristotle

About litterateur (Author):-

Aristotle was born in 384 B.C. in Stagira in northern Greece. Both of his parents were members of traditional medical families, and his father, Nicomachus, served as court physician to King Amyntus III of Macedonia.

Aristotle's surviving writings were incredibly influential. In Arabic philosophy, he was known simply as "The first teacher"; in the west, he was "The philosopher".

His parents died while he was young, and he was likely raised at his family's home in Stagira. At age 17 he was sent to Athens to enroll in

Plato's Academy. He spent 20 years as a student and teacher at the school, emerging with both a great respect and a good deal of criticism for his teacher's theories. The five key works of Aristotle were:- Nicomachean Ethics, Politics, Metaphysics, Poetics, On the soul (De Anima). Aristotle was died in 322 B.C. in Euboea in Greece.

About the work :-

"Tradition and the Individual Talent" is an essay written by poet and literary critic T.S. Eliot. The essay was first published in *The Egoist* and later in Eliot's first book of criticism, "The Sacred Wood". The essay is also available in Eliot's "Selected Prose" and "Selected Essays."

It formulates Eliot's influential conception of the relationship between the poet and the literary tradition which precedes them. The essay may be regarded as an unofficial manifesto of Eliot's critical creed, for it contains all those critical principles from which his criticism have been derived ever since.

The seeds which have been sown here come to - fruition in his subsequent essays. It is a declaration of Eliot's critical creed, and these principles are the basis of all his subsequent criticism.

The essay is divided into three parts. The first part gives us Eliot's concept of tradition, and in the second part is developed his theory of the impersonality of poetry. The short, third part is in the nature of a conclusion, or summing up of the whole discussion.

The poet concludes: "poetry is not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality". Thus Eliot does not deny personality or emotion to the poet. Only, he must depersonalise his emotions. There should be an extinction of his personality.

2021-22

PROJECT WORK

Indian Writing In

English-Translation-I



Submitted by:-
T. Varakumari.
SK. Muntaj Begum.

Project Work

Indian Writing

[in]
English

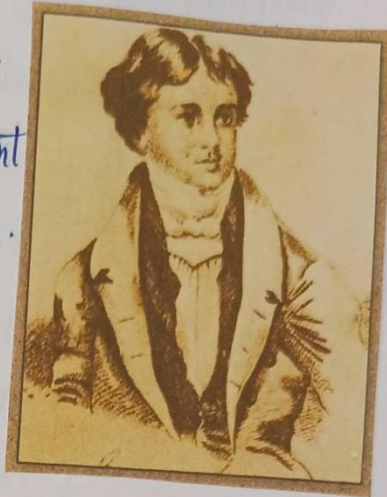
Translation-1

Submitted to: Department of English.

The Harp Of India - Henry Derozio.

About the Author :-

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was an Anglo-Indian poet and assistant headmaster of Hindu College, Kolkata. He was a radical thinker of his time and one of the first Indian Educators to disseminate western



learning and science among the young men of Bengal.

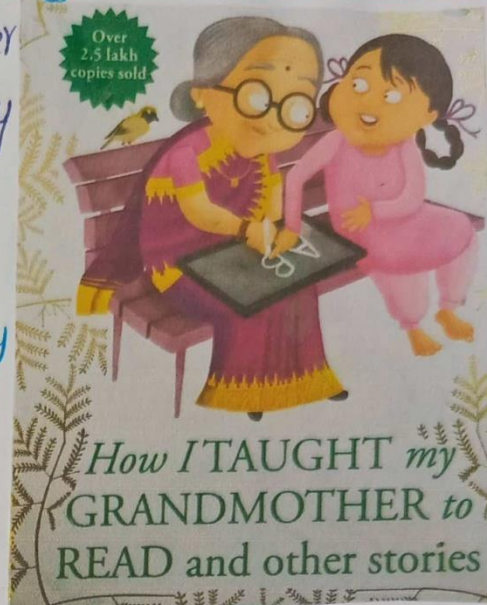
Henry Derozio was born on 18 April, 1809 at Entally - Padmapukur in Kolkata. His parents were Francis Derozio, a Christian Indo-Portuguese office worker and Sophia Johnson Derozio, an English woman. In 1827, when Derozio was 18, the editor John Grant took notice of his poetry, offering to publish a book of his work and inviting him to return to Kolkata.

Derozio was famous for his radical movement, the Young Bengal and for setting a new precedent for patriotic poetry in India. Some of his works include: To India - My Native Land and The Fakeer of Jungheera. He was died on 26 Dec 1831 in Kolkata.

Summary

"How I Taught My Grandmother to read" is a fictional short story written by Sudha Murthy.

This story was published in the book "How I Taught My Grandmother to Read and other stories" in the year 2004 by Penguin Books, India.



In the story, the author recalls how she taught her illiterate grandmother to read. The author was twelve years old and she used to stay with her grandparents in north Karnataka. Since there were very few diversions, the entire family would eagerly wait for a weekly magazine called **Karamveera**. This magazine was publishing famous writer Biveni's novel 'Kashi Yatre' as a serial. The novel dealt with the protagonist's struggle to visit Kashi. Since grandmother believed in Kashi-yatra as a pilgrimage, she could identify with the trials and tribulations of the main characters.

Every Wednesday, the author would read the next episode of the story to her.

The grandmother would not only listen with great attention but also memorize it by heart. Later she would discuss it with friends in the temple courtyard. One day the authoress had to go to the neighbouring village for a cousin's wedding and stayed back there for a week. When she returned, she was surprised to see her grandmother in tears.

At night, the grandmother narrated how her past life, feeding and bringing up children, kept her busy, sparing no time for education of any kind. Moreover, education for girls was not considered as important in those days. Without the granddaughter, she had a tough time trying to decipher and guess the next episode of 'Kashiyatre'. She had felt very desperate and helpless, mutely gazing at the pictures, unable to read a single word.

This incident fanned the grandmother's desire to learn the Kannada alphabet and she vowed to learn it by Wassera. The granddaughter's pleas, her mockery of the grandmother's age, all fell on deaf ears. No wonder, the grandmother proved to be an ideal student.

In no time, she could read, repeat and write Kannada. The authoress presented her with a copy of the novel 'Kashiyatre' as a token of appreciation and grandmother touched the feet of her grand daughter, her teacher, as a befitting tribute.