English Special I Catharsis and Resolution: The Evolution of Tragedy and Comedy

Semester III Subject Code: A 31614 Lectures: 60

Objectives:

- To introduce the main genres of tragedy and comedy, in both classicaldrama and modern drama.
- To read distinguished works of tragedy and comedy, within different historical and culturalframework so as to trace the evolution of classical drama toits modern form.
- To analyse and critically appreciate certain universal literary themes present in drama.
- The students will gain:
 - An overview of the history of Drama from its origins in classicalGreece until its modern development in the 20th and 21st centuries.
 - o An introduction to the key elements of dramatic theory such as theme, conflict, characterization, plot, climax, tragic hero, etc.
 - A study of the performative aspects like stage, costumes, masks, setting and theatre technology in both Classical and Modern Drama.
 - An understanding of the differences and similarities in the subject and structure of ancient drama against modern dramatic forms.

Unit 1: Introduction to Classical Tragedy The origin and development of Greek tragedy in Athens in the 6th and 5th centuries BC. The structure of Greek drama, the role of characters and role of the chorusto be considered. Aristotle's study on Tragedy in the *Poetics*, with special reference to the concept of 'Catharsis'. Basic concepts of Drama according to Aristotle (unity of action, of place, of time) as well as key elements of dramatic theory such as: theme, conflict, characterization, plot, climax, tragic hero.

Unit 2: ClassicalTragedy

12

Sophocles: Oedipus the King





Unit 3: Introduction to Modern Tragedy

12

- The development of modern tragedy.
- The 20th century theatrical experimentation in form and content.
- An overview of modern dramatic genresfrom Realism to Naturalism, Expressionism, Symbolism, Epic Theatre, and Absurdist drama.
- Modern themes, and its treatment, that essentially mean to disrupt, question, challenge and cause change in society and especially its political systems.
- Contextof modern tragedyand its location in things germane to modernityespecially religion, economic systems, social structures andhuman psychology.

Unit 4: Modern Tragedy

12

- Arthur Miller: Death of a Salesman
 - *Assignments and library hours 12 hours

Recommended Text Books:

- 5. Sophocles. Oedipus the King. Trans. Robert Fagles. New York: Penguin Books, 2008
- 6. Miller, Arthur. Death of a Salesman. New York: Penguin Books, 1998

Reference Books:

- 29. Easterling, P.E. ed. *The Cambridge Companion to Greek Tragedy*. Cambridge: CUP, 1997
- 30. Ormand, Kirk, ed. A Companion to Sophocles. Blackwell Publishing, 2012
- 31. Styan, J.L. Modern Drama in Theory and Practice, 3 vols. Cambridge University Press, 1981
- 32. Bigsby, Christopher. ed. *The Cambridge Companion to Arthur Miller*. Cambridge: CUP, 2006



English Special I Catharsis and Resolution: The Evolution of Tragedy and Comedy

Semester Subject Code: A 41614 Lectures: 60 IV

Objectives:

- To introduce the main genres of tragedy and comedy, in both classical drama and modern drama.
- To read distinguished works of tragedy and comedy, within different historical and cultural framework so as to trace the evolution of classical drama to its modern form.
- To analyse and critically appreciate certain universal literary themes present in drama.
- The students will gain:
 - o An overview of the history of Drama from its origins in classical Greece until its modern development in the 20th and 21st centuries.
 - An introduction to the key elements of dramatic theory such as theme, conflict, characterization, plot, climax, tragic hero, etc.
 - A study of the performative aspects like stage, costumes, masks, setting and theatre technology in both Classical and Modern Drama.
 - An understanding of the differences and similarities in the subject and structure of ancient drama against modern dramatic forms.

Unit 1: Introduction to Classical Comedy

12

- The origin and development of comedy, its historical and literary antecedents –
 in ancient Greece, Athens. Brief overview of Aristophanes and Old Comedy
 (5th century BC), Menander and New Comedy (4th century BC) and Roman
 New Comedy
- Two traditions of comedy
 - o Vulgar, slapstick
 - o Refined, witty
- Shakespearean Comedy, blending the two traditions together.
- Elements of Comedy, types of Comedy, aspects and theories of Comic Drama

12

Unit 2: Elizabethan Comedy

Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream



Unit 3: Introduction to Modern Comedy

12

- Introduction to elements and structure of modern comedy.
- Modern themes and its treatment: Socio political satire and double-edged cultural laughter; central focus decaying and disintegrating traditional orders.
- The 20th century theatrical experimentation in form and content: Black humour, farce, intellectual comedy, interweaving of fantasy and reality, naturalistic, psychological sketches.

Unit 4: Modern Comedy

12

• Bertolt Brecht: The Threepenny Opera

*Assignments and library hours - 12 hours

Recommended Text Books:

- 1. Shakespeare, William. A Midsummer Night's Dream. London: Bloomsbury Arden Shakespeare, 1979 Moby Dress
- 2. Brecht, Bertolt. *The Threepenny Opera*. Trans. Desmond Ivo Vesey. ed. Eric Bentley. New York: Grove Press, 1960

Reference Books:

- 1. Hokenson, Jan. *The Idea of Comedy: History, Theory, Critique.* Madison: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 2006
- 2. Barber, C.L. Shakespeare's Festive Comedy: A Study of Dramatic Form and Its Relation to Social Custom. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2011
- 3. Thomson, Peter. Sacks, Glendyr. eds. *The Cambridge Companion to Bertolt Brecht*. Cambridge: CUP, 2006

