



SEKOLAH TINGGI KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN **STKIP PGRI JOMBANG**

Jalan Patimura III/20, Telp. (0321) 861319-854319 Jombang - 61418

PROGRAM STUDI : PENDIDIKAN EKONOMI

TERAKREDITASI : SK/BAN-PT NO 1521/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/S/VI/2018

PROGRAM STUDI : PENDIDIKAN PANCASILA DAN KEWARGANEGARAAN

TERAKREDITASI : SK/BAN-PT NO 1133/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/S/X/2015

PROGRAM STUDI : PENDIDIKAN MATEMATIKA

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PROGRAM STUDI : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SATRA INDONESIA

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PROGRAM STUDI : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

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PROGRAM STUDI : PENDIDIKAN JASMANI DAN KESEHATAN

TERAKREDITASI : SK/BAN-PT NO 1189/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/S/VII/2016

SURAT KETERANGAN **No.1175 / 7.088/ KL/ 2018**

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

Nama : **Dr. MASRUCHAN, M.Pd.**
NIK : **0104770032**
Jabatan : **Kepala Bagian IT STKIP PGRI Jombang**

Menerangkan bahwa Buku Referensi berjudul:

Introduction to Literature; A Guide for the Understanding of Basic Literature

Karya: Aan Fatihul Islam

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Demikian Keterangan ini kami buat, untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Jombang, 20 September 2018

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Dr. Masruchan, M.Pd.
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Mengetahui,
Ketua STKIP PGRI Jombang

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
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Unique	228 Writer: Aang Fatihul Islam ISBN: 978-602-74184-2-4 Cover: Dino Sanggrha Imanda	-
Unique	Lay Out: Nur Saadah Publisher: Beranda Intrans Publishing Group Wisma Kalimetro Jl	-
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Unique	" or hear such serious statement like "boring", "exhausting", and "grandma's past time"	-
Unique	However, from literature, from fictional works, Sigmund Freud manifested a number of theories	-
Unique	With Oedipus Rex, he constructed the theory of Oedipus complex	-
Unique	And we may not also forget the romantic and scan- dalous love stories	-
Unique	And many of the literary works have been co- modified into commodities	-
Unique	Are you consumer of Great Gatsby prod- ucts, Winnie the Pooh, or War Warriors	-
Unique	You read stories about men flying to the moon before technology makes it real	-
Unique	The materials are collected from various sources: books, e-books, and websites	-
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Unique	I got the inspirations in many times, conditions, situations, and places	-
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Unique	as the Chief of P3M of STKIP PGRI Jombang (3) Drs	-
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Unique	As Rolland Barthes says, The Death of The Au- thor	-
Unique	Jombang, 2016 Aang Fatihul Islamviii Publisher's Preface	-
Unique	But unfortunately, many readers get difficulties to understand	-
Unique	Every chapter offers the definition of each notion with clear and deep elaboration	-
Unique	In addi- tion, the readers are suggested to explore the references in this book	-
Unique	ix Table of Contents Expert's Foreword	-
Unique	1 CHAPTER I: The Understanding of Literature	-
Unique	5 Literature and Literary Study	-
Unique	21 Element of Literary Works Formation	-
Unique	53 Further Considerations of the Playwright: Genre/Form	-
Unique	70 CHAPTER 6: Literary Appreciation	-

Unique	77 Definition of Literary Appreciation	-
Unique	77 Literary Appreciation's Level	-
Unique	78 Staging of Literary Appreciation's Activity	-
Unique	79 CHAPTER 7: Sociology of Literature	-
Unique	80 Definition of Sociology of Literature	-
Unique	81 The Object of Literary Sociology	-
Unique	82 CHAPTER 8: Literary Criticism	-
Unique	84 Definition of Literary Criticism	-
Unique	84 Branch of Literary Criticism	-
Unique	84 CHAPTER 9: Comparative Literature	-
Unique	98 Definition of Comparative Literature	-
Unique	98 National literature, World Literature and Comparative Literature	-
Unique	99 Sector of Comparative Literature	-
Unique	100 Characteristics of Comparative Literature Study	-
Unique	100 Area of Comparative Literary Study	-
Unique	100 CHAPTER 10: Literary Cyber	-
Unique	104 CHAPTER 11: Literature in Education	-
Unique	110 Literature in Second Language Acquisition	-
Unique	113 Literature in Cultural Studies	-
Unique	113xi CHAPTER 12: The World Popular Men of Letters	-
Unique	116 CHAPTER 13: The Best World Literary Works	-
Unique	181 One Hundred Best Literary Works Long Period	-
Unique	181 One Hundred Best Novels on Twentieth Century	-
Unique	186 One Hundred Best Literature Book of Women Authors	-
Unique	190 One Hundred Best Queer Novels	-
Unique	193 One Hundred Most Impression Fictional Personage	-
Unique	National Library: Cataloging in Publication (KDT) Size: 15,5 cm X 23 cm	-
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Unique	Joyosuko Metro 42 Malang, Jatim Telp	-
Unique	0341-588010 Email Pernaskahan: redaksi	-
Unique	intrans@gmail.com Email Pemasaran: intrans_malang@yahoo.com Website: www	-
Unique	" or "Why waste time for the sake of reading literary works	-
Unique	" or hear such serious statement like "boring", "exhausting", and "grandma's past time"	-
Unique	However, from literature, from fictional works, Sigmund Freud manifested a number of theories	-
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Unique	And many of the literary works have been co- modified into commodities	-
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Unique	181 One Hundred Best Novels on Twentieth Century	-
Unique	186 One Hundred Best Literature Book of Women Authors	-
Unique	190 One Hundred Best Queer Novels	-

Unique	193 One Hundred Most Impression Fictional Personage	-
Unique	This is how the students who will learn literature	-
Unique	they must face the basic until the advance	-
Unique	This book provides basic understanding and basic concept of literature	-
Unique	as the basic stair to reach the top	-
Unique	A Guide for Understanding Basic Literature	-
Unique	Readers who read this book for enrichment can read any chapter of this book	-
Unique	Chapter 1 is about understanding literary concept	-
Unique	Compre- hending the concept of literature will accompany the readers into long odyssey	-
Unique	This concept is explained systematically in this chapter	-
Unique	This chapter will open our firmament about the concept of fiction related to literature	-
Unique	This chapter provides two topics	-
3 results	Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance	enotes.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	That is why the language of poetry applies more poetic construction	-
Unique	Chapter 6 is about introduction to literary appreciation	-
Unique	They will get this course in the next level of their study	-
Unique	Chapter 7 is about introduction to sociology of literature	-
Unique	Chapter 8 is about introduction to literary criticism	-
Unique	Chapter 9 is about introduction to comparative literature	-
Unique	Chapter 10 is about cyber-literature	-
Unique	This chapter is formof lit- erary works in today developed technology	-
Unique	This chapter will give new horizon of literary development today	-
Unique	This chapter consists of two topics: cyber-literature in details and free- dom of experiment	-
Unique	Chapter 11 is about literature and education	-
Unique	Chapter 12 is about the world popular men of letters	-
Unique	Chapter 13 is about the best world literary works	-
Unique	As the last chapter, it covers the best literary works in the world	-
Unique	Readers are suggested to read the text of the chapter carefully	-
Unique	Both of the terms often cause confusion for begginners	-
Unique	Warren (1949) states that literature and literary study are dis- tinguished by two activities	-
Unique	The respon- sibility of literature is creativity , while literary study is scientific logic	-
Unique	1 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren	-
Unique	it deals with literary works like poetry , drama, novel, and short story	-
Unique	Literary criticism is literary work in form of essay	-
Unique	There are three genreof literary study	-
Unique	literary theory, literary criticism, and literary history	-
3 results	Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional	id.wikipedia.org salamadian.com
8 results	An Introduction to Literary Studies	amazon.com gimmenotes.co.za en.wikipedia.org amazon.com en.wikipedia.org fr.wikipedia.org lakeforest.edu
3 results	Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional	id.wikipedia.org salamadian.com
Unique	2004, p.26.7 Introduction to Literature ter of literature	-

Unique	It leads to some questions like: What is literature	-
Unique	What is the nature of literature	-
Unique	The first one is to define 'literature' as everything in print	-
Unique	But still, the scope is literary study	-
Unique	The objection that this is only an equivocation about terminology is not convincing	-
11 results	extraneous criteria are introduced into literature	community.plu.edu glennthought.wordpress.com unishivaji.ac.in scribd.com scribd.com pt.scribd.com es.scribd.com pt.scribd.com
Unique	11 The second way of defining literature, is to narrow it to 'great books'	-
Unique	books which, whatever their subject, are 'notable for their literary form or expression'	-
Unique	This is a common way of distinguishing literature	-
Unique	By saying that 'this is not literature', we judge the value	-
Unique	The literary historians are not automatically transformed into proper historian of these disciplines	-
Unique	They become simply compilers, self-conscious intruders	-
Unique	15 Ibid10 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature tions undoubtedly exist	-
Unique	The mere contrast between 'thought' and 'emotion' or 'feeling' is, however, not sufficient	-
60,100 results	The sign is completely arbitrary	history.stackexchange.com en.wikipedia.org psychology.wikia.com academia.edu in.answers.yahoo.com coursesite.uhcl.edu prezi.com classesv2.yale.edu community.plu.edu armanshahrjournal.com
Unique	hence it can be replaced by equivalent signs	-
Unique	that is, without drawing attention to it, it directs us unequivocally to its referent	-
Unique	Compared to scientific language, literary language will appear in some ways deficient	-
Unique	it is permeated with historical accidents, memories, and associations	-
Unique	Moreover, literary language is far from merely referential	-
Unique	it conveys the tone and attitude of the speaker or writer	-
Unique	And it does not merely state and express what it says	-
Unique	it stresses the awareness of the sign itself	-
Unique	More difficult to establish is the distinction between everyday and literary language	-
13 results	Only occasionally is there awareness of the signs themselves in everyday speech	community.plu.edu archive.org scribd.com sites.google.com scribd.com pt.scribd.com es.scribd.com pt.scribd.com
Unique	The resources of language are explored much more deliberately and systematically	-
Unique	This unity sometimes seems very loose, as in many sketches or adventure stories	-
Unique	Genuine poetry affects us more subtly	-
Unique	The aesthetic function may extend to linguistic pronouncements of the most various sorts	-
Unique	We have to recognize transitional forms like the essay, biography, and much rhetorical literature	-
Unique	16 But the nature of literature appears most explicitly under the referential aspects	-
Unique	2513 Introduction to Literature the drama	-
Unique	All of them refer to world of fiction and imagination	-
8 results	He has no past, no future, and sometimes no continuity of life	community.plu.edu repository.usu.ac.id archive.org scribd.com researchgate.net pt.scribd.com scribd.com
1 results	Time and space in a novel are not those of real life	community.plu.edu

Unique	Admittedly , there will be 'boundary' cases	-
Unique	This conception of literature is descrip- tive, not evaluative	-
Unique	No wrong is done to a great and influential 17 Ibid,	-
Unique	Classification as an should be distinguished from evaluation	-
Unique	18 One common misunderstanding must be removed	-
Unique	'Imaginative' literature need not use images	-
Unique	But imagery is not essential to fictional statement, and hence to much literature	-
Unique	There are good completely imageless poems	-
Unique	there is even 'poetry of statement'	-
Unique	Imagery should not be confused with actual, sensuous, visual image-making	-
Unique	20 If we had to visualize every metaphor in literary works (e	-
Unique	For this problem none consequence is itself satisfactory	-
Unique	The usual terminology, which speaks of an 'organism', is somewhat misleading	-
Unique	So that litera- ture was created with good language and contain of sublime purpose	-
Unique	36 24 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren	-
Unique	So that good literary works consist of universalia that inserted by writers	-
Unique	at least they can escape from the problem when enjoy beauty of works	-
Unique	However, in this case, it often good enough to define it linguistically	-
Unique	The term "Litteratura" is in fact derived from Greek term"grammatical"	-
Unique	litteratura and grammatical origins from littira and gramma means 'letter'	-
Unique	According its origin, litteratura is used as grammatical and poetry	-
Unique	litteratus people are those who know grammatical and poetry	-
Unique	German geleterd is a man who has culture with special skill in literary area	-
Unique	In German, derived from Dutch terms, namely Schriffum, literature includes everything written	-
Unique	In Dutch,the term literature is signified used letterkunde, the literal translation from litteratura: literature	-
1 results	Beside letterkunde in Dutch there is literatuur	coursehero.com
Unique	In Frenchthe term belles-letters isspecial term for literature that has esthetic value	-
Unique	belles-letters also used in English, as borrowing word	-
Unique	such also in Dutch belletrie, in forms that are adjusted	-
Unique	31 As comparation, sastra word in Bahasa Indonesia is derived from Sanskrit	-
Unique	rooted from the word 'sas-' in verbal means 'direct, teach, point out, or instruction'	-
Unique	While suffix -tra usually show an instrument, tool	-
Unique	Prefix 'su-' means 'good, beautiful' so that susastra seems found inSanskrit and old Javanese	-
Unique	Bandung: Pustaka Jaya.1984, p.22-23	-
Unique	(compare also with Batak word pustaha, with same meaning)	-
Unique	But in Bahasa Indonesia, pustaka is used to refer 'book'	-
Unique	for instance, the name Balai Pustaka	-
Unique	These terms and fromshave relatively near meaning as literature (sastra in Bahasa Indonesian)	-
Unique	The nearest word is perhaps adab	-
Unique	this case inevitably interrelated to esthetical function from another functions before 18 decade	-
Unique	Unfortunately , the definition of literature is not as simple as it initially seems	-

Unique	36 Ibid20 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature way 37	-
Unique	Yet, they are still categorized as literature	-
1 results	Secondly, Eagleton adds, giving a certain context to all language is estranging	coursehero.com
Unique	It may seem unambiguous at first	-
Unique	A work considered literary by certain community might be ordinary for another	-
Unique	39 37 Terry Eagleton, Literary Theory: An Introduction, 2nd edition	-
Unique	Massachusetts: Blackwell Publisher, 1996 38 See [37] 39	-
Unique	Another Form of Literary Appreciation	-
Unique	A Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works	-
Unique	Yogyakarta: Laskar Matahari, 2015,	-
Unique	Like when we enjoy a song, we get both feeling happy and obtaining values	-
Unique	40 Aesthetic is refer to dulce and useful refer to et utile	-
Unique	When we read kind of literary works we will rove the writers' thinking	-
Unique	Before we rove writer's thinking, we first enjoy beautiful language on their literary works	-
Unique	This is the first base function of literature	-
Unique	We can learn from Sigmund Freud	-
Unique	Claude Levi Straus was anthropologist who was enjoying reading some literary works	-
Unique	Rolland Barthes is literary science who was enjoying reading some literary works	-
Unique	Michel Foucault was historian who was enjoying reading some literary work	-
Unique	30 41 Gebauer, Gunter, and Christoph Wulf	-
1 results	Berkeley and London: U of California	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	The illustration above is one of the implications of literary functions	-
Unique	42 (2) welstanchauung (the mission of the author to change condition through his work)	-
Unique	Another function of literature is its influence to the development of science and knowledge	-
Unique	But at least, it is can be approached from two ways	-
2 results	The American Negro Reference Book	howard.edu en.wikipedia.org
Unique	United States: Prentice-hall, Inc.1967,	-
3 results	Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional	id.wikipedia.org salamadian.com
Unique	44 Rene Wellek and Austin Warren	-
Unique	26, 67.23 Introduction to Literature First, we may see from the definitions explored	-
Unique	From those defini- tions, there are elements that always connected	-
Unique	Those elements can be viewed as elements that assumed as literary works shaper	-
Unique	Literature is a creation or an art, not just firstly an imitation	-
Unique	Literature has an autonomy characteristic (create world of itself), regardless from a real world	-
Unique	Literature has coherence or harmonious characteristics between form and content	-
Unique	Literature dish out (middle way) between things which contra- dict each other	-
Unique	Literature effort to reveal thing that not revealed	-
Unique	Literary work is effort to record content of writer's soul	-
Unique	Literature is communication, its mean that it must be under- stood by other people	-
Unique	it means becoming bent down to art norms	-
Unique	Qualified literary work is a finding	-

Unique	Qualified literary work is the totality of author's expression	-
Unique	46 Luxemburg, Jan van, MiekeBal, and Willem	-
Unique	Jakarta : GramediaPustakaUtama.1992.	-
Unique	4-6.24 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
Unique	A qualified literary work is the result of real life interpretation	-
Unique	A qualified literary work is an innovation	-
Unique	Literary works are texts which contain fictionality element	-
Unique	Literaryworks are when readers take distance with that text (literary works)	-
Unique	Literary work's idea is expressed in special way	-
Unique	Literary works can be read based on different level of interpretation	-
Unique	Language and others literature's instrument have certain values	-
Unique	Literatureis often used to trigger the argumentation exist in society	-
Unique	48 Literary Genre A literary genre is a category of literary composition	-
Unique	625 Introduction to Literature sponds to the ancient 'lyric poetry')	-
Unique	The concept of 'genre' has been criticized by Jacques Derrida 5152	-
Unique	Genres of literature are often divided into sub-genres	-
Unique	53 Poetry may then be subdivided into epic, lyric, and dramatic	-
Unique	Dramatic poetry, for instance, might include comedy, tragedy, melodrama, and mixtures like tragic comedy	-
11 results	(1981) The Dialogic Imagination: Four Essays	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org nl.wikipedia.org es.wikipedia.org isec2005.org.uk visual-memory.co.uk scielo.br th.wikipedia.org
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81,900 results	Austin and London: University of Texas Press	cambridge.org laits.utexas.edu cambridge.org en.wikipedia.org hs.unt.edu texashistory.unt.edu tbook.org muse.jhu.edu en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	1981, p.3 51 Derrida, Jacques The Law of Genre[Critical Inquiry] Vol	-
Unique	Essay contained in On NarrativeW	-
Unique	Chi- cago and London: University of Chicago Press	-
1 results	Semi-fiction spans stories that include a substantial amount of non-fiction	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	It may be the retelling of a true story with only the names changed	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	In contrast to this is non-fiction, which deals exclusively in factual events (e	-
Unique	A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed	-
Unique	p.98.28 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Elements of Fiction	-
Unique	Types include both stock characters and those that are more fully individualized 61	-
Unique	56 Aston and Savona (1991, 34) and Harrison (1998, 51)	-
Unique	see also: OED "character" sense 17	-
Unique	If Creon had been the chief character in Œdipus	-
Unique	" 57 Pavis, Patrice (1998.47) Dictionary of the Theatre: Terms, Concepts, and Analysis	-
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4 results	Theatre as Sign-System: A Semiotics of Text and Performance	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org es.wikipedia.org
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8 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org writing- world.com stateofmind.it newworldencyclopedia.org
Unique	ISBN 0898794358.29 Introduction to Literature the fundamental components of fiction 64	-
Unique	Aristotle wrote in Poetics that mythos is the most important element of story telling	-
Unique	The term storyline also refers to the plot or subplot of a story	-
10 results	Exposition is the beginning of the plot usually concerned with introducing characters and setting	scribd.com desinaasappelen.wordpress.com thefullwiki.org slideshare.net citrarski.blogspot.com evandel.glogster.com academia.edu hoowhat.blogspot.com bookin.org.ru exlibris.ch
Unique	Conflict is actual or perceived opposition of needs, values and interests	-
Unique	It may also be both internal and external	-
Unique	The climax isn't always the first important scene in a story	-
Unique	In many stories, it is the last sentence	-
3 results	It leads up to the dénouement (or catastrophe)	scribd.com ultimatepopculture.wikia.com academia.edu
Unique	Be aware that not all stories have a resolution	-
5 results	Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org amazon.com
8 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org writing- world.com stateofmind.it newworldencyclopedia.org
1 results	Elements of setting may include culture, historical period, geography, and hour	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	In some stories the setting becomes a character itself 68	-
Unique	In such roles setting may be considered a plot device or literary device	-
11 results	Types of Setting Settings may take various forms:	thefullwiki.org scribd.com thefullwiki.org academia.edu docplayer.net researchgate.net dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr es.scribd.com scribd.com wenku.baidu.com
4 results	Anatomy of a Story: 22 Steps to Becoming a Master Storyteller	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org
5,450 results	New York, NY: Faber and Faber, Inc	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org technologyandsociety.org aanastasia2.wordpress.com readwritelearn.net blogs.loc.gov biblio.com graduateway.com thefullwiki.org studymode.com
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Unique	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books2002,	-
5 results	Write Great Fiction: Description & Setting	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org amazon.com
Unique	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books.31 Introduction to Literature	-
Unique	The message may be about life, society, or human nature	-
Unique	This technique also dates back to the One Thousand and One Nights 71	-
Unique	Style In fiction, style is the manner in which the author tells the story	-
Unique	Some components of style in fiction include the use of various literary techniques	-

5 results	Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org amazon.com
Unique	Cin- cinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books 2002,	-
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Unique	Cin- cinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books2002,	-
Unique	1. 65. 115. 171.32 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
9 results	The Marshall Plan for Novel Writing	amazon.com writerssolutions.com amazon.com easycounter.com en.wikipedia.org spacejock.com.au writersdigest.com thewritersacademy.co.uk
16 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books.1998,	coursehero.com cindyvallar.com careers.stateuniversity.com ideaexchange.uakron.edu worldcat.org janeausteninvermont.blog worldcat.org austen.com conjuringlibrary.net oaks.nvg.org
62,900 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org pennypoetry.wikia.com geneseo.edu tulane.edu teachers.net act.magoosh.com libguides.usc.edu sbmi.uth.edu
1 results	By Cunning & Craft: Sound Advice and Practical Wisdom for fiction writers	en.wikipedia.org
8 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org writing-world.com stateofmind.it newwordencyclopedia.org
Unique	The Cassell Guide to Punctuation	-
Unique	A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed	-
Unique	p.98.33 Introduction to Literature	-
Unique	in somewhat point-by-point fashion, a different metaphysical, political, or social situation	-
Unique	Symbolism Symbolism refers to any object or person which represents some- thing else	-
8 results	Tone Tone refers to the attitude that a story creates toward its subject matter	docs.google.com sites.google.com thefullwiki.org scribd.com academia.edu liveinternet.ru dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr liveinternet.ru
Unique	Imagery has many variations, such as metaphors and similes	-
1 results	Literary diction analysis reveals how a passage establishes tone and characterization	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Grammar also refers to the study of such rules	-
Unique	Cohesion Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence	-
1 results	Prose style is specific to a particular work, author, or genre	enotes.com
Unique	A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed	-
Unique	Poems often involve a meter and/or rhyme scheme	-
Unique	Prose is more or less the opposite of poetry	-
Unique	Basically, any written work that is not poetry is, by definition prose	-
Unique	A particular author's style may include sentence fragments, run-on sentences, and poor grammar	-
Unique	80 Prose is the written equivalent of the spoken language	-
Unique	It is written in words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs and chapters	-
Unique	It utilizes punctuation, grammar and vocabulary to develop its message	-
Unique	Prose is made up of fiction and nonfiction	-
Unique	Prose is the way you speak every day	-
Unique	Novels - Mystery - Detective - Romance	-

Unique	Historical fiction 80 "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (1913)"	-
Unique	University of Chicago Reconstructio	-
Unique	Retrieved 2010-01-31.37 Introduction to Literature Nonfiction writing includes:	-
Unique	Articles Prose Genre There is variety of different genres of prose	-
1 results	Nonfictional Prose: A piece of writing based on fact	enotes.com
Unique	For examples, autobiographies, biographies, works of criticism, and non-fiction essays	-
Unique	Fictional Prose: An imaginative writing	-
Unique	for example novels, parables, and short stories	-
1 results	Heroic Prose: Writing based on the formulaic expressions found in oral tradition	enotes.com
Unique	for example, legends and fables	-
165,000 results	Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature	amazon.com books.google.com abebooks.com goodreads.com barnesandnoble.com searchworks.stanford.edu worldcat.org ebay.com archive.org ebay.com
Unique	85 See [64] 86 Mikhail Bakhtin	-
Unique	87.88 Characteristics of Prose Characteristics of prose are divided into four categories:	-
1 results	Narrative: writing which tells a story (can be fiction or non-fiction)	enotes.com
2 results	usually told in chronological order	skuola.net enotes.com
Unique	follows the basic plot-line - exposition, rising action, climax, falling action	-
Unique	Expository: giving basic information	-
8 results	used often in speeches and essays	litventure-with-tiekona.wikia.com enotes.com passnownow.com scribd.com scribd.com brainly.in booktele.com
Unique	Persuasive: arguing a point (or two sides of a question)	-
Unique	giving evidence in favor or against	-
Unique	Elements of Prose Fiction There are some elements of prose fiction:	-
Unique	Theme hunting is a favorite activity of critics and teachers of fiction	-
Unique	And since this is so, it's a common for students as well	-
Unique	And why should a writer tends to disguise his ideas	-
Unique	Apparently in order to give critics and students something to do	-
Unique	Russian Village Prose: The Radiant Past	-
5 results	Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ: 1992	de.wikipedia.org de.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
5 results	Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org amazon.com
Unique	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books 2002,	-
Unique	1, 65, 115, 171.39 Introduction to Literature plot and brings character into being	-
1 results	Explicit theme is when the writer states the theme openly and clearly	homeofbob.com
Unique	Theme tends to be an overused term in English classes	-
9 results	Setting Setting refers to the place and time	prezi.com mrstromblyenglish.weebly.com kidsworldfun.com bmionline.com dedicatedteacher.com studymode.com scribd.com bmiestore.com
Unique	Setting is the locale and time of a story	-
Unique	Setting refers to where and when the action of the story occurs	-
Unique	In certain stories, the environment can play a significant role	-
4 results	Anatomy of a Story: 22 Steps to Becoming a Master Storyteller	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org

Unique	The occupation and modes of day-to-day existence of the characters	-
Unique	The time in which the action takes places	-
Unique	Historical period, season, season of the year	-
Unique	The religious, moral, intellectual, social, emotional environment of the characters Function of setting	-
Unique	Now we shall discuss a use setting that involves extra literal elements	-
3 results	Atmosphere has been more talked about than defined	rinieliya.blogspot.com englishindigo.blogspot.com tugasintrotoliteraturerb2.wordpress.com
Unique	Usually it refers to chains which link cause and effect	-
1 results	Plot is the order in which things move and happen in a story	homeofbob.com
Unique	It is the rendering and ordering of the events and actions of a story	-
Unique	On a macro level, plot has a beginning, middle, and an ending	-
Unique	Plot also has a mid-level structure: scene and sequel	-
Unique	A scene is a unit of drama where the action occurs	-
Unique	It is simply what happens and when it happens	-
Unique	It must be added that plot also establish a causal chain of events	-
Unique	Without motivation and cause/effect, a series of events is just that a series	-
Unique	Infusing intentionality, motivation, actions and reactions suddenly brings your plot to life	-
Unique	Plot forms the core of narrative art	-
Unique	However, plot doesn't have to be told in chronological order	-
Unique	The beginning may be what comes first in time	-
8 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org writing-world.com stateofmind.it newworldencyclopedia.org
Unique	328-32942 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
Unique	The middle conflict, complication, climax	-
Unique	Complication and climax as a development towards conflict is latent in the initial situation	-
1 results	Children call it the most exciting part	homeofbob.com
Unique	The important of complication in fiction cannot be overestimated	-
Unique	Plausibility is certainly the law of plausibility	-
Unique	A story is plausible when it is true to itself	-
Unique	Surprisestory is a story that never surprises us	-
Unique	It is likely to prove rather dull reading	-
Unique	A device to suspense is foreshadowing mean	-
Unique	to introduce the details which hint at the direction where the story is going to take	-
Unique	First, the subplots may be closely related to the main plot	-
Unique	92 Plot shows character, character causes plot	-
Unique	In most stories you cannot speak of the one without evoking the other	-
Unique	Characterization is exposition of character	-
Unique	Character is the concept of creating characters for a narrative	-
Unique	Character is easy to distinguish that young children can note this	-
11 results	Characters can be primary, secondary, minor, or main	homeofbob.com quizlet.com scribd.com rinieliya.blogspot.com prezi.com vdocuments.site brainly.ph socialpolitan.org

Unique	92 Baldick (2001, 37) and Childs and Fowler (2006, 23)	-
Unique	51-51 94 Baldick (2001, 37) and Childs and Fowler (2006, 23)	-
Unique	Character and freedom: fictional character is never entirely free	-
Unique	The standard of the lifelikeness is the standard of the relevance	-
Unique	The standard of lifelikeness would be of little help in judging	-
Unique	With regard to the kinds of characters portrayed	-
Unique	Fictional character into two general categories	-
Unique	Our names for these categories will be simple character and complex character	-
Unique	It would be pointless to list examples of complex characters from fiction	-
1 results	Round characters are those the reader/listener/viewer gets to know well	homeofbob.com
1 results	They have a variety of traits that make them believable	homeofbob.com
Unique	Central characters are well developed in good literature or protagonist (hero or heroine)	-
Unique	This view must be seriously qualified	-
Unique	The complexity we want is the complexity of a unified character	-
Unique	c) Consistency: there are several possible answers to this objection	-
Unique	It is not certain that human beings do really act inconsistently	-
Unique	c) Evaluation of types of characters	-
Unique	The alternative to the omniscient narrator is the limited narrator	-
Unique	Often we watch through the view point of one character, but not always	-
Unique	Angle in fiction that makes all the difference	-
Unique	Story tellers use three principal points of view	-
Unique	The first use is an observer or peripheral character	-
Unique	The second use is central to the story either as protagonist or participant	-
Unique	The third (and most common) used the third person he, she or they	-
Unique	and the story teller conveys only that one person's thoughts and feelings	-
Unique	Another point of view is unlimited omniscience	-
Unique	Point of view often contributes to a short story's irony	-
1 results	The author creates the conflict by describing one of the following types of interactions	homeofbob.com
Unique	Types of conflict: There are five basic types of conflict	-
Unique	Machine is also possibly found	-
Unique	Although the struggle is internal, the character can be influenced by external forces	-
Unique	For example, the titular character of Beowulf	-
Unique	There are usually several confrontations before the climax is reached	-
Unique	In this sense, the two parties are: a) the protagonist(s)	-
Unique	b) the society of which the protagonist(s) are included	-
Unique	An example in literature would be Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë	-
Unique	Nature is the theme in literature that places a character against forces of nature	-
Unique	Many disaster films focus on this theme, which is predominant within many survival stories	-
Unique	Supernatural is a theme in literature that places a character against supernatural forces	-
Unique	Such stories are often seen in Freudian Criticism as representations of id vs	-
Unique	It is also very common in comic books	-
Unique	In this relationship we may regard style as the means, tone as the end	-

Unique	We shall first examine the nature of the means	-
Unique	We must first be aware that the term "style" has a number of meanings	-
Unique	The element of style: diction, imagery and syntax	-
1 results	By diction is meant simply the author's choice of word	rinieliya.blogspot.com
Unique	The analysis of diction always leads to some 95	-
3 results	The Hydra's Tale: Imagining Disgust	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org de.wikipedia.org
Unique	Imagery is made of words and a single word can be an image	-
Unique	Furthermore, the terms image and imagery themselves are most widely used in critical term	-
Unique	the proportion of simple or complex sentences and so on	-
Unique	Hyperbole: the opposite of understatement is hyperbole or ex-aggeration used for rhetorical effect	-
Unique	The effect of hyperbole in this particular instance and in fiction is dramatic heightening	-
Unique	Drama CHAPTER 4 96 Obstfeld, Raymond	-
5 results	Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org amazon.com
Unique	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books.2002, p.1, 65, 115, 171	-
Unique	Passing the National Admissions Test for Law (LNAT)	-
10 results	The Semiotics of Theatre and Drama	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org lifeder.com it.wikipedia.org no.wikipedia.org af.wikipedia.org uni-koeln.de
10 results	The Theory and Analysis of Drama	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org it.wikipedia.org no.wikipedia.org af.wikipedia.org es.wikipedia.org
7 results	European Studies in English Literature Ser	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org it.wikipedia.org no.wikipedia.org es.wikipedia.org
Unique	Cambridge: CambridgeUniversity Press, 1988	-
Unique	100 Fergusson Francis (1949, 2-3)	-
Unique	The common alternative name for a dramatic composition is a play	-
1 results	They are symbols of the ancient Greek	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	335 BCE) the earliest work of dramatic theory 103	-
Unique	A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed	-
Unique	A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed	-
Unique	musicals include spoken dialogue and songs	-
2 results	In improvisation, the drama does not pre-exist the moment of performance	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	perform- ers devise a dramatic script spontaneously before an audience 107	-
Unique	The six elements as they are outlined involve: Thought/Theme/Ideas	-
9,070 results	Thought/Theme/Ideas What the play means as opposed to what happens (the plot)	quizlet.com quizlet.com scribd.com breckenridge.region14.net craigrussell.info sites.google.com notedesk.blogspot.com answers.yahoo.com graduateway.com homepage.smc.edu
Unique	Sometimes the theme is clearly stated in the title	-
Unique	It may be stated through dialogue by a character acting as the playwright's voice	-
12 results	The Cambridge Guide to Theatre	amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org no.wikipedia.org amazon.com hu.wikipedia.org it.wikipedia.org

3 results	Cam- bridge: Cambridge University Press	columbia.edu pressreference.com sciencedirect.com
1 results	Manfred by Byron is a good example of a “dramatic poem	en.wikipedia.org
2 results	” See the entries on “Seneca” and “Byron (George George)” in Banham (1998)	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Action/Plot The event of a play is the story as opposed to the theme	-
Unique	what happens rather than what it means	-
Unique	Each theatrical presentation delivers music, rhythm and melody in its own distinctive manner	-
Unique	Music is not a part of every play	-
Unique	But, music can be included to mean all sounds in a production	-
Unique	Music creates patterns and establishes tempo in theatre	-
Unique	The visual elements of the play created for theatrical event	-
18 results	The Genre and Form of the play is an important aspect	scribd.com sites.google.com coursehero.com homepage.smc.edu scribd.com drumlinenotes.wordpress.com drumlinenotes.wordpress.com polyliterature.weebly.com notedesk.blogspot.com shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in
Unique	Some play- wrights are pure in the choice of genre for a play	-
Unique	They write strictly tragedy or comedy	-
Unique	Each of these genre/forms can be further subdivide by style and content	-
66 results	The tragedy is presented in the form of action, not narrative	quizlet.com quizlet.com breathitt.k12.ky.us coursehero.com teachersinstitute.yale.edu bradleysmp.weebly.com shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in coursehero.com prezi.com homepage.smc.edu
Unique	It will arouse pity and fear in the audience as it witnesses the action	-
Unique	Tragedy is serious by nature in its theme and deals with profound problems	-
Unique	These profound problems are universal when applied to the human experience	-
Unique	We must have this element of inevitability in tragedy	-
Unique	Tragedy will involve the audience in the action and create tension and expectation	-
714 results	” The types of comedies can vary greatly	quizlet.com quizlet.com writingstudio.co.za coursehero.com polyliterature.weebly.com slideshare.net notedesk.blogspot.com homepage.smc.edu
Unique	The protagonist is usually a victim of circumstance	-
Unique	Melodrama has a sense of strict moral judgment	-
Unique	All issues presented in the plays are resolved in a well-defined way	-
Unique	Tragicomedy Tragicomedy is the most lifelike of all of the genres	-
Unique	It is non- judgmental and ends with no absolutes	-
Unique	It requires dramatic material, setting, or costumes in a specific manner	-
Unique	Understanding basic principles of dramatic structure can be invaluable to the playwright	-
Unique	Generally the wants and desires of one character will conflict with another character	-
5,430 results	This is commonly known as cause to effect arrangement of incidents	quizlet.com coursehero.com sites.google.com scribd.com notedesk.blogspot.com homepage.smc.edu shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in coursehero.com drumlinenotes.wordpress.com kvivekshankar.wordpress.com
Unique	The point of attack is the main action by which all others will arise	-
Unique	It is the point at which the main complication is introduced	-
Unique	It encompasses the past actions of the characters before the play’s opening scenes progress	-

Unique	The whole combined actions of the play generally lead up to this moment	-
Unique	This is the scene that answers the questions raised earlier in the play	-
Unique	Aristotle divided poetry into three genres which have each spawned other genres:	-
Unique	Epic, which included narratives of heroic action and events of more than personal significance	-
Unique	Lyric, which was originally meant to be sung	-
1 results	Satire, which was the moral censure of evil, pretension, or anti- social behavior	academia.edu
Unique	Poetry, and discussions of it, has a long history	-
Unique	Rhythm and meter, although closely related, should be dis- tinguished 113	-
1 results	New York, New York: New Direction Books, reset edition	ja.wikipedia.org
Unique	112 As a contemporary example of that ethos, see	-
Unique	Eliot, "The Function of Criti- cism" in Selected Essays	-
2 results	Paperback Edition (Faber & Faber, 1999)	en.wikipedia.org ja.wikipedia.org
1 results	The methods for creating poetic rhythm vary across languages and between poetic traditions	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Rhythm is often associated with melody	-
15,300 results	" 114 Rene Wellek and Austin Warren	en.wikipedia.org cosasdeerialiteraria.blogspot.com muse.jhu.edu gbv.de tandfonline.com scribd.com bhu.ac.in mla.org visual- memory.co.uk passeidireto.com
23,600 results	Beowulf: a Dual-language Edition	barnesandnoble.com amazon.com books.google.com goodreads.com worldcat.org abebooks.com archive.org amazon.com book-pal.com alohacenterchicago.org
15 results	Garden City , New York: Anchor	countrystudies.us en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org kenwilber.com icnr.com fr.wikipedia.org ja.wikipedia.org pl.wikipedia.org phoenicia.org pt.wikipedia.org
Unique	In ancient Greek, these attributes were independent of each other	-
Unique	a long syllable followed by two short syllables), or two half notes (i	-
Unique	118 See [51] 119 Christine Brooke-Rose	-
Unique	Regularity can vary between languages	-
Unique	Ovid, Meta- morphoses) - Iambic tetrameter (Andrew Marvell, "To His Coy Mistress"	-
Unique	Languages vary in the richness 122 Fussell, Paul	-
1 results	The Inferno of Dante: A New Verse Transla- tion	camelcamelcamel.com
1 results	New York, New York: Farar Straus & Giroux, (1994),	ja.wikipedia.org
1 results	The richness results from word endings that follow regular forms	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Alliteration is particularly useful in languages with less rich rhyming structures	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	The unvarying parts are in upper bold	-
22 results	Sir Gawain and the Green Knight	en.wikipedia.org sparknotes.com amazon.com amazon.com alliteration.net luminarium.org owlcation.com sparknotes.com es.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Many modern poets eschew recognizable structures or forms, and write in free verse	-
1 results	But poetry remains distinguished from prose by its form	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	The broader visual presentation of words and calligraphy can also be utilized	-
Unique	Lines and Stanzas Poetry is often separated into lines on a page	-

530 results	See the article on line breaks for information about the division between lines	en.wikipedia.org psychology.wikia.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org slideshare.net thefullwiki.org facebook.com mylecturepad.wordpress.com everipedia.org wikivisually.com scribd.com
1 results	These lines may or may not relate to each other by rhyme or rhythm	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Each half-line had exactly six syllables, and each line ended in a trochee	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Vivid images are often, as well, endowed with symbolism	-
Unique	Some commentators view genres as natural forms of literature	129
3 results	Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, (1957)	wbdg.org egreenway.com ja.wikipedia.org
Unique	130 Jacques Derrida, Beverly BieBrahic (Trans	-
2 results	Geneses, Genealogies, Genres, And Genius: The Secrets of the Archive	en.wikipedia.org ja.wikipedia.org
1 results	New York, New York: Columbia University Press (2006). ISBN 0231139780	ja.wikipedia.org
1,100 results	Traditions of Heroic and Epic Poetry (Vol	degruyter.com ebooksdownloads.xyz deepdyve.com encyclopedia.com cerebellumcenter.com luminarium.org academia.edu folklorefellows.fi
Unique	Maney Publishing.71 Introduction to Literature melodic, and contemplative, is another commonly identified genre	-
1 results	Narrative Poetry Narrative poetry is a genre of poetry that tells a story	en.wikipedia.org
6,770 results	Narrative poetry may be the oldest type of poetry	quizlet.com dictionary.sensagent.com scribd.com scribd.com en.wikipedia.org slideshare.net tenetsofleykis.com everipedia.org prezi.com revolv.com
Unique	Greek tragedy in verse dates to the sixth century	-
Unique	East Asian verse dramas also include JapaneseNoh	-
1,150 results	Satirical Poetry Poetry can be a powerful vehicle for satire	sevincircumstances.com quizlet.com coursehero.com studymoose.com prezi.com web.newworldencyclopedia.org studymode.com universityofcalicut.info scribd.com hinduwebsite.com
Unique	Berriedale Keith, Sanskrit Drama, MotilalBanarsidassPubl .1998	-
Unique	137 The Story of Layla and Majnun, by Nizami, translated Dr	-
Unique	Rudolf Gelpke in collaboration with	-
1 results	The same is true of the English satirical tradition	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	but there is no prescribed form for satirical poetry	-
2 results	John of the Cross and Teresa of Ávila	britannica.com en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Elegiac poetry has been written since antiquity	-
Unique	Notable practitioners have included Propertius (lived ca	-
1 results	Verse fables have used a variety of meter and rhyme patterns	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Notable verse fabulists have included Aesop (mid-6th century BCE), Vishnu Sarma (ca	-
Unique	All of Aesop's translators and successors owe a debt to that semi-legendary fabulist	-
Unique	Quoth the lamb: "What rights have you	-
Unique	" "Y ou're toothsome, weak, in the wood	-
Unique	It may be indistinguishable from the micro-story (aka the "short short story," "flash fiction")	-
Unique	- Greek: Andreas Embirikos, Nikos Engonopoulos	-
Unique	- Italian: Eugenio Montale, Salvatore Quasimodo, Giuseppe Ungaretti, Umberto Saba	-
Unique	- Polish: Bolesław Prus, Zbigniew Herbert	-
Unique	- Russian: Ivan Turgenev, Regina Derieva, Anatoly Kudryavitsky	-
Unique	- Spanish: Octavio Paz, Giannina Braschi, ÁngelCrespo, Julio Cortázar, Ruben Dario,	-

Unique	Oliverio Girondo - Swedish: Tomas Tranströmer	-
Unique	Another Form of Literary Appreciation Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works	-
Unique	2015, p.1 140 Nilsen & Donelson	-
Unique	Literature for Today Young Adult .8th Edition	-
Unique	There are some ways to understand literary works	-
Unique	Here are some ways to understand: 1) Studying the language (word meaning)	-
Unique	For example by un- derstanding figurative language, symbols etc	-
Unique	in poem make us easy find word meaning	-
Unique	2) Studying the structures of literary work	-
Unique	To understand literary works, we should know the structure of the work	-
Unique	3) Studying some approach of literary work	-
Unique	2) In the second stage, the appreciator faces literary work intellec- tually	-
Unique	It is mean that the ap- preciator regard literary work as a structure	-
Unique	3) In the third stage, the appreciator view literary work in histori- cal frame	-
Unique	It means that he/she views literary work as personal that have space and time	-
Unique	In his/her view, there is no literary work createdbeyond certain space and time	-
Unique	142 Related to stages in literary appreciation activity, then how is good appreciator	-
Unique	143 sociology of litera- ture has no form discipline, is not well defined	-
Unique	The study of sociology of literature have three classification:	-
Unique	Sociology of author: study which analyzes social status, political ideology, etc	-
Unique	that regard as the author status	-
Unique	An Introduction CHAPTER 7 143 Atar Semi	-
Unique	Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010	-
Unique	77.81 Introduction to Literature	-
Unique	Sociology of literature: study which analyzes reader and social's influence toward the society	-
Unique	Relate to literature and society Marxistcritic learns correlation between literature and society	-
Unique	Whereas the Marxist critic appraises the litera- ture outside the esthetical value	-
Unique	no class and all people have the same level in society	-
Unique	man of letters conveys the liberty of history and the rightness of society	-
Unique	Literary works is document (history) because they are monuments	-
Unique	79) 147 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren	-
Unique	- Third: reader problem and social impact of literary works	-
Unique	152 The Object of Literary Sociology	-
Unique	did he directly received assistance from the society or did he do double work	-
Unique	3) The tendency of the society	-
Unique	Pedoman Penelitian Sosiologi Sastra	-
Unique	4.83 Introduction to Literature	-
Unique	2) Characteristic of "other than another" of the author	-
Unique	it often influence the selection of problem and social' s facts in his work	-
Unique	", and "to what extend literary value connected with social value	-

30 results	" There are three aspect that must be highlighted	en.wikipedia.org britannica.com en.wikipedia.org alexmoulding.com thirdwavecycling.com chuma.cas.usf.edu asciidictor.org amazon.com telegraph.co.uk hinduwisdom.info
Unique	3) Compromistics point of view which describes that literature teaches with comfort manner	-
33 results	- What are we supposed to do with it	marketplace.org jigidi.com christianforums.com answers.yahoo.com goodquestionblog.com answers.yahoo.com slate.com webmd.com jershaanddup.com medium.com
Unique	How do we approach lit- erature	-
Unique	This is not a chaos of subjectivity	-
25 results	What does "common sense" say about this	nationalhumanitiescenter.org mobilehomeinvesting.net collegeadmissions.testmasters.com asma-lamrabet.com crediblehulk.org mercola.com stroustrup.com psychologytoday.com biblestudytools.com hooktheory.com
Unique	- Or a particular author's ideas and feelings	-
Unique	These indeed were the standard and unarticulated assumptions about literature traditionally	-
Unique	156 Literary criticism defined as the over- Literary Criticism	-
Unique	Another Form of Literary Appreciation Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works	-
Unique	The critic would pay special attention to the formal features of the text	-
Unique	A Glossary of Literary Terms Ninth Edition.2005,	-
Unique	158 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren	-
Unique	51-52.86 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature their ideas	-
Unique	Such explorations are very much worth making	-
Unique	But they should not be confused with an account of the work	-
Unique	159 2) Biographical criticism Biographical criticism is one of opponent of formalism criticism	-
Unique	Biography is, strictly speaking, a branch of history	-
Unique	it provides an author/writer account of a person's life	-
Unique	An Introduction to Fiction.2005, P.751	-
Unique	Authors are notorious for revising the facts of their own lives	-
Unique	John Cheever, for example, frequently told reporters about his sunny, privileged youth	-
Unique	In this sense, the postcolonial present itself	-
Unique	164 Postcolonialism criticism can connect with problem of subalterm studies	-
12 results	They see their criticism correcting this imbalance by analyzing and combating patriarchal attitudes	quizlet.com scribd.com scribd.com academia.edu engqdda.blogspot.com pt.scribd.com pt.scribd.com
Unique	Recently , gender criticism has expanded beyond its original femi- nist perspective	-
Unique	Critics have explored the impact of different sexual orientations on literary creation and reception	-
Unique	A men's movement has also emerged in response to feminism	-
Unique	The Blackwell Guide To Literary Theory	-
Unique	Epistimologi, Model, Teori, dan Aplikasi (Edisi Revisi),	-
Unique	Feminist criticism concern itself with stereotypical representa- tions of genders	-
Unique	the female voice was traditionally marginalized, or discounted altogether	-
Unique	Because reading as woman will more democratic and not side into man or woman	-
Unique	A Glossary of Literary Terms.1999	-

Unique	Teori dan Appresiasi Sastra.2002.	-
Unique	170 Psychological criticism is a diverse category , but it often employs three approaches	-
Unique	Most modern literary biographies employ psychology to understand their subject's motivations and behavior	-
Unique	The third common area of psychological criticism is the analysis of fictional characters	-
Unique	Sociological criticism explores the relationships between the art- ist/author and society	-
Unique	763.91 Introduction to Literature explicitly promotes	-
Unique	Finally, sociological criticism examines the role of the audience in shaping literature	-
Unique	Reader-response critics believe that no text provides self- contained meaning	-
Unique	literary texts do not exist independently from readers' interpretations	-
Unique	This science of signs is called semiotics or semiology	-
Unique	77693 Introduction to Literature ture) or nonverbal (like face painting, advertising, or fashion)	-
Unique	Thus, linguistics to language is the same as structuralism to literature	-
Unique	Structuralists often break myths into their smallest units, and realign corresponding ones	-
Unique	Opposite terms modu- late untilresolved or reconciled by an intermediary third term	-
Unique	177 Structuralism was a reaction to modern alienation and despair	-
Unique	Structuralism relate to langue and parole and collective unconsciousness	-
Unique	Post-structuralism con- tests and subverts structuralism and formalism	-
Unique	Structuralists are convinced that systematic knowledge is possible	-
Unique	post-struc- turalists claim to know only the impossibility of this knowledge	-
Unique	Texts contradict not only the structuralist accounts of them, but also themselves	-
Unique	All signifieds are also signifiers (a car symbolizes achievement)	-
Unique	Another Form of Literary Appreciation A Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works.2015. p.64	-
Unique	Language according to deconstruction is fundamentally unstable medium	-
Unique	consequently literary texts, which are made up of words, have no fixed single meaning	-
Unique	Deconstruction focus on how language is used to achieve power	-
1 results	historical context and situation)	workingpreacher.org
Unique	All of these are within the domain of cultural criticism	-
Unique	181 Obviously, the field of cultural criticism is broad	-
Unique	We will focus on how literary tradition 180 See [159].	-
Unique	But what the author never intended (that is, repressed) is sought	-
Unique	The unconscious material has been distor- ted by the censoring conscious mind	-
Unique	what is the author's analysis of class relations	-
Unique	- How do characters overcome oppression	-
Unique	- In what ways does the work serve as propaganda for the status quo	-
Unique	or does it try to undermine it	-
Unique	- What does the work say about oppression	-
Unique	or are social con- flicts ignored or blamed elsewhere	-
Unique	It rejects old historicism's attention to biographical and sociological matters	-
Unique	This was known as comparative literature	-
Unique	Weisstein (1973) states that comparative literature is a branch of literary history	-
Unique	an Introduction CHAPTER 9 189 Ulrinch Weisstein	-

Unique	Comparative Literature and Literary Theory Survey and Introduction	-
10 results	Indiana University Press.1973.	en.wikipedia.org theyorkhistorian.com openculture.com en.wikipedia.org momoninterpreter.com fr.wikipedia.org da.wikipedia.org
Unique	The study of comparative literature cannot neglect the role of National Literature and World Literature	-
Unique	192 National Literature generally is always defined as literary works of the country	-
Unique	World literature is not the study of relationship between one National Literature with another	-
Unique	Sastra Bandingan Ruang Lingkup dan Metode	-
Unique	11 194 Rene Wellek and Aulin Warren	-
Unique	It needs long time to obtain them	-
Unique	197 Sector of Comparative Literature Weisstein (1973) divides comparative literature into three areas	-
Unique	Comparative literary theory is the comparison between one literary theory with another	-
Unique	198 Characteristic of Comparative Literary Study	-
Unique	The study has characteristics of comparative	-
Unique	The study has characteristics of history	-
Unique	The study has characteristics of theory	-
Unique	28.101 Introduction to Literature	-
Unique	This term have spread since 2011 when internet culture began uproar in Indonesia	-
Unique	Literary cyber presents as if anything happens have struck a big bang literary world	-
Unique	201 The development of technologies of communication was making literary cyber apparently more developed	-
Unique	Moreover, what is engendering in the appearing of literary cyber	-
Unique	There are some assumptions about literary cyber	-
Unique	Epistemologi, Model, Teori dan Aplikasi.2003, p.182-103 Introduction to Literature standing or confusion	-
Unique	202 The term literary cyber can be traced from its origin word	-
Unique	Cybernetic means process of using computer	-
Unique	203 The emergence of literary cyber served certain reality for literary researcher	-
Unique	Minimumally they will be sucked up in writer's tradition	-
Unique	Only those who update the development of globalization are interested in cyber-literature	-
Unique	Literary cyber is persistent with skill and development of technology of communication	-
Unique	Literary cyber creates new communities in literature, namely literary cyber community	-
Unique	204 Writers are interested to do literary cyber for some reasons	-
Unique	They consider that literary cyber is a charming new field	-
Unique	Doing cyber-literature will need a longing and more struggle to be creative	-
Unique	Secondly, the writers want to get popularity	-
Unique	Thirdly, some of them are casually playing internet for the sake of entertainment	-
Unique	they want to release their self from printing literature's prison	-
Unique	They assume that printing literature is too hegemonic	-
Unique	That is why literary cyber will be interesting enticement	-
Unique	This study requires models of specific literary study	-
Unique	205 In short, literary cyber is still largely open-ended for researchers	-
Unique	It depends on what the researchers want to do	-

Unique	It can be understood that it is not methodology, but "a region of study"	-
Unique	Literary cyber is area of study, not a "point of view"	-
Unique	As area of study, literary cyber always serves unique phenomenon, and creativity	-
Unique	As a conse- quence, literary cyber creates wilder and longer odyssey	-
Unique	This was done by Afrizal Malna	-
Unique	While there is a chair in front of him, in confrtonting position	-
Unique	Because "Sastra Koran" is autocratic publishing, it often muzzles writers	-
Unique	we need more frequent presentation and re-socialization, "Sastra Koran" is not eternally true	-
Unique	When Maman S Mahayana questioned whether the deepness of literary cyberis presumably genuine	-
Unique	However, to identify ones as poets, man of letters, writers, critics, essaysts, and etc	-
Unique	are the area of readers, not the others	-
Unique	208 Presumably, the presence of literary cyber will be always inter- esting for everyone	-
Unique	For literary researcher, endeavoring literary cyber is an adherent effort	-
Unique	But this is precisely become interesting phenomenon	-
Unique	210 However, literary cyber is a very demanding areas of study for researcher	-
Unique	It means that literary cyber is not only becoming consumption of frustrated people	-
Unique	rather it is able to penetrate world's elitism	-
Unique	When the last possibility is materialized, the literary researcher will be significantly busier	-
Unique	In the enlightenment discourse, it will be new enlightenment of literary world	-
Unique	This is important things to be revealed by researchers	-
Unique	The next prediction is that literary cyberis will be a new regime	-
Unique	That is way education is different from learning	-
Unique	Literature is one of the important parts in education be- cause literature teaches humanism	-
Unique	Literature in Language Education.2005,	-
Unique	In this way, language is both subject and medium of instruction	-
Unique	old-fashioned, obscure, pretentious, and generally 'difficult')	-
1 results	The simple answer to this old question is "no"	academia.edu
Unique	There is nothing uniquely different about the language of literature	-
Unique	- literary language cuts across dichotomies like spoken/ written (oral/ literate) and formal/ informal	-
Unique	Common sense nevertheless traditionally opposes stereotype of 'literary' language to ordinary language	-
Unique	all in all totally unlike the language we use and encounter in everyday life	-
Unique	Our prototype of literary language is perhaps obscure modernist poetry	-
Unique	This occurrence will drive some ques- tions such as	-
Unique	How did the subject to be known as Literature emerge to meet these questions	-
Unique	The seeds were planted for the later split of English into 'lang	-
Unique	Should the113 Introduction to Literature classics be studied	-
Unique	Exclusively or are they no longer relevant enough to the interests of contemporary students	-
Unique	'Literariness' is emphasized and linguistic elements underplayed	-
Unique	Claims made at the Centre for L1 learners have often been repeated uncritically	-
Unique	Similarly, language acquisition is increasingly fruitfully viewed as participation under constrains in new cultures	-

21 results	The Interpretation of Cultures: Selected Essays	amazon.com dissertationrecipes.com tandfonline.com oxfordbibliographies.com en.wikipedia.org webpagethatsuck.com ja.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org civilwartalk.com e-ir.info
Unique	His novel's works such as: Autobiografi Hikayat Abdullah (1849-1843), Kisah Pelayaran Abdullah (1838-1839)	-
Unique	His novel's works such as: Kabe	-
Unique	Karuma shi no hanzai (Kejahatan	-
Unique	Achebe, Chinua (1930-), Nigeria's popular writer	-
Unique	Literary Works: 1) Agunot (Para Istri Yang Terabaikan), short story	-
Unique	219220 Akhmatova, Anna (1889-1966), a great world poet from Odessa, Ukraina	-
Unique	Aleixandre, Vicente (1898-1984), Spanish poet, winner of literary prize's Nobel in 1977	-
Unique	Jakarta: ASEAN Committee Culture and Information	-
Unique	Development of Modern Indonesian Poetry (2nd ed	-
Unique	The House of the Spiritus, 1985), De amor y de sombra (1984	-
Unique	Of Love and Shadows, 1987), Eva Luna (1987), Hija de la Fortuna (1999	-
Unique	Daughter of Fortune, 1999), Retrato en sepia (2002	-
Unique	Portrait in Sepia, 2002), Ciudad de las bestias (2002	-
Unique	City of the Beasts, 2002), Cuentos de Eva Luna (1990	-
Unique	My Invented Country: A Nostalgic Journey Through Chile, 2003), and Zorro (2005)	-
Unique	Amado, Jorge (1912-2000), the most popular Brazil's writer	-
Unique	He is estimated to have written 96 works, including 70 individual poems	-
Unique	Literary Works: He wrote 75 poems, 7 pieces of prose, and 3 poetry collections	-
Unique	He also translated 10 poems and 4 pieces of prose	-
Unique	As the years passed, this individualism developed into a feeling of mortality and surrender	-
Unique	223 Apollinaire, Guillaume (1880-1918), a French famous poet	-
Unique	Literary Work: Aristotels popular's work is Puitika	-
Unique	in Literary Horizon's magazine, and Mulata de tal (1963)	-
1 results	Chairil Anwar: Pelopor Angkatan '45 [Chairil Anwar: Figure of the '45 Generation]	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Sastra Baru Indonesia [New Indonesian Literature] (in Indonesian)	-
Unique	Austen, Jane (1775-1817), one of the famous English novelists	-
Unique	Literary Works: Babel's works such as: Kavaleri Merah (1923-1935), and Autobiografis (1925-1937)	-
Unique	Balzac, Honor de (1799-1850), a popular French writer in nineteenth century	-
Unique	Banville, John (1945-), a popular novelis from Irlandian	-
Unique	Baudelaire, Charles (1821-1867), French's legendary poet	-
Unique	Beauvoir, Simone de (1908-1986), Philosoper and famous French man of letter	-
Unique	His drama's works such as: The Last Analysis (1966), and Under the Weather (1966)	-
Unique	Blok, Aleksandr (1880-1921), one of a biggest Rusian poet	-
Unique	Breytenbach, Breyten (1939-), a North Africa, poet and painter	-
Unique	Literary Work: Broch works such as: Der Tod des Vergil (1946)	-
Unique	Brodsky, Joseph (1940-), a world famous poet, receivedr Literary Prize Nobel	-

Unique	Bront, Emily (1818-1848), an English woman of letter	-
Unique	Literary Work: Her works such as: Wuthering Heights (1847)	-
Unique	Literary Works: Buck works such as	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works such as: Sukhodl (1911-1912), Mtina lyubv (1924-1925), and Vospominaniya	-
Unique	(1914-1997), with complete name William Seward Burroughs, United States of America's writer	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works such as: Junky (1953), and Naked Lunch (1959)	-
Unique	Capek, Karel (1890-1938), one of most important writer from Czechoslovakia in the twentieth century	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works such as:	-
Unique	Capote, Truman (1924-1984), United States of America's writer	-
Unique	Carey, Peter (1943-) the most popular Austrian's writer	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works such as: Will You Please be Quiet	-
Unique	(1976), What We Talk About When We Talk About Love (1981), and Elephant (1988)	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works such as: O Pioneers	-
Unique	Literary Work: Chaucer works such as: The Canterbury Tales (after 1387)	-
Unique	(1943-), with complete name John Maxwell Cotzee, received Literary Prize Nobel in 2003	-
Unique	Colette (1873-1954), with complete name Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, is French short story writer and novelist	-
Unique	Conrad, Joseph (1857-1924), a Polishman's man of writer	-
Unique	Cortzar, Julio (1914-1984), a popular short story writer and novelist from Argentina	-
Unique	228229 Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as: Duka-Mu Abadi (Your Eternal Sorrow)	-
Unique	Bandung: Jeihan, 1969, Aquarium	-
11 results	Jakarta: Puisi Indonesia, 1974, Mata Pisau (Blade)	en.wikipedia.org everipedia.org dictionary.sensagent.com upclosed.com wikivisually.com secret-bases.co.uk poetassigloveintiuno.blogspot.com pediaview.com topics.revoly.com
Unique	Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1974, Perahu Kertas (Paper Boat)	-
10 results	Jakarta, Balai Pustaka, 1983, Sihir Hujan (Rain Doctor)	en.wikipedia.org everipedia.org dictionary.sensagent.com upclosed.com poetassigloveintiuno.blogspot.com secret-bases.co.uk wikivisually.com topics.revoly.com
Unique	227 Thee, Marcel (25 May 2009)	-
2 results	"Sapardi Changes His Tune 40 Years On"	en.wikipedia.org amazon.com
Unique	35 229 Amini, Hasif (11 March 2010)	-
Unique	(What's the News Today, Den Sastro	-
Unique), 2002, and Before Dawn, 2005	-
Unique	Dangor, Achmat (1948-), a poet and prose writer from North Africa	-
Unique	His drama's work: Majiet (1986)	-
Unique	His poetries works: Bulldozer (1983) and Private Voices (1992) received Prize from BBC	-
Unique	Darma, Budi (1937), he is often described as one of Indonesia's most influential writers	-
Unique	Literary Works: In 1983 Budi wrote the novel, Olenka	-
Unique	The title was taken from a collection of short stories by Anton Chekov	-
Unique	Write Award (Southeast Asian Write award)	-
Unique	Darwish, Mahmoud (1942-), one of famous poet from palestina this time	-

Unique	Defoe, Daniel (1660-1731), an English Legendary writer	-
Unique	Deledda, Grazia (1875-1936), an Italian woman writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1926	-
Unique	Desai, Anita (1937-), a writer woman German-India generation who grow up in India	-
Unique	Dickens, Charles (1812-1870), a popular English man of letter, he also as novelist	-
Unique	Dickinson, Emily (1830-1886), a popular poet of United Sttaed of America (USA)	-
88 results	They were published anonymously and heavily edited, with conventionalized punctuation and formal titles	quizlet.com fledabrown.com kids.kiddle.co en.wikipedia.org paperbackswap.com answers.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org civilwar.wikia.com sites.google.com poemhunter.com
76 results	the last two lines in the first stanza were completely rewritten	quizlet.com kids.kiddle.co civilwar.wikia.com paperbackswap.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org answers.com wikitree.com weststpaulantiques.com en.wikipedia.org scribd.com
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his works in the form of novel, drama and poetry	-
Unique	Drama: Rouge l'aube 236 Helen McNeil	-
Unique	1986, p.33 237 Alfred Habegger	-
27,800 results	My Wars Are Laid Away in Books: The Life of Emily Dickinson	amazon.com goodreads.com barnesandnoble.com powells.com books.google.com thriftbooks.com muse.jhu.edu bookpage.com worldcat.org planetshopping.shop
5 results	Heaven Beguiles the Tired: Death in the Poetry of Emily Dickinson	amazon.com ru.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org fr.wikipedia.org
4 results	University of Alabama Press.1966.	pt.wikipedia.org iep.utm.edu pt.wikipedia.org fr.wikipedia.org
Unique	Donne, John (1572-1631), a popular English man of letter who was born in London	-
Unique	Dostoesvsky, Fyodor (1821-1881), a popular Rusian man of letter	-
Unique	Drakulic, Slavenka (1949-), a woman's writer who Kroasia's inherit	-
Unique	Dumas, Alexandre (1802-1870), a French legendary novelist	-
Unique	Duras, Marguerite (1914-1996), a French popular novelist, received of Prix Goncourt in 1984	-
Unique	Eco, Umberto (1932-), an Italian writer, literary criticism and semiotic study writer	-
Unique	Eliot, George (1819-1880), an English novelist woman, with sure name Mary Ann Evans	-
Unique	Endo, Shusaku (1923), a Japan popular novelist	-
Unique	Esquivel, Laura (1950-), a Mexico novelist woman	-
Unique	242 F Farah, Nuruddin (1945-), a Somalia novelist	-
Unique	Faubert, Gustave (1821-1880), a French famous writer	-
Unique	Fo, Dario (1926-), an Italian famous performer, winner of Literary Prize nobel in 1997	-
Unique	His antholgy's complete works publish in volume' s twenty fifth	-
Unique	Frost, Robert (1974-1963), a famous poet of United Sttaed of America (USA)	-
2 results	Dario Fo: People's Court Jester (Updated and Expanded)	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	244 Fuentes, Carlos (1928-), one of popular Latin America's man of letter	-
Unique	Hisshort story's antholoy: Los das enmascarados (1954)	-
Unique	His poetries such as: Libro de poemas (1921) and Romancero Gitano (1928)	-
Unique	Genet, Jean (1910-1986), French controversial's writer	-
Unique	Gibran, Kahlil (1883-1931), A famous Libanon poet, philosopher, artist	-
Unique	Literary Works: Gide's essay such as: The Immo- rialist (1902)	-
Unique	His drama's works such as: Le roi Candaule (1901), and Sal (1903)	-

Unique	Ginsberg, Allen (1926-1997), a famous poet of United States of America (USA)	-
Unique	Literary Works: Goethe's poetries such as: Egmont, Iphigenie in Tourist, and Faust	-
Unique	Gogol, Nikolai (1809-1952), a famous Russia man of letter, short story writer and novelist	-
Unique	receivedr Booker Prize in 1974,	-
Unique	Goytisolo, Juan (1931-), a Spanish famous writer who also as journalist	-
Unique	Grass, Gunter (1927-), a Germany famous writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1999	-
Unique	All of three novels called as Danzig Trilogy	-
Unique	Greene, Graham (1904-1991), a English popular novelist	-
Unique	Then film script: The Third Man (1950)	-
Unique	Guimares Rosa, Joo (1908-1967), a Brazil famous writer	-
Unique	Haceek, Jaroslav (1883-1923), a Praha famous writer, novelist and short story writer	-
Unique	Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864), a United States of America's writer	-
Unique	Heaney, Seamus (1939-), an Irlandian poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1995	-
Unique	Literary Works: His short story and poetries's anthology: Three Stories and Ten Poems (1923)	-
Unique	(1896-1910), an United States of America's short story writer	-
Unique	Hikmat, Nazim (1902-1963), a Turkey famous poet who has left ideology	-
Unique	Homer or Homerus (around 750 BM), an old Greek famous poet	-
18 results	Cambridge: Cambridge University Press	en.wikipedia.org app.college.police.uk qualitative-research.net stahlonline.cambridge.org amazon.com amazon.com iteslj.org thelatinlibrary.com socialjusticejournal.org merriam-webster.com
Unique	248 Ibsen, Henrik (1828-1906), a Norwegian famous performer	-
Unique	Literary Works: His drama's work such as	-
Unique	Literary Works: His drama's works: The Lesson, The Bald Soprano, The Chairs and Rhinoceros	-
Unique	Iqbal, Mohammad (1873-1938), a Punjab famous poet, philosopher, and Islamic thinker	-
Unique	249 J Jalaluddin Rumi (1207-1273), an Old Persian legendary mystical poet	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his popular poetries such as: Matsnawi, and Diwan Syamsi Tabriz	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of James's novels 248 See [224],	-
Unique	Jelinek, Elfriede (1946-), an Austria novelist, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 2004	-
Unique	Literary Works: Jelinek poetries's anthoogy such as: Lisas Schatten (1967)	-
Unique	Jelloun, Tahar Ben (1944-), a famous Maroko writer who now stayed in Fench	-
Unique	Joyce, James (1882-1941), an Irlandian famous world novelist, pio- neer of modern prose	-
Unique	Kazantzakis, Nikos (1883-1957), a famous Greek novelist, poet, cul- tural observer with International reputation	-
Unique	Kenelly, Thomas (1935-), an Australian famous novelist	-
Unique	Kerouac, Jack (1922-1969), a United States of America's novelist who Cnadian-Indian's inherit	-
Unique	Klima, Ivan (1931-), a Ceko's writer, performer and novelist	-
Unique	(1885-1930), with complete name David Herbert Lawrence, an English writer	-
Unique	Laxness, Halldr Kiljan (1902-1998), an Islandian writer, receiver of Literary Prize Nobel in 1955	-
Unique	Levi, Primo (1919-1987), an Italian writer who Jewish' s inherit	-
Unique	Malamud, Bernard (1914-1986), United States of America's writer who Russian's inherit	-
Unique	108-111.151 Introduction to Literature Malouf, David (1934-), a Australia famous writer	-

Unique	Malraux, Andr (1901-1976), a French famous man of letter with colored's story life	-
Unique	Manto, Saadat Hasan (1912-1955), a Pakistan writer who was born in Sumbrala, Punjab	-
Unique	Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593), a famous English performer	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Marlowe dramas such as: Jew of Malta, and Dr	-
Unique	Mastretta, Angeles (1949-), a Mexico's writer	-
Unique	Somerset or William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965), short story writer, novel, performer, productive literary critic	-
Unique	McEwan, Ian (1948-), an English famous man lof letter	-
Unique	Literary Works: He Writes some short stories and prose	-
Unique	The Captive Mind, novel, was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia as Yang Terpasung (1986)	-
Unique	Milton, John (1608-1674), a famous English poet	-
Unique	He was often consi- dered as famous poet after Shakespeare	-
Unique	Montale, Eugenio (1896-1981), an Italian poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1975	-
Unique	Multatuli or Eduard Douwes Dekker (1820-1887), a Holland contaversial writer	-
Unique	Murakami, Haruki (1949-), a famous Japan' s novelist this time	-
Unique	Murdoch, Iris (1919-1999), an Irlandian novelist, winner of Booker Prize in 1978	-
Unique	(1932-), with complete name Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul, a famous English writer	-
Unique	Natsume, Soseki (1867-1916), a famous Japan's writer	-
Unique	Nin, Anas (1903-1977), a United Stated of America's writer and feminism's personage	-
Unique	O'Faolin, Sean (1900-1991), with complete name John Whelan, a famous Irlandian short stort writer	-
Unique	O'Flaherty, Liam (1896-1984), an Irlandian man of letter	-
Unique	Okri, Ben (1959-) a novelist and poet who born in Lagos	-
Unique	Ovid or Publius Ovidius Naso (43BM-17), an Old Greek poet	-
Unique	Literary Work: One of his novel is Dr	-
Unique	Literary Works: Luna Silvestra (1933)	-
Unique	Perec, George (1936-1982), a French novelist who Jewish-Polandian inherits	-
Unique	Piùera, Virgilio (1912-1979), a Kuba famous writer who his story life is controversial	-
Unique	Piùln, Nlide (1937-), A Brazil famous man of letter	-
Unique	Paniatowska, Elena (1932-), a Mexico novelist woman who was born in Paris, French	-
Unique	Porter, Katherine Anne (1890-1980), a famous United Stated of America short story writer	-
Unique	Pound, Ezra (1885-1972), a controversial poet who was born in United Stated of America	-
Unique	Literary Works: The Cantos, an epic poetry	-
Unique	Proust, Marcel (1871-1922), a famous French writer	-
Unique	Prudhomme, Sully (1839-1907), with nick name Ren Fran«ois Armand, a French man of letter	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Quasimodo	-
Unique	Write Award (1996) and Achmad Bakri Award (2006)	-
Unique	His works not just know in Indonesia but also in abroad	-
Unique	Rilke, Rainer Maria (1875-1926), a world famous poet who was born in Praha	-
Unique	Roth, Philip (1933-), a United Stated of America who Jewish inherit	-
Unique	Rushdie, Salman (1947-), an English writer who was born in Bom- bay, India	-
Unique	Saadi or Sheikh Muslihu'd Din al-Shirazi (1207-1291), a Persia mys- tical poet	-
Unique	161-169.167 Introduction to Literature Saint-ExupPry, Antoine de (1900-1944), a French writer	-

Unique	(1919-), with complete name Jerome David Salinger, a mysterious United States of America's writer	-
Unique	Saroyan, William (1908-1981), a United States of America man of letter who Armenia's inherit	-
Unique	Saferis, Giorgos (1900-1971), a Greek poet who was born in Smyrna	-
Unique	Seifert, Jaroslav (1901-1986), a Czechoslovakia poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1984	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his poems such as: Pestrá květy, and Ranní noviny	-
Unique	Senghor, Léopold Sédar (1906-2001), an African famous poet and Senegal president former (1960-1980)	-
Unique	Seth, Vikram (1952-), an Indian man of letter who was born in Calcutta	-
Unique	Sexton, Anne (1928-1974), a United States of America's famous poet	-
Unique	Avowed as important poet in modern American literature	-
Unique	Literary Works: Live or Die (1967), poems's anthology	-
Unique	Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792-1822), an English controversial poet who who die in young age	-
Unique	Shikibu, Murasaki (around 973-1014), a Japan novelist and poet	-
Unique	Sillanpää, Frans Eemil (1888-1964), a Finlandia writer, received of Literary Prize Nobel in 1939	-
Unique	Silone, Ignazio (1900-1978), an Italian writer and political activist	-
Unique	Simon, Claude (1913), a French writer, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1985	-
Unique	Singer, Isaac Bashevis (1904-1991), a United States of America's writer who Jewish's inherit	-
Unique	Skrimeta, Antonio (1940-), a Chile man of letter, received Prix Médicis Prize in 2001	-
Unique	Smith, Zadie (1975), an English man of letter who has gotten popularity	-
Unique	Sontag, Susan (1933-) a United States of America's famous man of letter	-
Unique	Sophocles (497-406 BC), an old Greek performer	-
Unique	Sterne, Laurence (1713-1768), a famous Irish novelist in the eighteenth century	-
Unique	Stöckmann, Patrick (1949-), a German performer and novelist	-
Unique	Szyborska, Wisława (1923-) a Polish woman poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1996	-
Unique	Tan, Amy (1929-) a United States of America's novelist who Chinese inherit	-
Unique	Tanizaki, Junichiro (1886-1965), a famous Japan's man of letter	-
Unique	His name known as a year Literary Prize in Japan "Tanizaki Prize"	-
Unique	Literary Works: His drama, such as: 261 See [224],	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels, such as: Mrs	-
Unique	Turgenev, Ivan (1818-1883), a famous Russian poet in the nineteenth century	-
Unique	Updike, John (1932-) a famous United States of America's man of letter	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works such as: Novel's tetralogy: 262 See [224],	-
Unique	Henry Award in 1966, and A Sandstone Farmhouse, won	-
Unique	Verlaine, Paul (1844-1896) a French legendary poet, a symbolism ideology leader	-
Unique	Virgil or Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 BC), an old Greek famous poet	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poems are: Aeneid (which made his name popular), Eclogues, and Georgics	-
Unique	Voltaire (1694-1778), with sure name François-Marie-Arouet, a French famous man of letter	-
Unique	Walker, Alice (1944-) a United States of America's novelist	-
Unique	Warren, Robert Penn (1905-1989), a United States of America famous man of letter	-
Unique	Whitman, Walt (1819-1892), a United States of America's legendary poet	-

Unique	Some of his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Taufik Ismail	-
Unique	William, Tennessee (1911-1983), one of American famous performer	-
Unique	Wolf, Virginia (1882-1921), an English famous man of letter	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of her novels such as: Mrs	-
Unique	Dalloway was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (1924), Orlando, and To the Lighthouse	-
Unique	Wright, Richard (1908-1961), a United States of America's famous man of letter	-
Unique	266 Z Zola, Emile (1840-1902), a French famous novelist	-
Unique	- Honore de Balzac, Francis, (1799-1850), Old Goriot	-
Unique	- Samuel Beckett, Irelandia, (1906-1989) Trilogy of Novels Molloy, Malone Dies, and The Unnamable	-
Unique	- Giovanni Boccaccio, Italia, (1313-1375), Decameron	-
3 results	- Emily Bronte, English, (1818-1848), Wuthering Heights	slideshare.net slideshare.net vdocuments.mx
Unique	- Albert Camus, French, (1913-1960), The Stranger (translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Orang Asing)	-
Unique	- Paul Celan, Rumania/French, (1920-1970), Poems	-
Unique	- Louis-Ferdinand Celine, French, (1894-1961), Journey to the End of the Night	-
Unique	- Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Spain, (1547-1616), Don Quixote (translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Geoffrey Chaucer, English, (1340-1400), Canterbury Tales	-
Unique	- Anton Chekhov, Rusia, (1860-1904), Selected Stories (partly of them translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Joseph Conrad, English, (1857-1924), Nostromo	-
Unique	- Charles Dickens, English, (1812-1870), Great Expectations	-
Unique	- Denis Diderot, French, (1713-1784), Jacques the Fatalist and his Master	-
Unique	- Alfred Doblin, German, (1878-1957), Berlin Alexanderplatz	-
Unique	The Brothers Karamazov.183 Introduction to Literature - George Eliot, English, (1819-1880), Middlemarch	-
Unique	- Ralph Ellison, United States, (1914-1994), Invisible Man	-
Unique	- Euripides, Greek, (480-406 BM) Medea	-
Unique	- William Faulkner, United States, (1897-1962), Absalom, Absalom	-
Unique	- Gustave Flaubert, French, (1821-1880), Madame Bovary (trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	Love in the Time of Cholera (its quotation was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Gilgamesh, Mesopotamia (1800 BM)	-
Unique	- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German, (1749-1832), Faust (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Joao Guimaraes Rosa, Brazil, (1908-1967), The Devil to Pay in the Backlands	-
Unique	- Knut Hamsun, Norwegia, (1859-1952), Hunger (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Lapar)	-
Unique	- Homer, Greek, (700 BM), The Illiad and The Odyssey	-
Unique	- The Book of Job, Jewish, (600-400 BM)	-
Unique	- James Joyce, Irelandia, (1882-1941), Ulysses	-
Unique	- Nikos Kazantzakis, Greek, (1883-1957), Zorba the Greek	-
Unique	Lawrence, English, (1885-1930), Sons and Lovers	-
Unique	Laxness, Islandia, (1902-1998), Independent People	-
Unique	- Giacomo Leopardi, Italia, (1798-1837), Complete Poems	-

Unique	- Doris Lessing, English, (1919-), The Golden Notebook	-
Unique	- Astrid Lindgren, Swedia, (1907-2002), Pippi Longstocking (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Mahabharata, India, (500 BM - was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in many versions)	-
Unique	- Naguib mahfouz, Egypt, (1911-) Children of Gebelawi (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Thomas Mann, German, (1875-1955), Buddenbrook	-
Unique	- Herman Melville, United States, (1819-1891), Moby Dick	-
Unique	- Michel de Montaigne, French, (1533-1592), Essays	-
Unique	- Elsa Morante, Italian, (1918-1985), History	-
Unique	- Toni Morison, United States, (1931-) Beloved	-
Unique	- Robert Musil, Austria, (1880-1942), The Man Without Qualities	-
Unique	- Vladimir Nabokov, Rusia/ United States, (1899-1977), Lolita (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Njaals Saga, Islandia, (1300)	-
Unique	- George Orwell, English, (1903-1950), 1984 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Ovid, Italian, (43 BM), Metamorphoses	-
Unique	- Marcel Proust, French, (1871-1992), Remembrance of Things Past	-
Unique	- Francois Rabelais, French, (1495-1553), Gargantua and Pantagruel	-
Unique	- Juan Rulfo, Mexico, (1918-1986), Pedro Paramo	-
Unique	- Jalaluddin Rumi, Afganistan, (1207-1273), Matsnawi (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Salman Rusdie, India/English, (1947-), Midnight's Children (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Sheikh Musharrifuddin Saadi, Iran, (1200-1292), The Orchard	-
Unique	- Tayib Salih, Sudan, (1929-), Season of Migration to the North	-
Unique	- William Shakespeare, English, (1564-1616), Hamlet	-
Unique	Othelo (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Murasaki Shikibu, Japan, (approximately 973-1014), The Tale of Genji	-
Unique	- Sophocles, Greek, (496-406 BM) Oedipus The King (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Stendhal, French, (1783-1842), The Red and the Black	-
Unique	- Laurence Sterne, Irlandia, (1667-1745), The Life and Opinion of Tristram Shandy	-
Unique	- Italo Svevo, Italian, (1861-1928), Confession of Zeno	-
Unique	- Jonathan Swift, Irlandia, (1667-1745), Gulliver's Travels (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Leo Tolstoy, Rusian, (1828-1910), War and Peace	-
Unique	Anna Karenina (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	The Death of Ivan Ilych and Other Stories (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Walt Whitman, United States, (1819-1892), Leaves of Grass	-
Unique	- Virginia Wolf, English, (1882-1941), Mrs	-
Unique	Dalloway (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	- Marquiritte Yourcenar, French, (1903-1987), Memoirs of Hadrian	-
Unique	268 b) One Hundred Best Novel On Twentieth Century	-
Unique	Modern library is common publishing in United States that established in 1917	-
Unique	This selecting was done in 1988 and arranged base on rank:	-

17 results	Brave New World (Aldous Huxley)	amazon.com amazon.com goodreads.com amazon.co.uk english-e-books.net bookdepository.com youtube.com barnesandnoble.com en.wikipedia.org idph.com.br
24 results	The Sound and the Fury (William Faulkner)	amazon.com sparknotes.com sporcle.com businessinsider.com enotes.com en.wikipedia.org bookerrata.com nl.wikipedia.org 123helpme.com bookdepository.com
1 results	Under the Volcano (Malcolm Lowry) 12	nl.wikipedia.org
1 results	I. Claudius (Robert Graves) 15	nl.wikipedia.org
Unique	To the Lighthouse (Virginia Wolf) 268 Anton Kurnia	-
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1 results	An American Tragedy (Theodore Dreiser) 17	nl.wikipedia.org
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2 results	Slaughterhouse-Five (Kurt Vonnegut) 19	listchallenges.com nl.wikipedia.org
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Unique	Appointment in Smarra (John O'Hara) 23	-
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3 results	The Studs Lonigan trilogy (James)	amazon.com milosnemeck.cz home.u08.itscom.net
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Unique	Animal Farm (George Orwell) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia 32	-
1 results	The Golden Bowl (Henry James) 33	nl.wikipedia.org
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650 results	A Handful of Dust (Evelyn Waugh) 35	cbsnews.com archive.nytimes.com sfgate.com cms.leoncountyfl.gov fowlesbooks.com democraticunderground.com quora.com nytimes.com bookspot.com w-zaciszu-biblioteki.blogspot.com
628 results	As I Lay Dying (William Faulkner) 36	cbsnews.com archive.nytimes.com sfgate.com listchallenges.com cms.leoncountyfl.gov democraticunderground.com miredlibre.com fowlesbooks.com npr.org nytimes.com
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169 results	The Naked and the Dead (Norman Mailer) 52	cbsnews.com archive.nytimes.com gnomikologos.blogspot.com sites.google.com kruegerbooks.com fowlesbooks.com democraticunderground.com sfgate.com nytimes.com bookspot.com
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420 results	Pale Fire (Vladimir Nabokov) 54	cbsnews.com cms.leoncountyfl.gov archive.nytimes.com fowlesbooks.com quora.com sites.google.com sfgate.com npr.org democraticunderground.com bookspot.com
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1 results	Finnegans Wake (James Joyce) 78	nl.wikipedia.org
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176 results	The Old Wives' Tale (Arnold Bennett) 88	cbsnews.com archive.nytimes.com cms.leoncountyfl.gov fowlesbooks.com nytimes.com sfgate.com kruegerbooks.com democraticunderground.com bookspot.com gnomikologos.blogspot.com
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Unique	The Postman Always Ring Twice (James	-
Unique	The Magnificent Amberson (Both Tarkington) 269 269 See [268].	-
Unique	This selecting was con- ducted by Feminiata	-
Unique	Dorothy Allison, Bastard Out of Corolina	-
27 results	Maya Angelou, I know Why the caged Bird Sings	bbc.co.uk amazon.com study.com mayaangelou.com amazon.com en.wiktionary.org goodreads.com afropoets.net en.wikipedia.org thoughtco.com
Unique	Beryl bainbrdge, The Bottle Factory Outing	-
Unique	Toni Cade Bambara, Gorilla, My Love	-
4 results	Rita Mae Brown, Rubyfruit Jungle 10	medium.com dailyextra.com bol.com bol.com
Unique	Buck, The Good Earth (was translated into Indonesia language) 11	-
Unique	Angela Carter, Night at the Circus 13	-
Unique	Ana Castillo, So Far from God 14	-
Unique	Sandra Cisneros, The House on Mango Street 17	-
Unique	Ivy Compton-Burnett, Elders and Betters191 Introduction to Literature 18	-
Unique	Anita Desai, Clear Light of Day 19	-
Unique	Isak Dineson, Out of Africa 20	-
Unique	Harriet Doerr, Stones for Ibarra 21	-
Unique	Margaret Drabble, The Radient Way 22	-
Unique	Buchi Emecheta, Second Class Citizen 24	-
Unique	Penelope Fitzgerald, At Freddie's 26	-
Unique	Fannie Flagg, Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Cafe 27	-
Unique	Marilyn French, The Women's Room 29	-
Unique	Rebecca Goldstein, The Mind-Body Problem 30	-
Unique	Nadine Gordimer, July's People 31	-
Unique	Mary Gordon, The Rest of Life 32	-
Unique	Radclyffe Hall, The Well of Loneliness 33	-
Unique	Bessie Head, When Rain Clouds Gather 34	-
14 results	Patricia Highsmith, The Talented Mr	amazon.com slashfilm.com theeverygirl.com amazon.com postmodernmystery.com postmodernmystery.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org everymanslibrary.co.uk crimesquad.com
2 results	Keri Hulme, The Bone People 37	chomikuj.pl chomikuj.pl
Unique	Zora Neale Hurston, Their Eyes were Watching God 38	-
Unique	Shirley Jackson, The Hunting of Hill House 39	-
Unique	Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Heat and Dust 40	-
Unique	Barbara Kingsolver, The Bean Trees 43	-
Unique	Maxine Hong Kingston, Tripmaster Monkey 44	-
Unique	Margaret Laurence, The Fire-Dwellers 46	-

7 results	Harper Lee, To Kill a Mockingbird 47	lovethefreesbee.tumblr.com kitapkoala.com quizlet.com anticariat.net giljuku73.egloos.com paulareednancarrow.com jgdb.com
Unique	Doris Lessing, The Golden Notebook 48	-
Unique	Penelope Lively, Moon Tiger192 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 49	-
Unique	Anita Loos, Gentlemen Prefer Blondes 50	-
Unique	Olivia Manning, The Balkan Trilogy 51	-
Unique	Leslie Marmon Silko, Almanac of the Dead 52	-
Unique	Carson McCullers, Ballad of the Sad Cafe 54	-
Unique	Isabel Miller, Patience and Sarah 56	-
Unique	Margaret Mitchell, Gone with the Wind 57	-
Unique	Bharati Mukherjee, Wife (was translated into Bahasa Indo-nesia) 60	-
Unique	Alice Munro, Lives of Girls and Women 61	-
Unique	Iris Murdoch, A Severed Head 62	-
Unique	Joyce Carol oates, You Must Remember This 63	-
Unique	Edna O'Brien, House of Splendid Isolation 64	-
Unique	Flannery O'Connor, A Good Man is Hard to Find 65	-
Unique	Tillie Olsen, Tell Me a Riddle 66	-
Unique	Grace Peley, Enormous Changes at the Last Minute 67	-
Unique	Jayne Anne Phillips, Black Tickets 69	-
Unique	Marge Pierce, Braided Lives 70	-
Unique	Katharine Anne Porter, Ship of Fools 72	-
Unique	Dawn Powell, The Golden Spur 73	-
Unique	Annie Proulx, The Shipping News 74	-
Unique	Mary Renault, The King Must Die 76	-
Unique	Jean Rhys, Wide Sargasso Sea 77	-
Unique	Marilynne Robinsno, Housekeeping 78	-
Unique	Stevens Hears the Mermaids Singing 80	-
Unique	Carol Shields, The Stone Diaries 81	-
Unique	Anita Shreve, The Weight of Water 82	-
Unique	Mona Simpson, Anywhere But Here 83	-
Unique	Elizabeth Smart, By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept 84	-
Unique	Jane Smiley, The Age of Grief 85	-
Unique	Susan Sontag, The Volcano Lover 86	-
Unique	Muriel Spark, The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie 87	-
Unique	Christina Stead, The Man Who Love Children 88	-
Unique	Gertrude Stein, Three Lives 89	-
Unique	Amy Tan, The Joy Luck Club (was translated into Indonesia language) 91	-
Unique	Anne Tyler, If Morning Ever Comes 92	-
Unique	Alice Walker, The Color Purple 94	-
Unique	Fay Weldon, The Life and the Love of a She-Devil 95	-
Unique	Rebecca West, The Return of the Soldier 97	-

Unique	Antonio White, Frost in May 99	-
Unique	Jeannette Winterson, Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit 100	-
Unique	224-227.194 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
7 results	Our Lady of the Flowers Jean Genet	amazon.com amazon.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Remembrance of Things Past Marcel Proust	-
8 results	The Well of Loneliness Radclyffe Hall	amazon.com telegraph.co.uk afterellen.com en.wikipedia.org amazon.com en.wikipedia.org banned-books.org.uk 1001bookreviews.com
6 results	Kiss of the Spider Woman Manuel Puig	amazon.com amazon.com loot.co.za
Unique	Memoirs of Hadrian Marguirete Yourcenar 10	-
Unique	The Picture of Dorian Gray Oscar Wilde 12	-
5 results	A Boy's Own Story Edmund White 15	theguardian.com kulturni-novini.info luzisombra.blogspot.com luzisombra.blogspot.com libr.org
Unique	Dancer from the Dance Andrew Holleran 16	-
Unique	The City and the Pillar Gore Vidal 18	-
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Unique	Brideshead Revisited Evelyn Waugh 20	-
5 results	Confessions of a Mask Yukio Mishima 21	theguardian.com kulturni-novini.info libr.org luzisombra.blogspot.com luzisombra.blogspot.com
Unique	The Member of the Wedding Carson McCullers 22	-
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1 results	Patience & Sarah Isabel Miller 25	blog.roodo.com
6 results	Other Voices, Other Rooms Truman Capote 27	theguardian.com articles.courant.com datalounge.com luzisombra.blogspot.com luzisombra.blogspot.com libr.org
Unique	Two SeriousLadies Jane Bowles 29	-
Unique	Bastard Out of Carolina Dorothy Allison 30	-
Unique	The Heart is a Lonely Hunter Carson McCullers 31	-
Unique	Dalloway Virginia Woolf (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)195 Introduction to Literature 32	-
8 results	The Persian Boy Mary Renault 33	articles.courant.com libr.org kulturni-novini.info luzisombra.blogspot.com luzisombra.blogspot.com book.5ch.net 2ch.live
Unique	A Single Man Christoper Isherwood 34	-
Unique	The Swimming-Pool Library Alan Hollighurst 35	-
Unique	The Price of Salt Patricia Highsmith 37	-
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Unique	The Turn of the Screw Henry James 41	-
1 results	The Color Purple Alice Walker 42	ranker.com
Unique	Little Women Lousia May Alcott 44	-
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Unique	Eustace Chisholm and the Works James Purdy 47	-
Unique	The Story of Harold Terry Andrews 48	-
Unique	Ready to Catch Him Should He Fall Neil Bartlett 51	-
Unique	Father of Franenstein Christopher Isherwood 52	-

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Unique	A Visitation of Spirits Randall Kenan 57	-
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5 results	The Counterfeiters Andre Gide 62	datalounge.com luzisombra.blogspot.com luzisombra.blogspot.com libr.org blog.roodo.com
Unique	The Passion Jeanette Winterson196 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 63	-
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Unique	The Alexandria Quartet Lawrence Durrell 70	-
Unique	Special Friendships Roger Peyrefitte 71	-
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Unique	Les Guerilleres Monique Witting 75	-
Unique	The Child Manuela (Madchen in Uniform) Christa Winsloe 76	-
Unique	An Arrow'sFlight Mark Merlis 77	-
Unique	The Gaudy Image William Talsman 78	-
Unique	The Exquisite Corpse Alfred Chester 79	-
Unique	Therese and Isabelle Violette Leduc 81	-
Unique	The Beautiful Room is Empty Edmund White 83	-
Unique	The Children's Crusade Rebecca Brown 84	-
Unique	The Story of the Night Colm Tiobin 85	-
Unique	The Holly Terrors (Les Enfants Terribles) Jean Cocteau 86	-
Unique	Hell Has No Limits Jose Donoso 87	-
Unique	Riverfinger Women Elana Nachman (Dykewomon) 88	-
Unique	The Man Who Fell in Love with the Moon Tom Sanbauer 89	-
Unique	Lost Illusions Honore de Balzac 91	-
Unique	Miss Peabody'sInheritance Elizabeth Jolley 92	-
Unique	Rene's Flesh Virgillio Pinera197 Introduction to Literature 93	-
Unique	Stevens Hears the Mermaids Singing May Sarton 96	-
Unique	Sea of Tranquility Paul Russell 97	-
6 results	Autobiography of a Family Photo Jacqueline Woodson 98	kulturni-novini.info libr.org luzisombra.blogspot.com luzisombra.blogspot.com
Unique	On Strike Against God Joanna Russ 100	-
1 results	Holden Caulfield, The Catcher in the Rye,	123helpme.com
Unique	Salinger, 1851 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	Humbert Humbert, Lolita, Vladimir Nabokov, 1955 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	Leopold Bloom, Ulysses, James Joyce, 1992	-
90 results	Rabbit Angstrom, Rabbit, Run, John Updike, 1960	margerywalshaw.com quizlet.com abebooks.com sites.google.com quizlet.com patch.com winchad.com scribd.com boingboing.net npr.org
Unique	Sherlock Holmes, The Hound of the Baskervilles, Arthur Conan Doyle, 1902	-

Unique	Molly Bloom, Ulysses, James Joyce, 1992	-
Unique	Lily Bart, The House of Mirth, Edith warthon, 1905 11	-
Unique	Holy Golightly, Breakfast at Tiffany's, Truman Capote, 1958 12	-
Unique	Gregor Samsa, The Metamorphosis, Franz Kafka, 1915 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 13	-
Unique	The Invisible Man, Invisible Man, Ralph Ellison, 1952 271 See [268],	-
Unique	228-230198 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 14	-
Unique	Lolita, Lolita, Vladimir Nabokov, 1955 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 15	-
Unique	Dalloway, Virginia Woolf (was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia) 17	-
Unique	Ignatius Reilly, A Conferedency of Dunces, John Kennedy Toole, 1980 18	-
Unique	George Smiley, Tinker, Tailor, Solier, Spy, John LeCarre, 1974 19	-
Unique	Ramsay , To the Lighthouse, Virginia Woolf, 1927 20	-
Unique	Bigger Thomas, Native Son, Richard Wright, 1940 21	-
Unique	Nick Adams, In Our Time, Ernest Hemingway, 1925 22	-
Unique	Yossarian, Catch-22, Joseph Heller, 1961 23	-
21 results	Scarlett O'hara, Gone with the Wind, Margaret Mitchell, 1936 24	quizlet.com quizlet.com abebooks.com margerywalshaw.com scribd.com brainscape.com npr.org lemonbayhigh.com eastofmina.wordpress.com tr.m.wikipedia.org
Unique	Philip Marlowe, The Big Sleep, Raymond Chandler, 1939 26	-
Unique	Kutz, Heart of Darkness, Joseph Conrad, 1902 27	-
Unique	Stevens, The Remains of the Day, Kazuo Ishiguro, 1989 28	-
Unique	Casimo Piavasco di Rondo, The Baron in the Trees, Italo Calvino, 957 29	-
25 results	Winnie the Pooh, Winnie the Pooh,	amazon.com just-pooh.com disney.wikia.com amazon.com metrolyrics.com just-pooh.com preschooleducation.com colouring-page.org whitnall.com winniethupooh.disney.com
Unique	Oskar Matxerath, The Tim Drun, Gunter Grass, 1959 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 31	-
Unique	Hazel Motes, Wise Blood, Flannery O'Connor, 1952 32	-
Unique	Alex Partnoy, Partnoy's Complaint, Philip Roth, 1969 33	-
Unique	Binx Bolling, The Moviegoer, Walker Percy, 1961 34	-
3 results	Sebastian Flyte, Brideshead Revisited	filmreference.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
54 results	Eugene Henderson, Henderson the Rain King, Saul Bellow, 1959 37	margerywalshaw.com quizlet.com abebooks.com scribd.com npr.org forum.dvdtalk.com democraticunderground.com lemonbayhigh.com tr.m.wikipedia.org democraticunderground.com
Unique	Marcel, Remembrance of Things Past, Marcel Proust, 1913-1927 38	-
Unique	Toad, The Wind in the Willows, Kenneth Grahame, 1908 39	-
20 results	The Cat in the Hat, The Cat in the Hat,	amazon.com seussville.com amazon.com en.wikipedia.org mrsjonesroom.com hollyspringsnc.us knowyourmeme.com en.wikipedia.org seussville.com fairytalesandfictionby2.blogspot.com
Unique	Seuss, 1955199 Introduction to Literature 40	-
1 results	Peter Pan, The Little White Bird,	greatliterature.org
Unique	Augustus McCrae, Lonesome Dove, Larry McMurtry, 1985 42	-

Unique	Sam Spade, The Maltese Falcon, Dashiell Hammett, 1930 43	-
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Unique	The Whiskey Priest, The Power and the Glory, Graham Greene, 1940 50	-
Unique	Neddy Merrill, The Swimmer, John Cheever, 1954 51	-
Unique	Sula Peace, Sula, Toni Morison, 1973 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 52	-
Unique	Meursault, The Stranger, Albert Camus, 1942 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 53	-
Unique	Jake barnest, The Sun Also Rises, Ernest Hemingway, 1926, (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 54	-
27 results	Phoebe Caulfield, The Catcher in the Rye,	sparknotes.com studymode.com charactour.com sparknotes.com goodreads.com slader.com catchingtheyre.weebly.com prezi.com npr.org nymag.com
Unique	D. Salinger, 1951 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 55	-
Unique	Janie Crawford, There Eyes Were Watching God, Zora Neale Hurston, 1937 56	-
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Unique	Gulley Jimson, The Horse's Mouth, Joyce Cary, 1944 59	-
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Unique	Ripley, Patricia Highsmith, 1955 61	-
19 results	Garp, The World According to Garp, John Irving, 1978 65	quizlet.com margerywalshaw.com abebooks.com brainscape.com npr.org quizlet.com forum.dvdtalk.com scribd.com lemonbayhigh.com tr.m.wikipedia.org
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Unique	Charles Kinbote, Pale Fire, Vladimir nabokov , 1962 71	-
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25 results	Claudine, Claudine at School, Colette, 1900 74	npr.org quizlet.com lemonbayhigh.com margerywalshaw.com abebooks.com forum.dvdtalk.com democraticunderground.com scribd.com brainscape.com margerywalshaw.com
Unique	George Follasbee Babbitt, Babbitt, Sinclair Lewis, 1922 76	-
Unique	Christopher Tietjens, Parade's End, Ford Madox Ford, 1924- 1928 77	-
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Unique	Tarzan, Tarzan of the Apes, Edgar Rice Burroughs, 1914 80	-
19 results	Nathan Zuckerman, My Life as a Man, Philip Roth, 1979 81	quizlet.com margerywalshaw.com abebooks.com scribd.com forum.dvdtalk.com npr.org brainscape.com democraticunderground.com lemonbayhigh.com tr.m.wikipedia.org

Unique	Henry Chinaski, Post Office, Charles Bukowski, 1971 83	-
Unique	Joseph K, The Trial, Franz Kafka, 1915 84	-
Unique	Zhivago, Boris Pasternak, 1957 (was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia) 85	-
14 results	Harry Potter, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone,	lessonindex.com nydailynews.com amazon.com pfsublishing.com amazon.com themoviescore.com rottentomatoes.com britannica.com yourtango.com filmsite.org
Unique	K Rowling, 1998 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)201 Introduction to Literature 86	-
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2 results	Margaret Schlegel, Howards End,	imdb.com en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Jim Dixon, Lucky Jim, Kingsley Amis, 1954 89	-
Unique	Lennie Small, Of Mice and Man, John Steinbeck, 1937 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 91	-
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Unique	Alden Pyle, The Quiet American, Graham Greene, 1955 93	-
Unique	Kimball "Kim" O'Hara, Kim, Rudyard Kipling, 1901 94	-
Unique	Newland Archer, The Age of Innocence, Edith Wharton, 1920 95	-
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Unique	Charlie Marlow, Heart of Darkness, Joseph Conrad, 1902 99	-
Unique	Celie, The Color Purple, Alice Walker, 1982 100	-
Unique	Augie March, The Advenure of Augie March, Saul Bellow, 1953 272 272 See [268],	-
Unique	from root word 'sas-'in verbal means 'direct, teach, point out, or instruction'	-
Unique	While suffix -tra usually show an instrument, tool	-
Unique	(1892-1973) 58 Bulgakov, Mikhail (1891-1940) 58 Burroughs, William	-
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10,600 results	Theatre as Sign-System: A Semiotics of Text and Performance	books.google.com amazon.co.uk goodreads.com amazon.com abebooks.co.uk worldcat.org routledge.com findyourcableservice.org.uk cambridge.org
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29 results	Georgia: The University of Georgia	ugschool.edu.ge theyellowjacket.com poultryventilation.com poultryventilation.com visit.uga.edu en.wikipedia.org visit.uga.edu rx.uga.edu en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org medicalpartnership.usg.edu
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74,500 results	Austin and London: University of Texas Press	cambridge.org laits.utexas.edu cambridge.org en.wikipedia.org hs.unt.edu texashistory.unt.edu tbook.org muse.jhu.edu en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
78 results	Baldick (2001, 37) and Childs and Fowler (2006, 23)	en.wikipedia.org sco.wikipedia.org simple.wikipedia.org db0nus869y26v.cloudfront.net abc-daytime.wikia.com enacademic.com infoGalactic.com everipedia.org ipfs.io revolv.com
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2,100,000 results	Cambridge: Cambridge University Press	cambridge.org cambridge.org cambridgeblog.org sciepub.com sciepub.com cambridge.org nflrc.hawaii.edu plato.stanford.edu en.wikipedia.org sociology.ucsd.edu
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3 results	Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional	id.wikipedia.org salamadian.com
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Unique	Retrieved 29 March 2012.223 Introduction to Literature Davis, Dick	-
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2 results	The American Negro Reference Book	howard.edu en.wikipedia.org
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1 results	Derrida, Jacques The Law of Genre[Critical Inquiry] Vol	nl.wikipedia.org
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1 results	"Early Chinese Plays and Theatre." in Colin Mackerras, Chinese Theatre, University of Hawaii Press	ja.wikipedia.org
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3 results	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta	researchgate.net researchgate.net
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1 results	Massachusetts: Blackwell Publisher	en.wikipedia.org
2 results	Princeton, NJ: Princeton UP, 1968	en.wikipedia.org es.wikipedia.org
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1 results	Berkeley and London: U of California	en.wikipedia.org

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Unique	Plot A: The Pattern of the Action	-
12 results	My Wars Are Laid Away in Books: The Life of Emily Dickinson	amazon.com amazon.com emilydickinsonmuseum.org ru.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org emilydickinson.it fr.wikipedia.org emilydickinson.it en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Traditions of Heroic and Epic Poetry (Vol	ja.wikipedia.org
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23,800 results	Beowulf: a Dual-language Edition	barnesandnoble.com amazon.com books.google.com goodreads.com worldcat.org abebooks.com archive.org amazon.com book-pal.com alohacenterchicago.org
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4 results	Sanskrit Drama, Motilal Banarsidass Publ	en.wikipedia.org fr.wikipedia.org ru.wikipedia.org ja.wikipedia.org
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68,500 results	Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org blibli.com facebook.com scribd.com researchgate.net ijedr.org scribd.com worldcat.org catalogue.nla.gov.au
41,200 results	The Marshall Plan for Novel Writing	themarshallplan.net goodreads.com amazon.com barnesandnoble.com writerssolutions.com writerswhokill.blogspot.com fmwriters.com archive.org themarshallplan.net writerssolutions.com
8 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org writing-world.com stateofmind.it newworldencyclopedia.org
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62,900 results	Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org pennyspoetry.wikia.com geneseo.edu tulane.edu
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Unique	Afterward, students are suggested to be able to develop their knowledge by reading the	-
Unique	227xii1 Introduction to Literature Literary concept is a qabare which will bring the reader	-

Unique	When the readers walk into some stages, they need to follow the stairs one	-
Unique	This book is an introductory book which contains basic knowledge in studying literature and talk	-
Unique	basic literature, the development of literature in nowa- days, and the implementation of literature in	-
Unique	Drama, English Prose, Comparative Lit- erature, and so on, firstly they are suggested to learn	-
Unique	This book contains 13 chapters, starting from The Understanding of Literature to The Best	-
Unique	Examples of the topic provided in this book are mostly about the concept of	-
Unique	book sequentially from chapter Introduction2 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1 to	-
Unique	The literary concept in this chapter is basic concept which will bring the readers	-
Unique	It will give an easy way for the read- ers in understanding literary concept	-
Unique	of literature, epistemology of literary concept, function of literature, element of literary works formation, and	-
Unique	The concept of fic- tion will also drive the readers to learn some fictional	-
Unique	The first topic is the definition of fic- tion, which will give the readers large	-
Unique	The second topic is element of fiction, which will show to the readers some	-
Unique	This chapter specifically provides the prose concept as the basic to understand the next	-
Unique	of prose, and ended by the characteristics of prose which will give the readers knowledge	-
Unique	Because of this characteristic, this chapter, as the foundation, will bring the readers to	-
Unique	This chapter provides some topics: definition of drama, element of drama, further consideration of	-
Unique	aesthetic and evocative qualities in3 Introduction to Literature addition to, or in lieu of, its	-
Unique	As the basic knowledge of course, this chapter will bring the readers into the	-
Unique	This chapter contains some topic related to basic of poetry concept: the definition of	-
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Unique	This chapter consists of two topics, the definition of sociology of literature, literature and	-
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Unique	This chapter consists of two topics, the defi- nition of literary criticism, literature and	-
Unique	This chapter will give basic knowledge related to comparative literature that will be learned	-
Unique	literature and comparative literature, sector of comparative litera- ture, characteristics of comparative literature study	-
Unique	As the basic guide, this book provides how the development of literature in this	-
Unique	This chapter spe- cifically provides the relationship and contribution of literature in4 A Guide	-
Unique	This chapter provides some topics: literature in education, literary curriculum, literature in second language	-
Unique	This chapter provides popular man of letters in the world which will give large	-
Unique	the readers are expected to be able to explore man of letters in the	-
Unique	This topic will lead the readers into the longer odyssey of knowledge related to	-
Unique	best novels on twentieth century, one hundred best literary book of women's authors, one hundred	-
Unique	This book is an introductory book to studying literature with a lot of illustration	-
Unique	In addition, the readers are suggested to read more from the suggested references provided	-

Unique	Finally, this book essentially is hoped to be gabare that will help students to	-
Unique	<u>Understanding of Literature CHAPTER 1 Literature and Literary Study Before we discuss about definition of</u>	-
Unique	<u>literature relates to creativity and art, while literary study links to science or specific</u>	-
Unique	<u>Literature cannot be studied at all, which means that we can only read, enjoy,</u>	-
Unique	<u>In contrast, literary study can be de- fined as knowledge to consider The Second</u>	-
Unique	<u>This creationis created by writers, as if readers entered to the world created by</u>	-
Unique	<u>1 In line with Warren, Darma (2004) states that the scope of lit- erature</u>	-
Unique	<u>It is identified that literature focuses on the creativity , whereas literary study focuses</u>	-
Unique	<u>16 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature The scope of literature is</u>	-
Unique	<u>However literary criticism is also considered as the creativity to perceive literary works and</u>	-
Unique	<u>Woods on a Snowy Evening' (Robert Frost), novel 'Song of Solomon' (Toni Morison), short story</u>	-
Unique	<u>A good literary criticism is not a shallow literary criticism, but one which is</u>	-
Unique	<u>2 Literary study is science or knowledge to investigate the examples above (Romeo and</u>	-
Unique	<u>In addition, literary study analyzes second creation (second world) created by authors, which invite the</u>	-
Unique	<u>When the reader read literary works, it is as if they indirectly involved in</u>	-
Unique	<u>Even though the reader and the writer do not meet directly , they are</u>	-
Unique	<u>as: formalism, struc- turalism 4 , new criticism 5 , semiotic, deconstruction 6 , new</u>	-
Unique	<u>Literary study has five branches: General Litera- ture, National Literature, Regional Literature, World Literature,</u>	-
Unique	<u>9 The Nature of Literature When we explore the nature of literature, like what</u>	-
Unique	<u>All of these questions sound such simple questions, but they rarely could be answered</u>	-
Unique	<u>10 Related to the nature of literature, Warren (1949) stated that there are some</u>	-
Unique	<u>fourteenth century' or 'planetary motion in the early Middle Ages' or 'witchcraft in Old and</u>	-
Unique	<u>As Edwin Greenlaw has argued that nothing related to the history of culture is</u>	-
Unique	<u>manu- script records in our effort to understand a period or civilization, but we must</u>	-
Unique	<u>thus be- come not exclusively related to the history of civilization but cer- tainly identical</u>	-
Unique	<u>Such literary study is only in the sense that it is occupied with printed</u>	-
Unique	<u>economic history , and that thus the literary scholarshas justified, to invade and to take</u>	-
Unique	<u>is much to be said in favor of cultivating the history of culture in the</u>	-
Unique	<u>The study of anything connected with the history of civilization does, as a matter</u>	-
Unique	<u>and, by consequence, literature will be judged valuable only so far as it yields</u>	-
Unique	<u>Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature zation is a rejection of the specific area</u>	-
Unique	<u>Here the criterion is either aesthetic value alone or aesthetic value in combination with</u>	-
Unique	<u>For example, in the lyric of poetry, drama, and fiction, the greatest works are</u>	-
Unique	<u>of a rather narrow kind: style, composition, general force of presentation are the usual characteristics</u>	-
Unique	<u>history , philosophy , theology , morality , politics, psychology, culture, or science as 'literature</u>	-
Unique	<u>12 Most of literary histories involved the contribution of some personages, such as: philosophers,</u>	-
Unique	<u>in England without an extended works of Berkeley and Hume, Bishop Butler and Gibbon, Burke</u>	-
Unique	<u>The worksof these authors, though usually much briefer than that of poets, playwrights, and</u>	-
Unique	<u>In practice, we get perfunctory and inexpert ac- counts of these authors in terms</u>	-

Unique	Bishop Butler as a Christian apologist and moralist, and Adam Smith as a moralist and	-
Unique	is, of the history of philosophy , of ethical theory , of historiography , of	-
Unique	219 Introduction to Literature In addition, the study of exile 'great books' may be	-
Unique	We must approve the idea that students and particularly beginners should read great or	-
Unique	We may, however, doubt that the principle is value keeping in its purity for	-
Unique	Within the history of imaginative literature, limi- tation to the great books makes the	-
Unique	the development' of literary genres, and indeed the very nature of the literary process,	-
Unique	In history , philosophy , and similar subjects, it actually intro- duces an excessively	-
Unique	There is obviously no other reason than stress on expository 'style' and organization for	-
Unique	This criterion must, with very few exceptions, fa- vor popularizes over the great originators:	-
Unique	When some teachers or lecturers can employ 'great books' or 'literature' as instrument in	-
Unique	14 In this way, Warren (1947) gave the simplest way of solving the questions	-
Unique	Language is the material of literature as stone or bronze is of relief, paints	-
Unique	is itself a creation of man and is thus charged with the cultural heritage of	-
Unique	15 The main distinctions to be noted are among the literary, the everyday, and	-
Unique	of Litera- ture, though true as far as it goes, seems not entirely satisfactory, especially	-
Unique	in distinction from the other arts, has no me- dium of its own, and since	-
Unique	It is fairly easy to distinguish between the language of science and the language	-
Unique	Literature does contain thought, while emotional lan- guage is by no means confined to	-
Unique	Still, the ideal scientific language is purely 'denotative': it aims at a one-to-one correspondence	-
Unique	Thus scientific language tends towards such a system of signs as mathematics or symbolic	-
12 results	Its ideal is such a universal language as the characteristic universalis which Leibniz had	community.plu.edu archive.org scribd.com scribd.com pt.scribd.com es.scribd.com pt.scribd.com
Unique	it is, like every other historical language, full of homonyms, arbitrary or irrational categories	-
Unique	it also wants to influence the attitude of the reader, persuade him, and ultimately	-
Unique	There is a further important distinction between literary and scientific language: in the former,	-
Unique	All kinds of techniques have been invented to draw atten- tion to it, such	-
Unique	works of literary art: for example, the sound pattern will be less important in	-
Unique	The expressive element will be far less in an 'objective novel', which may disguise	-
Unique	The pragmatic element, slight in 'pure' poetry, may be large in a novel with	-
Unique	philosophical and didactic poems and problem novels which appro-11 Introduction to Literature ximate, at least	-
6 results	art, the distinctions between the literary use and the scientific use seem clear: literary language	community.plu.edu archive.org sites.google.com scribd.com scribd.com es.scribd.com
Unique	it has its expressive and pragmatic side which scientific language will always want so	-
Unique	Everyday language is not a uniform concept: it includes such wide variants as colloquial	-
Unique	this varies from a colorless official announcement to the passionate plea roused by a moment	-
Unique	Everyday language is full of the irrationalities and contextual changes of historical language, though	-
Unique	It is thus based on the frequency that literary language is first of all	-
Unique	In the work of a subjective poet, we have manifest 'personality' far more coherent	-
Unique	contextual change of meaning, even the irrational association of grammatical categories such as gender or	-

Unique	Poetic language organizes, tightens, the resources of everyday language, and sometimes does even violence	-
Unique	In many of these resources, a writer will find herself/himself formed, and preformed, by	-
Unique	In certain highly de- veloped literatures, and especially in certain epochs, the poet merely	-
Unique	Still, every work of art imposes an order, an organization,12 A Guide for The	-
Unique	may be almost impossible to change a word or the position of a word without	-
Unique	The pragmatic distinction is much clearer to distinguish language of literary language and everyday	-
Unique	We reject poetry or label as mere rhetoric, everything which persuades us to	-
Unique	Art imposes some kind of framework which takes the statement of the work out	-
Unique	We thus can reintroduce some of the com- mon conceptions of aesthetics into our	-
Unique	However, we must realize that the distinction between art and non-art, be- tween Literature	-
Unique	It would be a narrow conception of literature to exclude all propaganda art or	-
7 results	or to contract: the personal letter, at times, was an art form, as was the	community.plu.edu archive.org sites.google.com scribd.com scribd.com
Unique	against pan-aestheticism and its claims as voiced by the aesthetics of the late nineteenth cen-	-
Unique	style and composi- tion, in works which have a completely different, non-aesthetic purpose, such as	-
Unique	The centre of literary art is obviously to be found in some traditional genres:	-
Unique	The statements in a novel, in a poem, or in a drama are not	-
Unique	novel or a novel by Balzac which seems to deliver 'information' about actual hap- penings,	-
Unique	Even in the subjective lyric, the 'I' of the poet is a fictional, dramatic	-
12 results	A character in a novel differs from a historical figure or a figure in	community.plu.edu archive.org researchgate.net snhingu.blogspot.com scribd.com scribd.com lppm-ungres.blogspot.com pt.scribd.com es.scribd.com pt.scribd.com
Unique	He is made only of the sentences describing him or put into his mouth	-
Unique	girlhood of Shakespeare's heroines ', and even the question of 'how many children had Lady	-
6 results	Even an apparently most realistic novel, the very 'slice of life' of the naturalist,	community.plu.edu archive.org scribd.com scribd.com lppm-ungres.blogspot.com
Unique	choice of theme, type of characterization, events selected or admitted, and ways of conduc-	-
Unique	tured, the way even the supposedly realistic dialogue is restrained and conducted, and the way	-
Unique	Whatever the dis- tinctions between The Tempest and A Doll's House, they share in	-
Unique	we think thus of litera- ture in terms of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Balzac, Keats rather	-
Unique	in the great myths, passages of 'invention' and 'fictionality', while they are at the same	-
Unique	analysis, of stylistics and composition, similar or identical to those presented by literature, but where	-
Unique	This conception will thus include in all kinds of fiction, even the worst novel,	-
Unique	Poetic language is infiltrated with imagery, beginning with the simplest figures and culminating in	-
Unique	Hartmann argued that all is the 'sensuous shining forth of the idea', while another school	-
Unique	But much great literature does not evoke sensuous images, or, if it does, it	-
Unique	In the depiction even of a fictional character the writer may not suggest visual	-
Unique	We faintly can visualize any of Dostoyevsky's or Henry James's characters, while we learn	-
Unique	or one single physical characteristic - the frequent practice of Thomas Mann or Tolstoy or	-
Unique	some cases, even by the author himself, shows that the writer presents us only with	-

Unique	g: poetry, short story or novel), we would become completely distracted 18 Ibid 19 Ibid	-
Unique	such imaginings seem required by the text, the psychological question should not be confused with	-
Unique	These devices are largely the organization of mental processes which occur also outside of	-
Unique	Thus metaphor is latent in much of our everyday language and explicit in slang	-
Unique	The most abstract terms, by metaphorical transfer, derive from ultimately physical relationships (comprehend,	-
Unique	metaphorical character of language, just as it uses the symbols and myths of our	-
Unique	and non-literature such as: organization, personal expression, realization and exploitation of the medium, lack of	-
Unique	of literature, for instance 'unity in variety', 'disinterested contemplation', 'aesthetic distance', 'framing', and 'invention'.	-
Unique	Each of them describes one aspect of the literary work, one characteristic feature of	-
Unique	(relate to 'intentional fallacy' and 'affective fallacy') and relationships (context, situation, time, condition, experience,	-
Unique	since it stresses only one aspect, that of 'unity in variety', and leads to	-
Unique	Furthermore, the 'identity of content and form' in literature, though the phrase draws attention	-
Unique	of content or of technique, must be equally useful, and thus absolves us from	-
Unique	'Content' and 'form' are terms used in too widely different senses for them to¹⁶	-
Unique	indeed, even after careful definition, they too simply dichotomize the work of art in	-
Unique	in Eastern concept which was start from an old Indian culture, literature derived from 'su-	-
Unique	sastra',	-
Unique	23 Great literary works belonging to canon of literature are actually not simply	-
Unique	Shakespeare's tragic play, Hamlet, for instance, is not devoid of philosophical, psychological, and historical	-
Unique	which created by the writers as objective contemplation result, neutral and have not certain pur-	-
Unique	b) Esthetic distance Esthetic distance defined as an exertion of the writers in their	-
Unique	Whereas story which created as result from objective contemplation, neutral, and do not	-
Unique	c) Framing Framing is creating art frame in literary works, whereas the writers when	-
Unique	1517 Introduction to Literature good composition, so that readers will get pleasure in his/her	-
Unique	26 d) Fictionality Fictionality is the writers' effort to create fiction unsure in their	-
Unique	This attempting is not to omit mimesis in literary works, but just to deceive the	-
Unique	This way is done to avoid conflict between the writers and the actors of	-
Unique	It means that the writers insert some fictionality in their works, because it is	-
Unique	27 e) Universalia Universalia is things that happen in the past, now, and in	-
Unique	The examples of universalia are: love, death, and mate and others things which indicated	-
Unique	by the writers, so that literary works have coherency namely deep harmony between form and	-
Unique	29 g) Dulce et utile Dulce et utile is the top of good literary works	-
Unique	Dulce means that when the reader read literary works, they will feel happy and	-
Unique	Whereas et utile means that the reader will obtain usefulness or benefit of works	-
Unique	For example, after we read them we will get the value of culture, education, philosophy,	-
Unique	25.18 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Definition of Literature The definition	-
Unique	Of course, certain definitions usually do not perfect, and need to be softened or	-
Unique	In European languages there are some terms of literature: literature (English), literature (German), litterature (French),	-

Unique	The general meaning of literature in European language is everything written or the use of	-
Unique	While Dichtung usually limited to writing that does not directly interrelate to reality	-
Unique	term which means and covers documents or literature (reference to paper or scientific book),	-
Unique	Because of that sastra may mean 'tool or instrument to teach, guidance's book,	-
Unique	32 See [9] p.23.19 Introduction to Literature Another word taken from Sanskrit is pustaka,	-
Unique	Malay pustaka or pestaka refers to certain kind of prediction book, book or manuscript magic	-
Unique	in Dutch letterkunde (beautiful literature) and literatuur (scientific reading Dutch 'literatuur' have a sense the way literatuur-geschiedenis	-
Unique	33 In Chinese, the semantic development is rather complex: a word that near with	-
Unique	Let's compare the term text that its etymology is also interrelated to the term textile, in	-
Unique	34 In Arabic, there is no such a word which has relatively similar meaning	-
Unique	Terminologically, adab means belles-lettres or susastra, but also means culture, and civilization, or	-
Unique	There are some words that mean forms of certain literature, such as kasidah, and syi'ir	-
Unique	historical processes in Europe because difference writing that has esthetic value from another writing just generally	-
Unique	36 The complexity of critical theory cannot be separated from the problematical definition of	-
Unique	Eagleton, for instance, suggests the widely accepted definition of literature: literature is	-
Unique	In technical terms, it is called estranging, as opposed to day-to-day or daily	-
Unique	facets of literary analysis, matches the characteristics of poetry, Eagleton objects to this definition for	-
Unique	First of all, not all literary works, like a novel or a drama, use	-
1 results	As an example, Eagleton quotes a sign post in an England subway which reads	academia.edu
Unique	Yet, this seemingly plain announcement might be estranging: does this mean that people are	-
Unique	Other definitions of literature, namely literature as fictional writing and literature as belles-lettres are	-
Unique	The inadequacy of the first definition is that not all fictional writings, such as	-
Unique	The later definition is usually taught to Indonesian high school students: etymologically, susastra	-
Unique	su- meaning good and sastra meaning writing so that susastra means good writing which	-
1 results	For Eagleton, this definition leads to the impossibility of defining literature objectively because the	academia.edu
Unique	both Eagleton and Culler agree that literature and weeds are similar in the sense that	-
Unique	The closest definition we might come to is that literature is some kind of	-
Unique	Functionality and language estrangement function as non-defining features of literature rather than as the	-
Unique	10.21 Introduction to Literature The Function of Literature In addition to the beauty of	-
Unique	For example, when we listen and enjoy it, we will also find out what	-
Unique	As we know that in good literature we will see Horace's dulce et utile	-
Unique	The example of literary works, like poetry, short story, novel, and drama are considered	-
Unique	Dulce is a shape of readers's comfort zone, which they can escape from their	-
Unique	Such as we read poetry and we feel like sing a song and we	-
Unique	as self reflection, because literary works is the mirror of the reality or we can call	-
Unique	41 Literary works possess values of philosophy, history, education, psychology, culture, religion and	-
Unique	he was a young doctor, but he was very enjoy reading some literary works	-

Unique	be some others specialist who also enjoy the beautiful of literary works. et utile	-
Unique	Reading literary works (what Dostovesky's describes on his novels) gave much information, inspirations as	-
Unique	122 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature found 'theory of psychoanalysis' that	-
Unique	Moreover, there are two function of literature to the authors: (1) worldview (the author's	-
Unique	Worldview however much give the authors' view to the reality , it is also	-
Unique	Toni Morison description of an African-American around year 1970 in 'The Bluest Eyes' is the example	-
Unique	She was with the heart's acuteness described the power of ethnicity discrepancy between black	-
Unique	It is the socio- logical and psychological factors why Morison evoke the character of	-
Unique	, poor, and stupid ethnic, so that it seems normal that this family (Breedlove family)	-
Unique	4344 Morison effort to shatter general assumption that African-American is poor, ugly and stupid	-
Unique	studies in England and New England, and America in the 16 th and 17 th	-
Unique	For example, psychoanalysis was illustrated from various literary works and Feminism criticism was illustrated	-
Unique	45 Element of Literary Works Formation Actually it is very difficult to explain elements	-
Unique	Related to the statement above, Luxemburg stated some characteristics which always appear from	-
Unique	46 Second approach can be seen by observe how the readers or editors consider	-
Unique	Sumardjo and Zaini KM submit ten literary works that considered as qualified literary work:	-
Unique	it means that it capable to give a satisfied feeling or happy feeling to	-
Unique	it means that the content, form, lan- guage, and self expression of the author	-
Unique	Qualified literary work is a thick work, its mean a solid of con- tent	-
Unique	47 Different from Jakob Sumardjo and Zaini KM, related to the standard of qualified	-
Unique	Literary works are texts which are not just composed for prac- tice communication purpose	-
Unique	Because the characteristics of literary fiction do not directly stating the things in real	-
Unique	While reading certain literary work, we may identify to a charac- ter or other	-
Unique	Literary language and the idea in literary work can open our inner eyes for	-
2 results	Genres may be determined by literary technique, tone, content, or even (as in the	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Genre should not be confused with age category, by which literature may be classified	en.wikipedia.org
2 results	They also must not be confused with format, such as graphic novel or picture	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	The distinctions be- tween genres and categories are flexible and loosely defined, often with	-
Unique	Literary genres are divided into three domains: fiction (novel, short story, or epic), drama,	-
Unique	49 The most general genres in literature are (in loose chronological order) epic, tragedy,	-
Unique	While they can all be classified as prose or poetry , which shows best	-
217 results	Additionally , a genre such as satire, allegory or pastoral might appear in any	youtube.com cram.com definitions.net en.wikipedia.org answers.yahoo.com coursehero.com scribd.com norapartida.blogspot.com norapartida.blogspot.com revolv.com
21,700 results	Finally, they are defined by the general cultural movement of the historical period in	quizlet.com definitions.net en.wikipedia.org youtube.com norapartida.blogspot.com en.wikipedia.org scribd.com scribd.com translationdirectory.com paste-and-cut.com.au
Unique	Litera- ture, for instance, is divided into three basic kinds of literature, the classic	-
Unique	Subdivisions of drama include foremost comedy and tragedy, while such as Com- edy itself	-

Unique	However, any of these terms would be called "genre", and it is possible that	-
Unique	This parsing into sub- genres can continue: "comedy" has its own genres, including, for	-
Unique	and other forms that may or may not be narrative but share the characteristics of	-
1 results	may change constantly, and be subject of argument, change and challenge by both authors and	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	fictitious literature, but instead is typically restricted to the use for novel, short story, and	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	The other way around, semi-fiction may also involve fictional events with a semi-fictional character.	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Genres may easily be confused with literary techniques, but, though only loosely defined, they	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	or in whole, with temporally contra factual events (events that are not true at the	-
Unique	Fiction can be defined as any literary narrative, whether in prose or verse, which	-
Unique	(the novel and short story), and sometimes is used plainly as a synonym for the	-
Unique	biographical, historical, or contemporary facts are often referred to compound names such as "fictional biography."	-
Unique	Character (arts) A character is the representation of a person in a narrative or	-
Unique	the earliest use in English, in this sense, dates from the Restoration, although it became	-
2 results	Character, particularly when enacted by an actor in the theatre or cinema, involves "the	definitions.net en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Since the end of the 18th century, the phrase "in charac- ter" has been	-
1 results	Since the 19th century, the art of creating characters, as practiced by actors or	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	A character, which stands as a representative of a particular class or group of	academia.edu
1,610 results	(1888), for example, are representative of specific positions in the social relations of class and	nicktoonsunite.wikia.com en.wikipedia.org writingthecraft.wordpress.com abc-daytime.wikia.com pennyspoetry.wikia.com scratchpad.wikia.com central.gutenberg.org flickr.com infogalactic.com scribd.com
Unique	Plot In fiction, the plot is a sequence of interrelated events arranged to form	-
Unique	Along with character, setting, theme, and style, plot is considered one of 55 Baldick	-
Unique	See also "character, 10b" in Trumble and Stevenson (2003, 381): " A person portrayed	-
Unique	a citing, inter alia, Dryden' s 1679 preface to Troilus and Cressida: "The chief character	-
Unique	ought in prudence to be such a man, who has so much more in	-
Unique	which includes exposition, conflict, rising action and climax, followed by a falling action and	-
Unique	A conflict may be internal (within oneself) or exter- nal (between two or more	-
3 results	The rising action in a work of fiction builds suspense and leads to the	scribd.com ultimatepopculture.wikia.com academia.edu
Unique	The high point, a moment most intense, a turning point, a major culmination of	-
Unique	The falling action is the part of a story following the climax and shows	-
Unique	Dénouement (Resolution), etymologically is derived from the Old French word denoer, "to untie", and	-
9 results	In fiction, a dénouement consists of a series of events that follow the climax,	desinaasappelen.wordpress.com slideshare.net scribd.com thefullwiki.org ultimatepopculture.wikia.com hoowhat.blogspot.com academia.edu dolecture.net slideshare.net
1 results	Conflicts are resolved, creating normality for the characters and a sense of catharsis, or	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Simply put, dénouement is the un- raveling or untying of the complexities of	-
Unique	Plot A: The Pattern of the Action30 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
3 results	Setting In fiction, setting includes the time, location, circumstances, and characters, everything in which	scribd.com tonypandycollege.co.uk academia.edu
Unique	Setting has been referred to as story world 66 or milieu to include	-

6,760 results	Along with plot, character, theme, and style, setting is considered one of the fundamental	enotes.com thefullwiki.org scribd.com desinaasappelen.wordpress.com scribd.com studymode.com studymoose.com myeducenter.blogspot.com academia.edu answers.yahoo.com
Unique	Role of Setting Setting may take a key role in plot, as in man	-
Unique	Often the setting in a work of fiction is little more than a reflection	-
Unique	The expectations aroused in us by rural settings suggest that few settings are absolutely	-
Unique	Theme Theme is a broad idea, message, or lesson that is conveyed by	-
Unique	Themes often explore timeless and universal ideas and may be implied rather than stated	-
Unique	Along with plot, character, setting, and style, theme is considered one of the fundamental	-
Unique	Message itself actually the form of et utile or the benefit transform by writers	-
Unique	Leitwortstil is the purposeful repetitions of word in a literary piece that usually expresse	-
Unique	This device dates back to the One Thousand and One Nights, also known as	-
1 results	The storytellers of the tales relied on this technique "to shape the constituent members	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	" 70 Thematic patterning is "the distribution of recurrent thematic con- cepts and moralistic motifs	-
1 results	Thematic patterning may be arranged so as to emphasize the unifying argument or salient	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Along with plot, character, theme, and setting, style is considered one of the fundamental	-
Unique	1994), "Reviewed work(s): Story-Telling Techniques in the Ara- bian Nights by David Pinault", International Journal	-
Unique	Fiction-writing modes Fiction is a form of narrative, one of the four rhetorical modes	-
Unique	Fiction-writing also has distinct forms of expression, or modes, in which each of them	-
1 results	Agent and author Evan Marshall identifies five fiction- writing modes: action, summary, dialogue, feelings/thoughts,	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Author and writing-instructor Jessica Page Morrell lists six delivery modes for fiction-writing: action, expo-	-
1 results	Author Peter Selgin refers to methods, including action, dialogue, thoughts, summary, scene, and description	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Currently, there is no consensus within the writing community regarding the num- ber and	-
Unique	Narrator The narrator is the teller of the story , the orator, one who	-
9 results	A writer is faced with many choices regarding the narrator of a story: first-person	espierpectives.wordpress.com pennyspoetry.wikia.com thefullwiki.org sites.google.com scribd.com liveinternet.ru dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr academia.edu liveinternet.ru
Unique	A narrator may be either obtrusive or unobtrusive, depending on the author's intended relationship	-
22,200 results	established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters,	quizlet.com quizlet.com coursehero.com bloomyebooks.com flashcardmachine.com literature-worldaccs.blogspot.com cram.com mrquerino.com academia.edu file.scrip.org
Unique	It constitutes the narrative in a work of fiction, in- cluding characters, dialogue, actions, setting,	-
Unique	143-165 74 Morrell, Jessica Page Between the Lines: Master the Subtle Elements of Fiction	-
Unique	Allegory Allegory is a work of fiction in which the symbols, characters, and events	-
Unique	Allegory is the representation of ideas or principles by characters, figures, or events in	-
Unique	Tone may be formal, informal, intimate, solemn, som- ber, playful, serious, ironic, condescending, or	-
Unique	Tone is sometimes referred to as the mood that the author establishes within the	-
Unique	Imagery Imagery is used in fiction to refer to descriptive language that evokes sensory	-

Unique	Punctuation Punctuation is everything in written language other than the actual letters or numbers.	-
Unique	Word choice Diction, in its original, primary meaning, refers to the writer's or the	-
Unique	for example, a preponderance of verbs relating physical movement suggests an active character, while	-
Unique	compositions of sentences, phrases, and words 78 Ibid34 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic	-
160 results	This field includes morphology and syntax, often complemented by phonetics, phonology, semantics, and	dictionary.cambridge.org dictionary.cambridge.org wordhippo.com minds.wisconsin.edu barefootliteracy.weebly.com in.answers.yahoo.com prezzi.com ipfs.io everipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	images, sensations and concepts, in a moment when they are not perceived through sight, hearing	-
Unique	Cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give	-
20 results	Suspension of Disbelief Suspension of disbelief is the reader's temporary acceptance of story elements	literatureinenglishtz.blogspot.com scribd.com dictionary.sensagent.com everipedia.org scribd.com ipfs.io thefullwiki.org sites.google.com enacademic.com infogalactic.com
1 results	between the action (or state) that the verb expresses and the participants identified by its	en.wikipedia.org
5,480 results	When the subject is the agent or actor of the verb, the verb is	quizlet.com quizlet.com dk-media.s3.amazonaws.com en.wikibooks.org thefullwiki.org fluther.com answers.yahoo.com itre.cis.upenn.edu academiaprisca.org pennyspoetry.wikia.com
2,500 results	When the subject is the patient, target or undergoer of the action, it is	en.wikipedia.org itre.cis.upenn.edu lanuagelog ldc.upenn.edu en.wikipedia.org en.wikibooks.org fluther.com slideserve.com pennyspoetry.wikia.com answers.yahoo.com scribd.com
Unique	feelings rather than through the narrator's exposition, summarization, and description.35 Introduction to Literature Definition of	-
Unique	prorsus, meaning "straightforward or direct" and can be further traced to pro versum, meaning "turned	-
Unique	which is not patterned into the lines and rhymes either of metric verse or free	-
Unique	In another word, prose is the ordinary form of spoken and written language whose	-
Unique	The term applies to all expression in language that does not have a regular	-
Unique	79 It is also known that artfully written prose seems to have developed later	-
Unique	A sense of style or how speakers and writers communicate their meanings is inherent	-
Unique	p.172.36 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Prose is considered one of	-
Unique	Prose lacks the more formal metrical structure of verse that is almost always found	-
Unique	Prose, instead, comprises full, grammatical sentences, which then constitute para- graphs and overlook aesthetic	-
Unique	Some works of prose which contain traces of metrical structure or versification and	-
17 results	Similarly, any work of verse with fewer rules and restrictions is known as	education.blurtit.com pennyspoetry.wikia.com sites.google.com rinieliya.blogspot.com scribd.com andikasar.blogspot.com ibanology.wordpress.com ibanology.wordpress.com ardian- thewizard.blogspot.com peoplepen.blogspot.com
90 results	Verse is considered to be more systematic or formulaic, whereas prose is the most	en.wikipedia.org education.blurtit.com coursehero.com english.my- definitions.com pennyspoetry.wikia.com majortests.com scribd.com rinieliya.blogspot.com quora.com eddy90.blogspot.com
Unique	Prose should include, as most writing, complete sentences, correct punctuation and correct grammar, to	-

Unique	However, for the shake of artistic values, recreational writing may bend the rulers here	-
Unique	If someone followed you around and reported on your actions and conversations, the result	-
2 results	Prose Poem: is poetry written in prose instead of using verse but preserving poetic	phccwritingcenter.org
Unique	Polyphonic Prose: is a feature of narrative, which includes a diversity of points of	-
Unique	The concept was intro- duced by Mikhail Bakhtin based on the musical concept of	-
5 results	Bakhtin claimed that polyphony and heteroglossia are the defining features of the novel as	educalingo.com omnilexica.com stantonbay61.blogspot.com educalingo.com
Unique	Village Prose: a movement in Soviet literature beginning dur- ing the Khrushchev Thaw, which	-
10 results	Some point to the critical essays on collectivization in Novyi mir by Valentin Ovechkin	quizlet.com en.wikipedia.org revolvyy.com bookin.org.ru dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr
Unique	Problems of Dostoyevsky' s Art: Polyphony and Unfinalizability38 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic	-
Unique	Descriptive: describing something in detail, again without tell- ing a story or arguing	-
Unique	used most often in combination with another mode of writing, but alone are often	-
Unique	students might lead one to believing that writing a story is simply a way to	-
Unique	89 The theme in fiction is how the author is able to make the	-
Unique	And although there will be something generalin the theme of a work of fiction,	-
Unique	Itresponses to the pressure of theme that the author shapes 87 See [64] 88	-
Unique	It is theme which provides the writer with his most important principle of selection whether	-
1 results	ideas of what happens in the piece of literature, often a statement about society or	homeofbob.com
3 results	It implies that each story has a secret message that can be decoded, if	rinieliya.blogspot.com notearama.blogspot.com notearama.blogspot.com
Unique	It's a holdover from the expectation that stories must have a moral lesson to	-
Unique	The setting is often a real place, but may be a fictitious city or	-
Unique	or an alternate universe, which may or may not have similarities with our own	-
1,760 results	Sometimes setting is referred to as milieu, to include a context (such as society)	universalclass.com yayweloenglish.blogspot.com en.wikipedia.org slideshare.net schoolnewsngr.com.ng answers.yahoo.com academia.edu fiction.askdefine.com pennypoetry.wikia.com everipedia.org
Unique	90 In some cases, setting becomes a character itself and can set the tone	-
Unique	Some- times the environment is so important that it may imply characters in the	-
Unique	Knowing where and when the story is happening will help readers to produce stronger,	-
Unique	One reason why we may read for pleasure is that literature can take us	-
1 results	Neutral settings: often the setting in a work of fiction is little more than	englishindigo.blogspot.com
Unique	The spiritual settings: our expectations to rural settings suggest that few settings are absolutely	-
Unique	New York, NY: Faber and Faber, Inc40 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic	-
Unique	The actual geographical location, including photography , scenery , even the details of	-
Unique	Setting as metaphor: we have thus far been limiting our discussion to the literal	-
Unique	the literal, since it extends only to the observable and intangible, effect that time and	-
Unique	Atmosphere: a further function of setting, related to but not identical with its metaphorical	-
Unique	and because it refers to the suggested rather than the stated, it may be	-
Unique	Setting as the dominant element: like character setting may be the element of primary	-
Unique	Time as the dominant element: In many works of fiction the time in which	-

Unique	Place as the dominant element: Work of fiction in which the spatial setting or	-
Unique	The regionalist seeks to investigate the effects on character of a particular geographical setting	-
Unique	Plot Plot is what happens in a story the story, how it is organized,	-
Unique	Plot is the first and the most obvious quality of a story.41 Introduction to	-
Unique	91 Plot, or storyline, is often listed as one of the fundamental ele- ments	-
Unique	On a micro level, plot consists of action and reac- tion, also referred to	-
Unique	Plot is often depicted as an arc with a zigzag line to represent the	-
Unique	Then, after a transition of some sort, comes the sequel an emotional reaction and	-
Unique	Plot makes us aware of events not merely as elements in a tem- poral	-
Unique	Plot in fiction, we mean not simply the events recounted in the story but	-
Unique	The Structure of Plot We may seem to be belaboring the obviousif we note	-
Unique	the picture of a situation in which there exist sources of insta- bility, which may	-
Unique	The story is, then placed explicitly in a historical setting, which is presented to	-
Unique	as the elements sending towards instability in the initial situation group them- selves into what	-
1 results	Development toward climax latent in the initial statement of conflict to the climax is	rinieliya.blogspot.com
Unique	The climax is reached when the complication attains its highest point of intensity from	-
Unique	Climax is the peak and the turning point of the conflict, the point at	-
Unique	Without adequate complication, the conflict would remain in- ert, and its possibilities would never	-
Unique	The end is consist of everything from the climax to the denoue- ment, or	-
Unique	To say that story has plausibility is simply to say that it isconvincing on	-
Unique	By suspense we mean an expectant uncertainty as to the outcome of the story,	-
Unique	The suspense of which we speak involves some awareness of the possibilities, and ideally	-
Unique	Plot should be clear by now, a plot that id described and sug- gested	-
Unique	by unity.43 Introduction to Literature Subplot is a special problem relating to unity arises in	-
Unique	The problem of the subplots is a distinctivesequence of events, at least in part	-
Unique	A second possibility is that the work principle of unity is to be found	-
Unique	Plot as unity plot may be the single most important device making for unity	-
Unique	plot is of the highest importance in expressing the meaning of a work of	-
Unique	Character and Characterization A character is an imagined person in a story whom we	-
Unique	Character is person in a narrative work of arts (such as a novel, play,	-
Unique	93 We may prefer to reveal the person in directly by showing action (char-	-
Unique	Another writer shows charac- terization by a series of anecdotes, a telling, in	-
Unique	94 Character is the mental, emotional, and social qualities to distin- quish one entity	-
2,620 results	Character development is the change that a character undergoes from the beginning of	prezi.com homeofbob.com quizlet.com scribd.com rinieliya.blogspot.com merymemei.blogspot.com scribd.com brainly.ph docs.google.com docobook.com
1 results	The importance of a character to the story determines how fully the character is	homeofbob.com
78 results	See also "character, 10b" in Trumble and Stevenson (2003, 381): " A person portrayed	en.wikipedia.org sco.wikipedia.org abc-daytime.wikia.com enacademic.com ipfs.io pennyspoetry.wikia.com infogalactic.com thefullwiki.org revolv.com revolv.com

81 results	See also "character, 10b" in Trumble and Stevenson (2003, 381): "A person portrayed	en.wikipedia.org abc-daytime.wikia.com simple.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org popflock.com db0nus869y26v.cloudfront.net sco.wikipedia.org revolv.com everipedia.org dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr
Unique	a part played by an actor".44 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
Unique	That is the search for lifelikeness may lead the reader to overlook much that	-
Unique	Literary characterization: We should be aware, then not only of the similarities but also	-
Unique	The fictional character is part of an artistic whole and must al- ways serve	-
Unique	The necessity of being fitted into a satisfying artistic in whole is the most	-
Unique	The difference between the fictional character and human being is the basis of all	-
1 results	Character and choice: the necessity of placing character in a unified work of art	rinieliya.blogspot.com
Unique	The standard of relevance: character must be considered as part of the story's internal	-
Unique	a full measure of freedom in the creation of character without denying the point of	-
Unique	Forms of relevance: a character is obviously relevant to us and to our experience	-
Unique	A character is relevant if there are a lot people like him in the	-
Unique	And it may be that this form of relevance, rather than lifelikeness, is the	-
Unique	Judging fictional characters: we have to know about the kinds of characters that appear	-
Unique	a) Simple (flat) characters: characters are less the representation of a human personality than	-
Unique	Forster calls these kinds of character flat because we see only one side of	-
Unique	Flat characters45 Introduction to Literature are less well developed and have fewer or limited	-
Unique	b) Complex (round) characters: at the other end of the spectrum is the complex	-
Unique	The complex character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because in life people	-
1 results	A Round character is 3D person (we see more of their interior and exterior	rinieliya.blogspot.com
Unique	The function of complex characters Should a writer choose complexity or simplicity in the	-
2 results	It is often suggested (by Forster, among others) that the complex or round, character	rinieliya.blogspot.com sapphireblu3ocean.wordpress.com
2 results	But let's begin by examining the functions that can best be served by the	rinieliya.blogspot.com sapphireblu3ocean.wordpress.com
Unique	a) Complexity and relevance: complex characters are more lifelike than simple characters and, as	-
Unique	b) Complexity and craftsmanship: as an achievement in literature craftsmanship the complex character is	-
4 results	The simple character need only repeat his basic formula each time he appears on	rinieliya.blogspot.com scribd.com vdocuments.site sapphireblu3ocean.wordpress.com
Unique	The combination of complexity and unity, the sense of unity in complexity , that	-
Unique	example we may all behave more consistently than we know.46 A Guide for The Understanding	-
Unique	Consistency should be no prob- lem with simple characters, for the simple character is	-
Unique	at the price of complexity, and their lack of complexity violates our sense of the	-
2 results	There is some truth in this charge, but we must recognize that the simple	rinieliya.blogspot.com sapphireblu3ocean.wordpress.com
Unique	a) Simplicity and lifelikeness: we have said that human beings are more lifelike than	-
Unique	The use of simple characters to fulfill minor roles in a work of fiction	-
Unique	The simple character then can serve very well as minor character in fiction, contributing	-
Unique	The simple character is not limited in fiction to use a minor character part	-
Unique	Simple charac- ter is the more likely to appear in a major role as	-

Unique	in serious fiction but will play a major part as a general rule only in	-
Unique	It is then an over simplification to assert without qualification that the complex	-
Unique	If we think of character in itself, divorced from the other elements of fiction,	-
Unique	But if we examine character in the light of the story as a whole,	-
Unique	We must always ask what the character contributes to the story, and the author	-
Unique	universe he has created will employ the omniscient narrator.47 Introduction to Literature Within the framework	-
Unique	He can enter the mind of any character and tell the reader directly what	-
Unique	He can at one moment be in the city, and at the next in	-
Unique	In one paragraph he can be with us in the present, and the	-
Unique	no limits to an author's knowledge of his own creation The limited narrator is simply,	-
Unique	He may appear both in stories telling from the inside (first person narration) and	-
Unique	Point of view is from whose consciousness the reader hears, sees, and feels the	-
Unique	A story's point of view is our window on its fictional world and gives	-
Unique	We call this point of view limited omniscience-omniscient because it can read minds, limited	-
Unique	More common one is the objective point of view which narrates action but does	-
1 results	and reality, between narrator who is dishonest or stupid, who gives the reader an interpretation	rinieliya.blogspot.com
Unique	against the protagonist), or opposing force.48 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Conflict	-
Unique	Him or Herself is the theme in literature that places a character against his	-
Unique	he or she is, or where a character comes to a realization or a change	-
Unique	The struggle of the human being to come to a decision is the basis	-
14 results	More recently, the Academy Award winning movie A Beautiful Mind has been posited as	kyunseungchoi.wordpress.com rinieliya.blogspot.com bocahringut.blogspot.com pennypoetry.wikia.com artandpopularculture.com scribd.com parapedia.wikia.com self.gutenberg.org lavenderdoors.blogtown.co.nz edu.semgu.kz
Unique	Person is a theme in literature in which the main character's conflict with another	-
32 results	may play a large role in the plot and contribute to the development of both	thefullwiki.org ebrary.net answers.yahoo.com desinaasappelen.wordpress.com kyunseungchoi.wordpress.com repository.usu.ac.id pennypoetry.wikia.com rinieliya.blogspot.com repository.usu.ac.id scribd.com
Unique	An example is the conflict between Judah and Messala in Ben-Hur, which is the	-
Unique	Society is a theme in fiction in which a main character's, or group	-
Unique	Society itself is often looked at as a single character, just as an opposing	-
16 results	This can also be one protagonist against a group or society of antagonists or	rinieliya.blogspot.com kyunseungchoi.wordpress.com pennypoetry.wikia.com self.gutenberg.org scribd.com parapedia.wikia.com artandpopularculture.com lavenderdoors.blogtown.co.nz edu.semgu.kz edu.semgu.kz
Unique	remote locales, such as Gary Paulson's Hatchet or Jack London's short story "To Build	-
Unique	When an entity is in conflict with him-, her-, or itself, the conflict	-
Unique	Bram Stoker's Dracula is a good example of this, as well as Frankenstein by	-
Unique	Style and tone Style Style is the codified gestures 95 in which the author	-
Unique	Along with plot, character, theme, and setting, style is considered one of the fundamental	-

Unique	this chapter, the role of style in a work of fiction is an important and	-
Unique	But none of the effect we may attribute to style is more important than	-
Unique	When we talk about the "attire style" for instance, we are talking about	-
Unique	On the hand, there is "period style" character of one historical period and not	-
Unique	Our purpose in the analysis of diction is to recognize the choices the author	-
Unique	2002, p.28.50 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature considerations of the denotations	-
Unique	Literal images or figurative involves no necessary change or extension in the meaning of	-
Unique	It contributes to the vivid representation of experience that we expert from the best	-
Unique	Recurrent images consist of a number of repetitions of the same image or the	-
Unique	Syntax: In analyzing a writer's syntax, we concern ourselves with such matters as the characteristic	-
Unique	These mat- ters are by no means so trifle as they may at first	-
Unique	Tone Tone is a literary compound of composition, which shows the attitudes toward the	-
Unique	think first of a more familiar sense of tone that is the sense in which	-
Unique	Irony closely related to understatement but more clearly focused is the tone critics usually	-
Unique	Irony in fiction consists of a discrepancy between what is stated and what is	-
Unique	is a dramatic heightening.51 Introduction to Literature Definition of Drama Drama is the specific mode	-
Unique	The term comes from a Greek word meaning "action" (Classical Greek: δράμα, dráma), which	-
Unique	The enactment of drama in theatre, performed by actors on a stage before audiences,	-
Unique	The structure of dra- matic texts, unlike other forms of literature, is directly influenced	-
Unique	The early modern tragedy Hamlet (1601) by Shakespeare and the classical Athe- nian tragedy	-
Unique	429 BCE) by Sophocles are among the supreme masterpieces of the art of drama	-
6 results	The Idea of a Theater: A Study of Ten Plays, The Art of Drama	no.wikipedia.org af.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org es.wikipedia.org jstor.org
Unique	actors take the roles of the charac- ters, perform the indicated action, and utter the	-
Unique	101 In poetic drama the dialogue is written in verse, which in English is	-
Unique	almost all the heroic dramas of the English Resto- ration Period, however, were written	-
15 results	stage directions, but is intended by the author to be read rather than to be	coursehero.com ctlsites.uga.edu shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in armytage.net wenku.baidu.com sarkarikaramchari.com fanwen.wenku1.com fanwen.wenku1.com doc88.com wenkuxiazai.com
Unique	examples are Milton's Samson Agonistes (1671), Byron's Man- fred (1817), Shelley's Prometheus Unbound (1820),	-
Unique	102 The two masks associated with drama represent the traditional generic division between comedy	-
1 results	Thalia was the Muse of comedy (the laughing face), while Melpomene was the Muse	en.wikipedia.org
2 results	Considered as a genre of poetry in general, the dramatic mode has been contrasted	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
1 results	The use of "drama" in the narrow sense to designate a specific type of	en.wikipedia.org
2 results	Drama in this sense refers to a play that is neither a comedy nor	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	It is this narrow sense that the film and television industry and film studies	-
Unique	"Radio drama" has been used in both senses originally transmitted in a live 101	-
Unique	p.7.0 103 Ibid, writes that "a drama, as distinguished from a lyric, is not	-
3 results	the words result, as one might put it, from the underlying structure of incident	af.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org

3 results	As Aristotle remarks, "the poet, or "maker" should be the maker of plots rather	en.wikipedia.org af.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	(1949, 8).53 Introduction to Literature performance, it has also been used to describe the more	-
Unique	Drama is often combined with music and dance: the drama in opera is sung	-
Unique	and some forms of drama have regular musical accompani- ment (melodrama and Japanese Nô.	-
733 results	In certain periods of history (the ancient Roman and modern Romantic) dramas have been	crunchyroll.com answers.yahoo.com newworldencyclopedia.org scribd.com authorstream.com literature-worldaces.blogspot.com thefullwiki.org uafulucknow.ac.in
Unique	Elements of Drama Most successful playwrights follow the theories of playwriting and drama that	-
Unique	critical analysis of the classical Greek tragedy Oedipus Rex written by the Greek playwright, Sophocles.	-
Unique	Or it may be the theme is less obvious and emerges only after some	-
Unique	It may be the abstract issues and feelings that grow out of the dramatic	-
Unique	105 See the entries for "opera", "musical theatre, American", "melodrama" and "Nô" in Banham	-
Unique	106 While there is some dispute among theatre historians, it is probable that the	-
Unique	107 Some forms of improvisation, notably the Commedia dell'arte, improvise on the basis of	-
2 results	their characters' situations (which are sometimes established in advance), and, often, their interaction with the	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
2 results	The classic formulations of improvisation in the theatre originated with Joan Littlewood and Keith	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	See Johnstone (1981) and Spolin (1963).54 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
Unique	pattern by which each action initiating the next rather than standing alone without connection to	-
Unique	In the plot of a play, char- acters are involved in conflict that has	-
Unique	The action and movement in the play begins from the initial entangle- ment, through	-
Unique	Characters These are people presented in the play that are involved in the perusing	-
Unique	Each character should have its own distinct personality , age, appearance, beliefs, socio- economic background.	-
Unique	Language The choices of words are made by the playwright and the enun- ciation	-
Unique	Language and dialog delivered by the characters moves the plot and action along, provides	-
2,570 results	Each playwright can create their own specific style in relationship to language choices they	quizlet.com quizlet.com youtube.com breckenridge.region14.net coursehero.com prezi.com answers.yahoo.com studymoose.com scribd.com homepage.smc.edu
Unique	can also mean the aspects of the melody and music composi- tions as with musical	-
Unique	Music can expand to all sound effects, the actor's voices, songs, and instrumental music	-
Unique	In the aspects of the musical the songs are used to push the plot	-
109 results	Composers and lyricist work together with playwrights to strengthen the themes and ideas of	quizlet.com quizlet.com tedb.byu.edu coursehero.com prezi.com scribd.com answers.yahoo.com graduatway.com coursehero.com homepage.smc.edu
Unique	Character's wants and desires can be strengthened for the audience through lyrics and music.55	-
Unique	Spectacle The spectacle in the theatre can involve all of the aspects of scenery	-
Unique	The qualities determined by the playwright that create the world and atmosphere of the	-
Unique	Further Considerations of the Playwright: Genre/Form Above and beyond the elements outlined above the	-
Unique	Other playwrights tend to mix genre, combining both comedy and tragedy in one piece	-

1 results	Based on the Genre/Form, drama is divided into the categories of tragedy, comedy, melodrama.	academia.edu
Unique	Tragedy Tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of	-
389 results	It allows for an arousal of this pity and fear and creates an affect	quizlet.com quizlet.com coursehero.com sites.google.com shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in slideshare.net notedesk.blogspot.com homepage.smc.edu scribd.com prezi.com
Unique	In classical tragedy we find a protagonist at the center of the drama that	-
Unique	He is a good man that can be admired, but he has a tragic	-
Unique	This tragic flaw can take on many char- acteristics but it is most often	-
Unique	The pro- tagonist always learns, usually too late, the nature of his flaw and	-
380 results	He becomes self-aware and accepts the inevitability of his fate and takes full responsibility	quizlet.com quizlet.com coursehero.com shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in sites.google.com notedesk.blogspot.com scribd.com homepage.smc.edu newyorkessays.com writingstudio.co.za
Unique	There must be a cause and effect relationship from the beginning through the middle	-
Unique	It must be logi-56 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature cal in	-
Unique	With the climax and final end the audience will have learned a lesson and	-
14,100 results	Comedy Comedy should have the view of a "comic spirit" and is physical and	quizlet.com quizlet.com coursehero.com middletonlafayette.weebly.com coursehero.com sites.google.com scribd.com scribd.com homepage.smc.edu writingstudio.co.za
Unique	end in weddings, which suggest a union of a couple and the expected birth of	-
Unique	In comedy there is absence of pain and emotional reactions, as with tragedy, and	-
Unique	The behavior of the characters presented in comedy is ludicrous and sometimes absurd and	-
Unique	mirror for society . by which the audience learns "don't behave in ludicrous and absurd	-
Unique	there are situation comedies, romantic comedies, sentimental comedies, dark comedies, comedy of manners, and	-
Unique	The comic devices used by play- wrights of comedy are: exaggeration, incongruity, surprise, repeti-	-
Unique	Melodrama Melodrama is drama of disaster and differs from tragedy signifi- cantly . in	-
Unique	forces outside of the protagonist cause all of the signi- ficant events of the	-
Unique	All of the aspects of related guilt or responsi- bilities of the protagonist are	-
Unique	He is acted upon by the antagonist or anti- hero and suffers without having	-
Unique	In melodrama we have clearly defined character types with good guys and bad guys	-
Unique	The good characters are rewarded and the bad characters are punished in a means	-
Unique	It focuses on character re-57 Introduction to Literature lationships and shows society in	-
Unique	There is a mix of comedy and tragedy side by side in these types	-
54 results	Style/Mode/ "Ism" Each play will have its own unique and distinctive behaviors, dress, and	quizlet.com quizlet.com coursehero.com notedesk.blogspot.com coursehero.com homepage.smc.edu drumlinenotes.wordpress.com sites.google.com polyliterature.weebly.com scribd.com
Unique	of the play: the kinds of characters, time periods, settings, language, methods of character- ization.	-
Unique	Dramatic Structure Dramatic structure involves the overall framework or method by which the playwright	-
Unique	It is important for playwrights to establish themes but the challenge comes in applying	-
Unique	Most modern plays are struc- tured into acts that can be further divided into	-
Unique	early on in the beginning scenes all of the necessary conditions and situa- tions out	-

Unique	With this method the playwright establishes a pattern of complication, rising action, climax, and	-
Unique	suspense - An obligatory scene - Logical resolution ⁵⁸ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic	-
52 results	Point of Attack The moment of the play at which the main action of	quizlet.com quizlet.com sites.google.com scribd.com coursehero.com scribd.com polyliterature.weebly.com coursehero.com homepage.smc.edu drumlinenotes.wordpress.com
Unique	This may occur in the first scene, or it may occur after several scenes	-
Unique	Point of attack can sometimes work hand in hand with a play's inciting incident,	-
Unique	Sometimes the inciting incident is an event that occurred somewhere in the character's past	-
Unique	Exposition Exposition is important information that the audience needs to know in order to	-
Unique	It is the aspects of the story that the audience may hear about but	-
Unique	Rising Action Rising action is the section of the plot beginning with the point	-
54 results	The action of the play will rise as it set up a situation of	quizlet.com coursehero.com quizlet.com sites.google.com justanswer.com slideshare.net pshscodintrototeatre.weebly.com notedesk.blogspot.com scribd.com coursehero.com
Unique	These scenes make up the body of the play and usually create a sense	-
Unique	The Climax/Crisis All of the earlier scenes and actions in a play will build	-
Unique	This section of the play is generally refered to as the moment of the	-
Unique	This is the moment where the major dramatic questions rise to the highest level,	-
Unique	This should be the point of the highest stage of dramatic intensity in the	-
Unique	Resolution/Obligatory Scene The resolution is the moment of the play in which the conflicts	-
Unique	It is the solution to the conflict in the play, the answer ⁵⁹ Introduction to	-
Unique	used for its aesthetic and evoca- tive qualities in addition to, or in lieu of,	-
Unique	Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may occur in conjunction with	-
Unique	Early attempts to define poetry, such as Aristotle's Poetics, focused on the uses of	-
Unique	Later attempts con- centrated on features such as repetition, verse form and rhyme, and	-
Unique	London, England: Penguin Books. ⁶¹ Introduction to Literature emphasized the aesthetics which distinguish poetry from prose	-
1 results	From the mid-20th century, poetry has sometimes been more loosely defined as a fundamental	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Poetry often uses particular forms and conventions to suggest alternative meanings in the words,	-
1 results	Devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia and rhythm are sometimes used to achieve musical	en.wikipedia.org
5,170 results	The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often	guora.com scribd.com en.wikiversity.org tutorselect.com quizlet.com guora.com uhscreativewriting.weebly.com youtube.com youtube.com en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Similarly, metaphor, simile and metonymy ¹¹¹ create a reso- nance between otherwise disparate	-
1 results	Kindred forms of resonance may exist, between individual verses, in their patterns of rhyme	en.wikipedia.org
2,920 results	Some forms of poetry are specific to particular cultures and genres, responding to the	scribd.com goodreads.com en.wikibooks.org en.wikiversity.org psychology.wikia.com zazzle.com en.wikipedia.org ozlememlakizmir.net web.newworldencyclopedia.org artfishcodes.com
Unique	Readers who accustomed to identifying poetry with Dante, Goethe, Mickiewicz and Rumi may think	-
Unique	There are traditions, such as those of Du Fu and Beowulf, which use other approaches	-

Unique	itself, to the extent that sometimes it deliberately does not rhyme or keep setting rhythms	-
Unique	In today's globalized world, poets often borrow styles, techniques and forms from diverse	-
Unique	Element of Poetry Prosody is the study of the meter, rhythm, and intonation of	-
Unique	Meter is the definitive pattern established for a verse 109 See, for example, Immanuel	-
Unique	Understanding of Basic Literature (such as iambic pentameter), while rhythm is the actual sound that	-
Unique	a full description of the rhythm would require noting where the language causes one to	-
1 results	Prosody also may be used more specifically to refer to the scanning of poetic	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Languages are often described as having timing set primarily by accents, syllables, or morals,	-
1 results	Metrical rhythm generally involves precise arrangements of stresses or syllables into repeated patterns called	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	mean- while the line of intonation established by the sequence of pitches, the term	-
1 results	rhythm based on meter in Modern English is most often founded on the pattern of	en.wikipedia.org
654 results	In the classical languages, on the other hand, while the metrical units are similar,	pennypoetry.wikia.com en.wikipedia.org web.newworldencyclopedia.org psychology.wikia.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org thefullwiki.org pennypoetry.wikia.com thefullwiki.org everipedia.org wikivisually.com
1 results	Old English poetry used a metrical pattern involving varied numbers of syllables but	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Metric is a subject which has interested an enormous amount of labour through the	-
Unique	Whereas, meter in poetry often analogous to rhythm in music and thus best represented	-
1 results	In the Western poetic tradition, meters are customarily grouped according to a characteristic metrical	en.wikipedia.org
169 results	Thus, "iambic pentameter" is a meter comprising five feet per line, in which the	dictionary.cambridge.org en.wikipedia.org web.newworldencyclopedia.org taggedwiki.zubiaga.org thefullwiki.org pennypoetry.wikia.com slideshare.net ipfs.io
143 results	was used by poets such as Pindar and Sappho, and by the great tragedians of	web.newworldencyclopedia.org en.wikipedia.org psychology.wikia.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org everipedia.org pennypoetry.wikia.com wikivisually.com ipfs.io thefullwiki.org scribd.com
148 results	Similarly, "dactylic hexameter," comprises six feet per line, of which the dominant kind of	en.wikipedia.org web.newworldencyclopedia.org psychology.wikia.com thefullwiki.org taggedwiki.zubiaga.org pennypoetry.wikia.com thefullwiki.org everipedia.org wikivisually.com ipfs.io
Unique	" Dactylic hexameter was the traditional meter of Greek epic poetry, the earliest extant	-
Unique	More recently, iambic pentameter and dactylic hexameter have been used by William Shakespeare	-
Unique	Meter is often scanned based on the arrangement of "poetic feet" into lines 118	-
Unique	In English, each foot usually includes one syllable with a stress and one or	-
Unique	with a long vowel may be treated as the equivalent of two syllables with short	-
20 results	For example, in ancient Greek poetry, meter is based solely on syllable duration rather	web.newworldencyclopedia.org psychology.wikia.com pennypoetry.wikia.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org poetry.askdefine.com thefullwiki.org gordianplot.wikia.com enacademic.com answers.yahoo.com freearticlepoetry.blogspot.com
Unique	In some languages, such as English, stressed syllables are typically pronounced with greater volume,	-
Unique	longer duration, approximately double that of a short vowel, while pitch and stress (dictated	-
Unique	six measures, each of which contained either a half note followed by two quarter	-

20 results	thus, the substitution of two short syllables for one long syllable resulted in	psychology.wikia.com web.newworldencyclopedia.org thefullwiki.org taggedwiki.zubiaga.org pennypoetry.wikia.com gordianplot.wikia.com answers.yahoo.com poem.askdefine.com enacademic.com
Unique	Such substitution in a stress language, such as English, would not result in	-
Unique	In Anglo-Saxon meter, the unit on which lines are built is a half-line containing	-
1 results	does not show the varying degrees of stress, as well as the differing pitches and	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	English-language iambic pentameter, each line has five metrical feet, and each foot is an	-
Unique	When a particular line is scanned, there may be variations upon the basic pattern	-
Unique	for example, the first foot of English iambic pentameters is quite often inverted, meaning	-
Unique	traditions and genres of poetry tend to use different meters, ranging from the Shakespearean iambic	-
1 results	However, a number of variations to the established meter are common, both to provide	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	to soften it or be replaced by a spondee to emphasize it and create	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Some patterns (such as iambic pentameter) tend to be fairly regular, while other patterns,	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	reinforce the meter, which does not occur or occurs to a much lesser extent in	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Some common metrical patterns, with notable examples of poets and poems that use them,	-
Unique	Aleksandr Pushkin, Eugene Onegin) - Trochaic octameter (Edgar Allan Poe, "The Raven") - Anapestic	-
Unique	[48] Lord Byron, Don Juan) - Alexandrine (Jean Racine, Phèdre) 2) Rhyme, Alliteration, Assonance	-
Unique	They may be used as an independent structural element in a poem, to	-
1 results	Rhyme consists of identical ("hard-rhyme") or similar ("soft-rhyme") sounds placed at the ends	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	123 Rhyme, alliteration, assonance or consonance can also carry a meaning separate from the	-
22 results	"f" and "s" sounds to force a lisp on a character he wanted to paint	groups.google.com nipponsei.minglong.org tvtropes.org tvtropes.org eonline.com bloomberg.com savingcountrymusic.com en.wikipedia.org steve-yegge.blogspot.com en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Gutenberg 124 For a good discussion of hard and soft rhyme see Robert Pinsky'	-
Unique	the Pinsky translation includes many demonstrations of the use of soft rhyme.66	-
1 results	Italian, for example, has a rich rhyming structure permitting maintenance of a limited set	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	English, with its irregular word endings adopted from other languages, is less rich in	en.wikipedia.org
155 results	The degree of richness of a language's rhyming structures plays a substantial role in	scribd.com scribd.com primidi.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org en.wikipedia.org psychology.wikia.com web.newworldencyclopedia.org everipedia.org gordianplot.wikia.com poetry.askdefine.com
133 results	Alliteration and assonance played a key role in structuring early Germanic, Norse and Old	primidi.com scribd.com scribd.com en.wikibooks.org web.newworldencyclopedia.org en.wikipedia.org everipedia.org pennypoetry.wikia.com ipfs.io psychology.wikia.com
Unique	part of their structure, so that the metrical pattern determines when the listener expects	-
1 results	This can be compared to an ornamental use of alliteration in most Modern European	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	sounds at the beginning or end of a word, was widely used in skaldic poetry	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Because verbs carry much of the pitch in the English language, assonance can loosely	en.wikipedia.org
179 results	Consonance occurs where a consonant sound is repeated throughout a sentence without putting the	primidi.com sevencircumstances.com scribd.com scribd.com en.wikipedia.org irishcoastalclub.com everipedia.org en.wikibooks.org pennypoetry.wikia.com wikivisually.com

157 results	Consonance provokes a more subtle effect than alliteration and so is less useful as	primidi.com scribd.com scribd.com pennyspoetry.wikia.com en.wikipedia.org en.wikibooks.org web.newworldencyclopedia.org gordianplot.wikia.com everipedia.org
Unique	In ' A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry' (Longmans, 1969) Geoffrey Leech identified six	-
Unique	These are defined as six possible ways in which either one or two of	-
Unique	C v c great/grow send/sit 2) Assonance: c V c great/fail send/bell 3) Consonances:	-
Unique	great/bait send/end Form of Poetry Poetic form is more flexible in modernist and post-modernist poetry.	-
5,370 results	some regard for basic formal structures of poetry will be found in even the	scribd.com sevencircumstances.com en.wikipedia.org psychology.wikia.com everipedia.org wikivisually.com web.newworldencyclopedia.org scribd.com revolv.com enacademic.com
10 results	Similarly , in the best poetry written in the classical style there will be	psychology.wikia.com hinduwebsite.com web.newworldencyclopedia.org taggedwiki.zubiaga.org gordianplot.wikia.com poetry.askdefine.com iznanew.blogspot.com freearticlepoetry.blogspot.com scribd.com xifengruoyin.blogspot.com
Unique	Among the major structural elements often used in poetry are the line, the stanza	-
1 results	These basic units of poetic form are often combined into larger structures, called poetic	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	These lines may be based on the number of metrical feet, or may emphasize	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Lines may serve other functions, particularly where the poem is not written in	-
Unique	Lines can separate, compare or contrast thoughts expressed in different units, or can	-
Unique	Lines of poems are often organized into stanzas, which are denominated by the	-
Unique	triplet (or tercet), four lines a quatrain, five lines a quintain (or cinquain), six lines	-
1 results	For example, a couplet may be two lines with identical meters which rhyme or	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	with established rhythms are not used, but the poetic tone is instead established by	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Many medieval poems were written in verse paragraphs, even where regular rhymes and rhythms	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	In many forms of poetry, stanzas are interlocking, so that the rhyming scheme or	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	a refrain (or, in the case of the villanelle, refrains) is established in the first	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Related to the use of interlocking stanzas is their use to separate thematic parts	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	For example, the strophe, antistrophe and epode of the ode form are often separated	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	In such cases, or where structures are meant to be highly formal, a stanza	-
1 results	In some cases, particularly lengthier formal poetry such as some forms of epic poetry,	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	In skaldic poetry, the dróttkvætt stanza had eight lines, each having three "lifts" produced	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	In addition to two or three alliterations, the odd numbered lines had partial rhyme	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	the even lines contained internal rhyme in set syllables (not necessarily at the end	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	The arrangement of dróttkvætt's followed far less rigid rules than the construction of the	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Visual Presentation Even before the advent of printing, the visual appearance of poetry often	-
1 results	Acrostic poems conveyed meanings in the initial letters of lines or in letters at	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	the advent of printing, poets gained greater control over the mass-produced visual presentations of their	en.wikipedia.org
105 results	Visual elements have become an important part of the poet's toolbox, and many poets	sevencircumstances.com en.wikipedia.org web.newworldencyclopedia.org psychology.wikia.com taggedwiki.zubiaga.org wikivisually.com everipedia.org ipfs.io pennyspoetry.wikia.com poetry.askdefine.com

1 results	juxtapositions so as to accentuate meaning, ambiguity or irony, or simply to create an aesthetically	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	[60] In its most extreme form, this can lead to concrete poetry or asemic	-
31,300 results	look at goblin men,we must not buy their fruits:who knows upon what soil	goodreads.com loudlit.org tardis.wikia.com twitter.com twitter.com youtube.com theotherpages.org quizlet.com
Unique	only to the sound but also to the underlying mean- ing and its interaction with	-
1 results	Many languages and poetic forms have very specific poetic dictions, to the point where	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	favored in much late 20th century prosody, through to highly ornate and aureate uses of	-
Unique	Poetic diction may include rhetorical devices such as simile and metaphor, as well as	-
1 results	Aristotle wrote in the Poetics that "the greatest thing by far is to be	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	deemphasizes rhetorical devices, attempting instead the direct presentation of things and experiences and the exploration	-
1 results	On the other hand, Surrealists have pushed rhetorical devices to their limits, making frequent	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	s tale in the shape of a long tail in Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in	-
Unique	tures, and were prominent in the west during classical times, the late middle Ages and	-
Unique	Rather than being fully allego- rical, however, a poem may contain symbols or allusions	-
Unique	Another strong element of poetic diction can be the use of vivid imagery for	-
1 results	The juxtaposition of unexpected or impossible images is, for example, a particularly strong element	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Many poetic dictions use repetitive phrases for effect, either a short phrase (such as	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Such repetition can add a somber tone to a poem, as in many odes,	-
Unique	of the words, "For Brutus is an honorable man," moves from a sincere tone to	-
Unique	Genre of Poetry In addition to specific forms of poems, poetry is often thought	-
Unique	A poetic genre is gen- erally a tradition or classification of poetry based on	-
1 results	Others view the study of genres as the study of how different works relate	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Epic poetry is one commonly identified genre, often defined as lengthy poems concerning events	-
Unique	theory on the internet, see Daniel Chandler's Introduction to Genre Theory 129 See, for example,Northrup	-
Unique	Some commentators may organize bodies of poetry into further subgenres, and individual poems may	-
Unique	In many cases, poetic genres show common fea- tures as a result of	-
Unique	of their characteristics, and even the reasons for undertaking a classification into genres that can	-
1 results	Broadly it subsumes epic poetry, but the term "narrative poetry" is often reserved for	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	from compilations of shorter narrative poems that related individual episodes and were more suitable for	-
22 results	Much narrative poetry such as Scots and English ballads, and Baltic and Slavic heroic	web.newworldencyclopedia.org taggedwiki.zubiaga.org slideshare.net gordianplot.wikia.com hinduwebsite.com apurvascompetershelspher.blogspot.com jakaparama.blogspot.com wikipediaondvd.com artandpopularculture.com literature-jamimapa.blogspot.com
1 results	It has been speculated that some features that distinguish poetry from prose, such as	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Camões, Shakespeare, Alexander Pope, Robert Burns, Fernando de Rojas, Adam Mickiewicz, Alexander Pushkin, Edgar Allan	-
1 results	Epic Poetry Epic poetry is a genre of poetry, and a major form of	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	It recounts, in a continuous narrative, the life and works of a heroic or	en.wikipedia.org

Unique	132 Shakespeare parodied such analysis in Hamlet, describing the genres as consisting of "tragedy,	-
Unique	Cid, the Epic of Gilgamesh, the Mahabharata, Valmiki's Ramayana, Ferdowsi's Shahnama, Nizami (or Nezami)'s Khamse (Five	-
Unique	common in the west after the early 20 th century, some notable epics have continued	-
1 results	Derek Walcott won a Nobel Prize to a great extent on the basis of	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Dramatic Poetry Dramatic poetry is drama written in verse to be spoken or sung,	-
Unique	Verse drama may have developed out of earlier oral epics, such as the Sanskrit	-
Unique	just as Indian drama in turn appeared to influence the develop- ment of the bainwen	-
Unique	and Mainun and Khosrow and Shirin 137 , Ferdowsi's tragedies such as Rostam and Sohrab,	-
Unique	The punch of an insult delivered in verse can be many times more powerful	-
Unique	The Romans had a strong tradition of satirical poetry, 133 See Press Release from	-
Unique	135 Ibid, 57-58 136 William Dolby , "Early Chinese Plays and Theatre," in Colin	-
Unique	138 Dick Davis (January 6, 2005), "Vis o Râmin," in Encyclopaedia Iranica Online Edition.73 Introduction	-
Unique	A notable example is the Roman poet Juvenal's satires, whose insults stung the entire spec-	-
12 results	Poet Laureate, produced in 1682 Mac Flecknoe, one of the greatest pieces of sustained invective	web.newworldencyclopedia.org artandpopularculture.com tititodorancea.com poetry.askdefine.com artandpopularculture.com freeariclepoetry.blogspot.com literature-jamilmapa.blogspot.com apurvascompetetershelpsher.blogspot.com wawan-biz.blogspot.com vdocuments.mx
Unique	who should succeed him as ruler "of all the realms of Nonsense absolute" to "reign	-
1 results	" Another master of 17th-century English satirical poetry was John Wilmot, 2 nd Earl of	gutenberg.org
Unique	He was known for ruthless satires such as "A Satyr Against Mankind" (1675) and	-
3 results	" Another exemplar of English satirical poetry was Alexander Pope, who famously chided critics in	onlook.com ideadiez.com condoids.com
Unique	Dryden and Pope were writers of epic poetry, and their satirical style was accordingly	-
Unique	The greatest satirical poets outside England include Poland's Ignacy Krasicki, Azerbaijan's Sabir and Portugal's Manuel	-
1 results	, does not attempt to tell a story but instead is of a more personal	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Rather than depicting characters and actions, it portrays the poet's own feelings, states of	en.wikipedia.org
21 results	While the genre's name, derived from "lyre," implies that it is intended to be	prezi.com web.newworldencyclopedia.org freelovepoemsandquotes.blogspot.com hinduwebsite.com poetry.askdefine.com literature-jamilmapa.blogspot.com apurvascompetetershelpsher.blogspot.com artandpopularculture.com slideshare.net freeariclepoetry.blogspot.com
Unique	Though lyric poetry has long celebrated love, many courtly-love poets also wrote lyric poems	-
Unique	Notable among these are the 15th century French lyric poets, Christine de Pizan and	-
Unique	Spiritual and religious themes were addressed by such74 A Guide for The Understanding of	-
Unique	The tradition of lyric poetry based on spiritual experience was continued by later poets	-
Unique	14-line sonnet, as practiced by Petrarch and Shakespeare, lyric poetry shows a bewildering variety of	-
Unique	Lyric poetry is the most common type of poetry, as it deals intricately with	-
1 results	Elegy An elegy is a mournful, melancholy or plaintive poem, especially a lament for	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	The term "elegy," which originally denoted a type of poetic meter (elegiac meter), commonly	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	An elegy may also reflect some- thing that seems to the author to be	-

289 results	The elegy, as a reflection on a death, on a sorrow more generally, or	quizlet.com dictionary.cambridge.org aminoapps.com en.wikipedia.org scribd.com infogalactic.com slideshare.net studymoose.com ipfs.io mylecturepad.wordpress.com
Unique	poetry, the word "elegy" may also denote a type of musical work, usually of	-
Unique	Jiménez (1914), William Butler Yeats (1916), Rainer Maria Rilke (1922), Virginia Woolf (1927), Federico García	-
4 results	Verse Fable The fable is an ancient, near-ubiquitous literary genre, often (though not invariably)	pengyanjee.wordpress.com artandpopularculture.com vdocuments.site slideplayer.com
Unique	It is a succinct story that features75 Introduction to Literature anthropomorphized animals, plants, inanimate	-
Unique	Ignacy Krasicki, for example, in his Fables and Parables, used 13-syllable lines in rhyming	-
Unique	200 BCE), Phaedrus (15 BCE-50 CE), Marie de France (12th century), Robert Henryson (fl.1470-1500),	-
9 results	(1745 - 1801), Tomás de Iriarte (1750 - 1791), Ivan Krylov (1769-1844) and Ambrose Bierce	jakaparama.blogspot.com vdocuments.mx apurvascompetetershelpsher.blogspot.com wawan-biz.blogspot.com vdocuments.site edu.semgu.kz pengyanjee.wordpress.com artandpopularculture.com slideplayer.com
Unique	An example of a verse fable is Krasicki's "The Lamb and the Wolves": Aggression	-
1 results	Two wolves on the prowl had trapped a lamb in the forest And were	en.wikipedia.org
1 results	Prose Poetry Prose poetry is a hybrid genre that shows attributes of both prose	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	It qualifies as poetry because of its conciseness, use of metaphor, and special attention	-
Unique	commonly regarded as having originated in 19th-century France, where its practitioner included Aloysius Bertrand, Charles	-
Unique	The genre has subsequently found notable exemplars in differ- ent languages: - English: Oscar	-
Unique	Robert Bly, Charles Simic, Joseph Conrad.76 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
Unique	- Portuguese: Fernando Pessoa, Mário Cesariny, Mário de Sá-Car- neiro, Walter Solon, Eugénio de Andrade,	-
Unique	Joyo77 Introduction to Literature Definition of Literary Appreciation The term "appreciation" etymologically is derived from	-
Unique	literature to understand the value and importance of literature to esteem, honor, respect, and/or admire	-
Unique	Literary appreciation refers to the evaluation of works of imaginative literature as an intellectual	-
Unique	In this process the reader interprets, evaluates or classifies a literary work with	-
Unique	139 Donelson and Nilsen (2009) echo this sentiment and add that it is the	-
Unique	This means that the reader is able to gain pleasure and understanding for the	-
2 results	of a literary work with friend, write a note on certain aspect, recite poems, short	berbagiilmu-meida.blogspot.com berbagiilmu-meida.blogspot.com
Unique	Literary Appreciation's Levels Like a stairs, literary appreciation also has levels which show stage	-
Unique	inner is shuttered, so that she/he desires to give attention to literary work being read	-
Unique	2) Empathy In this level, the appreciators' inner trigger can feel and involved in	-
Unique	In other word, when we read literary work, then we can follow to feel	-
Unique	just being able to feel (empathy), but also being able to do self reflection for	-
Unique	In other word, the appreciator in this level cable to pick literary work's values	-
Unique	to wander as free as possible to follow what desired by the author of literary	-
Unique	In this stage the appreciator does not takes critical attitude yet toward literary work	-
Unique	He/she detach his/her feeling and imagination power, and endeavor to understand that literary work	-

Unique	<u>In other word, in this stage the appreciator attempts to comprehend literary work from</u>	-
Unique	<u>his/her feeling, try investigate its elements, and try to comprehend culture social situation when that</u>	-
Unique	<u>Literature Sociology of literature is study about human and society and the processes of social</u>	-
Unique	<u>Sociology analyze how the society grow and develop by learning social institu- tion, economic</u>	-
Unique	<u>Sociology of litera- ture consist of empirical studies and some experiments on theories which</u>	-
Unique	<u>144 It can bedefined that sociology of literature is study of literary works in</u>	-
Unique	<u>Sociology of literary work: study which analyzes literary works and their purpose or mandate</u>	-
Unique	<u>of the writer's social situation. (3) study which catches literary works as the manifestation of</u>	-
Unique	<u>146 Literature and Society Research which link to literature and society usually too narrow</u>	-
Unique	<u>Literature connected with certain situation, or with system of politic, economy, and certain social</u>	-
Unique	<u>The research was done by explaining the influence of the society toward literature and</u>	-
Unique	<u>Related to this, sociological approach particularly was used by social philosophers'endorser (usually by Marxist's</u>	-
Unique	<u>it shows how 'literature should be like thus' (express Marxist doctrine) and 'society should</u>	-
Unique	<u>) 147 Related to the problem above, De Bonald states that literature is an expression</u>	-
Unique	<u>148 Related to literature and society, Hegel and Tainestate that the greatness identity of</u>	-
Unique	<u>activity beyond the literary works) - Second: the content of literary works, the purpose of</u>	-
Unique	<u>Three items above are essentially sociology of the author, literary content that has social</u>	-
Unique	<u>150 Many court poetry were written by peoples from lower class, namely poets who</u>	-
Unique	<u>and because that utter the highness of noble and also express ideology of the</u>	-
Unique	<u>151 It is appropriate with the theory of Taine: literature was determined byras, milieu,</u>	-
Unique	<u>Social context of author Social context of the position of author is strongly related</u>	-
Unique	<u>In this domain, social fac- tors are included, as it can influence his literary</u>	-
Unique	<u>The main point to be analyzed are therefore: 1) How the author got bread</u>	-
Unique	<u>2) Professionalism in writing, to what extend the author con- siders his work as</u>	-
Unique	<u>In this problem is the relationship between the authors and the society is very</u>	-
Unique	<u>Becauseit is often found that kind of society that tendsto deter- mine the form</u>	-
Unique	<u>Literature as mirror of the society Literature as the mirror of the society means</u>	-
Unique	<u>many characteristics of society shown in literary works were valid and reflect the condition of</u>	-
Unique	<u>3) Literary genre often represents social attitude of certain group, and not social attitude</u>	-
Unique	<u>4) Literary works which attempt to show society condition as careful as possible may</u>	-
Unique	<u>On the contrary, literary work which is not intended to describe society condition carefully</u>	-
Unique	<u>The social view of the author must be high lightedso that the literary workscan</u>	-
Unique	<u>Social function of literature Sociological approach endeavor answer some questions like "to what extend</u>	-
Unique	<u>1) Point of view which regards that literature has same level with prophet or</u>	-
Unique	<u>This view was covered also opinion that literature must has function as innovation and</u>	-
Unique	<u>2) The other point of view considers that literature has function as entertainer only</u>	-
Unique	<u>In this case, the ideas of art are not differ- ent from effort to</u>	-
Unique	<u>Criticism Before discussing the concept of literary criticism, firstly we will across some interesting question</u>	-
Unique	<u>Critical theory articulates what we bring to literature, which presumably determines what we get</u>	-

Unique	Instead, critical theory tries to examine what types of questions we should pose about	-
3 results	That literature is about life, or is a reflection of life written from personal	public.wsu.edu sites.google.com swmemail.blog.163.com
Unique	That we study literature in order to "appreciate" something: - A certain historical time	-
Unique	5185 Introduction to Literature all term for studies concerned with defining, classifying, analyzing, interpreting.	-
Unique	to identify and analyze works of literature, as well as the criteria (the standards,	-
Unique	157 Branch of Literary Criticism There are seventeen branch of literary criticism or known	-
Unique	They are: 1) Formalist Criticism Formalist criticism beholds literature as a unique form of	-
Unique	The natural and sensible starting point for work in literary scholarship that was connected	-
Unique	In formalist perspective, a poem or story is not primarily a social, historical, or	-
Unique	it is a literary work that can be understood only by referring to its	-
4 results	on the words of the text rather than facts about the author's life or the	scribd.com universityessaywritings.com yourbac.weebly.com www2.sdfi.edu.cn
Unique	motives for money, from a desire to express oneself, for the sake of a cause,	-
Unique	of actual readers, who vary enormously in their capabilities, their interests, their prejudices, and also	-
Unique	Speculation on the mental processes of the author takes the critic away from the	-
13 results	There is no reason, of course, why he should not turn away into biography	engl262g-chalker.wikispaces.umb.edu link.springer.com kenyonreview.org theoryandpractice.qwriting.qc.cuny.edu academia.edu engadda.blogspot.com scribd.com readbag.com doc88.com
Unique	composed, and they may be performed quite validly for the poor work as for the	-
Unique	They may be validly performed for any kind of expression non-literary as well as	-
Unique	people and that understanding an author's life can help readers more thoroughly comprehend the work	-
Unique	Anyone who reads the biography of a writer quickly sees how much an author's	-
Unique	It is because literary work is constructed by the author, then author constructed by	-
Unique	Reading the biography of the author will also change (and usually deepen) our response	-
Unique	Sometimes even knowing a single important fact illuminates our reading of a poem	-
Unique	careful textual analysis, but biographical information provided the practical assistance of underscoring subtle but important	-
Unique	Though many literary theorists have attacked biographical criticism on philosophical grounds, the biographical approach	-
Unique	160 Related to biography as critical theory, it may be helpful here to make	-
Unique	but also the poems for the possible light they might shed on the life of	-
Unique	A biographical critic, however, is not concerned with recreating the record of an author's	-
Unique	Biographical criticism focuses on explicating the literary work by using the insight provided by	-
Unique	161 A reader as receiver of literary work, however, must use biographical interpretations	-
Unique	they often delete embarrassments and invent accomplishments while changing the details of real	-
12 results	after the author's death, his biographer Scott Donaldson discovered a childhood scarred by	studymoose.com scribd.com sites.google.com knives-zone.blogspot.com academia.edu prezi.com engadda.blogspot.com readbag.com
Unique	A perspicacity, biographical critic always remembers to base an interpretation on what is in	-
Unique	biographical data should explain the meaning of the text, not drown it out with	-
Unique	the social, cultural, and intellectual context that produced it as a context that necessarily includes	-

Unique	than with helping us understand the work by recreating, as nearly as possible, the exact	-
Unique	A historical reading of a literary work begins by exploring the possible ways	-
Unique	The analysis of William Blake's poem "London", for instance, carefully examines how certain	-
Unique	It also explores the probable associations how an eighteenth century English reader would	-
Unique	like the poem's persona, the chimney-sweeper a type of exploited child laborer who, fortunately,	-
Unique	colonized: racial difference, legal inequality, subalternity, all of the submerged or suppressed contradictions within	-
Unique	In the colonial epoch, especially during period of decolonization, social contradictions are expressed	-
Unique	It means that study of oppressed society must speak, take initiative, and establish action	-
Unique	This is because the oppression of subaltern often becomes obsession of the author by	-
Unique	165 5) Gender criticism Gender criticism examines how sexual identity influences the creation and	-
Unique	Simone de Beauvoir's The Second Sex (1949) and Kate Millet's Sexual Politics (1970) as well	-
Unique	Feminist critics believe that culture has been so completely dominated by men that	-
Unique	The men's movement does not seek to reject feminism but to rediscover masculine identity	-
Unique	177.89 Introduction to Literature poet Robert Bly, the men's movement has paid special attention	-
Unique	166 6) Feminism criticism Feminism criticism, a long with sociopolitical feminism, critiques patriarchal language	-
1 results	It examines gender politics in works and traces the subtle construction of masculinity and	rosemunoz.blogspot.com
66 results	earning them their rightful place within the literary canon, and helps create a climate in	public.wsu.edu/termpaperwarehouse.com termpaperwarehouse.com jkestenbaum.weebly.com nearching.org d2ct263enury6r.cloudfront.net docsides.com prezi.com 123helpme.com scribd.com
Unique	One will frequently hear the term "patriarchy" used among feminist critics, referring to	-
12 results	"Marginalization" refers to being forced to the outskirts of what is considered socially and	en.wikipedia.org internationalpresentationassociation.org pilibrary.com palmyria.co.uk libya-analysis.com sternberg-press.com wakeupkiwi.com midwestbookreview.com w2.vatican.va eurotrashcinema.com
Unique	167 To investigate literary work from feminism aspect, reader/receiver requires reading text as woman	-
Unique	168 In a simple term, feminism was metaphorized as quilt that built and	-
Unique	This metaphor depicts that feminism is study which grows strongly on convincing reading	-
Unique	169 7) Psychological criticism Psychological criticism as the development of modern psychology has had	-
Unique	Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theories changed our notions of human behavior by exploring new or	-
Unique	of how language and symbols operate by demonstrating their ability to reflect unconscious fears or	-
Unique	literature: Sophocles, Shakespeare, Goethe, and Dostoevsky were as important to the development of	-
7 results	Some of Freud's most influential writing was, in a broad sense, literary criticism, such	sites.google.com academia.edu engadda.blogspot.com scribd.com readbag.com wenkuxiazai.com doc88.com
Unique	First, it investigates the creative process of the writer: what is the nature of	-
Unique	(Philosophers and poets have also wrestled with this question, as you can see in	-
Unique	The second major area for psychological criticism is the psychological study of a particular	-

12 results	Freud's study of Oedipus is the prototype for this approach that tries to bring	scribd.com sites.google.com scribd.com academia.edu engadda.blogspot.com wenkuxiazai.com pt.scribd.com wenkuxiazai.com
Unique	171 8) Sociological Criticism Sociological criticism examines literature in the cultural, economic, and political	-
Unique	inter- lates with time and space, answering a community of which he is an important	-
Unique	Sometimes it looks at the sociological sta- tus of the author to evaluate how	-
Unique	Sociological criti- cism also analyzes the social content of literary works what cul- tural,	-
Unique	A sociological view of Shakespeare, for example, might look at the economic position of	-
Unique	the nature of an Elizabethan theatrical audience (which was usually all male unless the play	-
Unique	172 An influential type of sociological criticism has been Marxist criticism, which focuses on	-
Unique	Marxist criticism, like the work of the Hungarian philo- sopher Georg Lukacs, often explores	-
Unique	Whereas a formalist critic would maintain that form and content are inextricably blended, Lukacs	-
Unique	Even if a work of art ignores political issues, it makes a political statement,	-
Unique	Consequently , Marxist criticism is frequently evaluative and judges some literary work better than	-
Unique	a novelist superior to William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Edith Wharton, and Henry James, because he	-
Unique	But, as an analytical tool, Marxist criticism, like other sociological methods, can illuminate political	-
Unique	173 9) Mythological Criticism Mythological criticism is an interdisciplinary approach that com- bines the	-
Unique	common humanity by tracing how the individual imagination uses myths and commonsymbols to different cultures	-
1 results	criticism is the archetype, a symbol, character, situation, or image that evokes a deep universal	hjh.gavilan.edu
Unique	The idea of the archetype came into literary criticism from the Swiss psychologist Carl	-
Unique	Jung believed that all individuals share a "collective unconscious," a set of primal memories	-
Unique	175 10) Reader Response Criticism Reader response criticism attempts to describe what happens in	-
Unique	If traditional criti- cism assumes that imaginative writing is a creative act, reader- response	-
Unique	A text, according to this critical school, is not finished until it is read	-
Unique	The practical prob- lem then arises that two individuals do not necessarily read	-
Unique	Rather than declare one interpreta- tion correct and the other mistaken, reader-response criticism recognizes	-
Unique	Instead of trying to ignore or reconcile the contradictions inherent in this situa- tion,	-
Unique	The easiest way to explain reader response criticism is to relate it to the	-
Unique	176 11) Structural Criticism Structuralism is concerned not so much with what things mean,	-
Unique	it is a science designed to show that all elements of human culture, including	-
Unique	The goal is to discover the codes, struc- tures, and processes involved in the	-
Unique	Structuralism claims that human culture itself is fundamentally a language, a complex system of	-
Unique	These signifiers can be verbal (like language itself or litera- 175 Ibid 176 See	-
6 results	it sought to recover literature from the isolation in which it had been studied,	public.wsu.edu academia.edu dorar- alirag.net studylib.net swmemail.blog.163.com
Unique	What quickly became apparent, though, was that signs and words don't have meaning in	-
Unique	Structural study is differentfrom structuralism criticism, because structural study is study of structure like	-

Unique	human societies and their tradition can be understood according to universal and unchanging structures that	-
Unique	They counter the possibility of knowing systematically a text by revealing the "grammar" behind	-
Unique	65.94 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 13) Deconstructionist Criticism Deconstructionist criticism	-
Unique	only rival interpretation', because of that deconstruction try to understand how some interpretation come	-
Unique	It means that to obtain truths, reader must observe things out of the text	-
Unique	So that a major goal of deconstruction is to demonstrate how those supposed truths	-
Unique	particular and cross-disciplinary emphasizes on taking seriously those works traditionally marginalized by the aesthetic	-
Unique	It examines social, economic, and political conditions that effect institutions and products such	-
Unique	Thus it scrutinizes the habitual privileging of race, class, and gender, and also	-
Unique	Instead of more attention to the canon, cultural studies examines works by minority ethnic	-
Unique	Examples of popular literature are soap opera, rock and rap music, cartoons, professional wrestling.	-
Unique	Western cultural tradition expressed in literature defines itself partly by stifling the voices of oppressed	-
Unique	groups have constructed oppositional literary identities, and how different communities of readers might interpret the	-
Unique	182 15) Psychoanalysis criticism Psychoanalytic criticism adopts the methods of reading employed by Freud	-
Unique	anxieties of the author, that a literary work is a manifestation of the author's	-
Unique	One may psychoanalyze a particular character within a literary work, but it is usually	-
Unique	183 Like psychoanalysis itself, this critical endeavor seeks evidence of unresolved emotions, psychological conflicts.	-
Unique	The author's own childhood traumas, family life, sexual conflicts, fixations, and such will be	-
Unique	or persons represented in a single image), and displacement (anxiety located onto another image by	-
Unique	Despite the importance of the author here, psychoanalytic criticism is similar to New	-
Unique	reflects those social institutions out of which it emerges and is itself a social institution	-
Unique	Literature reflects class struggle and materialism: think how often 182 Ibid 183 See [171],	-
Unique	184 Ibid96 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature the quest for wealth	-
Unique	So Marxists generally view literature is not as works created in accordance with timeless	-
Unique	Literature reflects an author's own class or analysis of class relations, however topierce	-
Unique	issues of power and money, and any of the following kinds of questions: - What	-
Unique	- Does the work propose some form of utopian vision as a solution to	-
Unique	185 17) New Criticism New Criticism is one of critical approach of literary work	-
Unique	Instead, the objective determination as to how a piece of work can be found	-
Unique	It has long been the pervasive and standard approach to literature in college and	-
Unique	186 New Criticism, incorporating Formalism, examines the relationships between a text's ideas and	-
100 results	New critics may find tension, irony, or paradox in this relation, but they usually	public.wsu.edu/paperap.com khriselleversoza.blogspot.com/ijellh.com rajimronlineresearch.files.wordpress.com netessays.net/coursehero.com slideshare.net/studymode.com cdn.fairfieldschools.org

22 results	New Criticism attempts to be a science of literature, with a technical vocabulary, some	public.wsu.edu/coursehero.com paperap.com haroldtaguba.wordpress.com studymode.com jkestenbaum.weebly.com rajimronlineresearch.files.wordpress.com khriselleversoza.blogspot.com jjgallaher.blogspot.com troup.k12.ga.us
Unique	70.97 Introduction to Literature had to learn in junior high school English classes (third-person,	-
Unique	discern- ible on close reading of the text, they seek to determine the func- tion	-
Unique	soul, that for example love pours out onto the page in 14 iambic pentameter lines	-
Unique	The goal then is not the pursuit of sincerity or authen- ticity, but subtlety,	-
Unique	The author's intentions are "neither available nor desirable" (nor even to be taken at	-
Unique	not be confused with the author's intentions nor the work's affective dimension (its impressionistic effects	-
Unique	The intentional fallacy is when one confuses the meaning of a work with the	-
17 results	The affective fallacy is the erroneous practice of interpreting texts according to the psychological	paperap.com public.wsu.edu khriselleversoza.blogspot.com rajimronlineresearch.files.wordpress.com slideshare.net jkestenbaum.weebly.com haroldtaguba.wordpress.com studymode.com haroldtaguba.wordpress.com mafiadoc.com
Unique	extend our thinking and open our mind, we should explore some literary works from one	-
Unique	This is because literary works are mimesis (mirror of the reality which captures thinkings	-
Unique	After we know some literary works accross countries, then we compare each of them	-
Unique	it is study of relations of international spiritual, the study between the works, and	-
Unique	189 In addition, comparative literature draws based on investigating various literature in some works	-
Unique	This is in line with Tieghem (in Wesistein 1973) who argued that comparative literature	-
Unique	190 More completely comparative literature is defined as the study of literature beyond division	-
Unique	190 See [189], p.5.99 Introduction to Literature of the relationship between literature on the	-
Unique	In briefly , it was the study of one literature with another or the	-
Unique	and comparative literature are three terms which closely related each other, whether viewed from historical	-
Unique	In another word, the existence of various National Literatures cause World Literature to appear.	-
Unique	Whereas the country here pressured on political understanding, namely political boundary made as border	-
Unique	193 Warren and Wellek (1997) state that World Literature is master- pieces or exalted	-
Unique	194 This definition is in line with Aldridge (1969) statingthat World Literature is great	-
Unique	195 The other definition of World Literature stated by Kasim (1996) is that World	-
Unique	So in this study , literature was investigated one by one based on geographical	-
Unique	does not necessarily connecting one literary works to another or relating one literary work with	-
Unique	with Comparative Literature, although both of them same as study of literature which pass the	-
Unique	The argumentation that states that world literature as noble works make clear separation line	-
Unique	That is why the noble works in World literature cannot be obtained and determined	-
Unique	Comparative literary history Comparative literary history is the comparison between one literary history with	-
Unique	Comparative literary criticism Comparative literary criticism is the comparison between one literary criticism with	-
Unique	The study has characteristics of interdisciplinary 199 Area of Comparative Literary Study Areas which	-
Unique	Theme and motive, include: a) Work of thinking b) Characterization image c) Plot, episode,	-

Unique	Relation of literary work with science of knowledge, religion/ trust, and art works 200	-
Unique	59102 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Literary Cyber In Details Literary	-
Unique	In this situation, literary researchers begin to perforatethat direction, literary critic begin to react	-
Unique	It means that, the presence of cyber-literatureis capable to knock on the doors of	-
Unique	Along with that, atten- tions of literary researcher apparently more bustle to look for	-
Unique	That problems lead to basic question: did literary cyberhave established ethos like books and magazines	-
Unique	starting from the positive to the negative assumptions, like does literary cyber as innovative	-
Unique	This is important to be written, because some people assume that cyber-literature just	-
Unique	This assumption is painful, because literary researchers are burdened on task to investigate literary	-
Unique	"Cyber" in English does not stand alone, but bunched with another word like cyberspace, cybernetic,	-
Unique	Cyberspace means space (consist of computer) which link each other to make a culture	-
Unique	Cyberneticsmeans refer to automatic reins system, whether in computer system (elec- tronic) or net's	-
Unique	It can be concluded that literary cyber is literary activity which exploits computer or	-
Unique	Because literary cyber movement all at once needs skill in using the Internet, not	-
Unique	The writers who still trade on old tradition, use manual type machine, hand writing,	-
Unique	In this case, their works result not in form of literary cyber, but in	-
Unique	Firstly, it might because they want to have new model of creativity and leave	-
Unique	Their competitiveness is also still limited, so that whatever their workswill more and more	-
Unique	Through literary cyberwhich is in limited community , the writers can easilyget popu- 202	-
Unique	183104 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature larity, and they do not	-
Unique	The writer's name will rise and famous in whole of cyber net imme- diately	-
Unique	there is corrupt system in it so that not all of beginners' work will	-
Unique	It will be field to break down the existing literary system which is systematically	-
Unique	For some reason above, literary researcher can explore so far the reason of cyber	-
Unique	When the researchers are interested in background of the writers of literary cyber, then	-
Unique	When the researchers are interestedin utilization of current communication, the researcher may use postcolonial	-
Unique	difficult to be approached by using traditional model, the researcher may use deconstruction, and so	-
Unique	That is why this field appertains most up-to-date knowledges, that utilization of the new	-
Unique	206 Freedom of Experiment Literary cyber, in fact is able to absolve the writers'	-
Unique	In this media, there is no "cre- ativity prison", as printing literature which too	-
Unique	In fact, he creates form of literary work that 205 Ibid 206 See [201],	-
Unique	He precisely shows poetry by the title "Poetry Box" which is decorated with	-
Unique	207 Although has not been categorized as "masterpiece", The giant experiment Malna's will never	-
Unique	So, when Ahmadun Y Herfanda argues that cyber- literature may throw "Sastra Koran" into	-
Unique	As newly emergence community, identity and quality of cyber-literature of course will not immediately	-
Unique	The grandeur of acrobatic writers pre- cisely will serve unique phenomenon for the literary	-
Unique	Not only information of technical problem used by them is more inter- esting, but	-
Unique	Editors who work on virtual publications are supposed to have more struggle due to	-

Unique	The democratization of literary cyber, namely from, by, and for themselves, more and more	-
Unique	The model of this literary buffet in fact broke down the hegemonic system of	-
Unique	So as the creative work ethos of the writer who rack of conventional grip	-
Unique	209 It is imperative for the researcher reveal grandeur which round the literary cyber,	-
Unique	all of sides who were related with reproduction and production of litera- ture will very	-
Unique	Moreover, publishing institution of printed literature which protects the litera- ture will influence toward	-
Unique	works which were considered to be not good or do not appropriate for and endanger	-
Unique	On this basis, literary cyber communities likely become the writers' penetration, in order to	-
Unique	In prediction, literary cyber will exist forward, and may be will more and more	-
Unique	Moreover, when similar things were anaesthetize the universal that more people spend time using	-
Unique	We have to be aware of the effort to rein the quality of literary	-
Unique	we know that philosophically education is divided into two region, namely humanism region and academic	-
Unique	Education have larger meaning than learning, education is not just the activity of transferring	-
Unique	Some experts in education also link to the contribution of linguistic and literate competence	-
Unique	indivi- dual, and wider general educational in terms of the development of the virtue or	-
Unique	Literature also was esti- mated as one of instrument of humanity, and how we	-
Unique	212 Cox (in Hall, 2005) identifies that there are five famous reasons for teaching	-
Unique	emphasizes the relationship between language and learning of child individually . Literaturein Education CHAPTER 11	-
Unique	39.108 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature and the role of literature	-
Unique	help children with the language demand of different subjects on the school curri- culum, otherwise	-
1 results	teachers to prepare children for the language demands of adult life, including the workplace, in	educationengland.org.uk
Unique	so that children need to deal with day to day demands of spoken language	-
Unique	they also need writing skills to communicate clearly , appro- priately , and effectively	-
Unique	to an appreciation of works of literature widely regarded as the finest in the language	-
Unique	Then fifth reason is 'cultural analysis' view, can help towards a critical understanding of	-
Unique	Children need to learn about the processes by which meanings are conveyed, and about	-
Unique	213 Language, Literature, and Education Does literature have a language of its own, perhaps	-
Unique	But a fuller answer will reveal why the language to be found in literary	-
Unique	defined, though ongoing research, parti- cularly in corpus linguistics, is also opening up fascinating new	-
Unique	40.109 Introduction to Literature - there is no clear and obvious literary/non-literary divide to	-
Unique	- creativity may be a larger category than the literary, and with more explanatory	-
Unique	- it is now recognized that discourse types such as metaphor or narrative are	-
Unique	- Literature, especially modern literature, is a kind of unusual writing, perhaps distinctively, tolerant	-
Unique	Paradoxically, the study of literary language has indirectly pro- voked a better understanding of	-
2 results	Just as diverse areas of descriptive linguistics, cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis have unexpectedly	link.springer.com academia.edu
Unique	Far from a peripheral concern, in sum, language used in literature is in many	-
Unique	Literature is made of, from and with ordinary language, which is itself already surprisingly	-
Unique	In so far as literature exists as an identifiable linguistic phenomenon, independence of readers	-

Unique	Literary language in this view is flowery (or, more positively, 'elevated'), unusually figurative, often	-
Unique	Where everyday language is used to exchange information, we tend to think that literary	-
Unique	Readers and teachers of literature will recognize a limited validity to these kinds of	-
Unique	of literary texts into language learning classrooms have often relied on such characterizations of literary	-
3 results	Those who advocate literature in language classrooms need to be able to offer an	link.springer.com academia.edu link.springer.com
Unique	Literary Curriculum The Literary curriculum links to the teaching and learning of literature and	-
Unique	to be studied through appropriate anthologies and syllabuses of 'classic' authors and texts and examined	-
Unique	doubt go on long after literature has been disestablished from the educational curriculum or changed	-
Unique	and wider numbers entering and continuing education began to lead to emphasis on the importance	-
Unique	nineteenth century, first in India and the imperial colonies, and then in the decision and	-
Unique	to date in L1 situations than in contexts where literature is seen as a route	-
Unique	and missionaries who instituted it as moral and religious training for, and sometimes even as	-
Unique	the coming of degrees of democracy and growing literacy requirements, increasingly enshrined in obligatory state	-
Unique	Literature would offer values and moral training in an age which seemed increasingly need	-
Unique	Any teacher or lecturer will immediately recognize, of course, that classroom makes real what	-
Unique	century as ques- tions of which books exactly to teach became more urgent with growing	-
Unique	and engaging reading matter on the part of the more intellectual working classes and middle	-
Unique	the nineteenth century out of a tradition of 'Rhetoric' especially in the Scottish Universities and	-
Unique	Others (notably Viswanathan 1989) have shown important colonial origins of the subject in the	-
Unique	to the ideas of language as discourse already elaborated, which some believe is newly relevant	-
Unique	syllabus will represent writings of par- ticular value for particular group with particular purposes at	-
Unique	Chapter 1, in which oral, non-standard and vernacular forms were identified as salient characteristics of	-
Unique	along with the spectacular expansion of the British Empire, it became more respectable for gentlemen	-
Unique	British universities in the early twentieth century, though the teachers remained, and largely remain male,	-
Unique	'By the 1880s, English studies were expanding rapidly, but the expansion was only lateral,	-
Unique	English (as it was termed) tended to replace it as the 'language' element of an	-
Unique	' studies (to be exacerbated further by the post-Chomskyan 1960s rise of linguistics), with little	-
Unique	The moral and cultural interests of the newcomer Literature were increasingly at odds with	-
Unique	looked to literature to broaden horizons, to teach tolerance as well as taste and the	-
Unique	conceived as useful reading, especially to inculcate proper (middle-class) feelings and sensitivities in those who	-
Unique	much discussed and always controversial, usually under the headings of 'canon' and 'classics', and the	-
Unique	wider curricular issues which can help us understand what is going on when a student	-
Unique	Both foreign language teaching and communicative language teaching have often missed (different) learning opportunities	-
Unique	Broadly speaking: - Literature is typically used in more traditional ways in univer- sity	-
Unique	communicative curriculum, where language issues are focused on and 'difficult' or distracting literary features are	-

Unique	- It follows that better balanced and better integrated approaches may have much to	-
Unique	to date for first language learners of national languages and literatures, in particular of English	-
Unique	The insights gained into English language and literature teaching in India by Viswanathan was	-
Unique	and culture, firstly we will be directed to the question namely what relation- ships are	-
Unique	40114 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Literature, language and culture have	-
Unique	into better understanding and investigation of these relations, both in and out of classrooms, for	-
Unique	216 Culture is increasingly under- stood in dynamic terms, constructed interactively between people, continuously,	-
Unique	go on' (Wittgenstein) Culture is a historically transmitted semiotic network constructed by humans and which	-
Unique	217 Lite- rature was first conceived and taught as offering a privileged and prestigious	-
Unique	studies, where culture is now thought of as hybrid, contested and in constant reconstruction, and	-
Unique	of cultural and linguistic negotia- tion (or struggle) open up new vistas on what learners	-
Unique	but readers need to ask themselves how well they hold, and where they become unhelpful	-
Unique	A reformulated literature as discourse studies sees literary study as necessarily engaging with questions	-
Unique	Certainly, cultural studies and literary studies, as suggested above, have moved closer in recent	-
Unique	to come, in studying interrelations between high canonical and popular literary texts, film, and even	-
Unique	literature as culture in second language teaching and learning, which forward-looking action research could develop	-
Unique	1991116 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature This chapter provides some lists	-
Unique	It aims to inform students so that they know some of popular man of	-
Unique	In this section will explain some popular men of letters in the world their	-
Unique	The names of them is written base on alphabets sequence: A Abdullah bin Abdul	-
Unique	Abe, Kobo (1924-1993), novelist, short story writer, poet and stage actor, photographer and composer	-
Unique	Karuma), was received prestigious Akutagawa prize, Suna no onna (was translated into English as	-
Unique	Literary works: His novels' works such as: Things Fall Apart (1958), No Longer at	-
Unique	The World Popular Men of Letters CHAPTER 12117 Introduction to Literature Ali Ahmed Said,	-
Unique	Bisa Tidur (2003) Agnon, Shmuel Yosef (1888-1970), Jewish's writer, the winner of Nobel literary prize	-
Unique	2) Temol Shilshom (Kemarin dan Hari Sebelumnya), Alisjahbana, Sutan Takdir (1908 –1994)), an Indonesian's	-
Unique	Diam yang Tak Kunjung Padam (1932), Layar Berkembang (1937), Anak Perawan di Sarang Penyamun (1941),	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his poetries's works such as: Malam (1912), Rosario (1914), Lagu	-
Unique	Akutagawa, Ryunosuke (1892-1927), Japan's popular writer, short story writer and novelist, his name was	-
Unique	short story and Kappa (1922), novel: Some of his short novels were translated into various	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poetries's works such as: Batas (1928), Kehancuran dan Cinta (1933), was	-
Unique	Albany , NY: State University of New York Press, 1968, p.333.118 A Guide for	-
Unique	Alexie, Sherman (1966-), United States of America's writers Indian's generation who grows in	-
Unique	The Toughest Indian in the World (2000), and one film Smoke Signals (1998), was received	-

Unique	Ali, Tariq (1943-), writer, novelist, play director, politic journal's editor The New Left Review	-
Unique	and Modernity (2002), and Street Fighting Year: An Autobiography of the Sixties (new edition publish	-
Unique	Alighieri, Dante (1265-1321), popular Italian poet who has big influence on the next generation	-
Unique	sist of three part (Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso), La Vita Nouva (1292), and De Monarchia	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novel's work: di Cile, La casa de los espiritus	-
Unique	The Stories of Eva Luna, 1991), Paula (1994), Mi pais inventado: Un paseo119 Introduction	-
Unique	Malam, and Dona Flore seus dois moridos (1966) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Dona	-
Unique	Anderson, Sherwood (1876-1941), the most popular short story writer of United Stated of America,	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels: Winesburg, Ohio (1919), and Death in the Woods	-
Unique	Andrec, Ivo (1892-1975), Yugoslavia novelist from Bosnia, the win- ner of Literary Prize's Nobel	-
Unique	Bahasa Indonesia as Catatan-Catatan tentang Goya Angelou, Maya (1928-) a woman black skin who as	-
Unique	(1974), Singin' and Swingin' and Getting Merry like Christmas (1976), The Heart of a Woman	-
Unique	Anwar, Chairil (1922–1949), an Indonesian famous poet and mem- ber of the "1945 generation"	-
Unique	Debu, Kerikil- Kerikil Tajam dan yang Terampas dan yang Putus (both 1949), and Tiga Menguak	-
Unique	Pelopor Angkatan 45, 221 and in 1970 Burton Raffel published English translations of Anwar's original	-
Unique	Best-known work, Aku ("Me"), was temporarily known as "Semangat" ("Spirit") to avoid censorship based	-
Unique	222 Anwar possessed a passionate individualism, and the line "I want to live another	-
Unique	ultimately it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify a single theme which unites	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his poetries: Alcool (1913), and Pentres cubistes (1913) Aristoteles (384-322	-
Unique	Asturias, Migual Angel (1899-1974), Left Man of letter Guetemala, the winner of Literary Nobel	-
Unique	Bahasa Indonesia as Tuan Presiden, Sien de alondra (1949), Viento fuerte (1950) was translated into	-
Unique	204-206121 Introduction to Literature Arwood, Margaret (1939-), popular novelist and poet of Canadian and	-
Unique	Literary Works: Her novels and poetries such as: Surfacing (1972), Life Before Man (1979),	-
Unique	and Prejudice (1813), Mansfield Park (1814), Emma (1816), and Persuasion (1818) 224 B Babel, Isaac	-
Unique	Literary Works: Balzac's works such as: La Comdia humaine, Eugnie Grandet (1833), Old Goriot	-
Unique	Bambara, Toni Cade (1931-1995), a black woman, feminism writer and activist civil right from	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Bambara's works such as: Gorilla My Love (1972), The Seabirds	-
Unique	(1989), Ghost (1993), Athena (1995), The Untouchable (1997), Eclipse (2000), Shroud (2002), Eclipse and Prague	-
Unique	Baraka, Amiri (1943-) a controversial peot of United Stated of America who also performer,	-
Unique	The Moderns: An Anthology of New Writing in America (1963), Dutchman (1964), Arm Yrself or	-
Unique	can Book Award from The Before Columbus Foundation, and The Music: Reflections on Jazz and	-
Unique	Bash, guise name Matsuo Munefusa (1644-1694), a Japan's popular poet who judged as haiku	-
Unique	Literary Works: Bash's works such as: Oku-no-hosomichi (1972) was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia	-

Unique	Literary Works: His works such as: La Fanfarlo (1847), Les Fleurs du mal (1857),	-
Unique	Woman Destroyed (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Perempuan Yang Dihancurkan (2003), The Blood of	-
Unique	Beckett, Samuel (1906-1989), performer and novelist birth Dublin, Irlandian, receivedr of Literary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works such as: Murphy (1938), Molloy (1951), Molone Dies (1951),	-
Unique	His Dramas's works such as: Waiting for Godot (1952), Endgame (1957), Study on Marcel	-
Unique	(1974), Poems (1963), Dream of Fair to Middling Women (1932, published in 1992), Eleuthria (1947,	-
Unique	Sleepwalker (1990), Old Snow (1991), Forms of Distance (1994), Landscape Over Zero (1995), At the	-
Unique	Bellow, Saul (1915-2005), a United Stated of America's popular writer Jewish generation, received of	-
Unique	Adventures of Augie March (win National Book Award for fiction in 1954), Seize the Day	-
Unique	Sammler's Planet (1970), Humboldt's Gift (1975) received Pulitzer Prize in 1975. To Jerussalem and	-
Unique	Benavente, Jacinto (1866-1954), with complete name Jacinto Bena- vente Y Martinez, A Spanish performer,	-
Unique	(1913) was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia as Cinta Yang Salah, Los intereses creados (1907)	-
Unique	Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne (1832-1910), with complete name Bjørnstjerne Martinus Bjørnson, receivedr of Literary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Di Antara Pertempuran, Magnhild (1877), kaptein Mansana (1879), Det	-
Unique	A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313-1375), a Italian popular man	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works in the form of novel and literary criticism book: Decameron	-
Unique	Bll, Heinrich (1917-1985), a German novelist and short story writer, winner of Literary Prize	-
Unique	(1988) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Sang Badut Borges, Jorge Luis (1899-1986), one of	-
Unique	translated into English language as The Book of Imaginary Beings, El informe de Brodie (1070)	-
Unique	Brodie's Report, Labyrinths (1962), and Otras inquisitions (1964) was translated into English language as	-
Unique	Brecht, Bertolt (1898-1956), a world famous poet and performer was born in German, theatre	-
Unique	Literary Works: Brecht's works such as: Trommeln In Der Nacht (1922), Die Dreigroschenoper	-
Unique	Breton, Andr (1896-1966), a French poet and literary critic, leader of Dadaism and Surrealism	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works such as: Nadja (1928), and Selected Poems (1948) was translated	-
Unique	Confessions of an Albino Terrorist (1984), and Return to Paradise (1993).125 Introduction to Literature Broch,	-
Unique	Literary Works: Brodsky works such as: To Ukraine: Selected Poems (1988) was translated into	-
Unique	(1892-1973), with complete name Pearl Sydenstricker Buck, United Stated of America's writer, winner of	-
Unique	God's Men (1977), Letter From Peking (1990), and Dragon Seed (1995) Bulgakov, Mikhail (1891-1940),	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works such as: Pengawal Putih (1925), and Sang Tuan dan	-
Unique	Benin, Ivan (1870-1953), with complete name Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin, a Rusian writer, winner of	-
Unique	(1936-), with complete name Antonio Susan Byatt, an England writer, winner of Literary Prize	-
Unique	The Birgin in the Garden (1978), Still Life (1985), Babel Tower (1996), Possesion (1990), Angels	-

Unique	15-33.126 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature C Cabrera Infante, Guillermo (1929-),	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his works such as: Tiga Harimau Terperangkap (1965), and Neraka	-
Unique	Calvino, Italo (1923-1985) short story writer, novelist, journalist who was being avowed by the	-
Unique	Seuna notte d'inverno un viaggiatore (1979) Camus, Albert (1913-1960), a French famous man of letter,	-
Unique	Nobel 1981, an English writer was born in Bulgarium who grow up in Swiss, German,	-
Unique	Literary Work: Canetti works in the form of novel such as: Auto de	-
Unique	R (Rossum's Universal Robots) (1920), drama, some works translated by Teguh Asmar, Wabah dan Skandal	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels such as: In Cold Blood (1966), Other Voices, Other Rooms	-
Unique	(2003), novel (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, The Big Bazoohley (1995), Theft: A Love Story	-
Unique	Carter, Angela (1940-1992), English writer, magic realism hoister and erotic fairy tales which develop	-
Unique	Literary Works: His short stories' works such as: The Sadeian Woman (1979), Fireworks (1979), The	-
Unique	Carver, Raymond (1938-1988), a popular writer of United Stated of America, short story writer	-
Unique	Cather, Willa (1873-1947), a writer of United Stated of America, winner of Pulitzer Prize	-
Unique	(1913), My Antonia (1918), One of Ours's (1922) and Death Comes for the Archbishop	-
Unique	Cela, Camilo Jos (1916-2002), a Spanish short story writer and novel- ist, winner of	-
Unique	In the United Stated of America as Keluarga The Hive (1954) Mazurca para dos muertos	-
Unique	Celan, Paul (1920-19700, Europe poet birth from Rumania who then stayed in Paris and	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poetries's works such as: Celan (1947), Mohn und Gedachtnis (1960) was	-
Unique	Cervantes, Miguel de (157-1916), with complete name Migual de Carvantes Saavedra, a Spanish most	-
Unique	Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Chaucer, Geoffrey (1343-1400), An English poet in the	-
Unique	Chekov, Anton (1860-1904), with complete name Anton Pavlovich Chekov, a popular short story writer	-
Unique	Marriage (1888), The Weeding (1889), The Cherry Orchard (1896), and Uncle Vanya (1902), Some short	-
Unique	Cisneros, Sandra (1954-), a United Stated of America's writer from Mexico inherit, a most	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works in the form of novel and short story such as:	-
Unique	Coelho, Paulo (1947-), A popular writer from Brazil and this time writes in Portuguese	-
Unique	Veronika decide morrer (1988), was translated into English language as Veronika Decide to Die (1999),	-
Unique	Prym (2000) was translated into English language as The Devil and Miss Prym, and	-
Unique	translated into English language as Jeritan Hati Nurani, Age of Iron (1990), The Master of	-
Unique	Claudine at School 129 Introduction to Literature (1990), Claudine in Paris (1901), Claudine and Anie (1903),	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his works suc as: Almayer's Folly, Heart of Darkness (1899),	-
Unique	Literary Works: His anthology of short stories: Bestiario, Final del juego, Las armas secretas,	-
Unique	Cunnigham, Michael (1952-), United Stated of America's writer, growth in California and now life	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novel's such as: A Home at the End of	-
Unique	226 D Damono, Sapardi Djoko (1940), an Indonesian poet known for lyrical poems, and	-
Unique	in 1984, The SEA Write Award in 1986, and The Achmad Bakrie Award for Literature	-

Unique	Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1983. Kesusastraan In- donesia Modern: Beberapa Catatan, Jakarta:	-
4 results	1999. Ayat-Ayat Api, Jakarta: Pustaka Firdaus, 2000. Arloji (Wristwatch), 2000. Mata Jendela (The Window's Eye).	en.wikipedia.org dictionary.sensagent.com poetassigloveintiuno.blogspot.com
Unique	Retrieved 16 December 2011.130 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 2001. Ada Berita	-
Unique	While his fictions such as: Pengarang Telah Mati (The Author is Dead), 2001 and	-
Unique	Mofolo-Plomer Prize, Kafka's Curse: A Novella and Three Other Stories (1997) received Literay Prize. The	-
Unique	Daro, Ruben (1867-1916), a big poet from Nikaragua, pioner of Modernismo ideology in Literary	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poetries such as: Azul (1888), poetry and others literay works which	-
3 results	It was his first work, inspired by a woman he met while studying at	en.wikipedia.org revolvvy.com
Unique	Javanese wordplay to tell the story of an amorous plight of a young man with	-
3 results	his firm belief that a writer will never lose his or her roots, no matter	en.wikipedia.org revolvvy.com
Unique	231 The novel was published by Balai Pustaka and went on to win several	-
Unique	[6] "Olenka" has been reprinted several times, the most recent reprinting coincided with the	-
Unique	232 Although Olenka is his best known work, Budi is also the 230 Dina	-
Unique	231 Ibid 232 Ibid131 Introduction to Literature author of several novels, a number of	-
Unique	Orang-orang Bloomington (Bloomington People) (published 1980) 234 After Olenka, he wrote the novels Rafilus, published	-
Unique	235 As at 2010, Budi Darma has authored over 38 works, many of which	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poetries mirror struggle which done during colonial period, his works not	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels' works such as: Moll Flanders (1912), Robinsn Crusoe	-
Unique	as Matahari Musim Panas, Il paese del vento (1931), novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia	-
Unique	Baumgartner's Bombay (1988), Fire on the Mountain (1977), Clear Light of Day (1980), In Custody	-
Unique	Nickleby (1838-1839), The Old Curiosity Shop (140-1841), A Christmas Carol (1843), David Copperfield (1849-1850), Black	-
Unique	234 Ibid 235 Ibid132 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1953), Tale	-
Unique	Literary Works: A few of Dickinson's poems appeared in Samuel Bowles'Springfield Republican between 1858	-
Unique	236 The first poem, "Nobody knows this little rose", may have been published without	-
2 results	Snake", "Safe in their Alabaster Chambers –" as "The Sleeping", and "Blazing in the Gold	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	238239 The poem "I taste a liquor never brewed –" is an example of	-
Unique	240 Djebbar, Assia (1936-), a woman writer from Aljazair and play direc- tor of	-
Unique	Prison (1999), and Le Blanc de l'Algerie (1995) was translated into English language as Algerian	-
Unique	240 Ibid133 Introduction to Literature (1960), drama, novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as	-
Unique	Aljazair Yang Bahagia, Some films script: La nouba des femmes de Mont Chenoua (1979) was	-
Unique	La Zerda et les chants de l'oubli (1982) film, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his poetris such as: Satires (1590), Songs and Sonnets (1590),	-
Unique	(1867), Crime and Punishment (1867), The Idiot (1871- 1872), Demons (1871-1872), and The Brothers Karamazov	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Drakulic's novels such as: Hologram Ketakutan (1989), Seandainya Aku Tak	-

Unique	Bragelonne (1850), The Court of Monte Cristo (1844), Antony (1831), La Tour de Nelse (Menara	-
Unique	le Pasifique (1950), Moderato contabile (1958), L'amant (1984) win of Prix Goncourt, La pluie d'et	-
Unique	statesman from Spanish, winner of Literary 241 See[213], p.48-56.134 A Guide for The Understanding of	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his drama' s works in English translation: Madman or Saint	-
Unique	Prima (1995) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Pulau Sehari Lampau, Baudolino (2000), The Name	-
Unique	Ehrenburg, Ilya (1891-19670, with complete name Ilya Grigorievich Ehrenburg, a popular Rusian novelist who	-
Unique	into English language as Extraordinary Adventures of Julio Jurenito and His Disciples (1930), and Ottepel'	-
Unique	on the Floss (1860), Middlemarch, a Study of Provincial Life (1871-1872), Adam Bede (1959), and	-
Unique	(1888-1965), with complete name Thomas Stearns Eliot, a popular English man's letter was born	-
Unique	Literary Works: Eliot poetries's works such as: Prufock and Other Observations (1917), The Waste	-
Unique	Definition of Culture (1940).135 Introduction to Literature Emecheta, Buchi (1944-), a Nigerian novelist who stayed	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Emecheta's novels such as: In the Ditch (1972), Second Class	-
Unique	Foreign Studies (1965), Silence (1966), The Samurai (1980), and Shiroihito (1955) was received Akutagawa Literary	-
Unique	Indonesia (2005), and Ley del amor, was trans- lated into English language as The Law	-
Unique	African Dicta- torship (1979-1983), Blood in the Sun (1986-1998), Maps (1986), Gifts (1993), and Secrets	-
Unique	Fariduddin, Attar (1145-1221), with complete name Fariduddin Muhammad ibn Ibrahim Attar, a popular mystical	-
Unique	Literary Works: Mantiq al-Tayr, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Muyawarah Burung and Tadzkirat	-
Unique	Falkner, William (1897-1962), was borned as William Cuthbert Falkner, one of a famous United	-
Unique	the Fury (1929), Soldier's Pay (1926), Sartoris (1929), As I Lay Dying (1930), Light in	-
Unique	(1936), The Unvanquished (1938), Instruder in the Dust (1948), A Fable (1954), novel, win	-
Unique	The Town (1957) (1957), The Mansion (1959), and The Reivers (1962) received Pulitzer Prize	-
Unique	Some of films script: To Have and Have Not (1944), and The Big Sleep	-
Unique	56-61.136 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Firdausi, or Abu Al-Qosim Firdausi	-
Unique	Literary Works: His epic poetries such as: Shah nameh (1010) was translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	Scott (1896-1940), with complete name Francis Scott Fitzgerald, a famous writer from United Sttaed	-
Unique	translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Orang Kaya (1950), Short story's anthology: The Diamond as Big	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of faubert's novels such as: Madame Bovary (1857) was translated into	-
1 results	Pinball), brought Fo and Rame national and, later, international recognition, It would be the first	en.wikipedia.org
Unique	243 Some of his works was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as Anarkis	-
Unique	France, Anatole (1844-1924), a French man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	Dieux ont soif (1912), and La Rvolte des anges (1914), while his literary criticism booksuch	-
Unique	(1915), North of Boston (1915), New Hampshire (1923), A Further Range (1936), From Snow to	-
Unique	London: Methuen, 1999, p.65137 Introduction to Literature Tree (1942), Steeple Bush (1947), and In	-

Unique	language as The Old Gringo (1985), filmed by Luis Puenzo's play director, Diana, o, la	-
Unique	245 G Galsworthy, John (1867-1993), an English writer, novelist, short story writer, and performer.	-
Unique	Literary Works: His works such as The Forsyte Saga's novel and some short stories	-
Unique	Gao Xingjian (1940-), A china's man of letter who stayed in French, winner of	-
Unique	Bahasa Indonesia as Gunung Jiwa (2002), received Prix du Nouvel An Chinois Prize (1997), and	-
Unique	Garcia Lorca, Federico (1899-1936), the most important Spanish ballad poet and performer in the	-
Unique	de la mariposa (1920), Bodas de sangre (1933), Yerma (1934), and La Casa de Bernarda	-
Unique	languages, he as one of popular world man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	trans- lated into English language as No One Writes to the Colonel (1968), 244 ElaineBarry,	-
Unique	Of Love and Other Demons (1995), and Noticia de un secuesto (1996), novel, was trans-	-
Unique	Whereas his autobiography such as: Vivir para contarla (2002), was translated into English language	-
Unique	was translated into English language The Miracle of the Rose (1965), Pompes funbres (1947) was	-
Unique	as The Screens (1962), one of drama was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in the book	-
Unique	He writes in Arabic and English, and also as an influential man of letter	-
Unique	Al- Badayi 'Wa l-tarayif (1923), The Prophet (1923), Sand and Foam (1926), Jesus the Son	-
Unique	Gide, Andr (1869-1951), a French man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	language in 1935, The Counterfeiters (1926) translated into English language in 1928, Voyage au Cango	-
Unique	Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832), a German legenday man of letter, politician, lawyer, theatre manager,	-
Unique	Whereas his dramas such as: The Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Minster (1796), and The Sorrows	-
Unique	with original title Myortviye Dusyi, an unfinished novel which be a pioneer of realism of	-
Unique	Golding, William (1911-1993), an English writer, head master, lecturer, thethre actor, sailor, and musician,	-
Unique	Passage (1980) received Booker Prize.140 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Gordimer, Nadine	-
Unique	German in 1986, Primo Levy Literary Award from Italia in 2002, and Mary McCarthy Award	-
Unique	(1960), Occasion for Loving (19630, The Late Bourgeois World (1966), July's People (1981), A Sport	-
Unique	Gorky , Maxim (1868-1936), a Rusian revolutioner writer and pioneer of socialist realism ideology	-
Unique	Liter- ary Works: Autobiography's trilogy was translated in English lan- guages: My Chilhood (1913),	-
Unique	His novels such as: Foma Gordeyew (1899), The SmallTown Okurov (1909), The Life of	-
Unique	Some of Gorky's short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, one of them is	-
Unique	Literary Works: Novel's trilogy in English translation: Marks of Iden- tity (1966), Count Julian	-
Unique	Others novels such as: After the Battle (1983), Virtues of the Solitary Bird (1993),	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Grass novels such as: Die Blechtrommel, The Tin Drum (English	-
Unique	to Literature of the Matter (1948), The End of the Affair (1951) was translated into	-
Unique	Sagarana (1934) in Inonesian translation short story in Indonesian translation: Catatan- Catatan dari Buenos Aires: Kumpulan	-
Unique	Gunesakara, Romesh (1954-), a Srilanka writer who was been staye- ded in London since	-
Unique	Fiction Prize in 1994, Monkfish Mon (1992), some books was translated into various lan- guages,	-

Unique	A short story was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, published in anthology Anjing dari	-
Unique	246 Hamsun, Knut (1859-1952), a Norwegian novelist, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	the Soil (1917), Woman at the Pump (1920), and Vagabonds (1927), two of novels was	-
Unique	was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Prajurit Schweik, while his short stories: The Red Comissar	-
Unique	Hauptmann, Gerhart (1862-1946), a famous Germany man of letter and performer, winner of Literary	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his dramas such as: Vor Sonnenaufgang (1889), Die Weber (1892),	-
Unique	Odysseus (1914), and Atridentralogie (1948), while his novel such as Der Ketzer von Soana (1918)	-
Unique	Tales (1837, renewed 1842), The Scarlet Letter (1850), Moses from an Old Manse (1842), and	-
Unique	criticism The Redress of Poetry (1995), and Translate Laments's book: Poems of Jan Kochanowski (1995),	-
Unique	Hemingway, Ernest (1899-1961), with complete name Ernest Miller Hemingway, short story writer, novelist, poet,	-
Unique	anthology such as By Line M Hemingway (1967), and his novel such as Salju Kalimantan	-
Unique	(1907), The Gentle Grafter (1908), and Some short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such	-
Unique	Hesse, Hermann (1877-1946), a German man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	Nobel in 1946, then one of his short story was published in antholgy Sungai Air	-
Unique	Hijuelos, Oscar (1951-), an United States of America's writer Kuba's inherit who was born	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: The Mambo Kings of Love (1989),	-
Unique	Ives' Christmas (1995), The Fourteen Sister of Emilo Montez O'Brien (1993), Our House in	-
Unique	I Loved (1975), The Day Before Tomorrow (1972), The Moscow Syphony (1970), and Selected Poems	-
Unique	Literary Works: His name was eternal because two of his works namely The Illiad	-
Unique	247 Hugo, Victor (1802-1885), a French famous writer who assumed as leader of romanticism	-
Unique	was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: Hilang Dalam Taufan (1979), Si Bungkok Dari Notre	-
Unique	116144 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Huxley, Aldous (1894-1963), an English	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Huxley's novels such as: Brave New World (1932), and Island	-
Unique	Loves Comedy (1862), while some of works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia and also	-
Unique	Ionesco, Eugene (1912-1994), a world famous performer who consider as the father of	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Iqbal poetries such as: Chand (1901), Shikwa, Jawab-e-Shikwa, Tarana-e-Milli, Bilad-e-Islamia,	-
Unique	of Religious Thoughts in Islam, classic book was translated into various languages, Some of his	-
Unique	Ishiguro, Kazuo (1954-), a famous English novelist was born in Japan, winner of Booker	-
Unique	An Artist of the Floating World (1986), The Remains of the Day (1989), and Unconseled	-
Unique	James, Henry (1843-1916), an English man of letter who was born in United Stated	-
Unique	(1902), Washington Square (1880), The Portrait of A Lady (1881), The Turn of the Screw	-
Unique	was translated into English language as Wonderful, Wonderful Times (1990), and Die Kinder der Toten	-
Unique	into Bahasa Indonesia as Malam Keramat, received Prix Goncourt Prize, and L'Enfrat du sable	-
Unique	Jhabvala, Ruth Praver (1927-), a writer Jewish-Polandian inherit, was born in German and grew	-
Unique	Literary Works: Soome of his novels such as: Esmond in India (1958), A New	-

Unique	Jimnez, Juan Ramn (1881-1958), a Spanish famous poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	(1911), Poemas mgicos y dolientes (1911), Espaoles de tres mundos (1942), Voces de mi copla	-
Unique	Dubliners (1914), then his works was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as Dubliners's short	-
Unique	92-98.146 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature K Kadare, Ismail (1936-),	-
Unique	ndrrave (1981), while one of his novel was translated into Indonesian language Elegi untuk Kosovo	-
Unique	Kafka, Franz (1883-1924), a man of letter was born in Prague who writes in	-
Unique	translated into English language (1937), The Castle (1926), America (1927), Great Wall of China (1931),	-
Unique	Kawabata, Yasunari (1899-1972), a famous Japan's man of letter, receivedr Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	as Seribu Burung Bangau (2002), Keindahan dan Kepiluan (1980), Kecantikan dan Kesedihan (1984), Penari-Penari Jepang	-
Unique	Saint Francis of Assisi (1956) was translated into English language (1962), then drama's work such	-
Unique	The Play Maker (1987), and Flaying hero Class (1991), then his short story was translated	-
Unique	them was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Gadis Meksiko, The Subterraneans (1959), The Dharma Bums	-
Unique	Kertsz, Imre (1929-), a Hongary novelist who Jewish's inherit, winner of Literary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	der Robert-Bosch- Stiftung (2001), and Hans Sahl-Preis (2002), while his works was trans- lated into	-
Unique	Kincaid, Jamaica (1949-), a writer who was born in Antigua and migrate to United	-
Unique	then his novels such as: Annie John (1985), Lucy (1996), The Autobiography of My Mother	-
Unique	Kipling, Rudyard (1867-1993), a famous English man of letter in his period, winner of	-
Unique	Traffick and Discoveries (1904), Actions and Reactions (1909), Debits and Credit (1926), and Limits and	-
Unique	of Basic Literature Koestler, Arthur (1905-1983), a famous Hungarian writer and jour- nalist who be	-
Unique	ture (1943), and The God That Failed was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia as Matinya	-
Unique	Kundera, Milan (1929-), a eksil Ceko's writer who stayed in French, known with humour	-
Unique	Kekekalan (2001), The Art of the Novel (2002), The Unbearable Lightness of Being (2003), and	-
Unique	251 L Lagerlf, Selma (1858-1940), a Swedish man of letter, winner of Literary Prize	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: Gosta Berlings Saga (1891), Antikris mirakler	-
Unique	Jerusalem (1901- 1902), Lowenskoldska Ringen (1925), Charlotte Lowenskold (1927), Anna Svrd (1928), and Mrbacka	-
Unique	98-108.149 Introduction to Literature Lahiri, Jhumpa (1967-), a United Sated if America's writer who	-
Unique	story, received Pulitzer Prize in 2000 for fiction category, beside that also received PEN/Hemingway Award,	-
Unique	Henry Award, fiction prize from Lousville Review and Finalist of Los Angeles Times Book	-
Unique	Women in Love (1920), then his short story such as The Virgin and the Gypsy	-
Unique	translated into English language as Paradise Re- claimed, and Atmstdin (1948), novel, was translated into	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: If Not Now, When (1982), If	-
Unique	Lewis, Sinclair (1885-1951), a United Stated of America's writer, win- ner of Literary Prize	-
Unique	So Wide (1951).150 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Lu Xun or Lu	-
Unique	CatatanHarian Seorang Gila (1918), short story , was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (1989), Kisah Nyata	-

Unique	252 M Maalouf, Amin (1949-), a Libanon writer, Beirut's inherit who was benn stayeded	-
Unique	The Crusades through Arab Eyes, and Les Identits Meutrires (1988), novel, was translated into English	-
Unique	Maeterlinck, Maurice (1862-1949), a Belgian performer and poet, he often called as Shakespeare from	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his dramas such as: The Princess Maleine (1889), Pellas and	-
Unique	The Fixer (1967) received Pulitzer Prize and Dublin Lives (1979), The Magic Barrel (1958), Idiot	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works such as: An Imaginary Life (1978), Harland's Half Acre	-
Unique	into Bahasa Indone- sia, Days of Hope (1938), The Walnut Trees of Altenburg (1943), The	-
Unique	Mandelstam, Osip (1891-1938), with complete name Osip Emilievich Mandelstam, a Rusian famous poet who	-
Unique	(1926), then essay's anthology such as: On Poetry (1926), The Egyptian Stamp (1926), and memoirssuch	-
Unique	one of his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in book: Anjing dari Titwal:	-
Unique	Mann, Thomas (1875-1955), a famous German man of letter, win- ner of Literary Prize	-
Unique	was filmed in (1971), The Magic Mountain (1924), and Doctor Faustus (1947), while One of	-
Unique	Mansfield, Katherine (1888-1932), with complete name Katherine Mansfield Beauchamp, a New Zealand man of	-
Unique	Literary Works: His short stories such as: The garden Party (1922), and Something Childish	-
Unique	of Basic Literature Martin du Gard, Roger (18811958), a French novelist, winnner of Literary Prize	-
Unique	Pre Leleu (1920), Les Thibault (1914),Un taciturne (1932), Vieille France (1933), and Notes sur Andr	-
Unique	into Bahasa Indonesia in Book anthology Seorang Perempuan yang Jatuh Cinta pada Laut: Antologi Cerpen	-
Unique	such as: Ashenden: or The British Agen (1928), and First Person Singular (1931), some of	-
Unique	One of his short story was published in anthology Seorang Lelaki dengan Bekas Luka	-
Unique	Maupassant, Guy de (1850-1893), a French famous man of letter, one very productive of	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his short stories such as: Boule-de-Suif (1880) was translated into	-
Unique	Mauriac, Fran«ois (1885-1970), a French poet and writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	translated into English language as The Unknown Sea, ThrPse Desqueyroux (1927), while one of his	-
Unique	received Whitbread Prize, The Innocent (1990), Enduring Love (1997), Amsterdam (1998) was received Booker Prize	-
Unique	Melville, Herman (1819-1891), a famous United Stated of America who ever be a sailor	-
Unique	Billy Budd (between 1888-1891), while his short stories such as: Battle-Pieces (1866), and Aspect of	-
Unique	Stated of America, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1980, was received Prix LittPraire Europen	-
Unique	Regained (1671), and Samson Agonistes (1671) Mishima, Yokio (1925-1970), with sure name Kunitake Hiraoka,	-
Unique	and Desolacin (1922), while her works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in book: Puisi Dunia	-
Unique	Satura (1971), La farfalla di Dinard (1973), while his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia,	-
Unique	Moravia, Alberto (1907-1990), with sure name Alberto Pincherle, a paopular Italian novelist, short story	-
Unique	translated into Bahasa Indonesia, while some of short stories such as: The Fetish (1973), The	-
Unique	Morison, Toni (1931-), a United Stated of America's novelist, received Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	Sunqai Air Mata in 200, then trilogy Beloved (1987), Jazz (1991), Paradise (1998), and Love	-

Unique	Literary Works: His novel such as: Max Havelaar (1860) was translated into English language	-
Unique	the Shore (1987) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2005). Norwegian Wood (1987) was translated	-
Unique	Booker Prize in 1978, Under the Net (1954) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2003), The	-
Unique	Musil, Robert (1880-1943), an Austrian man of letter, one of a famous middle Europe	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Musil novels: The Man without Qualities (1930-1943), and Young Torless	-
Unique	received Prix MPdicis for the best foreign's novel in 1989, winner of prestigious International literary	-
Unique	one of his novel was translated into French language as La nieve del almirante, novel,	-
Unique	253 N Nabokov, Vladimir (1899-1977), a Russian novelist who stayed in United States of	-
Unique	Prin (1957), Pale Fire (1962), and Eugene Onegin (1967), then autobiography's work such as: Speak Memory	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of Naipaul novels such as: Miguel Street (1959), A Free State	-
Unique	Biswas (1961), novel, which mentioned as his work highly by critics, was translated into	-
Unique	name Najib Mahfudz Ibrahim Ahmad or often written Naquib Mahfouz, one of giant in modern	-
Unique	wa Nihaya, then his novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as Lorong Midaq (1989),	-
Unique	(1903-2001), with complete name Rasipuram Krishna-wami Narayan, a famous Italian writer who was	-
Unique	of his novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as found in anthology Anjing	-
Unique	Nasrin, Taslima (1962-), a Bangladesh writer and feminism personage who now stayed in	-
Unique	Shame and was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2002), Meyebela, Memoirs, and Utal Haowa, novel, was	-
Unique	as Hati, and uncompleted work's highly Meian was translated into English language as Light and	-
Unique	Neruda, Pablo (1904-1973), a Chile legendary's poet who loved by many societies, received	-
Unique	poetry, was translated into English language as Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair	-
Unique	translated into English language as Elementary Odes (1961), while some of his poetry was translated	-
Unique	(1944), A Spy in the House of Love (1954), Seduction of the Minotaur (1961), and	-
Unique	Nizami Ganjavi (1141-1209), or Syaikh Nizami, a quill name from Abu Muhammad Ilyas ibn	-
Unique	Shirin was written in matsnawi form, and Tujuh Bidadari dan Iskander-nameh was written in matsnawi	-
Unique	254 O e, Kezabur (1935-), a famous Japan's novelist this time, received Literary	-
Unique	language as The Floodwaters Have Come in Unto My Soul (1973), Dojidai gemu was translated	-
Unique	such as: Silent Cry was translated as Tangisan Lirih (2005), An Echo of Heaven was	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his short stories such as: Midsummer Night Madness (1932), and	-
Unique	some of his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as Anthology Sungai	-
Unique	(1992), beside that some of his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as	-
Unique	Omar Khayyam (around 1050-1122), a Persian man of letter who also expert of mathematics,	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poetry such as: Rubáiyát (1859) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia	-
Unique	Amir hamzah in anthology Setinggi Timur (1939).159 Introduction to Literature Ondaatje, Michael (1943-), a Canadian	-
Unique	with complete name Eugene Glastone O'Neill, a United States of America's performer, win Literary Prize	-
Unique	ness (1932), Days Without End (1932-1933), The Iceman Cometh (1946), and Moon for the Misbegotten (1952)	-

Unique	(1934), Animal Farm (1945), Keep the Aspidistra Flying (1938), The Road to Wigan Pier (1937), Homage	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poetries such as: The Art of Love (3 BM) and The	-
Unique	138-144.160 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature P Pamuk, Orhan (1952),	-
Unique	(1995), Gizli Yz (1992), Benim Adim Kirmizi was translated into Bahasa Indo-nesia (2006), Kar (2002)	-
Unique	Paasternak, Boris (1890-1960), with complete name Boris Leonido- vich Pasternal, a Rusian poet and	-
Unique	Presiden former of Liberal Party (1953- 1968) who resiat apartheid popitic and offer non racial	-
Unique	translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Ratapan Tanah Air (1954), Too Late The Phalarope (1953), Tales	-
Unique	He also wrote some memoirs and autobiographies such as: For Your Departed (1969), Towards	-
Unique	Paz, Octavio (1914-1998), a famous Mexico poet and essay writer, received Literary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	la Lira (1956), Le Revelation Poetica (1956), and Poesia e Historia (1956) Las Peras del	-
Unique	His book was translated into Bahasa Indonesia is Levi-Straus, Empu Antropologi Struktural from Levi-Straus:	-
Unique	language as A Void.161 Introduction to Literature Psooa, Fernando (1888-1935), with complete name Fernando Antnio	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his poetris such as: Antinous (1918), Sonnets (1918), English Poems	-
Unique	short story was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, published in book Catatan-Catatan dari Buenos Aires: Antologi	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novel such as: A Casa da Paizao (1972) wins Mario de	-
Unique	Pinter, Harold (1930-), an English performer, poet, actor, play direc- tor, and political activist,	-
Unique	Literature, Pirandillo Prize, David Cohen British Literature Prize, Laurence Olivier Award, and Moliere D'Honneur on	-
Unique	French Lieutenat's Woman, and direct a film twenty seven of theatre performing, included James Joyce,	-
Unique	Pirandello, Luigi (1867-1936), one of biggest man of letter who life in the twenty	-
Unique	beside that some works was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia such as a short story's	-
Unique	Plath, Sylvia (1932-1963), a United Stated of America poet and novelist who syaed in	-
Unique	Understanding of Basic Literature Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-1849), a United Stated of America short sory	-
Unique	media, also in Maut dan Misteri book (1969) and Kucing Hitam (2004), beside that some	-
Unique	mwo was translated into English language as Here Loving with Y ou, Sweet Jesus (1969),	-
Unique	Old South (1944), Ship of Fools (1962), and Collected Stories (1965), received Pulitzer Prize in	-
Unique	Patok, Chaim (1929-2002), with sure name Herman Harold Potok, a famous United Stated of	-
Unique	(1969), My Name Is Asher Lev (1972), I Am The Clay (1992), The Gates Of November	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novel such as: la recherche du temps perdu (1913-1927), novel, was	-
Unique	(1869), Impression de la guerre (1870), Les Destines (1872), La Justice (1878), and Le Bonheur163	-
Unique	Prushkin, Aleksandr (1799-1837), a famous Rusian man of letter, on of modern Rusian literature	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: The Captain's Daughter (1836), Boris Gudanov	-
Unique	256 Q Quasimodo, Salvatore (1901-1968), an Italian poet, winner of Liter- ary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	one of his poetry translation is Puisi Lirik Yunani (1940) from Lirici Greci and Bumi	-
Unique	(1935 2009), with complete name Willibrordus Surendra Broto Rendra, an Indonesian dramatist, poet, activist,	-
Unique	(1975), Main Book Prize of the Ministry of Education and Culture (1976), Adam Malik Award	-

Unique	Oedipus Sang Raja (translation from Sophokles, with original title "Oedipus Rex"), Lysistrata, Oedipus di	-
Unique	33-34164 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature from Sophokles), Kasidah Barzanji, Lingkaran	-
Unique	many of his works was translated into various language such as English, Dutch, German,	-
Unique	While some of his poetris such as: Aku Tulis Pamplet Ini, Bahwa Kita Ditatang	-
Unique	ajak Seorang Tua Di Bawah Pohon, Sajak Seorang Tua Di Bawah Pohon, Sajak Tangan, Sajak	-
Unique	259 Rhys, Jean (1890-1979), with camouflage name Ellen Gwendolen Rees Williams, an English woman	-
Unique	Literary Works: His short story such as: Quartet, with original title Postures (1928), while	-
Unique	Mackenzie (1930), Voyage in the Dark (1934), Good Morning, Midnight (1939), Wide Sargasso Sea	-
Unique	of malte Laurids Brigge, Duino Elegies (1923), and Sonnets to Orpheus (1923), beside that some of	-
Unique	in five years in ten year so on and under twenty year, after that he	-
Unique	French literature and Une saison en Enfer, reputed as first works of free poetry, Le	-
Unique	Rizal, Jos (1861-1896), a Philippines man of letter and patriot who deaths in gun	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels such as: Noli Me Tangere (1886), and El Filibusterismo (1891),	-
Unique	Rolland, Romain (1866-1945), a French man of letter and war resis- tant activist, winner	-
Unique	de l'amour et de la mort (1925) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Permainan Cinta	-
Unique	in 1998, The Human Stain, novel, PEN/Faulkner Award in 2001, Portnoy's Complaint (1969), The Professor	-
Unique	Roy, Arundhati (1961), an Indian novelist and activist, winner of Booker Prize in	-
Unique	Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Rulfo, Juan (1917-1986), one of Latin America famous	-
Unique	Literary Works: His short story such as: El llano en llamas (1953), and his	-
Unique	was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, suh as: Rambut Sang Nabi (2001), short story and Harun	-
Unique	260 S Saadawi, Nawal el (1931-), an Egypt novelist, feminism, sociolog, doctor, and progressive	-
Unique	Literary Works: Saadawi's novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: Memoar Seorang Dokter	-
Unique	such as Perempuan Titik Nol, Matinya Sang Penguasa, Matinya Seorang Mantan Menteri, Tiada Kebahagiaan Baginya	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as Bustan and Gulistan Sábato, Ernesto (1911-),	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels: On Heroes and Tombs (1961), Abadd'In el exterminador	-
Unique	Sachs, Nelly (1891-1970), poet and performer who German inherit, winner Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	Indonesia as Wahai Cerobong Asap, Eli: Ein Mysterienspiel vom Leiden Jewishs, was translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels: Night Flight (1932), Flight to Arras (1942), and	-
Unique	Saki (1870-1916), with sure name Hector Hugh Munro, an English writer who was born	-
Unique	(1913), while short stories such as: Daily Express, Westminster Gazette, Reginald (1904), and The Chronicles	-
Unique	(1948), Nine Stories (1953), Franny and Zooey (1961), Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters and	-
Unique	Saramago, JosP (1922-), with sure name JosP de Sousa, Portuguese man of letter, received	-
Unique	into English language as All the Names (2000), and In A Caverna (2000) was trans-	-
Unique	Saro-Wiwa, Ken (1941-1995), a Negerian writer who wrote poetry, drama, short story, novel, children	-

Unique	some of his novels such as: Sozaboy (1985), A Forest of Flowers (1986), and	-
Unique	autobiography such as: Here Comes, There Goes You Know Who (1961), and Places Where I've Done	-
Unique	Sartre, Jean-Paul (1905-1980), a French man of letter and philosopher and also as important	-
Unique	liberte (1945-1949), while his short stories such as: Le Mur-Dinding (1939), and L'Etre et le	-
Unique	works: Pelacur (1954), Pintu Tertutup (1979), autobiography: Kata-kata (2000), short story: Dinding (2000), novels: The	-
Unique	(1940), Kihle (1947), Emerologio Katastromatos C (1955), and Tria Krypha Poimata (1966), while his essay	-
Unique	Literary Works: Sengor's powtries such as: Chants d'ombre (1945), Hosties noires (1948), Chants pour	-
Unique	Beside that some works was translated into Enelish language such as: On African Socialism	-
Unique	Suitable Boy (1993), novel, won Commonwealth Writers Prize for the best novel category, and An	-
Unique	Shakespeare, William (1564-1616), one of the great performers and most populer poet who wrote	-
Unique	often performed in various media, and also publish as book, such as in the form	-
Unique	Shaw, George Bernard (1856-1950), an English famous man of letter and performer n, who	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his dramas: Play Pleas- ant and Unpleasant (1898), Widower's Houses,	-
Unique	Warren's Profession, Candida (1898), Caesar and Cleopatra (1901), Man and Superman (1903), Major Barbara	-
Unique	Some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: Manusia Adimanusia (2003)	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novel such as: Zastrozzi (1810), then his poetries such as: Queen	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of her poetries works, such as: The Tale of Genji, Murasaki	-
Unique	Sholokov, Mikhail (1905-1984), with complete name Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokov, a Rusian novelist and short	-
Unique	Soil Upturned (1932), and They Fought for Their Fatherland, Some of his works was translated	-
Unique	Sienkiewicz, Henryk (1846-1916), a most popular Polandian writer in the ninetieth century, winner of	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels such as: Quo Vadis (1895), Latarnik (1882), Ogniem i mieczem,	-
Unique	Some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as Iman dan Pengasingan	-
Unique	Untukku, Mann tasalta (1924), was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Dari Lapisan Bumi, T Ilinmki	-
Unique	as Dari Dasar Gelombang, Ihmiset suviyss (1934) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Orang-Orang di	-
Unique	other works such as novel: Dan la Pun Menyem- bunyikan Diri (1945) and essays and	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels such as: Le Tricheur (1946), La171 Introduction to Literature Route	-
Unique	in Search of God (1976), A Young Man in Seaarch of Love (1978), Sosha (1978),	-
Unique	Tiro libre (1973), Ardiente paciencia (1983), Il postino, and La noche du poPte (received Prix	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works, such as: White Teeth (received Whitebread First Novel Prize	-
Unique	Solzhenitzyn, Aleksandr (1918-), an Uni Soviet man of letter who desert to United Stated	-
Unique	Ward (1968), The First Circle (1968), August 1914 (1971), October 1916 (1985), and March 1917	-
Unique	In America (2000) which received National Book Award for fiction in 2003, beside that his	-
Unique	Electra, and Antigone.172 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Soyinka, Wole (1934-),	-
Unique	Prison Notes (1972), autobiography, AkP (1981), and essay's anthology such as: Myth, Literature and the	-

Unique	Stein, Gertrude (1874 -1946), a United States of America woman writer who then stayed	-
Unique	Literary Works: His autobiographies' works, such as: Three Lives (1909), The Autobiography of	-
Unique	Toklas (1933), while his poetries' works, such as: Wars I Have Seen (1945, and	-
Unique	Steinbeck, John (1902-1968), with complete name John Ernst Steinbeck, received of Literary Prize	-
Unique	Pearl, Cannery Row (2001) was translated by Eka Kurniawan, and Amarah (2001) was translated by	-
Unique	Stendhal (1783-1842), with sure name Henry Beyle, a famous French writer in the nineteenth	-
Unique	Literary Works: His two novels' works which brought him be famous man of letter	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works, such as: A173 Introduction to Literature Political Romance (1759).	-
Unique	Stone, Irving (1903-1989), a United States of American novelist who known through biographies' novels	-
Unique	(1954), The Agony and Ecstasy (1961), The Passion of the Mind (1971), and Depths of	-
Unique	(1811-1890), with complete name Harriet Beecher Stowe, black skin housewife who success push slavery	-
Unique	Literary Works: Her novels' works, such as: Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852), Dred (1856), The	-
Unique	Strinberg, August (1849-1912), with complete name John August Strinberg, known as world famous man	-
Unique	as: Inferno (1897), then his novels such as: The Red Room (Roda Rummet, 1879), Miss	-
Unique	Literary Works: His dramas such as: Double Bass (1992), while some of his novels,	-
Unique	Svevo, Italo (1861-1928), with sure name Ettore Schmitz, an Italian novelist and poet who	-
Unique	Zeno (1923), and The Tale of the Good Old Man and the Lovely Young Girl	-
Unique	her works was translated into Indonesian, language, such as in Antologi Puisi Nobel book (2001).	-
Unique	261 T Tagore, Rabindranath (1861-1941), an Indian man of letter, received Literary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	Citra (1943), Gitanjali (1946), Tamu dan Beberapa Kisah Lain (1948), Bunga Seroja dari Gangga (1949).	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels, such as: The Joy Luck Club (1989), The	-
Unique	some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: Jembatan Impian (1975) and	-
Unique	Tayib Salih (1929-) sometime written Tayib Saleh, a famous Sudan writer, one of famous	-
Unique	into English language by famous translator Denys Johnson-Davies, considered as one of six best	-
Unique	Thiong'o, Ngugi wa (1938-) a Kenya writer who active struggle for his country freedom	-
Unique	his novels, such as: Weep, Not Child (1964), A Grain of Wheat (1967), and Petals	-
Unique	Thomas, Dylan (1914-1953), a Wales Poet who continues reminded by world and big influence toward	-
Unique	and The Map of Love (1939), while his short stories, such as: Portrait of the	-
Unique	Toer, Pramoedya Ananta (1925-2006), a famous prose writer, candidate of winner Literary Prize	-
Unique	from Maxim Gorky's novel (1956), was published in 2000, Asmara Dari Rusia from Alexander Kuprin's	-
Unique	Tolstoy, Leo (1828-1910), a Russian man of letter who has large influential in world	-
Unique	The Understanding of Basic Literature Tournier, Michel (1924-) a French man of letter, received some	-
Unique	novel is Les MPtPores (1975), beside that some of his works in English translation, such	-
Unique	Trevor, William (1928-) a famous Irishman man of letter received Literary Prize three times	-

Unique	(2002) nominator of Booker Prize, then some short stories: The News from Ireland (1986), and After	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels, such as: Ayah dan Anak (1862), Catatan Seorang Pemburu (1852).	-
Unique	Twain, Mark (1835-1910) with nick name Samuel Langhorn Clemens, a Unites Stated of America's	-
Unique	Anak Amerika (1928) and Pengalaman Hucklebery Finn (1949), then one of his short stories was	-
Unique	262 U Undset, Sigrid (1882-1949), a Norwegian woman writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel	-
Unique	Literary Works: His novels' works such as: Kristin Lavran's Daughter (1920-1922), The Faithful Wife	-
841 results	The Music School (1966), Museums and Women (1972), Too Far to Go (1979), Problems (1979).	sh.wikipedia.org speedydeletion.wikia.com sh.wikipedia.org thefullwiki.org thefullwiki.org speedydeletion.wikia.com dictionary.sensagent.com dictionary.sensagent.com dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr
Unique	263 V Vargas Llosa, Mario (1936-) a famous Peru writer this time, also journalist	-
Unique	of the World (1981), In Praise of the Stepmother (1988), and The Notebooks of Don	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his poetries, such as: PoPmes saturniens (1866), FPtes galantes (1869).	-
Unique	Roman Filosofi Zadiq (1747), Puisi Filosofis Discourssur l'homme (Discourse on Man, 1738), and Studi Sejarah	-
Unique	264 W Walcott, Derek (1930-), a poet and performer who was born in Santa	-
Unique	beside that his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, and published in Antologi Puisi Nobel book	-
Unique	won Pulitzer Prize in 1983, The Temple of My Familiar (1989), and Possessing the Secret	-
Unique	some of his poetries: Promises: Poems 1954-1956 which won Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1958,	-
Unique	Welty, Eudora (1909-2001) a United Stated of America's man of letter, a biggest	-
Unique	some of his novels: Delta Weeding (1946), The Ponder Heart (1954), Losing Battles (1970), and	-
Unique	White, Patrick (1912-1990), an Australian famous man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in	-
Unique	Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: Happy valley (1939), The Tree of	-
Unique	Literary Works: His poetries such as: Leaves of Grass (1855), and Good Bye, My	-
Unique	Wiesel, Elie (1928-), a Jewish inherit novelist who stayed in United Stated of America	-
Unique	his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: Fajar, The Judge (2004), and The	-
Unique	Wilde, Oscar (1854-1900), with sure name Fingal O'Flahertie Wills, an Irlandian legendary man of	-
Unique	of her works was was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as short stories' anthology Pangeran	-
Unique	Circle Award, Streetcar Named Desire, Summer and Smoke, A Rose Tattoo, Camino Real, and Cat	-
Unique	Hunger (1977), The Outsider (1953), and The Long Dream (1958), whereas his short stories such	-
Unique	(1865-1939), with complete name Willaim Butler Yeats, an Irlandian famous man of letter and	-
Unique	some of his poetries such as: The Wild Swans at Coole (1919), Michael Robartes and	-
Unique	poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia and published in poetries' anthology book such as Antologi	-
Unique	Yourcenar, Marguerite (1903-1987), with sure name Marguerite de Crayencour, a famous poet, novelist, performer,	-
Unique	won Prix Femina in 1968, and Oriental Tales (1983) was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia	-
Unique	Yusuf Idris (1927-1991), an Egypt famous man of letter who known as master of	-

Unique	(1965). Bayt min lahm (1971). some of his English short stories such as: The Cheapest	-
Unique	(1964). his novel was also translated into Bahasa Indo-nesia namely City of Love and	-
Unique	Germinal (1885) was ever appalled public in his period, VPrte (1903). Les Rougon-Macqurat (1870). La	-
Unique	Some of his novels also were translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: Theresa (1984),	-
Unique	214-215.181 Introduction to Literature This chapter provides the best world literary works from time	-
Unique	novels, (5) One Hundred Most Impressive Fictional Personage, which will give understanding on selected most	-
Unique	of Basic Literature - Chinua Achebe, from Nigeria, (1930-), Things Fall Apart (trans- lated into	-
Unique	- Dante Alighieri, Italia, (1265-1321), The Divine Comedy (partly of them translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	- Hans Christian Anderson, Denmark, (1805-1875), Fairy Tales and Stories (partly of them translated	-
Unique	- Jane Austen, English, (1775-1817) Pride and Prejudice (trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia as	-
Unique	- Jorge Luis Borges, Argentina, (1899-1986), Collected Fictions (partly of them translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	- Fyodor Dostovsky, Rusia, (1821-1881), Crime and Punishment (partly of them translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	- Federico Garcia Marquez, Columbia, (1928-), One Hundred Y ears of Solitude (translated into	-
Unique	- Nikolai Gogol, Rusia, (1809-1852), Dead Souls (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Jiwa-Jiwa	-
Unique	- Gunter Grass, German, (1927-), The Tin Drum (quotation of this novel was translated	-
Unique	- Ernest Hemingway, United States, (1899-1961), The Old Man and the Sea (was translated	-
Unique	- Henrik Ibsen, Norwegia, (1828-1906), A Dools House (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as	-
Unique	- Franz Kafka, Bohemia, (1883-1924), The Complete Stories (part of it was translated into	-
Unique	The Castle.184 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature - Kalidasa, India, (400)	-
Unique	- Yasunari Kawabata, Japan, (1899-1972), The Sound of the Moun- tain (was translated into	-
Unique	- Lu Xun, China, (1881-1936), Diary of a Madman and the Stories (was translated	-
Unique	Allan Poe, United States, (1809-1849), The Complete Tales (part of it was translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	- Jose Saramago, Portugal, (1922-), Blindness (quotation of this novel was translated into	-
Unique	- The Arabian Night (Kisah Seribu Satu Malam), Middle East (700- 1500- was translated	-
Unique	- Mark Twain, United States, (1835-1910), The Adventures of Hucklaberry Finn (was translated into	-
Unique	- Virgil, Italian, (70-19 BM), The Aeneid.186 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic	-
Unique	written in English language base on Modern Library editor's board who be composed of some	-
Unique	A Potrait of the Artist as a Young Man (James Joyce) this novel was	-
Unique	Darkners at Noon (Arthur Koestler) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Gerhana	-
Unique	The Grapes of Wrath (John Steinvec) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Amarah	-
Unique	The Way of All Flesh (Samuel Butler) 13.1984 (George Orwell) this novel was translated in	-
Unique	The Sun Also Rises (Ernest Hemingway) tis novel was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia188	-
Unique	A Farewell to Arms (Ernest Hemingway) this novel was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia as	-
Unique	Book of Woman Authors This following list consist of one hundred selected literary books that	-
Unique	Most of them in the form of novel, short story, and autobiography work of	-

Unique	one hundred novel that publish on twentieth century according Modern Library that assumed less gave	-
Unique	Jury in election done by editor's board in Modern Library consists of nine men	-
Unique	Another that, from one hundred of novel were selected just eight was written by	-
Unique	One hundred literary works selected below not made according rank, but arranged alphabetically according	-
Unique	Arundhati Roy, The God of Small Things (was translated into Indonesia language)193 Introduction to Literature	-
Unique	queer association who move in publishing field then announced in The Advocate's Newspaper, June	-
Unique	These novels selected not just base on novels contents that tell about homosexual from	-
Unique	explore one hundred most impression personage in fictional works which publish since 1900 base Book	-
Unique	Atticus Finch, To Kill A Mockingbird, Harper Lee, 1960 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	Stephen Dedalus, Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, James Joyce, 1916 (was	-
Unique	Aureliano Buendia, One Hundred Y ears of Solitude, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, 1967 (was translated into	-
Unique	Scout Finch, To Kill A Mockingbird, Harper Lee, 1960 (was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	The Little Prince, The Little Prince, Antoine de Saint-Exupery, 1943 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	Santiago, The Old Man and the Sea, Ernest Hemingway, 1952 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	Dean Moriarty, On The Road, Jack Kerouac, 1957 (its quota- tion was translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	Florentino Ariza, Love in the Time of Cholera, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, 1985 (its quotation was	-
Unique	The Dog of Tears, Blindness, Jose Saramago, 1995 (its quota- tion was translated into Bahasa	-
Unique	Arthur "Boo" Radley, To Kill A Mockingbird, Harper Lee, 1960 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	Maurice Bendrix, The End of the Affair, Graham Geene, 1951 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia)	-
Unique	reader read literary works will fell happy and comforted, at least they can escape from	-
Unique	useful- ness or benefit of works, 17 E EstheticDistance: Isan exertion of the writers in	-
Unique	Whereas story which created as result from objective contem- plation, neutral, and do not	-
Unique	Another word taken from Sanskrit related to origin litera- ture terms, 'book' in large meaning	-
Unique	Because of that sastra may mean 'tool or instrument to teach, guidance book, instruction	-
Unique	Universalia: is a thing that happens in the past, now, and in the future and	-
Unique	Jorge Luis (1899-1986) 57 Brecht, Bertolt (1898-1956) 58 Breytenbach, Breyten (1939-) 58 Broch, Hermann (1886-1951)	-
Unique	Cervantes, Miguel de (157-1916) 59 Chaucer, Geoffrey (1343-1400) 60 Chekov, Anton (1860-1904) 60 Cisneros, Sandra	-
Unique	(1923) 63 Esquivel, Laura (1950-) 63 F Falkner, William (1897-1962) 64 Farah, Nuruddin (1945-) 63	-
Unique	66 Gunesakara, Romesh (1954-) 67 H Hamsun, Knut (1859-1952) 67 Hauptmann, Gerhart (1862-1946) 67 Hawthorne,	-
Unique	Kincaid, Jamaica (1949-) 70 Klima, Ivan (1931-) 70 Koestler, Arthur (1905-1983) 70 Kundera, Milan (1929-)	-
Unique	Hasan (1912-1955) 72 Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593) 73 Martin du Gard, Roger (1881-1958) 73210 A Guide	-
Unique	(1820-1887), 74 Murdoch, Iris (1919-1999) 74 Musil, Robert (1880-1943), 74 Mutis, Alvaro (1923) 74	-
Unique	79 Prudhomme, Sully (1839-1907) 79 Prushkin, Aleksandr (1799-1837) 79 Q Quasimodo, Salvatore (1901-1968) 79	-

Unique	Steinbeck, John (1902-1968) 84 Stendhal (1783-1842) 84 Sterne, Laurence (1713-1768) 84 Stone, Irving (1903-1989) 84	-
Unique	Wiesel, Elie (1928-) 88 Wilde, Oscar (1854-1900) 88 William, Tennessee (1911-1983) 88 Wolf, Virginia (1882-1921)	-
Unique	Dick 73, 91, 99 Moon Tiger 96218 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature	-
Unique	89 Z zami 33, 76 Zuleika Dobson 93222 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic	-
Unique	a citing, inter alia, Dryden's 1679 preface to Troilus and Cressida: "The chief character or	-
15,600 results	ought in prudence to be such a man, who has so much more in	abc-daytime.wikia.com en.wikipedia.org pennyspoetry.wikia.com thefullwiki.org ipfs.io enacademic.com db0nus869y26v.cloudfront.net everipedia.org
Unique	See also "charac- ter, 10b" in Trumble and Stevenson (2003, 381): " A person	-
6 results	The Idea of a Theater: A Study of Ten Plays, The Art of Drama	no.wikipedia.org af.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org es.wikipedia.org jstor.org
3 results	Heath, Peter (May 1994), "Reviewed works Story-Telling Techniques in the Arabian Nights by David	en.wikipedia.org en.wikipedia.org
Unique	Knopf 227 Introduction to Literature About the Author Aang Fatihul Islam was born in Jombang,	-
Unique	He got his S1 degree in English Language Education from the En- glish Department	-
Unique	He got his S2 degree (2009-2012) in English Education Language and Litera- ture Program	-
Unique	He has been teaching Introduc- tion to Literature, English Prose, Literary Appreciation, and Education	-
Unique	Sehimpun Cerpen Jombang, Dekajo Jombang, 2010, and (2) Antologi Puisi 17 Pijaran, Dbuku Bibliopolis,	-
Unique	in News Discourse, Journal of English Education, Linguistics, and Literature (JEELL), 2015 (6) Trace the	-
Unique	Sty- listic Analysis of Persuasion in Wonderful Indonesia's Advertisement, Journal of English Language Teaching (JOELT)	-

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i INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literatureiiii INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Aang Fatihul Islam BERANDA 2016iv INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature All right reserved © November, 2016 Firstly published in Indonesia by Beranda. Copyright is protected by law . No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any electrical or mechanical means, including information storage and retrieval systems without permission in written from the publisher. National Library: Cataloging in Publication (KDT) Size: 15,5 cm X 23 cm ; Hal : xii ; 228 Writer: Aang Fatihul Islam ISBN: 978-602-74184-2-4 Cover: Dino Sanggrha Irnanda; Lay Out: Nur Saadah Publisher: Beranda Intrans Publishing Group Wisma Kalimetro Jl. Joyosuko Metro 42 Malang, Jatim Telp. 0341-7079957, 573650 Fax. 0341-588010 Email Pernaskahan: redaksi.intrans@gmail.com Email Pemasaran: intrans_malang@yahoo.com Website: www.intranspublishing.com Member of IKAPI Distributor: Cita Intrans Selarasv Expert's Foreword Understanding and Doing orally and verbally Acts with Literary Works Febiola D. Kurnia (Lecturer of Literature of Post Graduate at UNESA) Many of us often hear people ask questions, "What does literature offer to us?" or "Why waste time for the sake of reading literary works?" or hear such serious statement like "boring", "exhausting", and "grandma's past time". However, from literature, from fictional works, Sigmund Freud manifested a number of theories. With Oedipus Rex, he constructed the theory of Oedipus complex. His Oedipus complex triggers many other synthesizing and anti-synthetizing theories, such as Electra complex, Cinderella complex, Castration complex, and many other complexes. A small fragment of literary work offers Freud and his successors, Jacques Lacan and Carl Gustav Jung, Anna Freud and many other psychologists with their abundant theories. Literature also offers us with time-travelling fantasies, worldly and non-worldly time space, like Twilight-zone-stories, bed time stories, with journey to the center of the earth, time capsules to the outer space, star-wars, and also time-consuming stories like never- ending kungfu stories, triad-stories, superman and spider man un- ending stories. And we may not also forget the romantic and scan- dalous love stories. And many of the literary works have been co- modified into commodities. Are you consumer of Great Gatsby prod- ucts, Winnie the Pooh, or War Warriors? Literary works like ET (extra tarantula) excel much earlier and faster than the discovery of IT (intra tarantula). You read stories about men flying to the moon before technology makes it real. You read stories about the south and north poles, you read stories about Herman Melville fighting Moby Dick and you truthfully feel the sensation you are really going there and enjoying the happiness asvi well as their fear with them even though you do not have any access not any money to plan a journey going there. So, the answer to the above questions and statements is holding fast and discovering the knowledge of literature in Aang Fatihul Islam's Introduction to Literature: A Guide for the Understanding of Basic Literature. Aang's lucid guide to understanding literature is prepared with spectrums of how literary works becomes literary texts when linked with the authors, the society, the readers and interrelated with other literary texts, either printed or cyberated. Aang applies the evolution of literary theories and carefully guides his readers to step by step grasp the basic and profound explanations by allowing them to answer the comprehension questions at the end of each chapter. Such guide helps the readers along the way not only to get hold of the theories but also to do analytic interpretation of prominent literary works. Aang also provides his literary guide book with world popular author and their works, from classic to contemporary authors as well as their works. He also supplies his readers with glossary and indices which is his conscious intent and serious strife to make reading literary works exciting and pleasurable. With this basic guide book, Aang has managed his readers in possession of understanding and doing orally and verbally acts with literary works. All in all, Aang's Introduction to Literature: A Guide for the Understanding of Basic Literature is a must read reference in highlighting fundamental assistance to readers. July 2016vii Preface . . . To accomplish this book, I first had collected the sources for about two years, from 2014 to 2015. The materials are collected from various sources: books, e- books, and websites. I realize without contribution of many institutions and indi- viduals, this project would never be accomplished. The process of working on this book has gradually changed and developed. I got the inspirations in many times, conditions, situations, and places. That is why I furnish this work step by step until it is completed. I am indebted much to (1) Dr. H. Winardi, S.H., M.Hum. as the Chief of STKIP PGRI Jombang (2) Dr. Heny Sulistiyowati, M.Hum. as the Chief of P3M of STKIP PGRI Jombang (3) Drs. Adib Darmawan, M.A, as the Chief of English Department of STKIP PGRI Jombang, and (4) Lecturers of English Department of STKIP

PGRI Jombang. They have given me spirit to write this handbook, to support the teaching and learning activities and to help students in comprehending their course. The last but not least, I express my gratitude to Luthfi J. Kurniawan, Intrans Publishing's director, his teams, and the other institutions and individuals who have contributed to this publication. Finally I welcome the readers to read, criticize, and give comments on this book. As Roland Barthes says, The Death of The Author; some different reading, critiques, and comments from the readers will help me to revise this book better. Jombang, 2016 Aang Fatihul Islamviii Publisher's Preface . . .

Many introductory books of literature are published in order to lead the readers having basic understanding. But unfortunately, many readers get difficulties to understand. Instead of trying to comprehend the material, the readers are burdened with the difficulties of the complex explanations. Instead of leading the readers to get comprehensive basic understanding of literature, many introductory books offer confused explanation. In contrary, this book offers easy explanation but do not distort the basic material of literature. **As an introductory book, this book provides comprehensive materials with a deep analysis and** description. Every chapter offers the definition of each notion with clear and deep elaboration. In addition, the readers are suggested to explore the references in this book. Finally, this book is essentially hoped to help the readers especially students enriching their firmament in understanding basic literature.

Afterward, students are suggested to be able to develop their knowledge by reading the references in this book to the advanced level of literature understanding.ix Table of Contents Expert's Foreword ... v Preface ... vii Publisher's Foreword ... viii Table of Contents ... ix

INTRODUCTION ... 1 CHAPTER I: The Understanding of Literature ... 5 Literature and Literary Study ... 5 The Nature of Literature ...

6 Definition of Literature ... 18 The Function of Literature ... 21 Element of Literary Works Formation ... 22 Literary Genre ... 24

CHAPTER 2: Fiction ... 27 Definition of Fiction ... 27 Element of Fiction ... 28 CHAPTER 3: Prose ... 35 Definition of Prose ... 35

Prose genre ... 37 Characteristics of Prose ... 38 Elements of Prose Fiction ... 38 CHAPTER 4: Drama ... 51 Definition of Drama ... 51

Element of Drama ... 53 Further Considerations of the Playwright: Genre/Form ... 55 Style/Mode/Ism ... 57 Dramatic Structure ... 57x

CHAPTER 5: Poetry ... 60 Definition of Poetry ... 60 Element of Poetry ... 61 Form of Poetry ... 67 Genre of Poetry ... 70 CHAPTER 6:

Literary Appreciation; An Introduction ... 77 Definition of Literary Appreciation ... 77 Literary Appreciation's Level ... 78 Staging of

Literary Appreciation's Activity ... 79 CHAPTER 7: Sociology of Literature ... 80 Definition of Sociology of Literature ... 80 Literature

and Society ... 81 The Object of Literary Sociology ... 82 CHAPTER 8: Literary Criticism; an Introduction ... 84 Definition of Literary

Criticism ... 84 Branch of Literary Criticism ... 84 CHAPTER 9: Comparative Literature; an Introduction ... 98 Definition of

Comparative Literature ... 98 National literature, World Literature and Comparative Literature ... 99 Sector of Comparative Literature ...

100 Characteristics of Comparative Literature Study ... 100 Area of Comparative Literary Study ... 100 CHAPTER 10: Literary Cyber ...

102 Literary Cyber in Details ... 102 Freedom of Experiment ... 104 CHAPTER 11: Literature in Education ... 107 Literature in

Education ... 107 Literary Curriculum ... 110 Literature in Second Language Acquisition ... 113 Literature in Cultural Studies ... 113xi

CHAPTER 12: The World Popular Men of Letters ... 116 CHAPTER 13: The Best World Literary Works ... 181 One Hundred Best

Literary Works Long Period ... 181 One Hundred Best Novels on Twentieth Century ... 186 One Hundred Best Literature Book of

Women Authors ... 190 One Hundred Best Queer Novels ... 193 One Hundred Most Impression Fictional Personage ... 197 Glossary ...

202 Index ... 205 Bibliography ... 222 About the Author ... 227xiii INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE A Guide for The

Understanding of Basic Literatureiiii INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Aang

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permission in written from the publisher. National Library: Cataloging in Publication (KDT) Size: 15,5 cm X 23 cm ; Hal : xii ; 228

Writer: Aang Fatihul Islam ISBN: 978-602-74184-2-4 Cover: Dino Sanggrha Irmada; Lay Out: Nur Saadah Publisher: Beranda Intrans

Publishing Group Wisma Kalimetro Jl. Joyosuko Metro 42 Malang, Jatim Telp. 0341-7079957, 573650 Fax. 0341-588010 Email

Pernaskahan: redaksi.intrans@gmail.com Email Pemasaran: intrans_malang@yahoo.com Website: www.intranspublishing.com

Member of IKAPI Distributor: Cita Intrans Selarasv Expert's Foreword Understanding and Doing orally and verbally Acts with Literary

Works Febiola D. Kurnia (Lecturer of Literature of Post Graduate at UNESA) Many of us often hear people ask questions, "What does

literature offer to us?" or "Why waste time for the sake of reading literary works?" or hear such serious statement like "boring",

"exhausting", and "grandma's past time". However, from literature, from fictional works, Sigmund Freud manifested a number of

theories. With Oedipus Rex, he constructed the theory of Oedipus complex. His Oedipus complex triggers many other synthesizing and

anti-synthesizing theories, such as Electra complex, Cinderella complex, Castration complex, and many other complexes. A small

fragment of literary work offers Freud and his successors, Jacques Lacan and Carl Gustav Jung, Anna Freud and many other

psychologists with their abundant theories. Literature also offers us with time-travelling fantasies, worldly and non-worldly time space,

like Twilight-zone-stories, bed time stories, with journey to the center of the earth, time capsules to the outer space, star-wars, and also

time-consuming stories like never-ending kungfu stories, triad-stories, superman and spider man un-ending stories. And we may not

also forget the romantic and scandalous love stories. And many of the literary works have been co-modified into commodities. Are

you consumer of Great Gatsby products, Winnie the Pooh, or War Warriors? Literary works like ET (extra tarantula) excel much

earlier and faster than the discovery of IT (intra tarantula). You read stories about men flying to the moon before technology makes it

real. You read stories about the south and north poles, you read stories about Herman Melville fighting Moby Dick and you truthfully

feel the sensation you are really going there and enjoying the happiness asvi well as their fear with them even though you do not have

any access not any money to plan a journey going there. So, the answer to the above questions and statements is holding fast and

discovering the knowledge of literature in Aang Fatihul Islam's Introduction to Literature: A Guide for the Understanding of Basic

Literature. Aang's lucid guide to understanding literature is prepared with spectrums of how literary works becomes literary texts when

linked with the authors, the society, the readers and interrelated with other literary texts, either printed or cyberated. Aang applies the

evolution of literary theories and carefully guides his readers to step by step grasp the basic and profound explanations by allowing

them to answer the comprehension questions at the end of each chapter. Such guide helps the readers along the way not only to get hold

of the theories but also to do analytic interpretation of prominent literary works. Aang also provides his literary guide book with world

popular author and their works, from classic to contemporary authors as well as their works. He also supplies his readers with glossary

and indices which is his conscious intent and serious strife to make reading literary works exciting and pleasurable. With this basic

guide book, Aang has managed his readers in possession of understanding and doing orally and verbally acts with literary works. All in

all, Aang's Introduction to Literature: A Guide for the Understanding of Basic Literature is a must read reference in highlighting

fundamental assistance to readers. July 2016vii Preface . . . To accomplish this book, I first had collected the sources for about two

years, from 2014 to 2015. The materials are collected from various sources: books, e-books, and websites. I realize without contribution

of many institutions and individuals, this project would never be accomplished. The process of working on this book has gradually changed and developed. I got the inspirations in many times, conditions, situations, and places. That is why I furnish this work step by step until it is completed. I am indebted much to (1) Dr. H. Winardi, S.H., M.Hum. as the Chief of STKIP PGRI Jombang (2) Dr. Heny Sulistiyowati, M.Hum. as the Chief of P3M of STKIP PGRI Jombang (3) Drs. Adib Darmawan, M.A, as the Chief of English Department of STKIP PGRI Jombang, and (4) Lecturers of English Department of STKIP PGRI Jombang. They have given me spirit to write this handbook, to support the teaching and learning activities and to help students in comprehending their course. The last but not least, I express my gratitude to Luthfi J. Kurniawan, Intrans Publishing's director, his teams, and the other institutions and individuals who have contributed to this publication. Finally I welcome the readers to read, criticize, and give comments on this book. As Roland Barthes says, The Death of The Author; some different reading, critiques, and comments from the readers will help me to revise this book better. Jombang, 2016 Aang Fatihul Islamviii Publisher's Preface . . . Many introductory books of literature are published in order to lead the readers having basic understanding. But unfortunately, many readers get difficulties to understand. Instead of trying to comprehend the material, the readers are burdened with the difficulties of the complex explanations. Instead of leading the readers to get comprehensive basic understanding of literature, many introductory books offer confused explanation. In contrary, this book offers easy explanation but do not distort the basic material of literature. **As an introductory book, this book provides comprehensive materials with a deep analysis and** description. Every chapter offers the definition of each notion with clear and deep elaboration. In addition, the readers are suggested to explore the references in this book. Finally , this book is essentially hoped to help the readers especially students enriching their firmament in understanding basic literature. Afterward, students are suggested to be able to develop their knowledge by reading the references in this book to the advanced level of literature understanding.ix Table of Contents Expert's

Foreword ... v Preface ... vii Publisher's Foreword ... viii Table of Contents ... ix INTRODUCTION ... 1 CHAPTER I: The Understanding of Literature ... 5 Literature and Literary Study ... 5 The Nature of Literature ... 6 Definition of Literature ... 18 The Function of Literature ... 21 Element of Literary Works Formation ... 22 Literary Genre ... 24 CHAPTER 2: Fiction ... 27 Definition of Fiction ... 27 Element of Fiction ... 28 CHAPTER 3: Prose ... 35 Definition of Prose ... 35 Prose genre ... 37 Characteristics of Prose ... 38 Elements of Prose Fiction ... 38 CHAPTER 4: Drama ... 51 Definition of Drama ... 51 Element of Drama ... 53 Further Considerations of the Playwright: Genre/Form ... 55 Style/Mode/Ism ... 57 Dramatic Structure ... 57x CHAPTER 5: Poetry ... 60 Definition of Poetry ... 60 Element of Poetry ... 61 Form of Poetry ... 67 Genre of Poetry ... 70 CHAPTER 6: Literary Appreciation; An Introduction ... 77 Definition of Literary Appreciation ... 77 Literary Appreciation's Level ... 78 Staging of Literary Appreciation's Activity ... 79 CHAPTER 7: Sociology of Literature ... 80 Definition of Sociology of Literature ... 80 Literature and Society ... 81 The Object of Literary Sociology ... 82 CHAPTER 8: Literary Criticism; an Introduction ... 84 Definition of Literary Criticism ... 84 Branch of Literary Criticism ... 84 CHAPTER 9: Comparative Literature; an Introduction ... 98 Definition of Comparative Literature ... 98 National literature, World Literature and Comparative Literature ... 99 Sector of Comparative Literature ... 100 Characteristics of Comparative Literature Study ... 100 Area of Comparative Literary Study ... 100 CHAPTER 10: Literary Cyber ... 102 Literary Cyber in Details ... 102 Freedom of Experiment ... 104 CHAPTER 11: Literature in Education ... 107 Literature in Education ... 107 Literary Curriculum ... 110 Literature in Second Language Acquisition ... 113 Literature in Cultural Studies ... 113xi CHAPTER 12: The World Popular Men of Letters ... 116 CHAPTER 13: The Best World Literary Works ... 181 One Hundred Best Literary Works Long Period ... 181 One Hundred Best Novels on Twentieth Century ... 186 One Hundred Best Literature Book of Women Authors ... 190 One Hundred Best Queer Novels ... 193 One Hundred Most Impression Fictional Personage ... 197 Glossary ... 202 Index ... 205 Bibliography ... 222 About the Author ... 227xiii

Introduction to Literature Literary concept is a gabare which will bring the reader into long odyssey. When the readers walk into some stages, they need to follow the stairs one by one. This is how the students who will learn literature; they must face the basic until the advance. This book provides basic understanding and basic concept of literature. This book is an introductory book which contains basic knowledge in studying literature and talk largely about the concept of literature. It is expected to lead the students to have knowledge and understanding the basic literature, the development of literature in nowa- days, and the implementation of literature in education. Before the students learn some concept of literature like: Literary Appreciation, English Poetry, English Drama, English Prose, Comparative Literature, and so on, firstly they are suggested to learn this book as basic knowledge; as the basic stair to reach the top. This book contains 13 chapters, starting from The Understanding of Literature to The Best World Literary Works. Examples of the topic provided in this book are mostly about the concept of basic literature, therefore, this book is called Introduction to Literature; A Guide for Understanding Basic Literature. Readers who read this book for the first time are suggested to read this book sequentially from chapter Introduction2 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1 to the last chapter. Readers who read this book for enrichment can read any chapter of this book. Chapter 1 is about understanding literary concept. Comprehending the concept of literature will accompany the readers into long odyssey. The literary concept in this chapter is basic concept which will bring the readers from the basic concept as the foundation or pillar to the next concepts' level. This concept is explained systematically in this chapter. It will give an easy way for the readers in understanding literary concept systematically;

The explanation of literary concept, from literature and literary study , the nature of literature, epistemology of literary concept, function of literature, element of literary works formation, and genre. Chapter 2 is about fiction. This chapter will open our firmament about the concept of fiction related to literature. The concept of fiction will also drive the readers to learn some fictional genres. This chapter provides two topics. The first topic is the definition of fiction, which will give the readers large knowledge about fiction concept from the point of view of literature. The second topic is element of fiction, which will show to the readers some elements constructed in the fiction. Chapter 3 is about prose. This chapter specifically provides the prose concept as the basic to understand the next level of literary course namely English Prose. This concept start from the definition of prose which will give the readers large knowledge about prose concept, prose genre which will give the readers the explanation about genre of prose, and ended by the characteristics of prose which will give the readers knowledge more deeply related to the characteristics of prose. Chapter 4 is about drama. **Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance.** Because of this characteristic, this chapter, as the foundation,

will bring the readers to the next levels of literary course namely English Drama. This chapter provides some topics: definition of drama, element of drama, further consideration of the playwright: genre/form, style/mode-ism in drama, and dramatic structure. Chapter 5 is about Poetry. Poetry is a form of literary art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in3 Introduction to Literature addition to, or in lieu of, its apparent meaning. That is why the language of poetry applies more poetic construction. As the basic knowledge of course, this chapter will bring the readers into the next levels of literary course namely English Poetry. This chapter contains some topic related to basic of poetry concept: the definition of poetry, element of poetry, form of poetry, and genre of poetry. Chapter 6 is about introduction to literary appreciation. As the introduction topic, this chapter will give the readers basic knowledge

of many institutions and individuals, this project would never be accomplished. The process of working on this book has gradually changed and developed. I got the inspirations in many times, conditions, situations, and places. That is why I furnish this work step by step until it is completed. I am indebted much to (1) Dr. H. Winardi, S.H., M.Hum. as the Chief of STKIP PGRI Jombang (2) Dr. Heny Sulistiyowati, M.Hum. as the Chief of P3M of STKIP PGRI Jombang (3) Drs. Adib Darmawan, M.A, as the Chief of English Department of STKIP PGRI Jombang, and (4) Lecturers of English Department of STKIP PGRI Jombang. They have given me spirit to write this handbook, to support the teaching and learning activities and to help students in comprehending their course. The last but not least, I express my gratitude to Luthfi J. Kurniawan, Intrans Publishing's director, his teams, and the other institutions and individuals who have contributed to this publication. Finally I welcome the readers to read, criticize, and give comments on this book. As Roland Barthes says, The Death of The Author; some different reading, critiques, and comments from the readers will help me to revise this book better. Jombang, 2016 Aang Fatihul Islamviii Publisher's Preface . . . Many introductory books of literature are published in order to lead the readers having basic understanding. But unfortunately, many readers get difficulties to understand. Instead of trying to comprehend the material, the readers are burdened with the difficulties of the complex explanations. Instead of leading the readers to get comprehensive basic understanding of literature, many introductory books offer confused explanation. In contrary, this book offers easy explanation but do not distort the basic material of literature. **As an introductory book, this book provides comprehensive materials with a deep analysis and** description. Every chapter offers the definition of each notion with clear and deep elaboration. In addition, the readers are suggested to explore the references in this book. Finally , this book is essentially hoped to help the readers especially students enriching their firmament in understanding basic literature. Afterward, students are suggested to be able to develop their knowledge by reading the references in this book to the advanced level of literature understanding.ix Table of Contents Expert's

Foreword ... v Preface ... vii Publisher's Foreword ... viii Table of Contents ... ix INTRODUCTION ... 1 CHAPTER I: The Understanding of Literature ... 5 Literature and Literary Study ... 5 The Nature of Literature ... 6 Definition of Literature ... 18 The Function of Literature ... 21 Element of Literary Works Formation ... 22 Literary Genre ... 24 CHAPTER 2: Fiction ... 27 Definition of Fiction ... 27 Element of Fiction ... 28 CHAPTER 3: Prose ... 35 Definition of Prose ... 35 Prose genre ... 37 Characteristics of Prose ... 38 Elements of Prose Fiction ... 38 CHAPTER 4: Drama ... 51 Definition of Drama ... 51 Element of Drama ... 53 Further Considerations of the Playwright: Genre/Form ... 55 Style/Mode/Ism ... 57 Dramatic Structure ... 57x CHAPTER 5: Poetry ... 60 Definition of Poetry ... 60 Element of Poetry ... 61 Form of Poetry ... 67 Genre of Poetry ... 70 CHAPTER 6: Literary Appreciation; An Introduction ... 77 Definition of Literary Appreciation ... 77 Literary Appreciation's Level ... 78 Staging of Literary Appreciation's Activity ... 79 CHAPTER 7: Sociology of Literature ... 80 Definition of Sociology of Literature ... 80 Literature and Society ... 81 The Object of Literary Sociology ... 82 CHAPTER 8: Literary Criticism; an Introduction ... 84 Definition of Literary Criticism ... 84 Branch of Literary Criticism ... 84 CHAPTER 9: Comparative Literature; an Introduction ... 98 Definition of Comparative Literature ... 98 National literature, World Literature and Comparative Literature ... 99 Sector of Comparative Literature ... 100 Characteristics of Comparative Literature Study ... 100 Area of Comparative Literary Study ... 100 CHAPTER 10: Literary Cyber ... 102 Literary Cyber in Details ... 102 Freedom of Experiment ... 104 CHAPTER 11: Literature in Education ... 107 Literature in Education ... 107 Literary Curriculum ... 110 Literature in Second Language Acquisition ... 113 Literature in Cultural Studies ... 113xi CHAPTER 12: The World Popular Men of Letters ... 116 CHAPTER 13: The Best World Literary Works ... 181 One Hundred Best Literary Works Long Period ... 181 One Hundred Best Novels on Twentieth Century ... 186 One Hundred Best Literature Book of Women Authors ... 190 One Hundred Best Queer Novels ... 193 One Hundred Most Impression Fictional Personage ... 197 Glossary ... 202 Index ... 205 Bibliography ... 222 About the Author ... 227xiii

Introduction to Literature Literary concept is a gabare which will bring the reader into long odyssey. When the readers walk into some stages, they need to follow the stairs one by one. This is how the students who will learn literature; they must face the basic until the advance. This book provides basic understanding and basic concept of literature. This book is an introductory book which contains basic knowledge in studying literature and talk largely about the concept of literature. It is expected to lead the students to have knowledge and understanding the basic literature, the development of literature in nowa- days, and the implementation of literature in education. Before the students learn some concept of literature like: Literary Appreciation, English Poetry, English Drama, English Prose, Comparative Literature, and so on, firstly they are suggested to learn this book as basic knowledge; as the basic stair to reach the top. This book contains 13 chapters, starting from The Understanding of Literature to The Best World Literary Works. Examples of the topic provided in this book are mostly about the concept of basic literature, therefore, this book is called Introduction to Literature; A Guide for Understanding Basic Literature. Readers who read this book for the first time are suggested to read this book sequentially from chapter Introduction2 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1 to the last chapter. Readers who read this book for enrichment can read any chapter of this book. Chapter 1 is about understanding literary concept. Comprehending the concept of literature will accompany the readers into long odyssey. The literary concept in this chapter is basic concept which will bring the readers from the basic concept as the foundation or pillar to the next concepts' level. This concept is explained systematically in this chapter. It will give an easy way for the readers in understanding literary concept systematically;

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related to literary appreciation. They will get this course in the next level of their study. This chapter provides some topics, definition of literary appreciation, the level of literary appreciation, and the stage of literary appreciation activity. Chapter 7 is about introduction to sociology of literature. This chapter will give basic knowledge related to sociology of literature that will be learned in the next time. This chapter consists of two topics, the definition of sociology of literature, literature and society, and the object of literary sociology. Chapter 8 is about introduction to literary criticism. This chapter will give basic knowledge related to literary criticism that will be learned in the next time. This chapter consists of two topics, the definition of literary criticism, literature and branch of literary criticism. Chapter 9 is about introduction to comparative literature. This chapter will give basic knowledge related to comparative literature that will be learned next time. This chapter consists of five topics: the definition of comparative literature, National literature, world literature and comparative literature, sector of comparative literature, characteristics of comparative literature study, and area of comparative literary study. Chapter 10 is about cyber-literature. This chapter is form of literary works in today developed technology. As the basic guide, this book provides how the development of literature in this era. This chapter will give new horizon of literary development today. This chapter consists of two topics: cyber-literature in details and freedom of experiment. Chapter 11 is about literature and education. This chapter specifically provides the relationship and contribution of literature in 4 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature education. This chapter provides some topics: literature in education, literary curriculum, literature in second language acquisition, and literature in cultural studies. Chapter 12 is about the world popular men of letters. This chapter provides popular man of letters in the world which will give large comprehension and point of view about man of letters in the world. By reading this chapter; the readers are expected to be able to explore man of letters in the world. Chapter 13 is about the best world literary works. As the last chapter, it covers the best literary works in the world. This topic will lead the readers into the longer odyssey of knowledge related to literary works in the larger firmament. This chapter consist of five topics: one hundred endless best literary works, one hundred best novels on twentieth century, one hundred best literary book of women's authors, one hundred best queer novels, and one hundred most impression fictional personage. This book is an introductory book to studying literature with a lot of illustration and description using language learning context. Readers are suggested to read the text of the chapter carefully. In addition, the readers are suggested to read more from the suggested references provided at the beginning of the book and other related references.

Finally, this book essentially is hoped to be gabare that will help students to enrich their firmament in understanding basic literature. Afterward, students are expected to be able to develop their knowledge about literature as a foundation in understanding the next level of studying literature.

5 Introduction to Literature The Understanding of Literature

CHAPTER 1 Literature and Literary Study

Before we discuss about definition of literature, first we need to distinguish the difference between literature and literary study. Both of the terms often cause confusion for beginners. Warren (1949) states that literature and literary study are distinguished by two activities; literature relates to creativity and art, while literary study links to science or specific discipline of knowledge. Literature cannot be studied at all, which means that we can only read, enjoy, and appreciate it. In contrast, literary study can be defined as knowledge to consider The Second Creation. This creation is created by writers, as if readers entered to the world created by the writers in their literary works.

1 In line with Warren, Darma (2004) states that the scope of literature is creating creativity, meanwhile literary study is studying literature as the object. It is identified that literature focuses on the creativity, whereas literary study focuses on the science. The responsibility of literature is creativity, while literary study is scientific logic.

1 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren. *The Theory of Literature*. New York. Harcourt, Brace and Company. 1949, p. 16

A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature The scope of literature is the creativity; it deals with literary works like poetry, drama, novel, and short story. However literary criticism is also considered as the creativity to perceive literary works and the problem of creativity of another creation in literature. Literary criticism is literary work in form of essay. The example of literature are drama 'Romeo and Juliet' (William Shakespeare), poetry 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening' (Robert Frost), novel 'Song of Solomon' (Toni Morrison), short story 'The Yellow Wallpaper' (Charlotte Perkins Gilman) and essay of literary criticism. A good literary criticism is not a shallow literary criticism, but one which is based on logic and scientifically justified.

2 Literary study is science or knowledge to investigate the examples above (Romeo and Juliet and so on). In addition, literary study analyzes second creation (second world) created by authors, which invite the readers to the world created by the writers. When the reader read literary works, it is as if they indirectly involved in an argument to the writers. Even though the reader and the writer do not meet directly, they are actually discussing discourse on the literary works. There are three genre of literary study; literary theory, literary criticism, and literary history. The form of literary study is literary criticism

3 (critical approach of literature) such as: formalism, structuralism 4, new criticism 5, semiotic, deconstruction 6, new historicism 7, feminism, gender 8, comparative literature (the study of literary comparison) etc. Literary study has five branches: General Literature, National Literature, Regional Literature, World Literature, and Comparative Literature.

9 The Nature of Literature When we explore the nature of literature, like what Warren (1949) stated, the first problem encountered, obviously, is the subject matter

2 Budi Darma. *Pengantar Teori Sastra*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2004, p.1.

3 Mario Klarer. *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. London & New York: Routledge. 2004, p. 76.

4 See [2] p. 81

5 Ibid, p. 85

6 Ibid, p. 87

7 Ibid, p. 95

8 Ibid, p. 96

9 Budi Darma. *Pengantar Teori Sastra*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2004, p.26.

7 Introduction to Literature

ter of literature. It leads to some questions like: What is literature? What is not literature? What is the nature of literature? All of these questions sound such simple questions, but they rarely could be answered explicitly.

10 Related to the nature of literature, Warren (1949) stated that there are some ways to define 'literature'. The first one is to define 'literature' as everything in print. In this way, we shall be able to study the 'medical profession in the fourteenth century' or 'planetary motion in the early Middle Ages' or 'witchcraft in Old and New England'. As Edwin Greenlaw has argued that nothing related to the history of culture is transgress our province; it indicates that literature was not limited to belles-lettres or even to printed or manuscript records in our effort to understand a period or civilization, but we must consider our works and the possibility of their contribution to the history of culture. According to Greenlaw's theory, and the practice of many discipline areas, literary study has thus become not exclusively related to the history of civilization but certainly identical with it. Such literary study is only in the sense that it is occupied with printed or written matter, necessarily the primary source of most history. It can, of course, be argued in defense of such a view that historians neglect these problems, that they are too much preoccupied with diplomacy, military, and economic history, and that thus the literary scholar has justified, to invade and to take over, a neighboring terrain. Doubtlessly, nobody should be forbidden to enter any area he likes, and certainly there is much to be said in favor of cultivating the history of culture in the broadest terms. But still, the scope is literary study. The objection that this is only an equivocation about terminology is not convincing. The study of anything connected with the history of civilization does, as a matter of fact, crowd out literary studies strictly. All distinctions fall; extraneous criteria are introduced into literature; and, by consequence, literature will be judged valuable only so far as it yields results for this or that adjacent discipline. The identification of literature with

the history of civi- 10 see [1], p.208 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature zation is a rejection of the specific area and the specific method of literary study. 11 The second way of defining literature, is to narrow it to 'great books'; books which, whatever their subject, are 'notable for their literary form or expression'. Here the criterion is either aesthetic value alone or aesthetic value in combination with general intellectual distinction. For example, in the lyric of poetry, drama, and fiction, the greatest works are selected on aesthetic grounds; other books are picked for their reputation or intellectual greatness together with aesthetic value of a rather narrow kind: style, composition, general force of presentation are the usual characteristics singled out. This is a common way of distinguishing literature. By saying that 'this is not literature', we judge the value; we make the same kind of judgment when we talk about a book on history, philosophy, theology, morality, politics, psychology, culture, or science as 'literature'. 12 Most of literary histories involved the contribution of some personages, such as: philosophers, historians, psychologist, theologians, moralists, politicians, and even some scientists. It would, for example, be difficult to imagine a literary history of eighteenth-century in England without an extended works of Berkeley and Hume, Bishop Butler and Gibbon, Burke and even Adam Smith. The works of these authors, though usually much briefer than that of poets, playwrights, and novelists, are rarely limited to their strictly aesthetic merits. In practice, we get perfunctory and inexpert accounts of these authors in terms of their specialist. Quite rightly, Hume cannot be considered, but as a philosopher, Gibbon as a historian, Bishop Butler as a Christian apologist and moralist, and Adam Smith as a moralist and economist. But in most literary histories these thinkers are discussed in a fragmentary fashion without proper context in the history of their subject of discourse without a real grip, that is, of the history of philosophy, of ethical theory, of historiography, of economic theory. The literary historians are not automatically transformed into proper historians of these disciplines. They become simply compilers, self-conscious intruders. 13

11 Ibid 12 Ibid 13 Ibid, p. 219 Introduction to Literature In addition, the study of exile 'great books' may be highly commendable for pedagogical purposes. We must approve the idea that students and particularly beginners should read great or at least good books rather than compilations or historical curiosities. We may, however, doubt that the principle is value keeping in its purity for the sciences, history, or any other accumulative and progressing subject. Within the history of imaginative literature, limitation to the great books makes the continuity of literary tradition incomprehensible; the development of literary genres, and indeed the very nature of the literary process, besides obscuring the background of social, linguistic, ideological, and other conditioning circumstances. In history, philosophy, and similar subjects, it actually introduces an excessively 'aesthetic' point of view. There is obviously no other reason than stress on expository 'style' and organization for singling out Thomas Huxley from all English scientists as the one worth reading. This criterion must, with very few exceptions, favor popularizes over the great originators: it will, and must, prefer Huxley to Darwin, Bergson to Kant. When some teachers or lecturers can employ 'great books' or 'literature' as instrument in teaching and learning process, students will get many valuable things from them. 14 In this way, Warren (1947) gave the simplest way of solving the questions by distinguishing the particular use of language in literature. Language is the material of literature as stone or bronze is of relief, paints of pictures, or sounds of music. But one should realize that language is not mere inert matter like stone but is itself a creation of man and is thus charged with the cultural heritage of a linguistic group. 15 The main distinctions to be noted are among the literary, the everyday, and the scientific uses of language. A discussion about this point by Thomas Clark Pollock in the book *The Nature of Literature*, though true as far as it goes, seems not entirely satisfactory, especially in defining the distinction between literary and everyday language. The problem is crucial and by no means simple in practice, since literature, in distinction from the other arts, has no medium of its own, and since many mixed forms and subtle transitions undoubtedly exist. It is fairly easy to distinguish between the language of science and the language of literature. The mere contrast between 'thought' and 'emotion' or 'feeling' is, however, not sufficient. Literature does contain thought, while emotional language is by no means confined to literature: witness a lovers' conversation or an ordinary quarrel. Still, the ideal scientific language is purely 'denotative': it aims at a one-to-one correspondence between sign and referent. **The sign is completely arbitrary; hence it can be replaced by equivalent signs. The sign is also transparent; that is, without drawing attention to it, it directs us unequivocally to its referent. Thus scientific language tends towards such a system of signs as mathematics or symbolic logic. Its ideal is such a universal language as the characteristic universalis which Leibniz had** begun to plan as early as the late seventeenth century. Compared to scientific language, literary language will appear in some ways deficient. It abounds in ambiguities; it is, like every other historical language, full of homonyms, arbitrary or irrational categories such as grammatical gender; it is permeated with historical accidents, memories, and associations. It is highly 'connotative'. Moreover, literary language is far from merely referential. It has its expressive side; it conveys the tone and attitude of the speaker or writer. And it does not merely state and express what it says; it also wants to influence the attitude of the reader, persuade him, and ultimately change him. There is a further important distinction between literary and scientific language: in the former, the sign itself, the sound symbolism of the word, is stressed. All kinds of techniques have been invented to draw attention to it, such as meter, alliteration, and patterns of sound. These distinctions from scientific language may be made in different degrees by various works of literary art: for example, the sound pattern will be less important in a novel than in certain lyrical poems, impossible of adequate translation. The expressive element will be far less in an 'objective novel', which may disguise and almost conceal the attitude of the writer, than in a 'personal' lyric. The pragmatic element, slight in 'pure' poetry, may be large in a novel with a purpose or a satirical or didactic poem. Furthermore, the degree to which the language is intellectualized may vary considerably: there are philosophical and didactic poems and problem novels which approximate, at least occasionally, to the scientific use of language. Still, whatever the mixed modes apparent upon an examination of concrete literary works of art, **the distinctions between the literary use and the scientific use seem clear: literary language** is far more deeply involved in the historical structure of the language; it stresses the awareness of the sign itself; it has its expressive and pragmatic side which scientific language will always want so far as possible to minimize. More difficult to establish is the distinction between everyday and literary language. Everyday language is not a uniform concept: it includes such wide variants as colloquial language, the language of commerce, official language, the language of religion, the slang of students. But obviously much that has been said about literary language holds also for the other uses of language excepting the scientific. Everyday language also has its expressive function, though this varies from a colorless official announcement to the passionate plea roused by a moment of emotional crisis. Everyday language is full of the irrationalities and contextual changes of historical language, though there are moments when it aims at almost the precision of scientific description. **Only occasionally is there awareness of the signs themselves in everyday speech.** It is thus based on the frequency that literary language is first of all to be differentiated from the varied uses of every day. The resources of language are explored much more deliberately and systematically. In the work of a subjective poet, we have manifest 'personality' far more coherent and all-pervasive than that of persons as we see them in everyday situations. Certain types of poetry will use paradox, ambiguity, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, simile, irony the contextual change of meaning, even the irrational association of grammatical

categories such as gender or tense, quite deliberately. Poetic language organizes, tightens, the resources of everyday language, and sometimes does even violence to them, in an effort to force us into awareness and attention. In many of these resources, a writer will find herself/himself formed, and preformed, by the silent and anonymous workings of many generations. In certain highly developed literatures, and especially in certain epochs, the poet merely uses an established convention: the language, so to speak, poeticizes for him. Still, every work of art imposes an order, an organization,¹² A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature a unity on its materials. This unity sometimes seems very loose, as in many sketches or adventure stories; but it increases to the complex, close-knit organization of certain poems, in which it may be almost impossible to change a word or the position of a word without impairing its total effect. The pragmatic distinction is much clearer to distinguish language of literary language and everyday language. We reject poetry or label as mere rhetoric, everything which persuades us to a definite outward action. Genuine poetry affects us more subtly. Art imposes some kind of framework which takes the statement of the work out of the world of reality. We thus can reintroduce some of the common conceptions of aesthetics into our semantic analysis: ‘disinterested contemplation’, ‘aesthetic distance’, and ‘framing’. However, we must realize that the distinction between art and non-art, between Literature and the non-literary linguistic utterance, is fluid. The aesthetic function may extend to linguistic pronouncements of the most various sorts. It would be a narrow conception of literature to exclude all propaganda art or didactic and satirical poetry. We have to recognize transitional forms like the essay, biography, and much rhetorical literature. In different periods of history the realm of the aesthetic function seems to expand or to contract: the personal letter, at times, was an art form, as was the sermon. While today, in agreement with the contemporary tendency against the confusion of genres, there appears a narrowing of the aesthetic function, a marked stress on purity of art, a reaction against pan-aestheticism and its claims as voiced by the aesthetics of the late nineteenth century. However, it seems best to consider that literature only works in which the aesthetic function is dominant, while we can recognize that there are aesthetic elements, such as style and composition, in works which have a completely different, non-aesthetic purpose, such as scientific treatises, philosophical dissertations, political pamphlets, sermons. ¹⁶ But the nature of literature appears most explicitly under the referential aspects. The centre of literary art is obviously to be found in some traditional genres: such as genre of the lyric, the epic, and ¹⁶ Ibid, p. 2513 Introduction to Literature the drama. All of them refer to world of fiction and imagination. The statements in a novel, in a poem, or in a drama are not literally true; they are not logical theorems. There is a central and important difference between a statement, even in a historical novel or a novel by Balzac which seems to deliver ‘information’ about actual happenings, and the same information emerging in a book of sociology or history. Even in the subjective lyric, the ‘I’ of the poet is a fictional, dramatic ‘I’. A character in a novel differs from a historical figure or a figure in real life. He is made only of the sentences describing him or put into his mouth by the author. He has no past, no future, and sometimes no continuity of life. This elementary reflection disposes of much criticism devoted to Hamlet in Wittenberg, the influence of Hamlet’s father on his son, the slim and young Falstaff, ‘the girlhood of Shakespeare’s heroines’, and even the question of ‘how many children had Lady Macbeth’. Time and space in a novel are not those of real life. Even an apparently most realistic novel, the very ‘slice of life’ of the naturalist, is constructed according to certain artistic conventions. Especially from a later historical perspective we see how similar are naturalistic novels in choice of theme, type of characterization, events selected or admitted, and ways of conducting dialogue. We discern, likewise, the extreme conventionality of even the most naturalistic drama not only in its assumption of a scenic frame but in the way space and time are handled, the way even the supposedly realistic dialogue is restrained and conducted, and the way characters enter and leave the stage. Whatever the distinctions between The Tempest and A Doll’s House, they share in this dramatic conventionality. ¹⁷ If we know ‘fictionality’, ‘imagination’, or ‘invention’ as the distinguishing characteristic of literature, we think thus of literature in terms of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Balzac, Keats rather than of Cicero or Montaigne, Bossuet, or Emerson. Admittedly, there will be ‘boundary’ cases; works like Plato’s Republic to which it would be difficult to deny, at least in the great myths, passages of ‘invention’ and ‘fictionality’, while they are at the same time primarily works of philosophy. This conception of literature is descriptive, not evaluative. No wrong is done to a great and influential ¹⁷ Ibid, p. 26. ¹⁴ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature work by relegating it to rhetoric, to philosophy, to political pamphleteering, all of which may pose problems of aesthetic analysis, of stylistics and composition, similar or identical to those presented by literature, but where the central quality of fictionality will be absent. This conception will thus include in all kinds of fiction, even the worst novel, the worst poem, the worst drama. Classification as an should be distinguished from evaluation. ¹⁸ One common misunderstanding must be removed. ‘Imaginative’ literature need not use images. Poetic language is infiltrated with imagery, beginning with the simplest figures and culminating in the total all-inclusive mythological systems of a Blake or Yeats. But imagery is not essential to fictional statement, and hence to much literature. There are good completely imageless poems; there is even ‘poetry of statement’. Imagery should not be confused with actual, sensuous, visual image-making. Under the influence of Hegel, nineteenth-century aestheticians such as Vischer and Eduard von Hartmann argued that all is the ‘sensuous shining forth of the idea’, while another school (Fiedler, Hildebrand, Riehl) spoke of all art as ‘pure visibility’. But much great literature does not evoke sensuous images, or, if it does, it does so only incidentally, occasionally, and intermittently. In the depiction even of a fictional character the writer may not suggest visual images at all. We faintly can visualize any of Dostoyevsky’s or Henry James’s characters, while we learn to know their states of mind, their motivations, evaluations, attitudes, and desires very completely. ¹⁹ Related to fictional character, at the most, a writer suggests some schematized outline or one single physical characteristic - the frequent practice of Thomas Mann or Tolstoy or the other man of letters. The fact that we object too many illustrations, though by good artists and, in some cases, even by the author himself, shows that the writer presents us only with such a schematized outline as is not meant to be filled out in specifically. ²⁰ If we had to visualize every metaphor in literary works (e.g: poetry, short story or novel), we would become completely distracted ¹⁸ Ibid ¹⁹ Ibid ²⁰ Ibid ¹⁵ Introduction to Literature and confused. While there are readers given to visualize and there are passages in literature where such imaginings seem required by the text, the psychological question should not be confused with analysis of literary works’ metaphorical devices. These devices are largely the organization of mental processes which occur also outside of literature. Thus metaphor is latent in much of our everyday language and explicit in slang and popular proverbs. The most abstract terms, by metaphorical transfer, derive from ultimately physical relationships (comprehend, define, eliminate, substance, subject, hypothesis). For that problems, the literary works often revive and make us conscious of this metaphorical character of language, just as it uses the symbols and myths of our civilization: Classical, Teutonic, and Celtic. ²¹ From discussion above, finally we detect that all these distinctions between literature and non-literature such as: organization, personal expression, realization and exploitation of the medium, lack of practical purpose; and fictionality are restatements within a framework of semantic analysis, of age-old aesthetic terms of literature, for instance ‘unity in variety’, ‘disinterested contemplation’, ‘aesthetic distance’, ‘framing’, and ‘invention’, ‘imagination’, ‘creation’. Each of them describes one aspect of the literary work, one characteristic feature of its semantic directions. For this problem none consequence is itself

satisfactory . At least one result should appear: a literary work of art is not a simple object but rather a highly complex organization of a stratified character with multiple meanings (relate to ‘intentional fallacy’ and ‘affective fallacy’) and relationships (context, situation, time, condition, experience, and some atmosphere around that works). The usual terminology, which speaks of an ‘organism’, is somewhat misleading; since it stresses only one aspect, that of ‘unity in variety’, and leads to biological parallels not always relevant. Furthermore, the ‘identity of content and form’ in literature, though the phrase draws attention to the close interrelationships within the work of art, is misleading in being over facile. It prompts the illusion that the analysis of any element of an artefact, whether of content or of technique, must be equally useful, and thus absolves us from the obligation to see the work in its totality. ‘Content’ and ‘form’ are terms used in too widely different senses for them to be, merely drag, helpful; indeed, even after careful definition, they too simply dichotomize the work of art in literary works. 22 Concerned to the nature of literature, Darma (2004) states that in Western concept, “literature” is derived from “litera” (letter, character), and thus literature means “written texts,” but in Eastern concept which was started from an old Indian culture, literature derived from ‘su-sastra’, namely a good writing with good purpose. So that literature was created with good language and contains of sublime purpose. 23 Great literary works belonging to canon of literature are actually not simply and plots plus characters and characterizations, but also, more importantly, ideas. Shakespeare’s tragic play, Hamlet, for instance, is not devoid of philosophical, psychological, and historical ideas, because those ideas, in fact, are the integral parts of the play . 24 Link to the great literary works, Warren (1949) states that the good literary works contain of esthetic values, and to fulfill this criteria need some elements: a) Disinterested contemplation Disinterested contemplation is as an effort of writers in writing literary works, whereas story which created by the writers as objective contemplation result, neutral and have not certain purpose or tendency. b) Esthetic distance Esthetic distance defined as an exertion of the writers in their literary works. Whereas story which created as result from objective contemplation, neutral, and do not have tendency 25 or certain purpose, and not show or harass certain community/ ethnic. c) Framing Framing is creating art frame in literary works, whereas the writers when create literary works endeavor to arrange their writing in 21 Ibid 22 Ibid, p.27. 23 See [5] p. 36 24 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren. The Theory of Literature. New York. Harcourt, Brace and Company . 1949, p. 13 25 See [1] p. 1517 Introduction to Literature good composition, so that readers will get pleasure in his/her literary works. 26 d) Fictionality Fictionality is the writers’ effort to create fiction unsure in their literary works. This attempting is not to omit mimesis in literary works, but just to deceive the readers about actors of that phenomenon. This way is done to avoid conflict between the writers and the actors of the phenomenon. It means that the writers insert some fictionality in their works, because it is as a balance of the truth and also second world created by the writers. 27 e) Universalia Universalia is things that happen in the past, now, and in the future and will keep on wherever and whenever. The examples of universalia are: love, death, and mate and others things which indicated occur in the past, now and future time. So that good literary works consist of universalia that inserted by writers. 28 f) Unity in variety Unity in variety is a text construct which created by the writers, so that literary works have coherency namely deep harmony between form and content, so that literary works will construct good form like a ‘jug’. 29 g) Dulce et utile Dulce et utile is the top of good literary works standardization, which will determine them as either good or not. Dulce means that when the reader read literary works, they will feel happy and comforted; at least they can escape from the problem when enjoy beauty of works. Whereas et utile means that the reader will obtain usefulness or benefit of works from reading that literary works. For example, after we read them we will get the value of culture, education, philosophy, psychology, history, and so on, so that they can be our self reflections. 30 26 See [1] p. 17 27 See [1] p. 16 28 See [1] p. 12 29 See [1] p. 22 30 See [1] p. 25. 18 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Definition of Literature The definition of literature and its symptom generally can be inferred through its name. Of course, certain definitions usually do not perfect, and need to be softened or stricted when that symptom will be approached in scientific domain. However, in this case, it often good enough to define it linguistically . In European languages there are some terms of literature: literature (English), literature (German), litterature (French), all of which derived from Latin “litteratura”. The term “Litteratura” is in fact derived from Greek term “grammatical”; litteratura and grammatical origins from littira and gramma means ‘letter’. According its origin, litteratura is used as grammatical and poetry; literatus people are those who know grammatical and poetry. German geleterd is a man who has culture with special skill in literary area. The general meaning of literature in European language is everything written or the use of language in written form. In German, derived from Dutch terms, namely Schrifttum, literature includes everything written. While Dichtung usually limited to writing that does not directly interrelate to reality , so that the characteristics, implicitly or explicitly are considered have the esthetic value. In Dutch, the term literature is signified used letterkunde, the literal translation from litteratura: literature. **Beside letterkunde in Dutch there is literatuur;** term which means and covers documents or literature (reference to paper or scientific book), same as German literature. In French the term belles-lettres is special term for literature that has esthetic value; belles-lettres also used in English, as borrowing word; such also in Dutch belletrise, in forms that are adjusted. 31 As comparison, sastra word in Bahasa Indonesia is derived from Sanskrit; rooted from the word ‘sas-’ in verbal means ‘direct, teach, point out, or instruction’. While suffix –tra usually show an instrument, tool. Because of that sastra may mean ‘tool or instrument to teach, guidance’s book, instruction’s book or teaching’. Prefix ‘su-’ means ‘good, beautiful’ so that susastra seems found in Sanskrit and old Javanese. 32 31 A. Teeuw . Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra; Pengantar Ilmu Sastra. Bandung: Pustaka Jaya. 1984, p.22-23. 32 See [9] p.23. 19 Introduction to Literature Another word taken from Sanskrit is pustaka, which means ‘book’ in general meaning. This meaning is also common in old and new Javanese language, but in classical Malay pustaka or pestaka refers to certain kind of prediction book, book or manuscript magic science, magic formula etc. (compare also with Batak word pustaha, with same meaning). But in Bahasa Indonesia, pustaka is used to refer ‘book’; for instance, the name Balai Pustaka. Then there is a relatively similar meaning between sastra and pustaka (kepuustakaan), as in Dutch letterkunde (beautiful literature) and literatuur (scientific reading Dutch ‘literatuur’ have a sense the way literatuur-geschiedenis has the same meaning as literary history). 33 In Chinese, the semantic development is rather complex: a word that near with literature is ‘wen’, which according its origin means ‘union, fabric’, then ‘pattern, composition, structure’. These terms and from have relatively near meaning as literature (sastra in Bahasa Indonesian). Let’s compare the term text that its etymology is also interrelated to the term textile, in Latin language: ‘fabric, pattern’ etc. 34 In Arabic, there is no such a word which has relatively similar meaning as literature. The nearest word is perhaps adab. Terminologically, adab means belles-lettres or susastra, but also means culture, and civilization, or in another form Tamaddun. There are some words that mean forms of certain literature, such as kasidah, and syi’ir which means poetry, as syair in Malay. 35 The use of the term literature for everything in writing form has long historical processes in Europe because difference writing that has esthetic value from another writing just generally begin in 18 decade; this case inevitably interrelated to esthetical function from another functions before 18 decade. 36 The complexity of critical theory cannot be separated from the problematical definition of literature which it theorizes. Unfortunately , the definition of literature is not as simple as it initially seems. Eagleton, for instance, suggests the widely accepted

definition of literature: literature is the kind of writing that uses language in a special way 33 See [9] p.23-24. 34 See [9] p.24. 35 Ibid. 36 Ibid. A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature way 37. In technical terms, it is called estranging, as opposed to day-to-day or daily use of language. Although this definition, which is derived from Viktor Shklovsky's survey on the possible scientific facets of literary analysis, matches the characteristics of poetry, Eagleton objects to this definition for two reasons. First of all, not all literary works, like a novel or a drama, use language with this estranging effect. Yet, they are still categorized as literature. **Secondly, Eagleton adds, giving a certain context to all language is estranging. As an example, Eagleton quotes a sign post in an England subway which reads "Dogs must be carried on the escalator" 38.** It may seem unambiguous at first. Yet, this seemingly plain announcement might be estranging: does this mean that people are not allowed to use the escalator unless they carry a dog? Other definitions of literature, namely literature as fictional writing and literature as belles-lettres are easier to refute. The inadequacy of the first definition is that not all fictional writings, such as Gundala Putra Petir or even Wiro Sableng for that matter are considered as literature. The later definition is usually taught to Indonesian high school students: etymologically, *susastra* (literature) is derived from Sanskrit i.e. *su-* meaning good and *sastra* meaning writing so that *susastra* means good writing which is synonymous with belles lettres. **For Eagleton, this definition leads to the impossibility of defining literature objectively because the** next question would be who has the right to set the standard. A work considered literary by certain community might be ordinary for another. Since the definition of literature then depends on the "who" rather than the "what," both Eagleton and Culler agree that literature and weeds are similar in the sense that ontological definition of them is beyond objective formulation. The closest definition we might come to is that literature is some kind of writing which for certain reasons people value highly. Functionality and language estrangement function as non-defining features of literature rather than as the defining characteristics of literature. 39 37 Terry Engleton, *Literary Theory: An Introduction*, 2nd edition. **Massachusetts: Blackwell Publisher**, 1996 38 See [37] 39 M. Syaifuddin S. & Aang Fatihul Islam. *Another Form of Literary Appreciation: A Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works*. Yogyakarta: Laskar Matahari, 2015, p. 10.21 Introduction to Literature The Function of Literature In addition to the beauty of literature, it nevertheless possesses function. Like when we enjoy a song, we get both feeling happy and obtaining values. For example, when we listen and enjoy it, we will also find out what message given indirectly by author in his/her song. As we know that in good literature we will see Horace's *dulce et utile* terms that will lead us to the basic function of that of nature. The example of literary works, like poetry, short story, novel, and drama are considered as aesthetic and useful. 40 Aesthetic is refer to *dulce* and useful refer to *et utile*. When we read kind of literary works we will rove the writers' thinking. Before we rove writer's thinking, we first enjoy beautiful language on their literary works. *Dulce* is a shape of readers's comfort zone, which they can escape from their problems of life or forget their problems and feel happy. This is the first base function of literature. Such as we read poetry and we fell like sing a song and we feel happy because of the beauty of the language. While *et utile* is the form of using or benefit after readers feel happy or enjoy, they also got benefit of the writer's thinking and understand it as self reflection, because literary works is themirror of the reality or we can call as *mimesis* theory it's as second base function of literature. 41 Literary works possess values of philosophy, history, education, psychology, culture, religion and many things. We can learn from Sigmund Freud; he was a young doctor, but he was very enjoy reading some literary works like some works of Fyodor Dostovesky (*The Gambler, the Idiot, the Adolescent*). Claude Levi Straus was anthropologist who was enjoying reading some literary works. Roland Barthes is literary science who was enjoying reading some literary works. Michel Foucault was historian who was enjoying reading some literary work. Jacques Lacan is psychiatrist who was enjoys reading some literary works, and there may be some others specialist who also enjoy the beautiful of literary works, *et utile* I or benefit of these works contain of human's psychologies. Reading literary works (what Dostovesky's describes on his novels) gave much information, inspirations as *et utile* that finally lead Freud 40 See [2] p. 30 41 Gebauer, Gunter, and Christoph Wulf. *Mimesis: Culture—Art—Society*. Trans. Don Reneau. **Berkeley and London: U of California**. 1992, p. 122 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature found 'theory of psychoanalysis' that used in literary criticism theory, counseling, psychology, and many domains of knowledge. The illustration above is one of the implications of literary functions. Moreover, there are two function of literature to the authors: (1) worldview (the author's view for the reality or situation around them). Worldview however much give the authors' view to the reality, it is also as manifestation of author heart's sharpness. Toni Morison description of an African-American around year 1970 in 'The Bluest Eyes' is the example of worldview of the author at that time in USA. She was with the heart's acuteness described the power of ethnicity discrepancy between black and white ethnics, whereas at that time most the Negro (African-America) were being slaves. It is the socio- logical and psychological factors why Morison evoke the character of Breedlove family (black skin family) as servant in the white skin family. This character implicitly represents the status of black ethnics which is considered as ugly, poor, and stupid ethnic, so that it seems normal that this family (Breedlove family) be the white family's servant. 42 (2) *welstanchauung* (the mission of the author to change condition through his work). 4344 Morison effort to shatter general assumption that African-American is poor, ugly and stupid through her novel is the implication of *welstanchauung*. Literature functions as the objects of practically all disciplines, such as medical professions in the 14th century, the movements of the planets in the Dark Ages, and witchcraft studies in England and New England, and America in the 16th and 17th centuries. Another function of literature is its influence to the development of science and knowledge. For example, psychoanalysis was illustrated from various literary works and Feminism criticism was illustrated from dominated of men (masculine) in some literary works. 45 Element of Literary Works Formation Actually it is very difficult to explain elements which compose literary works. But at least, it is can be approached from two ways. 42 John P Davis. **The American Negro Reference Book**. United States: Prentice-hall, Inc.1967, p. 484. 43 Budi Darma. *Pengantar Teori Sastra*. **Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional**. 2004, p.48. 44 Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. *Theory of Literature*. USA: Penguin. 1949, p. 34. 45 See [26] p. 26, 67.23 Introduction to Literature First, we may see from the definitions explored. From those defini- tions, there are elements that always connected. Those elements can be viewed as elements that assumed as literary works shaper. Related to the statement above, Luxemburg stated some characteristics which always appear from definitions that were ever ex- plored: a. Literature is a creation or an art, not just firstly an imitation. b. Literature has an autonomy characteristic (create world of itself), regardless from a real world. c. Literature has coherence or harmonious characteristics between form and content. d. Literature dish out (middle way) between things which contra- dict each other. e. Literature effort to reveal thing that not revealed. 46 Second approach can be seen by observe how the readers or editors consider quality of a literary work. Sumardjo and Zaini KM submit ten literary works that considered as qualified literary work: a. Literary work is effort to record content of writer's soul. b. Literature is communication, its mean that it must be under- stood by other people. c. Literature is regularity; it means becoming bent down to art norms. d. Literature is solace; it means that it capable to give a satisfied feeling or happy feeling to the reader. e. Literature is integration; it means that the content, form, lan- guage, and self expression of the author are harmonious. f. Qualified literary work is a finding. g. Qualified literary work is the totality of author's

expression. h. Qualified literary work is a thick work, its mean a solid of content and form, language and expression. 46 Luxemburg, Jan van, MiekeBal, and Willem G. Weststeijn. *Pengantar Ilmu Sastra*. Jakarta : GramediaPustakaUtama. 1992, p. 4-6. 24 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature i. A qualified literary work is the result of real life interpretation. j. A qualified literary work is an innovation. 47 Different from Jakob Sumardjo and Zaini KM, related to the standard of qualified literary works, Luxemburg states that: a. Literary works are texts which are not just composed for practice communication purpose and temporal time. b. Literary works are texts which contain fictionality element. c. Literary works are when readers take distance with that text (literary works). d. Literary work's idea is expressed in special way. e. Literary works can be read based on different level of interpretation. f. Because the characteristics of literary fiction do not directly stating the things in real life, it does not urge us to directly act. g. While reading certain literary work, we may identify to a character or other peoples. h. Literary language and the idea in literary work can open our inner eyes for new experiences. i. Language and others literature's instrument have certain values. j. Literature is often used to trigger the argumentation exist in society. 48 Literary Genre A literary genre is a category of literary composition. Genres may be determined by literary technique, tone, content, or even (as in the case of fiction) length. Genre should not be confused with age category, by which literature may be classified as either adult, young-adult, or children's. They also must not be confused with format, such as graphic novel or picture book. The distinctions between genres and categories are flexible and loosely defined, often with subgroups. Literary genres are divided into three domains: fiction (novel, short story, or epic), drama, and poetry (centering on what corresponds to the ancient 'lyric poetry'). 49 The most general genres in literature are (in loose chronological order) epic, tragedy, comedy, novel, short story, and creative nonfiction etc 50 . While they can all be classified as prose or poetry , which shows best how loosely genres are defined. Additionally , a genre such as satire, allegory or pastoral might appear in any of the above, not only as a sub-genre, but as a mixture of genres. Finally, they are defined by the general cultural movement of the historical period in which they were arranged. The concept of 'genre' has been criticized by Jacques Derrida 1967 . Genres of literature are often divided into sub-genres. Literature, for instance, is divided into three basic kinds of literature, the classic genres of Ancient Greece: prose, drama, and poetry. 53 Poetry may then be subdivided into epic, lyric, and dramatic. Subdivisions of drama include foremost comedy and tragedy, while such as Comedy itself has sub-genres, including farce, comedy of manners, burlesque, satire, and so on. However, any of these terms would be called "genre", and it is possible that more general terms implied. Dramatic poetry, for instance, might include comedy, tragedy, melodrama, and mixtures like tragic comedy. This parsing into sub-genres can continue: "comedy" has its own genres, including, for example, comedy of manners, sentimental comedy , burlesque comedy , and satirical comedy. Creative nonfiction can cross many genres but is typically expressed in essays, memoir, and other forms that may or may not be narrative but share the characteristics of being fact-based, artistically-rendered prose. Often, the criteria used to divide up works into genres are not consistent, and may change constantly, and be subject of argument, change and challenge by both authors and critics. However, even a 49 See [1] p. 227 50 Bakhtin M. M. (1981) *The Dialogic Imagination: Four Essays*. Ed. Michael Holquist. Trans. Caryl Emerson and Michael Holquist. Austin and London: University of Texas Press. 1981, p.3 51 Derrida, Jacques *The Law of Genre* [Critical Inquiry] Vol. 7, No. 1, On Narrative. (Autumn, 1980), pp. 55–81. Essay contained in *On Narrative* W.J.T. Mitchell, ed. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. 1981 52 Michael Herzfeld, review of *On Narrative*, *American Anthropologist* 1983, p.195 53 "Genres", *A Guide to the Study of Literature: A Companion Text for Core Studies 6*, Landmarks of Literature, English Department, Brooklyn College 26 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature very loose term like fiction ("literature created from the imagination, not presented as fact, though it may be based on a true story or situation") is not universally applied to all fictitious literature, but instead is typically restricted to the use for novel, short story, and novella, but not fables, and is also usually a prose text. Semi-fiction spans stories that include a substantial amount of non-fiction. It may be the retelling of a true story with only the names changed. The other way around, semi-fiction may also involve fictional events with a semi-fictional character, such as Jerry Seinfeld. Genres may easily be confused with literary techniques, but, though only loosely defined, they are not the same. For examples, parody, Frame story, constrained writing, stream of consciousness. 27 Introduction to Literature Definition of Fiction Fiction (Latin: fictum, "created") is a branch of literature which deals, in part or in whole, with temporally contrafactual events (events that are not true at the time of writing). In contrast to this is non-fiction, which deals exclusively in factual events (e.g.: biographies, histories). Fiction can be defined as any literary narrative, whether in prose or verse, which is invented instead of being an account of events that in fact happened. In a narrower sense, however, fiction indicates only narratives that are written in prose (the novel and short story), and sometimes is used plainly as a synonym for the novel. Literary prose narratives in which the fiction is to a protrude degree based on biographical, historical, or contemporary facts are often referred to compound names such as "fictional biography," the historical novel, and the nonfiction novel. 54 Fiction CHAPTER 2 54 M.H. Abrams. *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (7th Ed.). USA. Thomson Learning, Inc. 1999. p.98. 28 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Elements of Fiction A. Character (arts) A character is the representation of a person in a narrative or dramatic work of art (such as a novel, play, or film) 55 . Derived from the ancient Greek word *kharaktêr* (ἡ ἀνάσθησις) through its Latin transcription *character*, the earliest use in English, in this sense, dates from the Restoration, although it became widely used after its appearance in *Tom Jones* in 1749 56 . Character, particularly when enacted by an actor in the theatre or cinema, involves "the illusion of being a human person 57 . Since the end of the 18th century, the phrase "in character" has been used to describe an effective impersonation by an actor 58 . Since the 19th century, the art of creating characters, as practiced by actors or writers, has been called characterization 59 . A character, which stands as a representative of a particular class or group of people is known as a type 60 . Types include both stock characters and those that are more fully individualized 61 . The characters in Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* (1891) and August Strindberg's *Miss Julie* (1888), for example, are representative of specific positions in the social relations of class and gender, such that the conflicts between the characters reveal ideological conflicts 62 . B. Plot In fiction, the plot is a sequence of interrelated events arranged to form a logical pattern and achieve an intended effect 63 . Along with character, setting, theme, and style, plot is considered one of 55 Baldick (2001, 37) and Childs and Fowler (2006, 23). See also "character, 10b" in Trumble and Stevenson (2003, 381): "A person portrayed in a novel, a drama, etc; a part played by an actor". 56 Aston and Savona (1991, 34) and Harrison (1998, 51); see also: OED "character" sense 17.a citing, inter alia, Dryden's 1679 preface to *Troilus and Cressida*: "The chief character or Hero in a Tragedy ... ought in prudence to be such a man, who has so much more in him of Virtue than of Vice... If Creon had been the chief character in *Œdipus*..." 57 Pavis, Patrice (1998.47) *Dictionary of the Theatre: Terms, Concepts, and Analysis*. Trans. Christine Shantz. Toronto and Buffalo: U of Toronto P. ISBN 0802081630. 58 Harrison (1998, 51). 59 Harrison (1998, 51-52). 60 Baldick (2001, 265). 61 Ibid 62 Aston, Elaine; George Savona (1991). *Theatre as Sign-System: A Semiotics of Text and Performance*. London and New York: Routledge. ISBN 0415049326. 63 Polking, K (1990. p.328-9). *Writing A to Z*. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books. ISBN

0898794358.29 Introduction to Literature the fundamental components of fiction 64 . Aristotle wrote in Poetics that mythos is the most important element of story telling. 1. Plot Structure Plot is often designed as a narrative structure, storyline or story arc, which includes exposition, conflict, rising action and climax, followed by a falling action and a dénouement. The term storyline also refers to the plot or subplot of a story. a. Exposition is the beginning of the plot usually concerned with introducing characters and setting. b. Conflict is actual or perceived opposition of needs, values and interests. A conflict may be internal (within oneself) or external (between two or more individuals). It may also be both internal and external. c. The rising action in a work of fiction builds suspense and leads to the climax. d. The high point, a moment most intense, a turning point, a major culmination of events. The climax isn't always the first important scene in a story . In many stories, it is the last sentence. e. The falling action is the part of a story following the climax and shows the effects of the climax. It leads up to the dénouement (or catastrophe). 65 f. Dénouement (Resolution), etymologically is derived from the Old French word denoer, "to untie", and from nodus, Latin for "knot". In fiction, a dénouement consists of a series of events that follow the climax, and thus serves as the conclusion of the story. Conflicts are resolved, creating normality for the characters and a sense of catharsis, or release of tension and anxiety, for the reader. Simply put, dénouement is the unraveling or untying of the complexities of a plot. Be aware that not all stories have a resolution. 64 Obstfeld, Raymond (2002. p.1,65,115,171.). Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books. ISBN 158297117x. 65 Greenville College (2006).Plot A: The Pattern of the Action30 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature In simply, plot structure is describe in the picture below: C. Setting In fiction, setting includes the time, location, circumstances, and characters, everything in which a story takes place, and provides the main backdrop and mood for a story. Setting has been referred to as story world 66 or milieu to include a context (especially society) beyond the immediate surroundings of the story . Elements of setting may include culture, historical period, geography, and hour. Along with plot, character, theme, and style, setting is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction 67 . 1. Role of Setting Setting may take a key role in plot, as in man vs. nature or man vs. society stories. In some stories the setting becomes a character itself 68 . In such roles setting may be considered a plot device or literary device. 2. Types of Setting Settings may take various forms: a. Neutral settings. Often the setting in a work of fiction is little more than a reflection of the truth that things have to happen somewhere. 66 Truby, John (2007, p. 145). Anatomy of a Story: 22 Steps to Becoming a Master Storyteller. New York, NY: Faber and Faber, Inc. ISBN 9780865479517. 67 Obstfeld, Raymond .Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books 2002, p. 1, 65, 115, 171. 68 Rozelle, Ron (2005, p. 2.).Write Great Fiction: Description & Setting. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books.31 Introduction to Literature b. The spiritual settings. The expectations aroused in us by rural settings suggest that few settings are absolutely neutral because few settings are merely physical. D. Theme Theme is a broad idea, message, or lesson that is conveyed by a work. The message may be about life, society , or human nature. Themes often explore timeless and universal ideas and may be implied rather than stated explicitly. Along with plot, character, setting, and style, theme is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction 69 . Message itself actually the form of et utile or the benefit transform by writers in literary works. Leitwortstil is the purposeful repetitions of word in a literary piece that usually expresses a motif or theme important to the story. This device dates back to the One Thousand and One Nights, also known as the Arabian Nights, which connects several tales together in a story cycle. The storytellers of the tales relied on this technique "to shape the constituent members of their story cycles into a coherent whole." 70 Thematic patterning is "the distribution of recurrent thematic concepts and moralistic motifs among the various incidents and frames of a story. Thematic patterning may be arranged so as to emphasize the unifying argument or salient idea which disparate events and disparate frames have in common". This technique also dates back to the One Thousand and One Nights 71 . E. Style In fiction, style is the manner in which the author tells the story. Along with plot, character, theme, and setting, style is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction 72 . Some components of style in fiction include the use of various literary techniques. They are: 69 Obstfeld.Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books 2002, p. 1, 65, 115, 171. 70 Heath, Peter (May 1994), "Reviewed work(s) Story-Telling Techniques in the Arabian Nights by David Pinault", International Journal of Middle East Studies (Cambridge University Press) 71 Heath, Peter (May 1994), "Reviewed work(s): Story-Telling Techniques in the Arabian Nights by David Pinault", International Journal of Middle East Studies (Cambridge University Press) 72 Obstfeld.Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books 2002, p. 1, 65, 115, 171.32 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1. Fiction-writing modes Fiction is a form of narrative, one of the four rhetorical modes of discourse. Fiction-writing also has distinct forms of expression, or modes, in which each of them has its own purposes and conventions. Agent and author Evan Marshall identifies five fiction-writing modes: action, summary, dialogue, feelings/thoughts, and background 73 . Author and writing-instructor Jessica Page Morrell lists six delivery modes for fiction-writing: action, exposition, description, dialogue, summary, and transition 74 . Author Peter Selgin refers to methods, including action, dialogue, thoughts, summary, scene, and description 75 . Currently, there is no consensus within the writing community regarding the number and composition of fiction-writing modes and their uses. 2. Narrator The narrator is the teller of the story , the orator, one who is doing the mouth work, or its in-print equivalent. A writer is faced with many choices regarding the narrator of a story: first-person narrative, third-person narrative, unreliable narrator, stream-of-consciousness writing. A narrator may be either obtrusive or unobtrusive, depending on the author's intended relationship between himself, the narrator, the point-of-view character, and the reader. 76 3. Point of View Point of view is from whose consciousness the reader hears, sees, and feels the story signifies the way a story gets told the mode (or modes) established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters, dialogue, actions, setting, and events.It constitutes the narrative in a work of fiction, including characters, dialogue, actions, setting, and events which constitute the narrative in a work of fiction. 77 73 Marshall, Evan. The Marshall Plan for Novel Writing.Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books.1998, p. 143-165 74 Morrell, Jessica Page Between the Lines: Master the Subtle Elements of Fiction Writing. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books. 2006, p. 127. 75 Selgin, Peter .By Cunning & Craft: Sound Advice and Practical Wisdom for fiction writers. Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books. 2007, p. 38. 76 Todd, Loreto. The Cassell Guide to Punctuation.Cassell. 2000. 77 M.H. Abrams. .A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed.). USA. ThomsonLearning, Inc. 1999. p.98.33 Introduction to Literature 4. Allegory Allegory is a work of fiction in which the symbols, characters, and events come to representation; in somewhat point-by-point fashion, a different metaphysical, political, or social situation. 5. Symbolism Symbolism refers to any object or person which represents something else. Allegory is the representation of ideas or principles by characters, figures, or events in a story. 6. Tone Tone refers to the attitude that a story creates toward its subject matter. Tone may be formal, informal, intimate, solemn, somber, playful, serious, ironic, condescending, or many other possible attitudes. Tone is sometimes referred to as the mood that the author establishes within the story. 7. Imagery Imagery is used in fiction to refer to descriptive language that evokes sensory of experience. Imagery has many variations, such as metaphors and similes. 8. Punctuation Punctuation is everything in written language

other than the actual letters or numbers, including punctuation marks, inter- word spaces, and indentation 78 . 9. Word choice Diction, in its original, primary meaning, refers to the writer's or the speaker's distinctive vocabulary choices and style of expres- sion. **Literary diction analysis reveals how a passage establishes tone and characterization**; for example, a preponderance of verbs relating physical movement suggests an active character, while a preponderance of verbs relating states of mind portrays an introspective character. 10. Grammar In linguistics, grammar refers to the logical and structural rules that govern the compositions of sentences, phrases, and words 78 Ibid³⁴ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature in any given natural language. Grammar also refers to the study of such rules. **This field includes morphology and syntax, often complemented by phonetics, phonology , semantics, and pragmatics.** 11. Imagination Imagination, also called the faculty of imagining, is the ability to form mental images, sensations and concepts, in a moment when they are not perceived through sight, hearing or other senses. 12. Cohesion Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence. Cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning. 13. **Suspension of Disbelief Suspension of disbelief is the reader's temporary acceptance of story elements** as believable, regardless of how implausible they may seem in real life. 14. Voice In grammar, the voice (also called diathesis) of a verb describes the relationship between the action (or state) that the verb expresses and the participants identified by its arguments (subject, object, etc.). **When the subject is the agent or actor of the verb, the verb is in the active voice. When the subject is the patient, target or undergoer of the action, it is said to be in the passive voice.** 15. Show, Don't Tell Show; don't tell is an admonition to fiction writers to write in a manner that allows the reader to experience the story through a character's action, words, thoughts, senses, and feelings rather than through the narrator's exposition, summarization, and description.³⁵ Introduction to Literature Definition of Prose One of interesting literary devices that will be explored here is prose. Prose in the etymology term is from the Latin *prosa*, which means "in phrase" derived from *prosa oratio*, meaning "straight, di- rect, unadorned speech," which itself was derived from *prosus*, meaning "straightforward or direct" and can be further traced to *pro versum*, meaning "turned forward." Prose in the terminology is an inclusive term for all discourse, spoken or written which is not patterned into the lines and rhymes either of metric verse or free verse. In another word, prose is the ordinary form of spoken and written language whose unit is the sentence, rather than the line as it is in poetry. The term applies to all expression in language that does not have a regular rhythmic pattern. ⁷⁹ It is also known that artfully written prose seems to have developed later than written verse (poetry). A sense of style or how speakers and writers communicate their meanings is inherent in prose. **Prose style is specific to a particular work, author, or genre.** Prose CHAPTER 3 ⁷⁹ M.H. Abrams. *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (7nd Ed.). USA. ThomsonLearning, Inc. 1999. p.172.³⁶ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Prose is considered one of the two major literary structures, with the other being verse. Prose lacks the more formal metrical structure of verse that is almost always found in traditional poetry. Poems often involve a meter and/or rhyme scheme. Prose, instead, comprises full, grammatical sentences, which then constitute para- graphs and overlook aesthetic appeal. Some works of prose which contain traces of metrical structure or versification and a conscious blend of the two literature formats is known as prose poetry . **Similarly , any work of verse with fewer rules and restrictions is known as free verse. Verse is considered to be more systematic or formulaic, whereas prose is the most reflective of ordinary (often conversational) speech.** Prose is more or less the opposite of poetry. Basically, any written work that is not poetry is, by definition prose. Prose should include, as most writing, complete sentences, correct punctuation and correct grammar, to name a few. However, for the shake of artistic values, recreational writing may bend the rulers here and there. A particular author's style may include sentence fragments, run-on sentences, and poor grammar. ⁸⁰ Prose is the written equivalent of the spoken language. It is written in words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs and chapters. It utilizes punctuation, grammar and vocabulary to develop its message. Prose is made up of fiction and nonfiction. Prose is the way you speak every day. If someone followed you around and reported on your actions and conversations, the result would be prose. Fiction includes: ? Novels - Mystery - Detective - Romance ? Short stories ? Historical fiction ⁸⁰ "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (1913)".University of Chicago Reconstuc- tion.Retrieved 2010-01-31.³⁷ Introduction to Literature Nonfiction writing includes: ? Essays ? Autobiographies ? Speeches ? Journals ? Articles Prose Genre There is variety of different genres of prose. These include: 1. **Nonfictional Prose: A piece of writing based on fact.** For examples, autobiographies, biographies, works of criticism, and non-fiction essays. ⁸¹ 2. Fictional Prose: An imaginative writing; for example novels, parables, and short stories. ⁸² 3. **Heroic Prose: Writing based on the formulaic expressions found in oral tradition**; for example, legends and fables. ⁸³ 4. **Prose Poem: is poetry written in prose instead of using verse but preserving poetic** qualities such as heightened imagery, parataxis and emotional effect. ⁸⁴ 5. Polyphonic Prose: is a feature of narrative, which includes a diversity of points of view and voices. The concept was intro- duced by Mikhail Bakhtin based on the musical concept of poly- phony. **Bakhtin claimed that polyphony and heteroglossia are the defining features of the novel as** a literary genre. ⁸⁵, ⁸⁶ 6. Village Prose: a movement in Soviet literature beginning dur- ing the Khrushchev Thaw, which included works that focused on the Soviet rural communities. **Some point to the critical essays on collectivization in Novyi mir by Valentin Ovechkin as the starting point of Village Prose,** though most of the subsequent ⁸¹ Merriam-Webster.**Merriam-Webster' s Encyclopedia of Literature.** Merriam-Webster, Inc. . 1995, p. 542. ⁸² "Prose".Encyclopedia Britannica.Retrieved 2012-05-27. ⁸³ See [163], p. 542. ⁸⁴ Lehman, David .Great American Prose Poems.Simon and Schuster. 2008. ⁸⁵ See [64] ⁸⁶ Mikhail Bakhtin .Problems of Dostoyevsky' s Art: Polyphony and Unfinalizability³⁸ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature works associated with the genre are fictional novels and short stories. ⁸⁷,⁸⁸ Characteristics of Prose Characteristics of prose are divided into four categories: 1. **Narrative: writing which tells a story (can be fiction or non- fiction); usually told in chronological order**; has characters; fol- lows the basic plot-line - exposition, rising action, climax, falling action. 2. Expository: giving basic information; **used often in speeches and essays**; not telling a story or argue. 3. Descriptive: describing something in detail, again without tell- ing a story or arguing a point; used most often in combination with another mode of writing, but alone are often found in scientific or medical reports. 4. Persuasive: arguing a point (or two sides of a question); giving evidence in favor or against. Elements of Prose Fiction There are some elements of prose fiction: 1. Theme Indeed the experience of reading essays academic critics and pa- pers of professional students might lead one to believing that writing a story is simply a way to find a clever disguise for abstract ideas. Theme hunting is a favorite activity of critics and teachers of fiction. And since this is so, it's a common for students as well. And why should a writer tends to disguise his ideas? Apparently in order to give critics and students something to do. ⁸⁹ The theme in fiction is how the author is able to make the total experience rendered. And although there will be something generalin the theme of a work of fiction, theme is the ultimate unifying element in it. Itresponses to the pressure of theme that the author shapes ⁸⁷ See [64] ⁸⁸ Kathleen Parthe.**Russian Village Prose: The Radiant Past.** Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ: 1992 .p151. ⁸⁹ Obstfeld.**Fiction First Aid: Instant Remedies for Novels, Stories and Scripts.** Cin- cinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books 2002, p. 1, 65, 115, 171.³⁹ Introduction to Literature plot and brings character into being.It is theme which provides the writer with his most important principle of selection whether con- sciously stated or not. Theme is the main idea that weaves the story together, the why, the underlying **ideas of what**

happens in the piece of literature, often a statement about society or human nature. Explicit theme is when the writer states the theme openly and clearly. Theme tends to be an overused term in English classes. It implies that each story has a secret message that can be decoded, if only we can read the clues or possess the secret key. It's a holdover from the expectation that stories must have a moral lesson to teach.

2. **Setting** Setting refers to the place and time. Setting is the locale and time of a story. The setting is often a real place, but may be a fictitious city or country within our own world; a different planet; or an alternate universe, which may or may not have similarities with our own universe. Sometimes setting is referred to as milieu, to include a context (such as society) beyond the immediate surroundings of the story.

90 In some cases, setting becomes a character itself and can set the tone of a story. Setting refers to where and when the action of the story occurs. In certain stories, the environment can play a significant role. Sometimes the environment is so important that it may imply characters in the story and take part to raise conflict. Knowing where and when the story is happening will help readers to produce stronger, more defensible interpretations. One reason why we may read for pleasure is that literature can take us to somewhere else. Types of settings: a. **Neutral settings: often the setting in a work of fiction is little more than a reflection of the truth that things have to happen somewhere.** b. The spiritual settings: our expectations to rural settings suggest that few settings are absolutely neutral because few settings are merely physical. 90 Truby, John (2007, p. 145). **Anatomy of a Story: 22 Steps to Becoming a Master Storyteller.** New York, NY: Faber and Faber, Inc

40 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature The elements of setting: a. The actual geographical location, including photography, scenery, even the details of a room's interior b. The occupation and modes of day-to-day existence of the characters c. The time in which the action takes place e.g. Historical period, season, season of the year d. The religious, moral, intellectual, social, emotional environment of the characters Function of setting. e. Setting as metaphor: we have thus far been limiting our discussion to the literal presentation of setting. Even what we have called "spiritual setting" does not essentially involve a departure from the literal, since it extends only to the observable and intangible, effect that time and place may have on character and events. Now we shall discuss a use setting that involves extra literal elements. f. Atmosphere: a further function of setting, related to but not identical with its metaphorical function, is the creation of atmosphere. **Atmosphere has been more talked about than defined;** and because it refers to the suggested rather than the stated, it may be impossible to define satisfactorily. g. Setting as the dominant element: like character setting may be the element of primary importance in a particular story or even in the work of a particular author. h. Time as the dominant element: In many works of fiction the time in which the action occurs is of the highest importance. i. Place as the dominant element: Work of fiction in which the spatial setting or place dominating are generally classified as examples of local color or regionalism. The regionalist seeks to investigate the effects on character of a particular geographical setting which means a spiritual as well as physical setting.

3. **Plot** Plot is what happens in a story the story, how it is organized, and how it is developed. Usually it refers to chains which link cause and effect. Plot is the first and the most obvious quality of a story. 41 Introduction to Literature Plot first requires conflict, which may arise between characters. **Plot is the order in which things move and happen in a story.** 91 Plot, or storyline, is often listed as one of the fundamental elements of fiction. It is the rendering and ordering of the events and actions of a story. On a micro level, plot consists of action and reaction, also referred to as stimulus and response. On a macro level, plot has a beginning, middle, and an ending. Plot is often depicted as an arc with a zigzag line to represent the rise and fall of action. Plot also has a mid-level structure: scene and sequel. A scene is a unit of drama where the action occurs. Then, after a transition of some sort, comes the sequel an emotional reaction and regrouping, an aftermath exposition Plot is ticker of the story, the series of events. It is simply what happens and when it happens. It must be added that plot also establish a causal chain of events. Without motivation and cause/effect, a series of events is just that a series. It isn't a story. Infusing intentionality, motivation, actions and reactions suddenly brings your plot to life. Plot forms the core of narrative art. However, plot doesn't have to be told in chronological order. Plot makes us aware of events not merely as elements in a temporal series but also as an intricate pattern of cause and effect. Plot in fiction, we mean not simply the events recounted in the story but the author's arrangement of those events according to their causal relationships. The Structure of Plot We may seem to be belaboring the obvious if we note that one discernible pattern are the division of the story into beginning, middle, and end. a. The beginning may be what comes first in time. The beginning of a story then, in addition to the necessary exposition give us the picture of a situation in which there exist sources of instability, which may at the outset be latent or overt. The story is, then placed explicitly in a historical setting, which is presented to us in general terms before the introduction of any specific action or characters. 91 Polking, K. Writing A to Z. **Cincinnati, OH: Writer's Digest Books.** 1990, p. 328-329

42 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature b. The middle conflict, complication, climax. We move from the end of the beginning to the beginning of the middle as the elements sending towards instability in the initial situation group themselves into what we recognize as a pattern of conflict. c. Complication and climax as a development towards conflict is latent in the initial situation. **Development toward climax latent in the initial statement of conflict to the climax is** often revered to complication. The climax is reached when the complication attains its highest point of intensity from which the outcome point of the story is inevitable. Climax is the peak and the turning point of the conflict, the point at which we know the outcome of the action. **Children call it the most exciting part.** The important of complication in fiction cannot be overestimated. Without adequate complication, the conflict would remain inert, and its possibilities would never realized d. The end is consist of everything from the climax to the denouement, or outcome of the story The laws of plot a. Plausibility is certainly the law of plausibility. To say that story has plausibility is simply to say that it is convincing on its own terms. A story is plausible when it is true to itself. b. Surprisestory is a story that never surprises us. It is likely to prove rather dull reading. c. Suspense. By suspense we mean an expectant uncertainty as to the outcome of the story, true suspense is more than a matter of not knowing how things will turn out. The suspense of which we speak involves some awareness of the possibilities, and ideally some concern about them. A device to suspense is foreshadowing mean; to introduce the details which hint at the direction where the story is going to take. Plot should be clear by now, a plot that is described and suggested in the present chapter must inevitably have unity. Any plot that has a true beginning, middle, and end and the follows the laws of plausibility, surprise, and suspense must have unity, for that is all we mean by unity. 43 Introduction to Literature Subplot is a special problem relating to unity arises in some longer work in fiction. The problem of the subplots is a distinctive sequence of events, at least in part from the main plot. First, the subplots may be closely related to the main plot. A second possibility is that the work principle of unity is to be found in some element other than plot, for instance in the theme. Plot as unity plot may be the single most important device making for unity in a particular story. Plot as expression; plot is of the highest importance in expressing the meaning of a work of fiction and it is busyness of plot to clarify causal relationships.

4. **Character and Characterization** A character is an imagined person in a story whom we know from the words. Character is person in a narrative work of arts (such as a novel, play, television series or film). 92 Plot shows character, character causes plot. In most stories you cannot speak of the one without evoking the other. Characterization is exposition of character. Character is the concept of creating characters for a narrative. 93 We may prefer

to reveal the person in directly by showing action (characterization by action or anecdote). Another writer shows characterization by a series of anecdotes, a telling, in a summary which is common in fiction. 94 Character is the mental, emotional, and social qualities to distinguish one entity from another (people, animals, spirits, automata, pieces of furniture, and other animated objects). **Character development is the change that a character undergoes from the beginning of a story to the end.** Character is easy to distinguish that young children can note this. The importance of a character to the story determines how fully the character is developed. **Characters can be primary, secondary, minor, or main.** 92 Baldick (2001, 37) and Childs and Fowler (2006, 23). See also "character, 10b" in Trumble and Stevenson (2003, 381): "A person portrayed in a novel, a drama, etc; a part played by an actor". 93 Harrison, Martin. *The Language of Theatre*. London: Routledge. 1998, p. 51-51 94 Baldick (2001, 37) and Childs and Fowler (2006, 23). See also "character, 10b" in Trumble and Stevenson (2003, 381): "A person portrayed in a novel, a drama, etc; a part played by an actor".

44 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature The standard of character: The notion of lifelikeness is an oversimplification. That is the search for lifelikeness may lead the reader to overlook much that is essential. Literary characterization: We should be aware, then not only of the similarities but also of the differences between fictional characters and real human beings.

a. Character and freedom: fictional character is never entirely free. The fictional character is part of an artistic whole and must always serve the needs of that whole. The necessity of being fitted into a satisfying artistic whole is the most important. The difference between the fictional character and human being is the basis of all the other differences.

b. **Character and choice: the necessity of placing character in a unified work of art** forces the author into a series of choices.

c. The standard of relevance: character must be considered as part of the story's internal structure. The standard of the lifelikeness is the standard of the relevance.

d. Universal and particular: the advantage of the relevance is that it allows the author a full measure of freedom in the creation of character without denying the point of contact between the character and the reader. The standard of lifelikeness would be of little help in judging.

e. Forms of relevance: a character is obviously relevant to us and to our experience if he is like ourselves or like others whom we know. A character is relevant if there are a lot of people like him in the real world. And it may be that this form of relevance, rather than lifelikeness, is the secret of the power of the great character.

f. Judging fictional characters: we have to know about the kinds of characters that appear in fiction. With regard to the kinds of characters portrayed. Fictional character into two general categories. Our names for these categories will be simple character and complex character.

a) Simple (flat) characters: characters are less the representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in characters. Forster calls these kinds of character flat because we see only one side of him. Flat characters are less well developed and have fewer or limited traits or belong to a group, class, or stereotype.

b) Complex (round) characters: at the other end of the spectrum is the complex character, called round by Forster because we see all sides of him. The complex character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because in life people are not simply embodiments of single attitude. It would be pointless to list examples of complex characters from fiction. **Round characters are those the reader/listener/viewer gets to know well. They have a variety of traits that make them believable.** Central characters are well developed in good literature or protagonist (hero or heroine). **A Round character is 3D person (we see more of their interior and exterior being), a fuller representation of the whole person.** The function of complex characters Should a writer choose complexity or simplicity in the portrayal of character? **It is often suggested (by Forster, among others) that the complex or round, character is a higher kind of achievement than the simple.** This view must be seriously qualified. **But let's begin by examining the functions that can best be served by the complex character.**

a) Complexity and relevance: complex characters are more lifelike than simple characters and, as we have seen lifelikeness is one form of relevance.

b) Complexity and craftsmanship: as an achievement in literature craftsmanship the complex character is in many ways more difficult than the simple. **The simple character need only repeat his basic formula each time he appears on the scene.** The complexity we want is the complexity of a unified character. The combination of complexity and unity, the sense of unity in complexity, that is impressive.

c) Consistency: there are several possible answers to this objection. It is not certain that human beings do really act inconsistently. Seen in the right perspective in the eye of god or the psychoanalyst for example we may all behave more consistently than we know.

46 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Function of simple characters. Consistency should be no problem with simple characters, for the simple character is by definition consistent. What many readers object to in simple characters is that they are consistent at the price of complexity, and their lack of complexity violates our sense of the human personality. **There is some truth in this charge, but we must recognize that the simple character can perform many important functions in the work of fiction.**

a) Simplicity and lifelikeness: we have said that human beings are more lifelike than simple characters. The use of simple characters to fulfill minor roles in a work of fiction satisfy my sense neither of life, nor perhaps as it really (the eye god again). The simple character then can serve very well as minor character in fiction, contributing as we have seen to our sense of the overall lifelikeness of the story.

b) Simplicity and imagination. The simple character is not limited in fiction to use a minor character part of the background against which the main action is played out. Simple character is the more likely to appear in a major role as the writer drifts away from realism. Finally that kind of simple character, namely stereotype, may appear in a minor role in serious fiction but will play a major part as a general rule only in interior fiction.

c) Evaluation of types of characters. It is then an oversimplification to assert without qualification that the complex character is a greater achievement than the simple. If we think of character in itself, divorced from the other elements of fiction, we may place a high value on complexity. But if we examine character in the light of the story as a whole, we must see that complexity is not necessarily a greater virtue than simplicity. We must always ask what the character contributes to the story, and the author must always choose the kind of character appropriate to his overall purpose.

5. Point of view The author who chooses to exploit his godlike knowledge of the universe he has created will employ the omniscient narrator.

47 Introduction to Literature Within the framework of the work of fiction, the omniscient narrator knows everything. He can enter the mind of any character and tell the reader directly what the character is thinking. He can at one moment be in the city, and at the next in the country. In one paragraph he can be with us in the present, and the next he can take us into the past. The alternative to the omniscient narrator is the limited narrator. As has been implied, limited narration is always artificial, since there are in truth no limits to an author's knowledge of his own creation. The limited narrator is simply, a narrator who doesn't know everything. He may appear both in stories telling from the inside (first person narration) and in stories telling from the outside (third person narrator). Point of view is from whose consciousness the reader hears, sees, and feels the story. A story's point of view is our window on its fictional world and gives us our single vision. Often we watch through the view point of one character, but not always. Angle in fiction makes all the difference. Story tellers use three principal points of view. The first use is an observer or peripheral character. The second use is central to the story either as protagonist or participant. The third (and most common) used the third person he, she or they; and the story teller conveys only that one person's thoughts and feelings. We call this point of view limited omniscience-omniscient because it can read minds, limited because it cannot read all minds. Another point of view is unlimited omniscience. More common one is the objective

point of view which narrates action but does not report on anyone's ideas or feelings. Point of view often contributes to a short story's irony. Irony is the perception of incongruity or discrepancy- between words and meanings, between actions and reality, between narrator who is dishonest or stupid, who gives the reader an interpretation of the action which the writer expects the reader to distrust. 6.

Conflict Conflicts occur when the protagonist struggles against an antagonist (villain that goes against the protagonist), or opposing force.⁴⁸ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Conflict and order make plot. The author creates the conflict by describing one of the following types of interactions.

Types of conflict: There are five basic types of conflict. In modern era, Person vs. Machine is also possibly found. a. Person vs. Him or Herself is the theme in literature that places a character against his or her own will, confusion, or fears. Person vs. Him or Herself can also be where a character tries to find out who he or she is, or where a character comes to a realization or a change in character. Although the struggle is internal, the character can be influenced by external forces. The struggle of the human being to come to a decision is the basis of Person vs. Him or Herself. For example, the titular character of Beowulf. More recently, the Academy Award winning movie A Beautiful Mind has been posited as an application of Person vs. Him or Herself. b.

Person vs. Person is a theme in literature in which the main character's conflict with another person is the focus of the story. An example is the hero's conflicts with the central villain of a work, which may play a large role in the plot and contribute to the development of both characters. There are usually several confrontations before the climax is reached. The conflict is external. An example is the conflict between Judah and Messala in Ben-Hur, which is the conflict between a bully and his victim. c. Person vs. Society is a theme in fiction in which a main character's, or group of main characters', main source of conflict is social traditions or concepts. In this sense, the two parties are: a) the protagonist(s); b) the society of which the protagonist(s) are included. Society itself is often looked at as a single character, just as an opposing party would be looked at in a Person vs. Person conflict. This can also be one protagonist against a group or society of antagonists or society led by some antagonistic force. An example in literature would be Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë. d. Person vs. Nature is the theme in literature that places a character against forces of nature.

Many disaster films focus on this theme, which is predominant within many survival stories. It is also⁴⁹ Introduction to Literature strong in stories about struggling for survival in remote locales, such as Gary Paulson's Hatchet or Jack London's short story "To Build a Fire". e. Person vs. Supernatural is a theme in literature that places a character against supernatural forces. When an entity is in conflict with him-, her-, or itself, the conflict is categorized as internal, otherwise, it is external. Such stories are often seen in Freudian Criticism as representations of id vs. superego. Bram Stoker's Dracula is a good example of this, as well as Frankenstein by Mary Shelley and "Christabel" by Samuel Coleridge. It is also very common in comic books. 7. Style and tone Style Style is the codified gestures 95 in which the author tells the story. Along with plot, character, theme, and setting, style is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction. 96 Relation of style to tone as we shall see in the course of this chapter, the role of style in a work of fiction is an important and complex one. But none of the effect we may attribute to style is more important than its contribution to the establishment of tone. In this relationship we may regard style as the means, tone as the end. We shall first examine the nature of the means. We must first be aware that the term "style" has a number of meanings. When we talk about the "attire style" for instance, we are talking about a literary tendency that has flourished especially in some periods. On the hand, there is "period style" character of one historical period and not to be found to any significant extent in any other. The element of style: diction, imagery and syntax. By diction is meant simply the author's choice of word. Our purpose in the analysis of diction is to recognize the choices the author has made and to infer, when possible, the reasons for which they have been made. The analysis of diction always leads to some 95 R. Rawdon Wilso.

The Hydra's Tale: Imagining Disgust. 2002, p.28.50 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature considerations of the denotations and connotations of the words chosen by the author. Imagery is made of words and a single word can be an image. Furthermore, the terms image and imagery themselves are most widely used in critical term. a. Literal images or figurative involves no necessary change or extension in the meaning of the words. It contributes to the vivid representation of experience that we expert from the best fiction b. Recurrent images consist of a number of repetitions of the same image or the frequent occurrence of images that, while not identical. c. Figurative images: Figurative images are sometimes called tropes or more commonly figures of speech Syntax: In analyzing a writer's syntax, we concern ourselves with such matters as the characteristic length of his sentences; the proportion of simple or complex sentences and so on. These matters are by no means so trifling as they may at first appear. Tone Tone is a literary compound of composition, which shows the attitudes toward the subject and toward the audience implied in a literary work. 97 Defining tone perhaps the meaning of this term will become clearer if we think first of a more familiar sense of tone that is the sense in which we talk about tone of voice. Irony closely related to understatement but more clearly focused is the tone critics usually refer to as irony. Irony in fiction consists of a discrepancy between what is stated and what is suggested. Hyperbole: the opposite of understatement is hyperbole or exaggeration used for rhetorical effect. The effect of hyperbole in this particular instance and in fiction is dramatic heightening. The effect of hyperbole in this particular instance in and many others in fiction is a dramatic heightening.51 Introduction to Literature Definition of Drama Drama is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance 98 . The term comes from a Greek word meaning "action" (Classical Greek: δράμα, dráma), which is derived from "to do" (Classical Greek: δράω, drao). The enactment of drama in theatre, performed by actors on a stage before audiences, presupposes collaborative modes of production and a collective form of reception. The structure of dramatic texts, unlike other forms of literature, is directly influenced by this collaborative production and collective reception 99 . The early modern tragedy Hamlet (1601) by Shakespeare and the classical Athenian tragedy Oedipus the King (c. 429 BCE) by Sophocles are among the supreme masterpieces of the art of drama 100 . Drama

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The two masks associated with drama represent the traditional generic division between comedy and tragedy. They are symbols of the ancient Greek; Muses, Thalia and Melpomene. Thalia was the Muse of comedy (the laughing face), while Melpomene was the Muse of tragedy (the weeping face). Considered as a genre of poetry in general, the dramatic mode has been contrasted with the epic and the lyrical modes ever since Aristotle's Poetics (c. 335 BCE) the earliest work of dramatic theory 103 . The use of "drama" in the narrow sense to designate a specific type of play dates from the 19 th century. Drama in this sense refers to a play that is neither a comedy nor a tragedy for example, Zola's Thérèse Raquin (1873) or Chekhov's Ivanov (1887). It is this narrow sense that the film and television industry and film studies adopted to describe "drama" as a genre within their respective media. "Radio drama" has been used in both senses originally transmitted in a live 101 M.H. Abrams. A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed.). USA. ThomsonLearning, Inc. 1999. p.69. 102 M.H. Abrams. A Glossary of Literary Terms (7nd Ed.). USA. ThomsonLearning, Inc. 1999. p.7.0 103 Ibid, writes that "a drama, as distinguished from a lyric, is not primarily a composition in the verbal medium; the words result, as one might put it, from the underlying structure of incident and character. As Aristotle remarks, 'the poet, or "maker" should be the maker of plots rather than of verses; since he is a poet because he imitates, and what he imitates are actions'" (1949, 8).53 Introduction to Literature performance, it has also been used to describe the more high-brow and serious end of the dramatic output of radio 104 . Drama is often combined with music and dance: the drama in opera is sung throughout; musicals include spoken dialogue and songs; and some forms of drama have regular musical accompaniment (melodrama and Japanese Nô, for example) 105 . In certain periods of history (the ancient Roman and modern Romantic) dramas have been written to be read rather than performed 106 . In improvisation, the drama does not pre-exist the moment of performance; performers devise a dramatic script spontaneously before an audience 107 . Elements of Drama Most successful playwrights follow the theories of playwriting and drama that were established, over two thousand years ago, by a man named Aristotle. In his works the Poetics Aristotle outlined the six elements of drama in his critical analysis of the classical Greek tragedy Oedipus Rex written by the Greek playwright, Sophocles, in the fifth century B.C. The six elements as they are outlined involve: Thought/Theme/Ideas; Action or Plot; Characters; Language; Music; and Spectacle. A. Thought/Theme/Ideas What the play means as opposed to what happens (the plot). Sometimes the theme is clearly stated in the title. It may be stated through dialogue by a character acting as the playwright's voice. Or it may be the theme is less obvious and emerges only after some study or thought. It may be the abstract issues and feelings that grow out of the dramatic action. 104 Banham, Martin, ed. (1998, 894-900). The Cambridge Guide to Theatre. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 105 See the entries for "opera", "musical theatre, American", "melodrama" and "Nô" in Banham (1998). 106 While there is some dispute among theatre historians, it is probable that the plays by the Roman Seneca were not intended to be performed. Manfred by Byron is a good example of a "dramatic poem." See the entries on "Seneca" and "Byron (George George)" in Banham (1998). 107 Some forms of improvisation, notably the Commedia dell'arte, improvise on the basis of 'lazzi' or rough outlines of scenic action (see Gordon (1983) and Duchartre (1929)). All forms of improvisation take their cue from their immediate response to one another, their characters' situations (which are sometimes established in advance), and, often, their interaction with the audience. The classic formulations of improvisation in the theatre originated with Joan Littlewood and Keith Johnstone in the UK and Viola Spolin in the USA. See Johnstone (1981) and Spolin (1963).54 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature B. Action/Plot The event of a play is the story as opposed to the theme; what happens rather than what it means. The plot must have some sort of unity and clarity by setting up a pattern by which each action initiating the next rather than standing alone without connection to what came before it or what follows. In the plot of a play, characters are involved in conflict that has a pattern of movement. The action and movement in the play begins from the initial entanglement, through rising action, climax, and falling action to resolution. C. Characters These are people presented in the play that are involved in the perusing plot. Each character should have its own distinct personality, age, appearance, beliefs, socio-economic background, and language. D. Language The choices of words are made by the playwright and the enunciation of the actors of the language. Language and dialog delivered by the characters moves the plot and action along, provides exposition, and defines the distinct characters. Each playwright can create their own specific style in relationship to language choices they use in establishing character and dialogue. E. Music Music can encompass the rhythm of dialogue and speeches in a play or can also mean the aspects of the melody and music compositions as with musical theatre. Each theatrical presentation delivers music, rhythm and melody in its own distinctive manner. Music is not a part of every play. But, music can be included to mean all sounds in a production. Music can expand to all sound effects, the actor's voices, songs, and instrumental music played as underscore in a play. Music creates patterns and establishes tempo in theatre. In the aspects of the musical the songs are used to push the plot forward and move the story to a higher level of intensity. Composers and lyricist work together with playwrights to strengthen the themes and ideas of the play. Character's wants and desires can be strengthened for the audience through lyrics and music.55 Introduction to Literature F. Spectacle The spectacle in the theatre can involve all of the aspects of scenery, costumes, and special effects in a production. The visual elements of the play created for theatrical event. The qualities determined by the playwright that create the world and atmosphere of the play for the audience's eye. Further Considerations of the Playwright: Genre/Form Above and beyond the elements outlined above the playwright has other major consideration to take into account when writing. The Genre and Form of the play is an important aspect. Some playwrights are pure in the choice of genre for a play. They write strictly tragedy or comedy. Other playwrights tend to mix genre, combining both comedy and tragedy in one piece of dramatic work. Based on the Genre/Form, drama is divided into the categories of tragedy, comedy, melodrama, and tragicomedy. Each of these genre/forms can be further subdivide by style and content. A. Tragedy Tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude. The tragedy is presented in the form of action, not narrative. It will arouse pity and fear in the audience as it witnesses the action. It allows for an arousal of this pity and fear and creates an affect of purgation or catharsis of these strong emotions by the audience. Tragedy is serious by nature in its theme and deals with profound problems. These profound problems are universal when applied to the human experience. In classical tragedy we find a protagonist at the center of the drama that is a great person, usually of upper class birth. He is a good man that can be admired, but he has a tragic flaw, a hamartia, that will be the ultimate cause of his down fall. This tragic flaw can take on many characteristics but it is most often too much pride or hubris. The protagonist always learns, usually too late, the nature of his flaw and his mistakes that have caused his downfall. He becomes self-aware and accepts the inevitability of his fate and takes full responsibility for his actions. We must have this element of inevitability in tragedy. There must be a cause and effect relationship from the beginning through the middle to the end or final catastrophe. It must be logical-56 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature cal in the conclusion of the necessary outcome. Tragedy will involve the audience in the action and create tension and expectation. With the climax and final end the audience will have learned a lesson and will leave the theatre not depressed or sullen, but uplifted and enlightened. B. Comedy Comedy should have the view of a "comic spirit" and is physical and energetic. It is tied up in rebirth and renewal, this is the reason most comedy end in weddings, which suggest a union of

a couple and the expected birth of children. In comedy there is absence of pain and emotional reactions, as with tragedy, and a replaced use of man's intellect. The behavior of the characters presented in comedy is ludicrous and sometimes absurd and the result in the audience is one of correction of behaviors. This correction of behaviors is the didactic element of comedy that acts as a mirror for society, by which the audience learns "don't behave in ludicrous and absurd

ways." The types of comedies can vary greatly; there are situation comedies, romantic comedies, sentimental comedies, dark comedies, comedy of manners, and pure farce. The comic devices used by playwrights of comedy are: exaggeration, incongruity, surprise, repetition, wisecracks, and sarcasm. C. Melodrama Melodrama is drama of disaster and differs from tragedy significantly, in that; forces outside of the protagonist cause all of the significant events of the plot. All of the aspects of related guilt or responsibilities of the protagonist are removed. The protagonist is usually a victim of circumstance. He is acted upon by the antagonist or anti-hero and suffers without having to accept responsibility and inevitability of fate. In melodrama we have clearly defined character types with good guys and bad guys identified. Melodrama has a sense of strict moral judgment. All issues presented in the plays are resolved in a well-defined way. The good characters are rewarded and the bad characters are punished in a means that fits the crime. D. Tragicomedy Tragicomedy is the most lifelike of all of the genres. It is non-judgmental and ends with no absolutes. It focuses on character relationships and shows society in a state of continuous flux. There is a mix of comedy and tragedy side by side in these types of plays. Style/Mode/ 'Ism' Each play will have its own unique and distinctive behaviors, dress, and language of the characters. It requires dramatic material, setting, or costumes in a specific manner. The style of a playwright is shown in the choices made in the world of the play: the kinds of characters, time periods, settings, language, methods of characterization, use of symbols, and themes. Dramatic Structure Dramatic structure involves the overall framework or method by which the playwright uses to organize the dramatic material and or action. It is important for playwrights to establish themes but the challenge comes in applying structure to the ideas and inspirations. Understanding basic principles of dramatic structure can be invaluable to the playwright. Most modern plays are structured into acts that can be further divided into scenes. The pattern most often used is a method by which the playwright sets up early on in the beginning scenes all of the necessary conditions and situations out of which the later conditions will develop.

Generally the wants and desires of one character will conflict with another character. With this method the playwright establishes a pattern of complication, rising action, climax, and resolution. This is commonly known as cause to effect arrangement of incidents. A. The basic Characteristics of the cause to effect arrangement are: - Clear exposition of situation - Careful preparation for future events - Unexpected but logical reversals - Continuous mounting suspense - An obligatory scene - Logical resolution⁵⁸ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1. Point of Attack The moment of the play at which the main action of the plot begins. This may occur in the first scene, or it may occur after several scenes of exposition. The point of attack is the main action by which all others will arise. It is the point at which the main complication is introduced. Point of attack can sometimes work hand in hand with a play's inciting incident, which is the first incident leading to the rising action of the play. Sometimes the inciting incident is an event that occurred somewhere in the character's past and is revealed to the audience through exposition. 2. Exposition Exposition is important information that the audience needs to know in order to follow the main story line of the play. It is the aspects of the story that the audience may hear about but that they will not witness in actual scenes. It encompasses the past actions of the characters before the play's opening scenes progress. 3. Rising Action Rising action is the section of the plot beginning with the point of attack and/or inciting incident and proceeding forward to the crisis onto the climax. The action of the play will rise as it set up a situation of increasing intensity and anticipation. These scenes make up the body of the play and usually create a sense of continuous mounting suspense in the audience. 4. The Climax/Crisis All of the earlier scenes and actions in a play will build technically to the highest level of dramatic intensity. This section of the play is generally referred to as the moment of the play's climax. This is the moment where the major dramatic questions rise to the highest level, the mystery hits the unraveling point, and the culprits are revealed. This should be the point of the highest stage of dramatic intensity in the action of the play. The whole combined actions of the play generally lead up to this moment. 5. Resolution/Obligatory Scene The resolution is the moment of the play in which the conflicts are resolved. It is the solution to the conflict in the play, the answer⁵⁹ Introduction to Literature to the mystery, and the clearing up of the final details. This is the scene that answers the questions raised earlier in the play. In this scene the methods and motives are revealed to the audience.⁶⁰ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Poetry CHAPTER 5 Definition of Poetry Poetry (from the Greek "ποίησις", poiesis, a "making") is a form of literary art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to, or in lieu of, its apparent meaning. Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may occur in conjunction with other arts, as in poetic drama, hymns or lyrics. Aristotle divided poetry into three genres which have each spawned other genres: 1. Epic, which included narratives of heroic action and events of more than personal significance; 2. Lyric, which was originally meant to be sung; 3. Satire, which was the moral censure of evil, pretension, or anti-social behavior; Poetry, and discussions of it, has a long history. Early attempts to define poetry, such as Aristotle's Poetics, focused on the uses of speech in rhetoric, drama, song and comedy¹⁰⁸. Later attempts concentrated on features such as repetition, verse form and rhyme, and¹⁰⁸ Heath, Malcolm (ed). 1997. Aristotle's Poetics. London, England: Penguin Books.⁶¹ Introduction to Literature emphasized the aesthetics which distinguish poetry from prose¹⁰⁹. From the mid-20th century, poetry has sometimes been more loosely defined as a fundamental creative act using language¹¹⁰. Poetry often uses particular forms and conventions to suggest alternative meanings in the words, or to evoke emotional or sensual responses. Devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia and rhythm are sometimes used to achieve musical or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations. Similarly, metaphor, simile and metonymy¹¹¹ create a resonance between otherwise disparate images a layering of meanings, forming connections previously not perceived. Kindred forms of resonance may exist, between individual verses, in their patterns of rhyme or rhythm. Some forms of poetry are specific to particular cultures and genres, responding to the characteristics of the language in which the poet writes. Readers who accustomed to identifying poetry with Dante, Goethe, Mickiewicz and Rumi may think of it as being written in rhyming lines and regular meter. There are traditions, such as those of Du Fu and Beowulf, which use other approaches to achieve rhythm and euphony. Much of modern British and American poetry is to some extent a critique of poetic tradition¹¹², playing with and testing (among other things) the principle of euphony itself, to the extent that sometimes it deliberately does not rhyme or keep setting rhythms at all. In today's globalized world, poets often borrow styles, techniques and forms from diverse cultures and languages. Element of Poetry Prosody is the study of the meter, rhythm, and intonation of a poem. Rhythm and meter, although closely related, should be distinguished¹¹³. Meter is the definitive pattern established for a verse¹⁰⁹ See, for example, Immanuel Kant (J.H. Bernhard, Trans). Critique of Judgment. Dover. 2005. ¹¹⁰ Dylan Thomas. 1968. Quite Early One Morning. New York, New York: New Direction Books, reset edition. ¹¹¹ Strachan, John R; Terry, Richard, G. Poetry: an

introduction. Edinburgh University Press. 2000. p. 119. 112 As a contemporary example of that ethos, see T.S. Eliot, "The Function of Criticism" in Selected Essays. Paperback Edition (Faber & Faber, 1999), pp13-34. 113 Robert Pinsky, The Sounds of Poetry at 5262

A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature (such as iambic pentameter), while rhythm is the actual sound that results from a line of poetry. Thus, the meter of a line may be described as being "iambic", but a full description of the rhythm would require noting where the language causes one to pause or accelerate and how the meter interacts with other elements of the language. Prosody also may be used more specifically to refer to the scanning of poetic lines to show meter. The methods for creating poetic rhythm vary across languages and between poetic traditions. Languages are often described as having timing set primarily by accents, syllables, or moras, depending on how rhythm is established, though a language can be influenced by multiple approaches. Metrical rhythm generally involves precise arrangements of stresses or syllables into repeated patterns called feet within a line. Rhythm is often associated with melody; meanwhile the line of intonation established by the sequence of pitches, the term is frequently used so broadly as to include both rhythm and melody. 114 In Modern English verse, the pattern of stresses primarily differentiate feet, so rhythm based on meter in Modern English is most often founded on the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables (alone or elided). In the classical languages, on the other hand, while the metrical units are similar, vowel length rather than stresses define the meter. Old English poetry used a metrical pattern involving varied numbers of syllables but a fixed number of strong stresses in each line 115 . Metric is a subject which has interested an enormous amount of labour through the centuries 116 . Whereas, meter in poetry often analogous to rhythm in music and thus best represented by musical notation 117 . In the Western poetic tradition, meters are customarily grouped according to a characteristic metrical foot and the number of feet per line. Thus, "iambic pentameter" is a meter comprising five feet per line, in which the predominant kind of foot is the "iamb." 114 Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. Theory of Literature. USA: Penguin Book. 1963, p. 163. 115 Howell D. Chickering. Beowulf: a Dual-language Edition. Garden City, New York: Anchor. 1977. 116 See [73] p. 165 117 Ibid, p. 16663 Introduction to Literature This metric system originated in ancient Greek poetry, and was used by poets such as Pindar and Sappho, and by the great tragedians of Athens. Similarly, "dactylic hexameter," comprises six feet per line, of which the dominant kind of foot is the "dactyl." Dactylic hexameter was the traditional meter of Greek epic poetry, the earliest extant examples of which are the works of Homer and Hesiod. More recently, iambic pentameter and dactylic hexameter have been used by William Shakespeare and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, respectively. Meter is often scanned based on the arrangement of "poetic feet" into lines 118 . In English, each foot usually includes one syllable with a stress and one or two without a stress. In other languages, it may be a combination of the number of syllables and the length of the vowel that determines how the foot is parsed, where one syllable with a long vowel may be treated as the equivalent of two syllables with short vowels. For example, in ancient Greek poetry, meter is based solely on syllable duration rather than stress. In some languages, such as English, stressed syllables are typically pronounced with greater volume, greater length, and higher pitch, and are the basis for poetic meter. In ancient Greek, these attributes were independent of each other; long vowels and syllables including a vowel plus more than one consonant actually had longer duration, approximately double that of a short vowel, while pitch and stress (dictated by the accent) were not associated with duration and played no role in the meter. Thus, a dactylic hexameter line could be envisioned as a musical phrase with six measures, each of which contained either a half note followed by two quarter notes (i.e. a long syllable followed by two short syllables), or two half notes (i.e. two long syllables); thus, the substitution of two short syllables for one long syllable resulted in a measure of the same length. Such substitution in a stress language, such as English, would not result in the same rhythmic regularity. In Anglo-Saxon meter, the unit on which lines are built is a half-line containing two stresses rather than a foot 119 . Scanning meter can often show the basic or fundamental pattern underlying a verse, but does not show the varying degrees of stress, as well as the differing pitches and lengths of syllables 120 . 118 See [51] 119 Christine Brooke-Rose. A ZBC of Ezra Pound. Faber and Faber. 1971 120 Robert Pinsky. The Sounds of Poetry. New York, New York: Farrar Straus and Giroux, 1998.64 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature As an example of how a line of meter is defined, in English-language iambic pentameter, each line has five metrical feet, and each foot is an iamb, or an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable. When a particular line is scanned, there may be variations upon the basic pattern of the meter; for example, the first foot of English iambic pentameters is quite often inverted, meaning that the stress falls on the first syllable 121 . The generally accepted names for some of the most commonly used kinds of feet include: - iamb - one unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable - trochee - one stressed syllable followed by an unstressed syllable - dactyl - one stressed syllable followed by two unstressed syllables - anapest - two unstressed syllables followed by one stressed syllable - spondee - two stressed syllables together - pyrrhic - two unstressed syllables together (rare, usually used to end dactylic hexameter) The numbers of metrical feet in a line are described in Greek terminology as follows: - dimeter - two feet - trimeter - three feet - tetrameter - four feet - pentameter - five feet - hexameter - six feet - heptameter - seven feet - octameter - eight feet 1) Metrical patterns Different traditions and genres of poetry tend to use different meters, ranging from the Shakespearean iambic pentameter and the Homeric dactylic hexameter to the Anapestic tetrameter used in many nursery rhymes. However, a number of variations to the established meter are common, both to provide emphasis or attention to a given foot or line and to avoid boring repetition. For example, the stress in a foot may be inverted, a caesura (or pause) may be added (sometimes in place of a foot or stress), or the final foot in a line may be 121 Ibid 65 Introduction to Literature given a feminine ending to soften it or be replaced by a spondee to emphasize it and create a hard stop. Some patterns (such as iambic pentameter) tend to be fairly regular, while other patterns, such as dactylic hexameter, tend to be highly irregular 122 . Regularity can vary between languages. In addition, different patterns often develop distinctively in different languages, so that, for example, iambic tetrameter in Russian will generally reflect regularity in the use of accents to reinforce the meter, which does not occur or occurs to a much lesser extent in English. Some common metrical patterns, with notable examples of poets and poems that use them, include: - iambic pentameter (John Milton, Paradise Lost) - Dactylic hexameter (Homer, Iliad; Virgil, Aeneid; Ovid, Metamorphoses) - iambic tetrameter (Andrew Marvell, "To His Coy Mistress"; Aleksandr Pushkin, Eugene Onegin) - Trochaic octameter (Edgar Allan Poe, "The Raven") - Anapestic tetrameter (Lewis Carroll, "The Hunting of the Snark"; [48] Lord Byron, Don Juan) - Alexandrine (Jean Racine, Phèdre) 2) Rhyme, Alliteration, Assonance Rhyme, alliteration, assonance and consonance are ways of creating repetitive patterns of sound. They may be used as an independent structural element in a poem, to reinforce rhythmic patterns, or as an ornamental element 123 . Rhyme consists of identical ("hard-rhyme") or similar ("soft-rhyme") sounds placed at the ends of lines or at predictable locations within lines ("internal rhyme") 124 . Languages vary in the richness 122 Fussell, Paul. Poetic Meter and Poetic Form. Random House. 1965, P. 36-71. 123 Rhyme, alliteration, assonance or consonance can also carry a meaning separate from the repetitive sound patterns created. For example, Chaucer used heavy alliteration to mock Old English verse and to paint a character as archaic, and Christopher Marlowe used interlocking alliteration and consonance of "th", "f" and "s" sounds to force a lisp on a character he wanted to paint as effeminate. See, for example, the opening speech in Tamburlaine the Great available online at Project Gutenberg 124 For a good discussion of hard and

soft rhyme see Robert Pinsky's introduction to Dante Alighieri, Robert Pinsky (Trans.). *The Inferno of Dante: A New Verse Translation*. New York, New York: Farrar Straus & Giroux, (1994); the Pinsky translation includes many demonstrations of the use of soft rhyme.⁶⁶ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature of their rhyming structures. Italian, for example, has a rich rhyming structure permitting maintenance of a limited set of rhymes throughout a lengthy poem. The richness results from word endings that follow regular forms. English, with its irregular word endings adopted from other languages, is less rich in rhyme. The degree of richness of a language's rhyming structures plays a substantial role in determining what poetic forms are commonly used in that language. Alliteration and assonance played a key role in structuring early Germanic, Norse and Old English forms of poetry. The alliterative patterns of early Germanic poetry interweave meter and alliteration as a key part of their structure, so that the metrical pattern determines when the listener expects instances of alliteration to occur. This can be compared to an ornamental use of alliteration in most Modern European poetry, where alliterative patterns are not formal or carried through full stanzas.¹²⁵ Alliteration is particularly useful in languages with less rich rhyming structures. Assonance, where the use of similar vowel sounds within a word rather than similar sounds at the beginning or end of a word, was widely used in skaldic poetry, but goes back to the Homeric epic. Because verbs carry much of the pitch in the English language, assonance can loosely evoke the tonal elements of Chinese poetry and so is useful in translating Chinese poetry. Consonance occurs where a consonant sound is repeated throughout a sentence without putting the sound only at the front of a word. Consonance provokes a more subtle effect than alliteration and so is less useful as a structural element. In 'A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry' (Longmans, 1969) Geoffrey Leech identified six different types of sound patterns or rhyme forms. These are defined as six possible ways in which either one or two of the structural parts of the related words can vary. The unvarying parts are in upper bold. C symbolizes a consonant cluster, not a single consonant, V a vowel: 1) Alliteration: C v c great/grow send/sit 2) Assonance: c V c great/fail send/bell 3) Consonances: c v C great/meat send/hand ¹²⁵ See the introduction to Burton Raffel. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. New York, New York: Signet Books, 1984.⁶⁷ Introduction to Literature 4) Reverse Rhymes: C V c great/grazed send/sell 5) Pararhyme: C v C great/groat send/sound 6) Rhyme: c V C great/bait send/end Form of Poetry Poetic form is more flexible in modernist and post-modernist poetry, and continues to be less structured than in previous literary eras. Many modern poets eschew recognizable structures or forms, and write in free verse. But poetry remains distinguished from prose by its form; some regard for basic formal structures of poetry will be found in even the best free verse, however much it may appear to have been ignored. Similarly, in the best poetry written in the classical style there will be departures from strict form for emphasis or effect. Among the major structural elements often used in poetry are the line, the stanza or verse paragraph, and larger combinations of stanzas or lines such as cantos. The broader visual presentation of words and calligraphy can also be utilized. These basic units of poetic form are often combined into larger structures, called poetic forms or poetic modes (see following section), such as in the sonnet or haiku. Lines and Stanzas Poetry is often separated into lines on a page. These lines may be based on the number of metrical feet, or may emphasize a rhyming pattern at the ends of lines. Lines may serve other functions, particularly where the poem is not written in a formal metrical pattern. Lines can separate, compare or contrast thoughts expressed in different units, or can highlight a change in tone. See the article on line breaks for information about the division between lines. Lines of poems are often organized into stanzas, which are denominated by the number of lines included. Thus a collection of two lines is a couplet (or distich), three lines a triplet (or tercet), four lines a quatrain, five lines a quintain (or cinquain), six lines a sestet, and eight lines an octet. These lines may or may not relate to each other by rhyme or rhythm. For example, a couplet may be two lines with identical meters which rhyme or two lines held together by a common meter alone. Stanzas often have related couplets or triplets within them.⁶⁸ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Other poems may be organized into verse paragraphs, in which regular rhymes with established rhythms are not used, but the poetic tone is instead established by a collection of rhythms, alliterations, and rhymes established in paragraph form. Many medieval poems were written in verse paragraphs, even where regular rhymes and rhythms were used. In many forms of poetry, stanzas are interlocking, so that the rhyming scheme or other structural elements of one stanza determine those of succeeding stanzas. Examples of such interlocking stanzas include, for example, the Ghazal and the villanelle, where a refrain (or, in the case of the villanelle, refrains) is established in the first stanza which then repeats in subsequent stanzas. Related to the use of interlocking stanzas is their use to separate thematic parts of a poem. For example, the strophe, antistrophe and epode of the ode form are often separated into one or more stanzas. In such cases, or where structures are meant to be highly formal, a stanza will usually form a complete thought, consisting of full sentences and cohesive thoughts. In some cases, particularly lengthier formal poetry such as some forms of epic poetry, stanzas themselves are constructed according to strict rules and then combined. In skaldic poetry, the dróttkvætt stanza had eight lines, each having three "lifts" produced with alliteration or assonance. In addition to two or three alliterations, the odd numbered lines had partial rhyme of consonants with dissimilar vowels, not necessarily at the beginning of the word; the even lines contained internal rhyme in set syllables (not necessarily at the end of the word). Each half-line had exactly six syllables, and each line ended in a trochee. The arrangement of dróttkvætt followed far less rigid rules than the construction of the individual dróttkvætt. Visual Presentation Even before the advent of printing, the visual appearance of poetry often added meaning or depth. Acrostic poems conveyed meanings in the initial letters of lines or in letters at other specific places in a poem. In Arabic, Hebrew and Chinese poetry, the visual presentation of finely calligraphic poems has played an important part in the overall effect of many poems.⁶⁹ Introduction to Literature With the advent of printing, poets gained greater control over the mass-produced visual presentations of their work. Visual elements have become an important part of the poet's toolbox, and many poets have sought to use visual presentation for a wide range of purposes. Some Modernist poetry takes this to an extreme, with the placement of individual lines or groups of lines on the page forming an integral part of the poem's composition, whether to complement the poem's rhythm through visual caesuras of various lengths, or to create juxtapositions so as to accentuate meaning, ambiguity or irony, or simply to create an aesthetically pleasing form. [60] In its most extreme form, this can lead to concrete poetry or asemic writing ¹²⁶ . Diction Goblin Market used complex poetic diction in nursery rhyme form: "We must not look at goblin men, /we must not buy their fruits: /who knows upon what soil they fed/their hungry thirsty roots?" Poetic diction treats of the manner in which language is used, and refers not only to the sound but also to the underlying meaning and its interaction with sound and form. Many languages and poetic forms have very specific poetic dictions, to the point where distinct grammars and dialects are used specifically for poetry. Registers in poetry can range from strict employment of ordinary speech patterns, as favored in much late 20th century prosody, through to highly ornate and aureate uses of language by such as the medieval and renaissance makers. Poetic diction may include rhetorical devices such as simile and metaphor, as well as tones of voice, such as irony ¹²⁷ . Aristotle wrote in the Poetics that "the greatest thing by far is to be a master of metaphor." Since the rise of Modernism, some poets have opted for a poetic diction that deemphasizes rhetorical devices, attempting instead the direct presentation of things and experiences and the exploration of tone. On the other hand, Surrealists have pushed rhetorical devices to their limits,

making frequent use of catachresis. 126 A good pre-modernist example of concrete poetry is the poem about the mouse's tale in the shape of a long tail in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, available in Wikisource. 127 See *The Poetics of Aristotle* at Project Gutenberg at 22.70 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Allegorical stories are central to the poetic diction of many cultures, and were prominent in the west during classical times, the late middle Ages and the Renaissance. Rather than being fully allegorical, however, a poem may contain symbols or allusions that deepen the meaning or effect of its words without constructing a full allegory. Another strong element of poetic diction can be the use of vivid imagery for effect. The juxtaposition of unexpected or impossible images is, for example, a particularly strong element in surrealist poetry and haiku. Vivid images are often, as well, endowed with symbolism. Many poetic dictions use repetitive phrases for effect, either a short phrase (such as Homer's "rosy-fingered dawn" or "the wine-dark sea") or a longer refrain. Such repetition can add a somber tone to a poem, as in many odes, or can be laced with irony as the context of the words changes. For example, in Antony's famous eulogy of Caesar in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, Antony's repetition of the words, "For Brutus is an honorable man," moves from a sincere tone to one that exudes irony.

Genre of Poetry In addition to specific forms of poems, poetry is often thought of in terms of different genres and subgenres. A poetic genre is generally a tradition or classification of poetry based on the subject matter, style, or other broader literary characteristics 128. Some commentators view genres as natural forms of literature 129. Others view the study of genres as the study of how different works relate and refer to other works 130. Epic poetry is one commonly identified genre, often defined as lengthy poems concerning events of a heroic or important nature to the culture of the time 131. Lyric poetry, which tends to be shorter, 128 For a general discussion of genre theory on the internet, see Daniel Chandler's *Introduction to Genre Theory* 129 See, for example, Northrup Frye. *Anatomy of Criticism*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, (1957). 130 Jacques Derrida, Beverly BieBrahic (Trans.). *Geneses, Genealogies, Genres, And Genius: The Secrets of the Archive*. New York, New York: Columbia University Press (2006), ISBN 0231139780. 131 Hatto, A. T.. *Traditions of Heroic and Epic Poetry* (Vol. I: The Traditions ed.). Maney Publishing.71 Introduction to Literature melodic, and contemplative, is another commonly identified genre. Some commentators may organize bodies of poetry into further subgenres, and individual poems may be seen as a part of many different genres 132. In many cases, poetic genres show common features as a result of a common tradition, even across cultures. Described below are some common genres, but the classification of genres, the description of their characteristics, and even the reasons for undertaking a classification into genres that can take many forms.

1. **Narrative Poetry** Narrative poetry is a genre of poetry that tells a story. Broadly it subsumes epic poetry, but the term "narrative poetry" is often reserved for smaller works, generally with more appeal to human interest. Narrative poetry may be the oldest type of poetry. Many scholars of Homer have concluded that his *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were composed from compilations of shorter narrative poems that related individual episodes and were more suitable for an evening's entertainment. Much narrative poetry such as Scots and English ballads, and Baltic and Slavic heroic poems is performance poetry with roots in a preliterate oral tradition. It has been speculated that some features that distinguish poetry from prose, such as meter, alliteration and kennings, once served as memory aids for bards who recited traditional tales. Notable narrative poets have included Ovid, Dante, Juan Ruiz, Chaucer, William Langland, Luís de Camões, Shakespeare, Alexander Pope, Robert Burns, Fernando de Rojas, Adam Mickiewicz, Alexander Pushkin, Edgar Allan Poe and Alfred Tennyson.
2. **Epic Poetry** Epic poetry is a genre of poetry, and a major form of narrative literature. It recounts, in a continuous narrative, the life and works of a heroic or mythological person or group of persons. 132 Shakespeare parodied such analysis in *Hamlet*, describing the genres as consisting of "tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral..."⁷² A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Examples of epic poems are Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Virgil's *Aeneid*, the *Nibelungenlied*, Luís de Camões' *Os Lusíadas*, the *Cantar de Mio Cid*, the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, the *Mahabharata*, Valmiki's *Ramayana*, Ferdowsi's *Shahnama*, Nizami (or Nezami)'s *Khamse* (Five Books), and the *Epic of King Gesar*. While the composition of epic poetry and of long poems generally, became less common in the west after the early 20th century, some notable epics have continued to be written. Derek Walcott won a Nobel Prize to a great extent on the basis of his epic, *Omeros* 133. 3. **Dramatic Poetry** Dramatic poetry is drama written in verse to be spoken or sung, and appears in varying, sometimes related forms in many cultures. Verse drama may have developed out of earlier oral epics, such as the Sanskrit and Greek epics 134. Greek tragedy in verse dates to the sixth century B.C., and may have been an influence on the development of Sanskrit drama 135, just as Indian drama in turn appeared to influence the development of the *bainwen* verse dramas in China, forerunners of Chinese Opera 136. East Asian verse dramas also include Japanese *Noh*. Examples of dramatic poetry in Persian literature include Nezami's two famous dramatic works, *Layla and Majnun* and *Khosrow and Shirin* 137, Ferdowsi's tragedies such as *Rostam and Sohrab*, Rumi's *Masnavi*, Gorgani's tragedy of *Vis and Ramin* 138, and Vahshi's tragedy of *Farhad*.
4. **Satirical Poetry** Poetry can be a powerful vehicle for satire. The punch of an insult delivered in verse can be many times more powerful and memorable than that of the same insult, spoken or written in prose. The Romans had a strong tradition of satirical poetry, 133 See Press Release from the Nobel Committee, [10], accessed January 20, 2008. 134 A. Berriedale Keith, *Sanskrit Drama*, MotilalBanarsidassPubl. 1998. 135 Ibid, 57-58 136 William Dolby, "Early Chinese Plays and Theatre," in Colin Mackerras, *Chinese Theatre*, University of Hawaii Press, 1983, p. 17. 137 *The Story of Layla and Majnun*, by Nizami, translated Dr. Rudolf Gelpke in collaboration with E. Mattin and G. Hill, Omega Publications. 1966. 138 Dick Davis (January 6, 2005), "Vis o Râmin," in *Encyclopaedia Iranica Online Edition*.⁷³ Introduction to Literature often written for political purposes. A notable example is the Roman poet Juvenal's satires, whose insults stung the entire spectrum of society. The same is true of the English satirical tradition. Embroiled in the feverish politics of the time and stung by an attack on him by his former friend, Thomas Shadwell (a Whig), John Dryden (a Tory), the first Poet Laureate, produced in 1682 *Mac Flecknoe*, one of the greatest pieces of sustained invective in the English language, subtitled "A Satire on the True Blue Protestant Poet, T.S." In this, the late, notably mediocre poet, Richard Flecknoe, was imagined to be contemplating who should succeed him as ruler "of all the realms of Nonsense absolute" to "reign and wage immortal war on wit." Another master of 17th-century English satirical poetry was John Wilmot, 2nd Earl of Rochester. He was known for ruthless satires such as "A Satyr Against Mankind" (1675) and a "A Satyr on Charles II." Another exemplar of English satirical poetry was Alexander Pope, who famously chided critics in his *Essay on Criticism* (1709). Dryden and Pope were writers of epic poetry, and their satirical style was accordingly epic; but there is no prescribed form for satirical poetry. The greatest satirical poets outside England include Poland's Ignacy Krasicki, Azerbaijan's Sabir and Portugal's Manuel Maria Barbosa du Bocage, commonly known as Bocage.
5. **Lyric Poetry** Lyric poetry is a genre that, unlike epic poetry and dramatic poetry, does not attempt to tell a story but instead is of a more personal nature. Rather than depicting characters and actions, it portrays the poet's own feelings, states of mind, and perceptions. While the genre's name, derived from "lyre," implies that it is intended to be sung, much lyric poetry is meant purely for reading. Though lyric poetry has long celebrated love, many courtly-love poets also wrote lyric poems about war and peace, nature and nostalgia, grief and loss. Notable among these are the 15th century

French lyric poets, Christine de Pizan and Charles, Duke of Orléans. Spiritual and religious themes were addressed by such 74 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature mystic lyric poets as St. **John of the Cross and Teresa of Ávila**. The tradition of lyric poetry based on spiritual experience was continued by later poets such as John Donne, Gerard Manley Hopkins, Antonio Machado and T. S.

Eliot. Though the most popular form for western lyric poetry to take may be the 14-line sonnet, as practiced by Petrarch and Shakespeare, lyric poetry shows a bewildering variety of forms, including increasingly, in the 20th century, unrhymed ones. Lyric poetry is the most common type of poetry, as it deals intricately with an author's own emotions and views. 6. **Elegy** An elegy is a mournful, melancholy or plaintive poem, especially a lament for the dead or funeral song. The term "elegy," which originally denoted a type of poetic meter (elegiac meter), commonly describes a poem of mourning. An elegy may also reflect something that seems to the author to be strange or mysterious. The elegy, as a reflection on a death, on a sorrow more generally, or on something mysterious, may be classified as a form of lyric poetry. In a related sense that harks back to ancient poetic traditions of sung poetry, the word "elegy" may also denote a type of musical work, usually of a sad or somber nature. Elegiac poetry has been written since antiquity. Notable practitioners have included Propertius (lived ca. 50 BCE – ca. 15 BCE), Jorge Manrique (1476), Jan Kochanowski (1580), Chidwick Tichwas borne (1586), Edmund Spenser (1595), Ben Jonson (1616), John Milton (1637), Thomas Gray (1750), Charlotte Turner Smith (1784), William Cullen Bryant (1817), Percy Bysshe Shelley (1821), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1823), Evgeny Baratynsky (1837), Alfred Tennyson (1849), Walt Whitman (1865), Louis Gallet (lived 1835–98), Antonio Machado (1903), Juan Ramón Jiménez (1914), William Butler Yeats (1916), Rainer Maria Rilke (1922), Virginia Woolf (1927), Federico García Lorca (1935), Kamau Brathwaite (was born 1930). 7. **Verse Fable** The fable is an ancient, near-ubiquitous literary genre, often (though not invariably) set in verse. It is a succinct story that features anthropomorphized animals, plants, inanimate objects, or forces of nature that illustrate a moral lesson (a "moral"). Verse fables have used a variety of meter and rhyme patterns; Ignacy Krasicki, for example, in his Fables and Parables, used 13-syllable lines in rhyming couplets. Notable verse fabulists have included Aesop (mid-6th century BCE), Vishnu Sarma (ca. 200 BCE), Phaedrus (15 BCE-50 CE), Marie de France (12th century), Robert Henryson (fl. 1470-1500), Biernat of Lublin (1465?-after 1529), Jean de La Fontaine (1621- 95), Ignacy Krasicki (1735-1801), Félix María de Samaniego (1745 - 1801), **Tomás de Iriarte (1750 - 1791), Ivan Krylov (1769-1844) and Ambrose Bierce (1842-1914)**. All of Aesop's translators and successors owe a debt to that semi-legendary fabulist. An example of a verse fable is Krasicki's "The Lamb and the Wolves": Aggression ever finds cause if sufficiently pressed. **Two wolves on the prowl had trapped a lamb in the forest And were about to pounce. Quoth the lamb: "What rights have you?" "Y ou're toothsome, weak, in the wood."** The wolves dined sans ado. 8. **Prose Poetry** Prose poetry is a hybrid genre that shows attributes of both prose and poetry. It may be indistinguishable from the micro-story (aka the "short short story," "flash fiction"). It qualifies as poetry because of its conciseness, use of metaphor, and special attention to language. While some examples of earlier prose strike modern readers as poetic, prose poetry is commonly regarded as having originated in 19th-century France, where its practitioner included Aloysius Bertrand, Charles Baudelaire, Arthur Rimbaud and Stéphane Mallarmé. The genre has subsequently found notable exemplars in different languages: - English: Oscar Wilde, T. S. Eliot, Gertrude Stein, Sherwood Anderson, Allen Ginsberg, Giannina Braschi, Seamus Heaney, Russell Edson, Robert Bly, Charles Simic, Joseph Conrad. 76 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature - French: Francis Ponge. - Greek: Andreas Embirikos, Nikos Engonopoulos. - Italian: Eugenio Montale, Salvatore Quasimodo, Giuseppe Ungaretti, Umberto Saba. - Polish: Bolesław Prus, Zbigniew Herbert. - Portuguese: Fernando Pessoa, Mário Cesariny, Mário de Sá-Carneiro, Walter Solon, Eugénio de Andrade, Al Berto, Alexandre O'Neill, José Saramago, António Lobo Antunes. - Russian: Ivan Turgenev, Regina Derieva, Anatoly Kudryavitsky. - Spanish: Octavio Paz, Giannina Braschi, Ángel Crespo, Julio Cortázar, Ruben Dario, Oliverio Girondo - Swedish: Tomas Tranströmer. - Sindhi language: Narin Shiam: Hari Dilgeer Tanyir Abasi: Saikh Ayaz Mukhtiar Malik: Taj Joyo 77 Introduction to Literature Definition of Literary Appreciation The term "appreciation" etymologically is derived from the word "appreciate" meaning "respect". But terminologically the term "appreciation" means the ability to gain pleasure and understanding for literature to understand the value and importance of literature to esteem, honor, respect, and/or admire the beauty and complexity of literature. Literary appreciation refers to the evaluation of works of imaginative literature as an intellectual or academic exercise. In this process the reader interprets, evaluates or classifies a literary work with a view to determining the artistic merits or demerits of such a work. 139 Donelson and Nilsen (2009) echo this sentiment and add that it is the process by which one 'gauges one's interpretive response as a reader to a literary work'. This means that the reader is able to gain pleasure and understanding for the literature, understand its value and importance and admire its complexity. 140 Literary Appreciation; an Introduction CHAPTER 6 139 M. Syaifuddin S. & Aang Fatihul Islam. Another Form of Literary Appreciation Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works. 2015, p.1 140 Nilsen & Donelson. Literature for Today Young Adult .8th Edition. Pearson's Education. Boston. 2009. p.10-1678 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature To appreciate is to understand the idea or information and performing in many way, such as discuss the elements of a literary work with friend, write a note on certain aspect, recite poems, short stories, novel, performing drama on the stage and so on. There are some ways to understand literary works. Here are some ways to understand: 1) Studying the language (word meaning). For example by understanding figurative language, symbols etc. in poem make us easy find word meaning. 2) Studying the structures of literary work. To understand literary works, we should know the structure of the work. 3) Studying some approach of literary work. Literary Appreciation's Levels Like a stairs, literary appreciation also has levels which show stage in appreciate literary works from the lowest to the highest level. There are three of literary appreciation's levels: 1) Sympathy In this level, the appreciators' inner is shuttered, so that she/he desires to give attention to literary work being read (when we read literary works and we feel interested to that literary work). 2) Empathy In this level, the appreciators' inner trigger can feel and involved in the context explored in the literary work. In other word, when we read literary work, then we can follow to feel occasions that happened in that story. 3) Self Reflection In this level, the appreciator not just merely shuttered (sympathy), or just being able to feel (empathy), but also being able to do self reflection for values that included in that literary work. In other word, the appreciator in this level cable to pick literary work's values as instrument to reflect or having self mirror. 141 141 See [137] p. 279 Introduction to Literature Staging of Literary Appreciation's Activity There are three stages in literary appreciation activity: 1) First stage, the appreciator lets his/her thinking, feeling and imagination to wander as free as possible to follow what desired by the author of literary work that read by him/her. In this stage the appreciator does not takes critical attitude yet toward literary work that read by him/her. 2) In the second stage, the appreciator faces literary work intellectually. He/she detach his/her feeling and imagination power, and endeavor to understand that literary work by investigating the literary work from composer elements. It means that the appreciator regard literary work as a structure. 3) In the third stage, the appreciator view literary work in historical frame. It means that he/she views literary work as personal that have space and time. In his/her view, there is no literary work created beyond certain space and time. In other word, in this stage the appreciator attempts to comprehend literary work from

elements of social culture, author situation, and everything that urge that literary work was created. 142 Related to stages in literary appreciation activity, then how is good appreciator? Good appreciator is appreciator who is able to apply three of that stages integrally, so that values that contained in that literary work really understood by him/her by let his/her feeling, try investigate its elements, and try to comprehend culture social situation when that literary work was created. 142 Ibid80 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Definition of Sociology of Literature Sociology of literature is study about human and society and the processes of social interaction within literary works. Sociology analyze how the society grow and develop by learning social institution, economic problem, religious, politic, etc. 143 sociology of literature has no form discipline, is not well defined. Sociology of literature consist of empirical studies and some experiments on theories which all of them are contextual to the aspect of literature and the society. 144 It can be defined that sociology of literature is study of literary works in their relationship with social-culture's influence which follow to influence story in the literary works. The study of sociology of literature have three classification: 1. Sociology of author: study which analyzes social status, political ideology, etc. that regard as the author status. 2. Sociology of literary work: study which analyzes literary works and their purpose or mandate which are going to be conveyed. Sociology of Literature; An Introduction CHAPTER 7 143 Atar Semi. Kritik Sastra. Bandung: Angkasa, 1989, p. 52. 144 Faruk. Pengantar Sosiologi Sastra. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010. p. 77. 145 Introduction to Literature 3. Sociology of literature: study which analyzes reader and social's influence toward the society. 145 Lauren and Swingewood states that basically there are three perspective relate to sociology of literature, namely: (1) study which views literary work as social document that covers reflection of situation in which literary works were created, (2) study which reveals literary works as mirror of the writer's social situation, (3) study which catches literary works as the manifestation of history phenomenon and social-culture condition. 146 Literature and Society Research which link to literature and society usually too narrow and touch problem beyond literature. Literature connected with certain situation, or with system of politic, economy, and certain social phenomena. The research was done by explaining the influence of the society toward literature and also the position of literature in the society. Related to this, sociological approach particularly was used by social philosophers' endorsement (usually by Marxist's critics). Relate to literature and society Marxist learn correlation between literature and society. Whereas the Marxist critic appraises the literature outside the esthetical value; it shows how 'literature should be like thus' (express Marxist doctrine) and 'society should be like thus' (appropriate Marxism's ideal, namely society without gap between bourgeoisie and proletariat class; no class and all people have the same level in society.) 147 Related to the problem above, De Bonald states that literature is an expression of society. 148 Related to literature and society, Hegel and Taine state that the greatness identity of history is the grandeur of artistic through its literary works; man of letters conveys the liberty of history and the rightness of society. Literary works is document (history) because they are monuments. 149 145 See [140], p. 53 146 Suwardi Endraswara. Metodologi Penelitian Sastra. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widayatama. 2004, p. 79) 147 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren. The Theory of Literature. New York. Harcourt, Brace and Company. 1949, p. 109-110. 148 See [140], p. 110 149 See [140], p. 111 142 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Descriptive correlation (not normative) between literature and society: - First: sociology of the authors, profession of the authors, literature institution (Status of the author and ideology of the author seen from some the author's activity beyond the literary works) - Second: the content of literary works, the purpose of literary works, other things which implied in the literary work and link to social problem. - Third: reader problem and social impact of literary works. Three items above are essentially sociology of the author, literary content that has social characteristics, and the impact of literature toward society. 150 Many court poetry were written by peoples from lower class, namely poets who subjugate themselves to the palace; and because that utter the highness of noble and also express ideology of the noble. 151 It is appropriate with the theory of Taine: literature was determined by race, milieu, and moment. 152 The Object of Literary Sociology a. Social context of author Social context of the position of author is strongly related to his relationship with readers in society. In this domain, social factors are included, as it can influence his literary work. The main point to be analyzed are therefore: 1) How the author got bread and butter; did he directly received assistance from the society or did he do double work? 2) Professionalism in writing, to what extend the author considers his work as a profession. 3) The tendency of the society. In this problem is the relationship between the authors and the society is very important? Because it is often found that kind of society that tends to determine the form and content of their works. 153 150 See [140], p. 111-112 151 See [140], p. 113 152 See [140], p. 126 153 Sapardi Djoko Damono. Pedoman Penelitian Sosiologi Sastra. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa. 2002, p. 4. 83 Introduction to Literature b. Literature as mirror of the society Literature as the mirror of the society means to what extend literature considered as reflection of the condition of society. 1) Literary works may reflect the society in the time they were written, because many characteristics of society shown in literary works were valid and reflect the condition of society in the time they were written. 2) Characteristic of "other than another" of the author; it often influence the selection of problem and social facts in his work. 3) Literary genre often represents social attitude of certain group, and not social attitude of all society. 4) Literary works which attempt to show society condition as careful as possible may cannot be trusted or received as mirror of the society. On the contrary, literary work which is not intended to describe society condition carefully perhaps can be trusted as description to know the society condition. The social view of the author must be high lighted so that the literary works can be appreciable as mirror of the society. 154 c. Social function of literature Sociological approach endeavor answer some questions like "to what extend literary value connected with social value?", and "to what extend literary value connected with social value?" **There are three aspect that must be highlighted.** 1) Point of view which regards that literature has same level with prophet or clergyman's works. This view was covered also opinion that literature must has function as innovation and renovation. 2) The other point of view considers that literature has function as entertainer only. In this case, the ideas of art are not different from effort to make selling well of trade to be best seller. 3) Compromistic point of view which describes that literature teaches with comfort manner. 155 154 [see], p. 4 155 Ibid84 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Definition of Literary Criticism Before discussing the concept of literary criticism, firstly we will across some interesting question as below: - What is literature? - **What are we supposed to do with it?** How do we approach literature? Critical theory articulates what we bring to literature, which presumably determines what we get out of it. This is not a chaos of subjectivity. Instead, critical theory tries to examine what types of questions we should pose about literary works. **What does "common sense" say about this? That literature is about life, or is a reflection of life written from personal** experience? That we study literature in order to "appreciate" something: - A certain historical time period and what life was like then? - Or a particular author's ideas and feelings? These indeed were the standard and unarticulated assumptions about literature traditionally. 156 Literary criticism defined as the over- Literary Criticism; an Introduction CHAPTER 8 156 M. Syaifuddin S. & Aang Fatihul Islam. Another Form of Literary Appreciation Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works. 2015, p. 51 85 Introduction to Literature all term for studies concerned with defining, classifying, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating works of literature. Related to that, theoretical criticism proposes an explicit theory of literature, in the sense of general principles, together with a set of terms, distinctions, and categories, to be

applied to identify and analyze works of literature, as well as the criteria (the standards, or norms) by which these works and their writers are to be evaluated. 157 Branch of Literary Criticism There are seventeen branch of literary criticism or known as critical approach of literature. They are: 1) Formalist Criticism Formalist criticism beholds literature as a unique form of human knowledge that needs to be examined on its own terms. The natural and sensible starting point for work in literary scholarship that was connected to the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature themselves. In formalist perspective, a poem or story is not primarily a social, historical, or biographical document; it is a literary work that can be understood only by referring to its intrinsic literary features, in which those elements found in the text itself. To analyze a poem or story, the formalist critic, therefore, is to focus on the words of the text rather than facts about the author's life or the historical milieu in which it was written. The critic would pay special attention to the formal features of the text. 158 In addition, formalist critic knows as well as anyone that poems and plays and novels are written by men that they do not somehow happen and that they are written as expressions of particular personalities and are written from all sorts of motives for money, from a desire to express oneself, for the sake of a cause, etc. Moreover, the formalist critic knows as well as anyone that literary works are merely potential until they are read that is, that they are recreated in the minds of actual readers, who vary enormously in their capabilities, their interests, their prejudices, and also 157 M.H. Abrams. *A Glossary of Literary Terms* Ninth Edition. 2005, p. 61. 158 Rene Wellek & Austin Warren. *The Theory of Literature*. New York. Harcourt, Brace and Company. 1949, p. 51-52. 86 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature their ideas. Speculation on the mental processes of the author takes the critic away from the work into biography and psychology. There is no reason, of course, why he should not turn away into biography and psychology. Such explorations are very much worth making. But they should not be confused with an account of the work. Such studies describe the process of composition, not the structure of the thing composed, and they may be performed quite validly for the poor work as for the good one. They may be validly performed for any kind of expression non-literary as well as literary. 159 2) Biographical criticism Biographical criticism is one of opponent of formalism criticism. It begins with the simple but central perception that literature is written by actual people and that understanding an author's life can help readers more thoroughly comprehend the work of the author. Anyone who reads the biography of a writer quickly sees how much an author's experience shapes both directly and indirectly what he or she creates. It is because literary work is constructed by the author, then author constructed by experience or background of knowledge. Reading the biography of the author will also change (and usually deepen) our response to the work. Sometimes even knowing a single important fact illuminates our reading of a poem or story. A formalist critic might complain that we would also have noticed those things through careful textual analysis, but biographical information provided the practical assistance of underscoring subtle but important meanings in the poems. Though many literary theorists have attacked biographical criticism on philosophical grounds, the biographical approach to literature has never disappeared because of its obvious practical advantage in clarifying literary texts. 160 Related to biography as critical theory, it may be helpful here to make a distinction between biography and biographical criticism. Biography is, strictly speaking, a branch of history; it provides an author/writer account of a person's life. To establish and inter- 159 X.J. Kennedy. *An Introduction to Fiction*. 2005, P.751. 160 See [159], p. 752-87 Introduction to Literature pretend the facts of a poet's life, for instance, a biographer would use all the available information, not just personal documents like letters and diaries, but also the poems for the possible light they might shed on the life of the subject. A biographical critic, however, is not concerned with recreating the record of an author's life. Biographical criticism focuses on explicating the literary work by using the insight provided by knowledge of the author's life. 161 A reader as receiver of literary work, however, must use biographical interpretations carefully. Authors are notorious for revising the facts of their own lives; they often delete embarrassments and invent accomplishments while changing the details of real episodes to improve their literary impact. John Cheever, for example, frequently told reporters about his sunny, privileged youth; after the author's death, his biographer Scott Donaldson discovered a childhood scarred by a distant mother, a failed, alcoholic father, and nagging economic uncertainty. A perspicacity, biographical critic always remembers to base an interpretation on what is in the text itself; biographical data should explain the meaning of the text, not drown it out with irrelevant material. 162 3) Historical criticism Historical criticism attempts to understand a literary work by investigating the social, cultural, and intellectual context that produced it as a context that necessarily includes the author's biography and milieu. Historical critics are less concerned with explaining a work's literary significance for today's readers than with helping us understand the work by recreating, as nearly as possible, the exact meaning and impact it had on its original audience. A historical reading of a literary work begins by exploring the possible ways in which the meaning of the text has changed over time. The analysis of William Blake's poem "London", for instance, carefully examines how certain words had different connotations for the poem's original readers than they do today. It also explores the probable associations how an eighteenth century English reader would have made with certain 161 See [159], p. 753 162 Ibid. 88 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature images and characters, like the poem's persona, the chimney-sweeper a type of exploited child laborer who, fortunately, no longer exists in our society. 163 4) Postcolonial Criticism Postcolonial criticism refers critics to the absence idea of the colonized: racial difference, legal inequality, subalternity, all of the submerged or suppressed contradictions within the colonial social order itself. In this sense, the postcolonial present itself. In the colonial epoch, especially during period of decolonialization, social contradictions are expressed in intensified nationalist organization and anti colonial struggle. 164 Postcolonialism criticism can connect with problem of subaltern studies. It means that study of oppressed society must speak, take initiative, and establish action on their voices that are being oppressed. This is because the oppression of subaltern often becomes obsession of the author by using the sharpness of the heart and the acumen of the thought. 165 5) Gender criticism Gender criticism examines how sexual identity influences the creation and reception of literary works. Gender studies began with the feminist movement and were influenced by such works as Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* (1949) and Kate Millet's *Sexual Politics* (1970) as well as sociology, psychology, and anthropology. Feminist critics believe that culture has been so completely dominated by men that literature is full of unexamined "male-produced" assumptions. They see their criticism correcting this imbalance by analyzing and combating patriarchal attitudes. Recently, gender criticism has expanded beyond its original feminist perspective. Critics have explored the impact of different sexual orientations on literary creation and reception. A men's movement has also emerged in response to feminism. The men's movement does not seek to reject feminism but to rediscover masculine identity in an authentic, contemporary way. Led by 163 See [159], p. 757 164 Gregory Castle. *The Blackwell Guide To Literary Theory*. 2007., p. 135 165 Suwardi Endraswara. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra; Epistemologi, Model, Teori, dan Aplikasi* (Edisi Revisi), p. 177. 89 Introduction to Literature poet Robert Bly, the men's movement has paid special attention to interpreting poetry and fables as myths of psychic growth and sexual identity. 166 6) Feminism criticism Feminism criticism, along with sociopolitical feminism, critiques patriarchal language and literature by exposing how these reflect masculine ideology. It examines gender politics in works and traces the subtle construction of masculinity and femininity, and their relative status, positioning, and marginalization within works.

Feminist criticism concern itself with stereotypical representations of genders. It also may trace the history of relatively unknown or undervalued women writers, potentially **earning them their rightful place within the literary canon, and helps create a climate in which women's creativity may be fully realized and appreciated.** One will frequently hear the term "patriarchy" used among feminist critics, referring to traditional male-dominated society. **"Marginalization" refers to being forced to the outskirts of what is considered socially and politically significant;** the female voice was traditionally marginalized, or discounted altogether. 167 To investigate literary work from feminism aspect, reader/receiver requires reading text as woman (reading as woman) in Culler's term. Because reading as woman will more democratic and not side into man or woman. 168 In a simple term, feminism was metaphorized as quilt that built and shaped from abbreviation of cloth. This metaphor depicts that feminism is study which grow on strongly on convincing reading by woman. 169

7) Psychological criticism Psychological criticism as the development of modern psychology has had an immense effect on both literature and literary criticism. Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theories changed our notions of human behavior by exploring new or controversial areas like wish-fulfillment, sexuality, the unconscious, and repression. 166 M.H. Abrams. A Glossary of Literary Terms. 1999. , p. 89 167 See [164], p.94. 168 See [165], p. 149. 169 Sugihastuti. Teori dan Appresiasi Sastra. 2002, p. 139.90 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Freud also expanded our sense of how language and symbols operate by demonstrating their ability to reflect unconscious fears or desires. Freud admitted that he himself had learned a great deal about psychology from studying literature: Sophocles, Shakespeare, Goethe, and Dostoevsky were as important to the development of his ideas as were his clinical studies. **Some of Freud's most influential writing was, in a broad sense, literary criticism, such** as his psychoanalytic examination of Sophocles' Oedipus. 170 Psychological criticism is a diverse category , but it often employs three approaches. First, it investigates the creative process of the writer: what is the nature of literary genius and how does it relate to normal mental functions? (Philosophers and poets have also wrestled with this question, as you can see in selections from Plato and Wordsworth in the "Criticism: On Poetry").

The second major area for psychological criticism is the psychological study of a particular author. Most modern literary biographies employ psychology to understand their subject's motivations and behavior. The third common area of psychological criticism is the analysis of fictional characters. **Freud's study of Oedipus is the prototype for this approach that tries to bring** modern insights about human behavior into the study of how fictional people act. 171 8) Sociological Criticism Sociological criticism examines literature in the cultural, economic, and political context in which it is written or received. It is because art (literary work) is not created in a vacuum, but interrelates with time and space, answering a community of which he is an important and take part to articulate the condition of society . Sociological criticism explores the relationships between the artist/author and society. Sometimes it looks at the sociological status of the author to evaluate how the profession of the writer in a particular milieu affected what was written. Sociological criticism also analyzes the social content of literary works what cultural, economic or political values a particular text implicitly or 170 See [159], p. 762. 171 See [159], p. 763.91 Introduction to Literature explicitly promotes. Finally, sociological criticism examines the role of the audience in shaping literature. A sociological view of Shakespeare, for example, might look at the economic position of Elizabethan playwrights and actors; it might also study the political ideas expressed in the plays or discuss how the nature of an Elizabethan theatrical audience (which was usually all male unless the play was produced at court) helped determine the subject, tone, and language of the plays. 172 An influential type of sociological criticism has been Marxist criticism, which focuses on the economic and political elements of art. Marxist criticism, like the work of the Hungarian philosopher Georg Lukacs, often explores the ideological content of literature. Whereas a formalist critic would maintain that form and content are inextricably blended, Lukacs believed that content determines form and that therefore, all art is political. Even if a work of art ignores political issues, it makes a political statement, Marxist critics believe, because it endorses the economic and political status quo. Consequently , Marxist criticism is frequently evaluative and judges some literary work better than others on an ideological basis; this tendency can lead to reductive judgment, as when Soviet critics rated Jack London a novelist superior to William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Edith Wharton, and Henry James, because he illustrated the principles of class struggle more clearly. But, as an analytical tool, Marxist criticism, like other sociological methods, can illuminate political and economic dimensions of literature which other approaches overlook. 173 9) Mythological Criticism Mythological criticism is an interdisciplinary approach that combines the insights of anthropology , psychology , history , and comparative religion. If psychological criticism examines the author as an individual, mythological criticism explores the author's common humanity by tracing how the individual imagination uses myths and commonsymbols to different cultures and epochs. 174 172 See [159], p. 770. 173 Ibid 174 See [159], p. 766.92 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature A central concept in mythological **criticism is the archetype, a symbol, character, situation, or image that evokes a deep universal** response. The idea of the archetype came into literary criticism from the Swiss psychologist Carl Jung, a lifetime student of myth and religion. Jung believed that all individuals share a "collective unconscious," a set of primal memories common to the human race, existing below each person's conscious mind. 175 10) Reader Response Criticism Reader response criticism attempts to describe what happens in the reader's mind while interpreting a text. If traditional criticism assumes that imaginative writing is a creative act, reader-response theory recognizes that reading is also a creative process. Reader-response critics believe that no text provides self-contained meaning; literary texts do not exist independently from readers' interpretations. A text, according to this critical school, is not finished until it is read and interpreted. The practical problem then arises that two individuals do not necessarily read a text in exactly the same way . Rather than declare one interpretation correct and the other mistaken, reader-response criticism recognizes the inevitable plurality of readings. Instead of trying to ignore or reconcile the contradictions inherent in this situation, it explores them. The easiest way to explain reader response criticism is to relate it to the common experience of reading a favorite book after many years. 176 11) Structural Criticism Structuralism is concerned not so much with what things mean, but how they mean; it is a science designed to show that all elements of human culture, including literature, are understandable as parts of a system of signs. This science of signs is called semiotics or semiology. The goal is to discover the codes, structures, and processes involved in the production of meaning. Structuralism claims that human culture itself is fundamentally a language, a complex system of signifieds (concepts) and signifiers. These signifiers can be verbal (like language itself or literature) 175 Ibid 176 See See [159], p. 776.93 Introduction to Literature) or nonverbal (like face painting, advertising, or fashion). Thus, linguistics to language is the same as structuralism to literature. Structuralists often break myths into their smallest units, and realign corresponding ones. Opposite terms modulate until resolved or reconciled by an intermediary third term. 177 Structuralism was a reaction to modern alienation and despair; **it sought to recover literature from the isolation in which it had been studied,** since the rule govern all sign systems of clothing, food, body 'language,' etc. What quickly became apparent, though, was that signs and words don't have meaning in and of themselves, only in relations to other signs and entire systems. Structural study is different from structuralism criticism, because structural study is study of structure like character and characterization, plot, theme, relation of title and content, while structuralism is different. Structuralism

relate to langue and parole and collective unconsciousness. 178 12) Poststructural Criticism Poststructural criticism is critics which designate a number of distinct theoretical principles and practices with a common aim: a critique of structuralism, the idea that human societies and their tradition can be understood according to universal and unchanging structures that are replicated in texts, art works, rituals, and other modes expressions. Post-structuralism con- tests and subverts structuralism and formalism. Structuralists are convinced that systematic knowledge is possible; post-struc- turalists claim to know only the impossibility of this knowledge. They counter the possibility of knowing systematically a text by revealing the “grammar” behind its form and meaning. Texts contradict not only the structuralist accounts of them, but also themselves. All signifieds are also signifiers (a car symbolizes achievement). 179 177 M. Syaifuddin S. & Aang Fatihul Islam. Another Form of Literary Appreciation A Theoretical Paradigm in Appreciating Literary Works.2015, p.64. 178 Ibid 179 See [171], p. 65.94 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 13) Deconstructionist Criticism Deconstructionist criticism rejects the traditional assumption that language can accurately represent reality in the literary work. Language according to deconstruction is fundamentally unstable medium; consequently literary texts, which are made up of words, have no fixed single meaning. Deconstruction focus on how language is used to achieve power. Since they believe in the David Lehman’s words critics that ‘there are no truths, only rival interpretation’, because of that deconstruction try to un- derstand how some interpretation come to be regarded as truth. It means that to obtain truths, reader must observe things out of the text (e.g. **historical context and situation**). So that a major goal of deconstruction is to demonstrate how those supposed truths are at best provisional and at worst contradictory. 180 14) Cultural criticism Cultural criticism is related to New Historicism but with a par- ticular and cross- disciplinary emphasizes on taking seriously those works traditionally marginalized by the aesthetic ideology of white European males. It examines social, economic, and poli- tical conditions that effect institutions and products such as lite- rature and questions traditional value hierarchies. Thus it scrui- tinizes the habitual privileging of race, class, and gender, and also subverts the standard distinctions between high and popular art. Instead of more attention to the canon, cultural studies examines works by minority ethnic groups and postcolonial writers, the products of folk, urban, and mass culture. Examples of popular literature are soap opera, rock and rap music, cartoons, professional wrestling, food, etc. All of these are within the domain of cultural criticism. 181 Obviously, the field of cultural criticism is broad. We will focus on it particularly as it concerns itself with questioning the ways Western cultural tradition expressed in literature defines itself partly by stifling the voices of oppressed groups or even by de- monizing those groups. We will focus on how literary tradition 180 See [159], p. 779-780. 181 See [171], p. 66-67.95 Introduction to Literature has constructed models of identity for oppressed groups, how these groups have constructed oppositional literary identities, and how different communities of readers might interpret the same text differently due to varied value systems. 182 15) Psychoanalysis criticism Psychoanalytic criticism adopts the methods of reading employed by Freud and later theorists to interpret texts. It argues that literary texts, like dreams, express the secret of unconscious desires and anxieties of the author, that a literary work is a manifesta- tion of the author’s own neuroses. One may psychoanalyze a particular character within a literary work, but it is usually assumed that all such characters are projections of the author’s psyche. 183 Like psychoanalysis itself, this critical endeavor seeks evidence of unresolved emotions, psychological conflicts, guilt, ambiva- lences, and so forth within what may well be a disunities literary work. The author’s own childhood traumas, family life, sexual conflicts, fixations, and such will be traceable within the behavior of the characters in the literary work. But psychological material will be expressed indirectly , disguised, or encoded (as in dreams) through principles such as symbolism (the repressed object repre- sented in disguise), condensation (several thoughts or persons represented in a single image), and displacement (anxiety located onto another image by means of association). Despite the impor- tance of the author here, psychoanalytic criticism is similar to New Criticism in the way not concerning itself with what the author intended. But what the author never intended (that is, repressed) is sought. The unconscious material has been distor- ted by the censoring conscious mind. 184 16) Marxist criticism According to Marxists and to other scholars in fact, literature reflects those social institutions out of which it emerges and is itself a social institution with a particular ideological function. Literature reflects class struggle and materialism: think how often 182 Ibid 183 See [171], p. 67- 68. 184 Ibid96 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature the quest for wealth traditionally defines characters. So Marxists generally view literature is not as works created in accordance with timeless artistic criteria, but as products of the economic and ideological determinants specific to that era. Literature re- flects an author’s own class or analysis of class relations, however topierce that analysis are possible. The Marxist critic simply is a careful reader or viewer who keeps in mind issues of power and money, and any of the following kinds of questions: - What role does class play in the work; what is the author’s analysis of class relations? - How do characters overcome oppression? - In what ways does the work serve as propaganda for the status quo; or does it try to undermine it? - What does the work say about oppression; or are social con- flicts ignored or blamed elsewhere? - Does the work propose some form of utopian vision as a solution to the problems encountered in the work? 185 17) New Criticism New Criticism is one of critical approach of literary work which emphasizes explication, or close reading of the work itself. It rejects old historicism’s attention to biographical and sociological matters. Instead, the objective determination as to how a piece of work can be found through close focus and analysis, rather than through extraneous and erudite special knowledge. It has long been the pervasive and standard approach to literature in college and high school curricula. 186 New Criticism, incorporating Formalism, examines the relation- ships between a text’s ideas and its form, between what a text says and the way it says it. **New critics may find tension, irony, or paradox in this relation, but they usually resolve it into unity and coherence of meaning. New Criticism attempts to be a science of literature, with a technical vocabulary, some** of which we all 185 See [177], p. 69. 186 See [177], p. 70.97 Introduction to Literature had to learn in junior high school English classes (third-person, denouement, etc.). Working with patterns of sound, imagery, narrative structure, point of view, and other techniques discern- ible on close reading of the text, they seek to determine the func- tion and appropriateness of these to the self- contained work. 187 New Critics, especially American ones in the 1940s and 1950s, attacked the standard notion of expressive realism, the romantic fallacy that literature is the efflux of a noble soul, that for example love pours out onto the page in 14 iambic pentameter lines rhyming ABABCD etc. The goal then is not the pursuit of sincerity or authen- ticity, but subtlety, unity, and integrity and these are properties of the text, not the author. The work is not the author’s; it was detached at birth. The author’s intentions are “neither available nor desirable” (nor even to be taken at face value when supposedly found in direct statements by authors). Meaning exists on the page. Thus, New Critics insist that the meaning of a text is intrinsic and should not be confused with the author’s intentions nor the work’s affective dimension (its impressionistic effects on the reader). The intentional fallacy is when one confuses the meaning of a work with the author’s purported intention (expressed in letters, diaries, interviews, for example). **The affective fallacy is the erroneous practice of interpreting texts according to the psychological** or emotional responses of readers, confusing the text with its results. 188 187 Ibid 188 See [171], p. 70-7198 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Definition of Comparative Literature To extend our thinking and open our mind, we should explore some literary works from one country to another. This is because literary works are mimesis

(mirror of the reality which captures thinkings from different background of knowledge). After we know some literary works across countries, then we compare each of them to know some aspects of the works by using literary approach. This was known as comparative literature. Weisstein (1973) states that comparative literature is a branch of literary history; it is study of relations of international spiritual, the study between the works, and the inspirations of the lives of different writers whom were created different literary works. 189 In addition, comparative literature draws based on investigating various literature in some works of the writers. This is in line with Tiegheem (in Wesistein 1973) who argued that comparative literature look primarily at studying the works of various literatures and their relationship. 190 More completely comparative literature is defined as the study of literature beyond division of one particular country, and the study Comparative Literature; an Introduction CHAPTER 9 189 Ulrich Weisstein. Comparative Literature and Literaray Theory Survey and Introduction. Bloomington. Indiana University Press.1973, p. 3. 190 See [189], p.5.99 Introduction to Literature of the relationship between literature on the one hand and other areas of knowledge and belief on the others. In briefly, it was the study of one literature with another or the comparison of literature with other fields of human expressions. 191 National Literature, World Literature, and Comparative Literature The term notional literature, world literature, and comparative literature are three terms which closely related each other, whether viewed from historical perspective or comparative literature. The study of comparative literature cannot neglect the role of National Literature and World Literature. In another word, the existence of various National Literatures cause World Literature to appear, mean- while World Literature is prerequisite for the study of comparative literature. 192 National Literature generally is always defined as literary works of the country. Whereas the country here pressured on political understanding, namely political boundary made as border line of the literature. 193 Warren and Wellek (1997) state that World Literature is master- pieces or exalted works. 194 This definition is in line with Aldridge (1969) stating that World Literature is great book or world master- pieces, namely as great works' individuals in the world of literature. 195 The other definition of World Literature stated by Kasim (1996) is that World Literature is the history of world literature. So in this study, literature was investigated one by one based on geographical and language criteria. 196 The important thing to be underlined is that the study of World Literature does not necessarily connecting one literary works to another or relating one literary work with historical or cultural tradition. World literature is not the study of relationship between one National Literature with another. 191 See [189], p.23. 192 Razali Kasim. Sastra Bandingan Ruang Lingkup dan Metode. Medan. USU Press.1996, p. 11. 193 See [192] p. 11 194 Rene Wellek and Auntin Warren. Theory of Literature. New York. Harcourt, Brace, Javanovich. 1997, p. 49 195 Ibid 196 See [192] p. 13.100 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature World Literature is not identical with Comparative Literature, although both of them same as study of literature which pass the limitation of National Literature. The argumentation that states that world literature as noble works make clear separation line with comparative literature. That is why the noble works in World literature cannot be obtained and determined in short time. It needs long time to obtain them. 197 Sector of Comparative Literature Weisstein (1973) divides comparative literature into three areas; 1. Comparative literary history Comparative literary history is the comparison between one literary history with another. 2. Comparative literary criticism Comparative literary criticism is the comparison between one literary criticism with another 3. Comparative literary theory. Comparative literary theory is the comparison between one literary theory with another. 198 Characteristic of Comparative Literary Study 1. The study has characteristics of comparative 2. The study has characteristics of history 3. The study has characteristics of theory 4. The study has characteristics of interdisciplinary 199 Area of Comparative Literary Study Areas which become the focus of comparative literary study are: 1. Theme and motive, include: a) Work of thinking b) Characterization image c) Plot, episode, and setting d) Expressions, topic 197 Ibid 198 See p189], p. 10. 199 See [192], p. 28.101 Introduction to Literature 2. Genre and form 3. Movement and generation 4. Relation of literary work with science of knowledge, religion/ trust, and art works 200 200 See [192], p. 59102 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Literary Cyber In Details Literary cyber have begun popular for not too long time. This term have spread since 2011 when internet culture began uproar in Indonesia. Literary cyber presents as if anything happens have struck a big gong literary world. In this situation, literary researchers begin to perforatethat direction, literary critic begin to react to the trend, and essay writer begin to aware of the situation. It means that, the presence of cyber-literature is capable to knock on the doors of literary observer whom almost locked. 201 The development of technologies of communication was making literary cyber apparently more developed. Along with that, attentions of literary researcher apparently more bustle to look for what is happening and what will happen in literary cyberera. That problems lead to basic question: did literary cyber have established ethos like books and magazines literature? Moreover, what is engendering in the appearing of literary cyber? There are some assumptions about literary cyber; starting from the positive to the negative assumptions, like does literary cyber as innovative penetration will make misunder- Literary Cyber CHAPTER 10 201 Suwardi Endraswara. Metodologi Penelitian Sastra; Epistimologi, Model, Teori dan Aplikasi.2003, p.182.103 Introduction to Literature standing or confusion? This is important to be written, because some people assume that cyber-literature just a little work of jobless people. This assumption is painful, because literary researchers are burdened on task to investigate literary cybercommunity themselves deeper. 202 The term literary cyber can be traced from its origin word. "Cyber" in English does not stand alone, but bunched with another word like cyberspace, cybernetic, and cybernetics. Cyberspace means space (consist of computer) which link each other to make a culture in their circle. Cybernetic means process of using computer. Cybernetics means refer to automatic reins system, whether in computer system (electronic) or net's nerve. It can be concluded that literary cyber is literary activity which exploits computer or internet. 203 The emergence of literary cyber served certain reality for literary researcher. Minimumally they will be sucked up in writer's tradition. Because literary cyber movement all at once needs skill in using the Internet, not all writers are capable on it. Only those who update the development of globalization are interested in cyber-literature. The writers who still trade on old tradition, use manual type machine, hand writing, and simple computer, of course not rush about to use the Internet. In this case, their works result not in form of literary cyber, but in form of mold and copy literature. Literary cyber is persistent with skill and development of technology of communication. Literary cyber creates new communities in literature, namely literary cyber community. 204 Writers are interest to do literary cyber for some reasons. Firstly, it might be because they want to have new model of creativity and leave boring old tradition. They consider that literary cyber is charming new field. Doing cyber-literature will needs a longing and more struggle to be creative. Their competitiveness is also still limited, so that whatever their work will more and more avowe their existence. Secondly, the writers want to get popularity. Through literary cyber which is in limited community, the writers can easily get popularity, and they do not need to pass special graduation ceremony. The writer's name will rise and famous in whole of cyber net immediately. Thirdly, some of them are casually playing internet for the shake of entertainment; they want to release their self from printing literature's prison. They assume that printing literature is too hegemonic. Each publisher has strategy; there is corrupt system in it so that not all of beginners' work will be considered meet the demands. That is why literary cyber will be interesting

enticement. It will be field to break down the existing literary system which is systematically not conducive. For some reason above, literary researcher can explore so far the reason of cyber writers. This study requires models of specific literary study. When the researchers are interested in background of the writers of literary cyber, then may borrow model of study of literary sociology and literary psychology. When the researchers are interested in utilization of current communication, the researcher may use postcolonial study. But when the researchers are dealing with strange texts of literary cyber, which is difficult to be approached by using traditional model, the researcher may use deconstruction, and so on. 205 In short, literary cyber is still largely open-ended for researchers. It depends on what the researchers want to do. It can be understood that it is not methodology, but "a region of study". Literary cyber is area of study, not a "point of view". As area of study, literary cyber always serves unique phenomenon, and creativity. That is why this field appertains most up-to-date knowledges, that utilization of the new research model is significant. 206 Freedom of Experiment Literary cyber, in fact is able to absolve the writers' imagination to create experiments as they wish. In this media, there is no "creativity prison", as printing literature which too stiff. As a consequence, literary cyber creates wilder and longer odyssey. This was done by Afrizal Malna. In fact, he creates form of literary work that 205 Ibid 206 See [201], p.184105 Introduction to Literature different from those of Dorothea Rosa Herliany or the others. He precisely shows poetry by the title "Poetry Box" which is decorated with a sort of installation describing Malna sitting on closet of water. While there is a chair in front of him, in confronting position. 207 Although has not been categorized as "masterpiece", The giant experiment Malna's will never published in writing literature (Sastra Koran). Because "Sastra Koran" is autocratic publishing, it often muzzles writers. So, when Ahmadun Y Herfanda argues that cyber-literature may throw "Sastra Koran" into trash, which has been so hegemonic; we need more frequent presentation and re-socialization, "Sastra Koran" is not eternally true. When Maman S Mahayana questioned whether the deepness of literary cyber is presumably genuine? As newly emergence community, identity and quality of cyber-literature of course will not immediately clear. However, to identify ones as poets, man of letters, writers, critics, essayists, and etc. are the area of readers, not the others. 208 Presumably, the presence of literary cyber will be always interesting for everyone. For literary researcher, endeavoring literary cyber is an adherent effort. The grandeur of acrobatic writers precisely will serve unique phenomenon for the literary researcher. Not only information of technical problem used by them is more interesting, but also the case of democratizations of literary cyber communities which have drawn public attention. Editors who work on virtual publications are supposed to have more struggle due to excessive works and uncertain financial support. But this is precisely become interesting phenomenon. The democratization of literary cyber, namely from, by, and for themselves, more and more convincing to the literary researchers. The model of this literary buffet in fact broke down the hegemonic system of "the regime of Sastra Koran", which have become decent for decades. So as the creative work ethos of the writer who rack of conventional grip in working, will be the important consideration for the literary researcher. 209 It is imperative for the researcher reveal grandeur which round the literary cyber, especially when compared to other medias. For 207 See [201], p.186 208 Ibid 209 Ibid106 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature the media like Magazine, it was recognized by Budianta et al that all of sides who were related with reproduction and production of literature will very determine the development of literature. Moreover, publishing institution of printed literature which protects the literature will influence toward literary condition. It is clear that printing publishings clearly make obstacle to curb and censor literary works which were considered to be not good or do not appropriate for and endanger the society. On this basis, literary cyber communities likely become the writers' penetration, in order to not burden the working system. 210 However, literary cyber is a very demanding areas of study for researcher. In prediction, literary cyber will exist forward, and may be will more and more contextual in our future society. Moreover, when similar things were anaesthetize the universal that more people spend time using the Internet, of course literary cyber will be more legible. It means that literary cyber is not only becoming consumption of frustrated people; rather it is able to penetrate world's elitism. When the last possibility is materialized, the literary researcher will be significantly busier. We have to be aware of the effort to rein the quality of literary cyber, that is becoming mysterious possibilities. In the enlightenment discourse, it will be new enlightenment of literary world. This is important things to be revealed by researchers. The next prediction is that literary cyber will be a new regime. 211 210 Ibid 211 See [201], p.188107 Introduction to Literature Literature in Education As we know that philosophically education is divided into two region, namely humanism region and academic region. That is way education is different from learning. Education have larger meaning than learning, education is not just the activity of transferring knowledge but also the activity of promoting value and changing behaviors. Literature is one of the important parts in education because literature teaches humanism. Some experts in education also link to the contribution of linguistic and literate competence to participatory in a given society. Moreover they also have positive contribution to cultural understanding, ethical development of the individual, and wider general educational in terms of the development of the virtue or perhaps more critical citizens. Literature also was estimated as one of instrument of humanity, and how we could live better as human beings. 212 Cox (in Hall, 2005) identifies that there are five famous reasons for teaching language by using literary concepts. The first reason is 'personal growth' view, this is focus on the child and emphasizes the relationship between language and learning of child individually, Literature in Education CHAPTER 11 212 Geoff Hall. Literature in Language Education.2005, p. 39.108 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature and the role of literature in developing children's imaginative and aesthetic lives. The second reason is 'cross-curricular' view that focuses on the child's education as a whole (it means that all teachers of language and other subjects have responsibility to help children with the language demand of different subjects on the school curriculum, otherwise areas of the curriculum may be closed to them). In this way, language is both subject and medium of instruction. Third reason is 'adult needs' view, this is deal with the responsibility of language teachers to prepare children for the language demands of adult life, including the workplace, in a fast changing world; so that children need to deal with day to day demands of spoken language and print; they also need writing skills to communicate clearly, appropriately, and effectively. The fourth reason is 'cultural heritage' view, the responsibility of school to lead children to an appreciation of works of literature widely regarded as the finest in the language which are includes 'birth right', pleasures, and quality of life. Then fifth reason is 'cultural analysis' view, can help towards a critical understanding of the world and cultural environment. Children need to learn about the processes by which meanings are conveyed, and about the ways in which print and other media carry values ('demystification'). 213 Language, Literature, and Education Does literature have a language of its own, perhaps rather unrepresentative of, or rather different from ordinary language (e.g. old-fashioned, obscure, pretentious, and generally 'difficult')? The simple answer to this old question is "no". There is nothing uniquely different about the language of literature. But a fuller answer will reveal why the language to be found in literary texts is often particularly interesting for language learners. This is a well-researched area, and some issues and conclusions are already relatively well defined, though ongoing research, particularly in corpus linguistics, is also opening up fascinating new dimensions of the topic. 213 See [212], p. 40.109 Introduction to Literature - there is no clear and obvious literary/non-literary divide to be defined on strictly linguistic principles; - literary language

cuts across dichotomies like spoken/ written (oral/ literate) and formal/ informal; - creativity may be a larger category than the literary, and with more explanatory power across both literary and everyday dis- courses; - it is now recognized that discourse types such as metaphor or narrative are central to all language use, whether literary, pro- fessional or everyday spoken interactions; - Literature, especially modern literature, is a kind of unusual writing, perhaps distinctively, tolerant of linguistic variety, including incorporation of many features of spoken language. Paradoxically, the study of literary language has indirectly pro- voked a better understanding of language and language use as a whole. **Just as diverse areas of descriptive linguistics, cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis have unexpectedly** shown us the pervasively poetic and creative nature of everyday language use. Far from a peripheral concern, in sum, language used in literature is in many ways central to understanding language and language use in more general terms. Literature is made of, from and with ordinary language, which is itself already surprisingly literary. In so far as literature exists as an identifiable linguistic phenomenon, independence of readers and contexts of reading 'literariness' is a matter of degree rather than kind. Common sense nevertheless traditionally opposes stereotype of 'literary' language to ordinary language. Literary language in this view is flowery (or, more positively, 'elevated'), unusually figurative, often old-fashioned and difficult to understand, and indirect (for example, 'symbolic'); all in all totally unlike the language we use and encounter in everyday life. Our prototype of literary language is perhaps obscure modernist poetry. Where everyday language is used to exchange information, we tend to think that literary language has designs on our souls and deals with metaphysical ideas or ethical dilemmas. Readers and teachers of literature will recognize a limited validity to these kinds of charges. Those who resist the introduc-110 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature tion of literary texts into language learning classrooms have often relied on such characterizations of literary language, as have those who wish to preserve their own literary turf. **Those who advocate literature in language classrooms need to be able to offer an** informed response to these charges of linguistic irrelevance and inappropriate difficulty . Literary Curriculum The Literary curriculum links to the teaching and learning of literature and how Literature has contribution in arranging curri- culum in educational construction. While Literature has not always been a school or college subject in the timetable, to be studied through appropriate anthologies and syllabuses of 'classic' authors and texts and examined at the end of the course with grades assigned. Reading for pleasure or out of curiosity and private study pre-dated and will no doubt go on long after literature has been disestablished from the educational curriculum or changed out of all recognition. Related in the teaching and learning in literature, Classic litera- ture (in Greek and Latin) was already central to European education when in the nineteenth century growing nationalist interests and wider numbers entering and continuing education began to lead to emphasis on the importance of national literatures in the official national language being taught. The discipline which came to be known as English Literature developed recognizably through the nineteenth century, first in India and the imperial colonies, and then in the decision and organization of 'useful' reading and learning for women and working men. This occurrence will drive some ques- tions such as; what was to be studied? How and why? How did the subject to be known as Literature emerge to meet these questions? These are questions which still concern teachers as much as policy- makers today, even though answers evolve over time, and though, too, these issues have been given more attention to date in L1 situations than in contexts where literature is seen as a route to, intrinsic to, or even as the culminating and point of second language acquisition. 214 214 See [212], p. 41-42111 Introduction to Literature The Origin and Evolution of Modern Schooled Literay Study Literature that defined as subject of study in the modern era was seen by the governors and missionaries who instituted it as moral and religious training for, and sometimes even as a last defense against, the threatening 'masses'. This threatening "massess" were becoming more powerful in advanced industrial and national world orders with the coming of degrees of democracy and growing literacy requirements, increasingly enshrined in obligatory state education system. Literature would offer values and moral training in an age which seemed increasingly need them. Any teacher or lecturer will immediately recognize, of course, that classroom makes real what students do with the literature given to them. In this case, it might be possible to radically depart from the best intention of curriculum planners like Collins: the idea of a 'canon' approved literary texts and authors of particular value, like (very like) a body of approved religious writings, developed in the nineteenth century as ques- tions of which books exactly to teach became more urgent with growing numbers of literature students and growing demands on the teachers or lecturer of literature. Literature was also offered, of course, in genuine response to real demands for intelligent and engaging reading matter on the part of the more intellectual working classes and middle class women with leisure and income. For this case, Palmer (1965), for example takes the emergence of 'English Studies' in the nineteenth century out of a tradition of 'Rhetoric' especially in the Scottish Universities and 'Belles Lettres' to intellectual respectability (see Crawford 1992 on Scottish origins). Others (notably Viswanathan 1989) have shown important colonial origins of the subject in the British Empire, especially in India. I turn first to the domestic UK developments, though we will need to return more directly to both postcolonial perspectives and, in closing the chapter, to rhetoric, a concern with the construction and contexts of texts (not privileging literature unduly), in many ways close to the ideas of language as discourse already elaborated, which some believe is newly relevant for English today ('rhetoricians' include Eagleton 1996; Andrews 1992; Berlin 1996; Scholes 1998).112 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Any 'canon' or literary syllabus will represent writings of par- ticular value for particular group with particular purposes at a parti- cular point in time (Eagleton 1996). One notion of literature has traditionally been of 'fine writing', offering models of correct or Stan- dard English, however odd or untenable that might seem in the light of Chapter 1, in which oral, non-standard and vernacular forms were identified as salient characteristics of modern literature. Certainly , with a growing nationalist pride in the vernacular through the eighteenth century, along with the spectacular expansion of the British Empire, it became more respectable for gentlemen to study English, as in other European nationalistic contexts through the nineteenth century (Doyle, 1989). Women quickly came to dominate English numerically as students as the subject established at British universities in the early twentieth century, though the teachers remained, and largely remain male, especially at higher levels. 'By the 1880s, English studies were expanding rapidly, but the expansion was only lateral, within the lower levels of the academic hierarchy' (Palmer 1965: 64). As the study of rhetoric fell out of fashion, the philological study of Old English (as it was termed) tended to replace it as the 'language' element of an 'English' degree. The seeds were planted for the later split of English into 'lang.' and 'lit.' studies (to be exacerbated further by the post-Chomskyan 1960s rise of linguistics), with little to say to each other. The moral and cultural interests of the newcomer Literature were increasingly at odds with drier 'scientific' linguistic interests. Men like Matthew Arnold or Churton Collins, associated with the founding of English Studies, looked to literature to broaden horizons, to teach tolerance as well as taste and the 'education of the emotions'. From the later nineteenth century the state was increasingly central to the study of English in Britain and overseas, as in the case of Matthew Arnold, and literature was conceived as useful reading, especially to inculcate proper (middle-class) feelings and sensitivities in those who could not otherwise be relied on to possess them. The content and aims of the L1 literature and 'English' curriculum is today still much discussed and always controversial, usually under the headings of 'canon' and 'classics', and the challenges to these mounted by feminism, post colonialism and other

contemporary realignments. Should the 113 Introduction to Literature classics be studied? Exclusively or are they no longer relevant enough to the interests of contemporary students? 215 Literature in Second Language Acquisition Literature is too often viewed by the second language educator as a source of activities, as 'material', with too little concern for the wider curricular issues which can help us understand what is going on when a student reads (or fails to read) literature. Both foreign language teaching and communicative language teaching have often missed (different) learning opportunities in using literature in ways which fail to coordinate the literary and the linguistic. Broadly speaking: - Literature is typically used in more traditional ways in university foreign language education. 'Literariness' is emphasized and linguistic elements underplayed; - in second language teaching situations, where language is required more immediately for communication, and at lower schooling levels, literature is more likely to be integrated into a communicative curriculum, where language issues are focused on and 'difficult' or distracting literary features are played down; - It follows that better balanced and better integrated approaches may have much to offer. The ascendancy and then historical centrality of literature to language teaching is best researched to date for first language learners of national languages and literatures, in particular of English in the U.K. The insights gained into English language and literature teaching in India by Viswanathan was overlooked by the earlier more ethnocentric British research. Claims made at the Centre for L1 learners have often been repeated uncritically. Certain claims are typically made for the value of literature, in all kinds of contexts, for language learners: Literature in Cultural Studies Before we discuss more about literature, discourse, and culture, firstly we will be directed to the question namely what relationships are the relationship among language, literature and culture? 215 See [212], p. 40114 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Literature, language and culture have always been seen as interrelated in various ways. This section explores current ideas of culture as discourse because they offer a way into better understanding and investigation of these relations, both in and out of classrooms, for students as well as their teachers. 216 Culture is increasingly understood in dynamic terms, constructed interactively between people, continuously, particularly through language use. Related to cultural studies, culture is understood as below - 'Culture is a conversation' (Raymond Williams) - 'Culture is a verb' (Street) - 'To understand is to know how to go on' (Wittgenstein) Culture is a historically transmitted semiotic network constructed by humans and which allows them to develop, communicate and perpetuate their knowledge about and attitudes towards life. 217 Literature was first conceived and taught as offering a privileged and prestigious access to distinct national 'cultures' and languages. Literature in education is increasingly conceived and practiced today as some variety of cultural studies, where culture is now thought of as hybrid, contested and in constant reconstruction, and significantly linguistic in its workings. Similarly, language acquisition is increasingly fruitfully viewed as participation under constraints in new cultures. Together, these new perspectives on literature as culture and language learning as a form of cultural and linguistic negotiation (or struggle) open up new vistas on what learners could usefully be doing in their literature lessons, whether in first or second language situations. Once again, I find it convenient to use L1 versus L2 (foreign language) distinctions, but readers need to ask themselves how well they hold, and where they become unhelpful and problematic. A reformulated literature as discourse studies sees literary study as necessarily engaging with questions of language and culture in wider social uses. Certainly, cultural studies and literary studies, as suggested above, have moved closer in recent years in the West, in both higher education and at lower levels of English teaching. 216 See [212], p.66 217 C. Geertz. **The Interpretation of Cultures: Selected Essays.** London: Hutchinson. 1975, p. 89115 Introduction to Literature Easthope's (1991) was broadly indicative of concerns and methodologies to come, in studying interrelations between high canonical and popular literary texts, film, and even comic strips. 218 In this section I show how an understanding of culture as linguistic processes, movements and exchanges, as represented most obviously by linguistic anthropology, furthers a view of literature as culture, which could offer valuable purchase to the student, before turning most precisely, in the final section of the chapter, to traditional and emerging views of literature as culture in second language teaching and learning, which forward-looking action research could develop further skill. 218 Antony Easthope. *Literary Into Cultural Study.* United States: Routledge. 1991 116 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature This chapter provides some lists of world popular men of letters, their works, and their achievement. It aims to inform students so that they know some of popular men of letters in the world. In this section will explain some popular men of letters in the world their works from old to recent period. The names of them is written base on alphabets sequence: A Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir (1796-1854), popular writer and Malay literature reformer literary works. His novel's works such as: *Autobiografi Hikayat Abdullah* (1849-1843), *Kisah Pelayaran Abdullah* (1838-1839). Abe, Kobo (1924-1993), novelist, short story writer, poet and stage actor, photographer and composer of Japan Literary works. His novel's works such as: *Kabe S. Karuma shi no hanzai (Kejahatan S. Karuma)*, was received prestigious Akutagawa prize, *Suna no onna* (was translated into English as *Woman in the Dunes*). Achebe, Chinua (1930-), Nigeria's popular writer. Literary works: His novels' works such as: *Things Fall Apart* (1958), *No Longer at Ease* (1960), *Arrow of God* (1964), *A Man of the People* (1966). The World Popular Men of Letters CHAPTER 12 117 Introduction to Literature Ali Ahmed Said, Syria Rebel poet who carry Lebanon citizenship since 1961. Literary Works: Some of his poetries' works such as: *Sajak-Sajak Awal* (1957), *Dedaunan Dihembus Angin* (1958), *Darah Adonis* (1971), *Kitab Lima Puisi* (1980), *Perubahan Sang Kekasih* (1982), *Seandainya Laut Bisa Tidur* (2003) Agnon, Shmuel Yosef (1888-1970), Jewish's writer, the winner of Nobel literary prize 1966 together with Nelly Sachs. Literary Works: 1) *Agunut (Para Istri Yang Terabaikan)*, short story; 2) *Temol Shilshom (Kemarin dan Hari Sebelumnya)*, *Alisjahbana, Sutan Takdir* (1908-1994), an Indonesian's pioneer's of Pujangga Baru (The New Literature) man of letter. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Mulai Tak Putus Dirundung Malang* (1929), *Diam yang Tak Kunjung Padam* (1932), *Layar Terkembang* (1937), *Anak Perawan di Sarang Penyamun* (1941), *Tebaran Mega* (1955), *Grotta Azzurra* (1970), *Kalah dan Menang* (1980), and *Perempuan di Persimpangan Zaman*. 219220 Akhmatova, Anna (1889-1966), a great world poet from Odessa, Ukraina. Literary Works: Some of his poetries's works such as: *Malam* (1912), *Rosario* (1914), *Lagu Kematian* (1987). Akutagawa, Ryunosuke (1892-1927), Japan's popular writer, short story writer and novelist, his name was eternalized as a prestigious prize's name in Japan. Literary Works: His works in the form of short story and novel, such as: *Rashomon*, short story and *Kappa* (1922), novel: Some of his short novels were translated into various languages: *Tembakau dan Iblis*, *Kutu dan Tabir Neraka*. Aleixandre, Vicente (1898-1984), Spanish poet, winner of literary prize's Nobel in 1977. Literary Works: His poetries's works such as: *Batas* (1928), *Kehancuran dan Cinta* (1933), was received National lite- 219 Budi Darma. *Modern Literature of ASEAN.* Jakarta: ASEAN Committee Culture and Information. 2000, p.32. 220 Burton Raffel. *Development of Modern Indonesian Poetry* (2nd ed.). Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1968, p.333. 118 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature rare prize and *Sonido de la guerra* (1978). Alexie, Sherman (1966-), United States of America's writers Indian's generation who grows in a reservation place Indian's people, novelist, short story writer, and poet. Literary Works: Some of his novels' works are: *Reservation Blues* (1994), *Indian Killer* (1998), *The Toughest Indian in the World* (2000), and one film *Smoke Signals* (1998), was received award as popular Sundance film's festival. Ali, Tariq (1943-), writer, novelist, play director, politic journal's editor *The New Left Review* from Lahore, Pakistan then study in Oxford University. Literary Works: Some of

his novels: *Shadows of Pomegranate Tree* (1922) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Bayang-Bayang Pohon Delima* (2006), and some languages then received San Clemente del Instituto Rosalia Del Castro Prize for fiction book that foreign language that publish in Spanish 1994, *The Book of Saladin* (1998) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kitab Salahudin* (2006), *The Stone Woman* (1999) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Perempuan Batu* (2006), *A Sultan in Palermo* (2005) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Seorang Sultan di Palermo* (2006), *Redemption* (1991), *Fear of Mirrors* (1998), *Inside the Revolution* (1978), *The Clash of Fundamentalism: Crusades, Jihad, and Modernity* (2002), and *Street Fighting Year: An Autobiography of the Sixties* (new edition publish in 2005).

Alighieri, Dante (1265-1321), popular Italian poet who has big influence on the next generation and avowed largely as one of the biggest writer in world literary history . Literary Works: His poetries'a works, such as: *La Divina Comedia* (start was been written since 1307 and finished not long before his death), *A Long Epic Poetry* which consist of three part (*Inferno*, *Purgatorio*, and *Paradiso*), *La Vita Nouva* (1292), and *De Monarchia* Allende, Isabel (1942-), popular novelist of Latin America. Literary Works: Some of his novel's work: *di Cile*, *La casa de los espritus* (1982; *The House of the Spiritus*, 1985), *De amor y de sombra* (1984; *Of Love and Shadows*, 1987), *Eva Luna* (1987), *Hija de la Fortuna* (1999; *Daughter of Fortune*, 1999), *Retrato en sepia* (2002; *Portrait in Sepia*, 2002), *Ciudad de las bestias* (2002; *City of the Beasts*, 2002), *Cuentos de Eva Luna* (1990; *The Stories of Eva Luna*, 1991), *Paula* (1994), *Mi pais inventado: Un paseol19 Introduction to Literature nostalgico por Chile* (2003; *My Invented Country: A Nostalgic Journey Through Chile*, 2003), and *Zorro* (2005).

Amado, Jorge (1912-2000), the most popular Brazil's writer. Literary Works: His novel's works: *Terras do sem fim* (1944) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Negeri Liar*, *Gabriela, cravo e canela* (1958) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Cengkeh dan Kayu Manis*, *Os velhos marinheiros* (1960) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Pelaut Pulaung Kampung*, *Os pastores da noite* (1964) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Para Gembala Malam*, and *Dona Flore seus dois moridos* (1966) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Dona Flor dan Kedua Suaminya*.

Anderson, Sherwood (1876-1941), the most popular short story writer of United States of America, the winner of Litterray Nobel in 1961. Literary Works: Some of his novels: *Winesburg, Ohio* (1919), and *Death in the Woods and Others Stories* (1933). Andrej, Ivo (1892-1975), Yugoslavia novelist from Bosnia, the win- ner of Literary Prize's Nobel in 1961. Literary Works: Some of his novels' works: *Nemiri* (1919) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kecemasan*, *Put Alije Djerzeleza* (1920) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Perjalanan Alija Djerzelez*, *Pripovetke* (1924, 1931, and 1936) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kumpulan Cerita*, *Na Drini cuprija* (1945) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Jembatan Sungai Drina*, *Travnickahronika* (1945) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kisah Dari Bosnia*, *Gospodjija* (1945) was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia as *Perempuan Dari Sarajevo*, *Nove privoteke* (1948) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kisah-kisah Baru*, *Prokleta avlija* (1954) was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Sarang Iblis*, *Lica* (1960) was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Wajah-Wajah*, and *Zapisi o Goji* (1961) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Catatan-Catatan tentang Goya*.

Angelou, Maya (1928-) a woman black skin who as popular United States of America man of letter, writer of poetry and biography. Literary Works: Some of her autobiography such as: *I know Why the120 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Caged Bird Sing* (1970), *Gather Together in My Name* (1974), *Singin' and Swingin' and Getting Merry like Christmas* (1976), *The Heart of a Woman* (1981), *All God's Children Need Travelling*, and *Shaker, Why Don't You Sing?* (1983).

Anwar, Chairil (1922–1949), an Indonesian famous poet and mem- ber of the “1945 generation” of writers. He is estimated to have written 96 works, including 70 individual poems. Literary Works: He wrote 75 poems, 7 pieces of prose, and 3 poetry collections. He also trans lated 10 poems and 4 pieces of prose. The majority of Anwar's origi- nal poems are included in his collections: *Deru Campur Debu*, *Kerikil- Kerikil Tajam dan yang Terampas dan yang Putus* (both 1949), and *Tiga Menguak Takdir* (1950). In 1956 documentarian HB Jassin compiled most of Anwar's remaining works as *Chairil Anwar: Pelopor Angkatan 45*, 221 and in 1970 Burton Raffel published English translations of Anwar's original works as *The Complete Poetry and Prose of Chairil Anwar*. Best-known work, *Aku* (“Me”), was temporarily known as “Semangat” (“Spirit”) to avoid censorship based on themes of indivi- duality . 222 Anwar possessed a passionate individualism, and the line “I want to live another thousand years” from “*Aku*” is often quoted. As the years passed, this individualism developed into a feeling of mortality and surrender; ultimately it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify a single theme which unites all of Anwar's work. 223

Apollinaire, Guillaume (1880-1918), a French famous poet. Literary Works: Some of his poetries: *Alcools* (1913), and *Pentres cubistes* (1913) Aristoteles (384-322 BM), Philosopher and Literary Critic from Old Greek. Literary Work: Aristotels popular's work is *Puitika*.

Asturias, Migual Angel (1899-1974), Left Man of letter Guetemala, the winner of Literary Nobel in 1967. Literary Works: Asturias novels' works such as: *El Señor Presidente* (1985) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Tuan Presiden*, *Sien de alondra* (1949), *Viento fuerte* (1950) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Angin Ribut*, its quotation was ever translated Ramadhan K.H. in *Literary Horizon's* magazine, and *Mulata de tal* (1963). 221 HB.Jassin. **Chairil Anwar: Pelopor Angkatan '45 [Chairil Anwar: Figure of the '45 Generation]**. Gunung Agung. 1968, p.5-7 222 see [219], p. 78 223 A.Teeuw. *Sastra Baru Indonesia [New Indonesian Literature]* (in Indonesian) 1. Ende: Nusa Indah. 1980.p. 204-206121

Introduction to Literature Arwood, Margaret (1939-), popular novelist and poet of Canadian and knowest by world. Literary Works: Her novels and poetries such as: *Surfacing* (1972), *Life Before Man* (1979), *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985), *Cat's Eye* (1988), *Alias Grace* (1996), and *Wilderness Tips* (1991).

Austen, Jane (1775-1817), one of the famous English novelists. Lite- rary Works: Some of her novels' works: *Sense and Sensibility* (1923- 1915), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814), *Emma* (1816), and *Persuasion* (1818) 224

Babel, Isaac (1894-1940), popular writer Jewish descent with com- plete name Isaac Emmnuilovich Babel. Literary Works: Babel's works such as: *Kavaleri Merah* (1923-1935), and *Autobiografis* (1925-1937).

Balzac, Honor de (1799-1850), a popular French writer in ninetenth century. Literary Works: Balzac's works such as: *La Comdia humaine*, *Eugnie Grandet* (1833), *Old Goriot* (1834), *Cousin Bette* (1846), *Keluarga Chouan* (1829), and *Fisiologi Pernikahan* (1829).

Bambara, Toni Cade (1931-1995), a black woman, feminism writer and activist civil right from United States of America (USA). Literary Works: Some of Bambara's works such as: *Gorilla My Love* (1972), *The Seabirds are Still Alive* (1977), and *The Salt Eaters* (1980).

Banville, John (1945-), a popular novelis from Irlandian. Literary Works: His novels' works: *Long Lankin* (1970), *Nightspaw* (1971), *Birchwood* (1973), *Doctor Copernicus* (1976), *Kepler* (1981), *The Newton Letter: An Interlude* (1982), *Mefisto* (1986), *The Book of Evidence* (1989), *Ghost* (1993), *Athena* (1995), *The Untouchable* (1997), *Eclipse* (2000), *Shroud* (2002), *Eclipse and Prague Pictures: Portrait of a City* (2003), and *The Sea* (2005) win Booker Prize 2005.

Baraka, Amiri (1943-) a controversial peot of United States of America who also performer, litterray critic, and political activist. Literary Works: Baraka's poetries's works such as: *Preface to a Twenty- Volume Suicide Note* (1961), *The Slave* (1963), *The Toilet* (1963), *Blues People: Negro Music in White America* (1963), *The Moderns: An Anthology of New Writing in America* (1963), *Dutchman* (1964), *Arm Yrself or Harm* 224 Anton Kurnia. *Ensiklopedi Sastra Dunia*. Jakarta:I:Boekoe. 2006, p.1-15.122

A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Yrself (1968), *Black Fire: An Anthology of Afro-American Writing* (1968),Con- firmation: *An Anthology of African-American Woman* (1983), win Ameri- can Book Award from The Before Columbus Foundation, and *The Music: Reflections on Jazz*

and Blues (1987). Bash, guise name Matsuo Munefusa (1644-1694), a Japan's popular poet who judged as haiku master of Japan's traditional poetry. Literary Works: Bash's works such as: *Oku-no-hosomichi* (1972) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Jalan Sempit Ke Utara*. Baudelaire, Charles (1821-1867), French's legendary poet. Literary Works: His works such as: *La Fanfarlo* (1847), *Les Fleurs du mal* (1857), and *Petits pomes en prose* (1869). Beauvoir, Simone de (1908-1986), Philosopher and famous French man of letter. Literary Works: Beauvoir's works such as: *The Mandarins* (received Prix Goncourt in 1954), *The Woman Destroyed* (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Perempuan Yang Dihancurkan* (2003), *The Blood of Others* (1948), *She Come too Stayed* (1943), and *Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter* (1958). Beckett, Samuel (1906-1989), performer and novelist birth Dublin, Irlandian, received of Literary Prize Nobel in 1969. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: *Murphy* (1938), *Molloy* (1951), *Molone Dies* (1951), *The Unnamable* (1953), *Watt* (1942-1944), *How It Is* (1961), *The Lost Ones* (1972). His Dramas's works such as: *Waiting for Godot* (1952), *Endgame* (1957), *Study on Marcel Proust work* (1931), *Krapp's last Tape* (1959), *Happy Days* (1961), *Film* (1969). His short stories's works such as: *Breath* (1966), *Lessness* (1970), *Stories and Text for Nothing* (1967), *No's Knife* (1967), *More Pricks than Kicks* (1970), *First Love and Other Short* (1974), *Poems* (1963), *Dream of Fair to Middling Women* (1932, published in 1992), *Eleuthria* (1947, published in 1995), *The Complete Short Prose* (1929-1989, edited by S.E. Gontarski in 1996). Bei, Dao (1949-), a guise name from Zhao Zhenki, a Chinese eksil poet, was born in Beijing.123 Introduction to Literature Literary Works: Bei's poetries' works such as: *The August Sleepwalker* (1990), *Old Snow* (1991), *Forms of Distance* (1994), *Landscape Over Zero* (1995), *At the Sky's Edge: Poems 1991-1996* (1996), and *Unlock* (2000). Bellow, Saul (1915-2005), a United States of America's popular writer Jewish generation, received of Literary Prize Nobel in 1976. Literary Works: Bellow's novels' works such as: *Dangling Man* (1944), *The Victim* (1947), *The Adventures of Augie March* (win National Book Award for fiction in 1954), *Seize the Day* (1956), *Henderson the Rain King* (1959), *Herzog* (1964), *Mosby's Memoirs and Other Stories* (1968), *Mr. Sammler's Planet* (1970), *Humboldt's Gift* (1975) received Pulitzer Prize in 1975, *To Jerusalem and Back: A Personal Account* (1976). His drama's works such as: *The Last Analysis* (1966), and *Under the Weather* (1966). Benavente, Jacinto (1866-1954), with complete name Jacinto Benavente y Martinez, A Spanish performer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1922. Literary Works: His literary works are in the form of drama: *Cartas de mujeres* (1892-1893) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Surat-Surat Para Perempuan*, *El nido ajeno* (1894) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Sarang Lainnya*, *Gente conocida* (1896) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Masyarakat Kelas Atas*, *Rosas de otoño* (1905) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Mawar Musim Gugur*, *Señora ama* (1908) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Nyonya Rumah*, *La Malquerida* (1913) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Cinta Yang Salah*, *Los intereses creados* (1907) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Serangkaian Ketertarikan*. Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne (1832-1910), with complete name Bjørnstjerne Martinus Bjørnson, received of Literary Prize Nobel in 1903. Literary Works: Some of Bjørnson's novels' works such as: *Morgenbladet* (1854), *Mellem Slagene* (1857) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Di Antara Pertempuran*, *Magnhild* (1877), *kaptejn Mansana* (1879), *Det flager i byen og p havnen* (1884), and *P Guds veie* (1889). Blok, Aleksandr (1880-1921), one of a biggest Russian poet. Literary Works: His poetries's works such as: *Stikhi o prekrasnoy dame* (1904) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Puisi-Puisi Tentang Perempuan Cantik*, *Neznakomka* (1906) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Perempuan Tak Dikenal*, and *Dvenadtsat* (1918) was translated into English as *The Twelve* (1920).124 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313-1375), a Italian popular man of letter. Literary Works: His works in the form of novel and literary criticism book: *Decameron* (1348), and *Trattatelo in laude di Dante* (1351-1355). Bil, Heinrich (1917-1985), a German novelist and short story writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1972. Literary Works: His short stories's works such as: *Der zur war pnktlich* (1949) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kereta Api Tiba Tepat Waktu*, *Billiard um halbzehn* (1959) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Bermain Bola Sodik Jam Setengah Sepuluh*, *Die verlorene Ehre der Katharina Blum* (1974) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Hilangnya Kehormatan Katharina Blum*, *Ansichten eines Clowns* (1988) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Sang Badut Borges*, *Jorge Luis* (1899-1986), one of the bigset men of letter Spanish language in the long history. Literary Works: His works such as: *Ficciones* (1945), *El Aleph* (1949), *El libro de arena* (1955) was translated into English language as *The Book of Sand*, *El hacedor* (1960) was translated into English language as *Dreamtiger*, *El libro de los seres imaginarios* (1969) was translated into English language as *The Book of Imaginary Beings*, *El informe de Brodie* (1070) was translated into English language as *Dr. Brodie's Report*, *Labyrinths* (1962), and *Otras inquisitions* (1964) was translated into English language as *Other Inquisitions*. Brecht, Bertolt (1898-1956), a world famous poet and performer was born in German, theatre visioner, all at once important theatre personage in twentieth century. Literary Works: Brecht's works such as: *Trommeln In Der Nacht* (1922), *Die Dreigroschenoper* (1922), *Die Massnahme* (1930), and *Also Die* (1942). Breton, Andr (1896-1966), a French poet and literary critic, leader of Dadaism and Surrealism movement. Literary Works: His works such as: *Nadja* (1928), and *Selected Poems* (1948) was translated into English language in 1969. Breytenbach, Breyten (1939-), a North Africa, poet and painter. Literary Works: His works such as: *Mouroir: Mirrornotes of a Novel* (1983), *The True Confessions of an Albino Terrorist* (1984), and *Return to Paradise* (1993).125 Introduction to Literature Broch, Hermann (1886-1951), an Australia novelist who writes in Germany Language. Literary Work: Broch works such as: *Der Tod des Vergil* (1946). Brodsky, Joseph (1940-), a world famous poet, received of Literary Prize Nobel. Literary Works: Brodsky works such as: *To Uraine: Selected Poems* (1988) was translated into English language as *Kepada Uraina*, and *Watermark* (1992), essays's anthology. Bront, Emily (1818-1848), an English woman of letter. Literary Work: Her works such as: *Wuthering Heights* (1847). Buck, Pearl S. (1892-1973), with complete name Pearl Sydenstricker Buck, United States of America's writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1938. Literary Works: Buck works such as: *The Good Earth* (1931), *Dragonseed* (1942), *East Wind*, *West Wind* (1950), *The Rainbow* (1976), *God's Men* (1977), *Letter From Peking* (1990), and *Dragon Seed* (1995) Bulgakov, Mikhail (1891-1940), a Russian man of letter. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: *Pengawal Putih* (1925), and *Sang Tuan dan Margarita* (1928). Benin, Ivan (1870-1953), with complete name Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin, a Russian writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1933. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: *Sukhodl* (1911-1912), *Mtina lyubv* (1924-1925), and *Vospominaniya*. Burroughs, William S. (1914-1997), with complete name William Seward Burroughs, United States of America's writer. Literary Works: His works such as: *Junky* (1953), and *Naked Lunch* (1959). Byatt, A.S. (1936-), with complete name Antonio Susan Byatt, an England writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1990 through *Possession's* novel. Literary Works: Some of his novel's works such as: *Shadow of a Sun* (1964), *The Birgin in the Garden* (1978), *Still Life* (1985), *Babel Tower* (1996), *Possession* (1990), *Angels and Insects* (1992), and *The Biographer's Tale* (2000). 225 225 See [224], p. 15-33.126 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature C Cabrera Infante, Guillermo (1929-), a Cuba's man of letter. Literary Works: Some of his works such as: *Tiga Harimau Terperangkap* (1965), and *Neraka Infate* (Infante's *Inferno*, 1984). Calvino, Italo (1923-1985) short story writer, novelist, journalist who was being avowed by the world as one of the most important Italian man of letter in the twentieth century. Literary Works: Some of Calvino's short stories such as: *Il sentiero dei nidi di ragno* (1947), *Ultimo viene il corvo* (1949), *Il*

visconte dimezzato (1952), Il barone rampante (1957), Il cavaliere inesistente (1959), La città invisibile (1972), Il castello dei destini incrociati (1973), and Se una notte d'inverno un viaggiatore (1979) Camus, Albert (1913-1960), a French famous man of letter, novelist who received of Literary Prize Nobel 1957. Literary Works: Camus works such as: *L'tanger* (1942) was translated into English language as *The Stranger* and Bahasa Indonesia as *Orang asing*, *La peste* (1947) was translated into English language as *The Plague* and Bahasa Indonesia as *Sampar*, *L'exil et le royaume* (1957) was translated into English language as *Exile and the Kingdom* and Bahasa Indonesia as *Pengasingan dan Kerajaan*, *Le mythe de Sisyphe* (1942) was translated into English language as *The Myth of Sisyphus* and Bahasa Indonesia as *Mitos Sisifus*, *L'homme revolté* (1951) was translated into English language as *The Rebel* and Bahasa Indonesia as *Pemberontakan Canetti*, Elias (1905-1994), received of Literary Prize Nobel 1981, an English writer was born in Bulgaria who grew up in Swiss, German, and Austria. Literary Work: Canetti works in the form of novel such as: *Auto de F* (1939). Capek, Karel (1890-1938), one of most important writer from Czechoslovakia in the twentieth century. Literary Works: His works such as: *R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots)* (1920), drama, some works translated by Teguh Asmar, *Wabah dan Skandal Halisek*. Capote, Truman (1924-1984), United States of America's writer. Literary Works: His novels such as: *In Cold Blood* (1966), *Other Voices, Other Rooms* (1948), *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1958), and *Answered Prayers* (1986). Carey, Peter (1943-) the most popular Austrian's writer. Literary Works: His works in the form of short story and novel such as short 127 Introduction to Literature story: *The Fat Man in History* (1974), *War Crimes* (1979), novels: *Oscar and Lucinda* (1988), novel (its quotation was translated into Bahasa Indonesia), *True History of the Kelly Gang* (2001), *Ned Kelly* (1855- 1880), *Bliss* (1981), *Illywhacker* (1985), *The Tax Inspector* (1991), *The Unusual Life of Tristram Smith* (1994), *Jack Maggs* (1998), *My Life as a Fake* (2003), novel (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia), *The Big Bazoohley* (1995), *Theft: A Love Story* (2006). Carter, Angela (1940-1992), English writer, magic realism hoister and erotic fairy tales which develop from folklore and mythology. Literary Works: His short stories' works such as: *The Sadeian Woman* (1979), *Fireworks* (1979), *The Magic Toyshop* (1967), *The Bloody Chamber* (1979), and *Night at the Circus* (1984). Carver, Raymond (1938-1988), a popular writer of United States of America, short story writer and poet. Literary Works: His works such as: *Will You Please be Quiet?* (1976), *What We Talk About When We Talk About Love* (1981), and *Elephant* (1988). Cather, Willa (1873-1947), a writer of United States of America, winner of Pulitzer Prize in 1922. Literary Works: His works such as: *O Pioneers!* (1913), *My Antonia* (1918), *One of Ours*'s (1922) and *Death Comes for the Archbishop* (1927). Cela, Camilo Jos (1916-2002), a Spanish short story writer and novelist, winner of Literary Prize Nobel 1989. Literary Works: His literary works such as: *La Familia de Pascual Duarte* (1942) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Keluarga Pascual Duarte* (1996), *La Colmena* (1951), novel, was translated in the United States of America as *Keluarga The Hive* (1954) *Mazurka para dos muertos* (1948) was translated into English language as *Mazurka for Two Dead Men* (1992). Celan, Paul (1920-1970), Europe poet birth from Rumania who then stayed in Paris and writes some works in German language. Literary Works: His poetries's works such as: *Celan* (1947), *Mohn und Gedaechtnis* (1960) was received Georg Burchner Prize. Cervantes, Miguel de (157-1916), with complete name Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, a Spanish most legendary writer, most influential novelist in his period. Literary Works: His works such as: *La Galatea* (1585), and *Don Quixote* (1605). 128 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Chaucer, Geoffrey (1343-1400), An English poet in the middle century . Literary Work: Chaucer works such as: *The Canterbury Tales* (after 1387). Chekov, Anton (1860-1904), with complete name Anton Pavlovich Chekov, a popular short story writer and performer from Russian. Literary Works: His some drama's scripts was translated into English language: *The Bear* (1888), *The Marriage* (1888), *The Wedding* (1889), *The Cherry Orchard* (1896), and *Uncle Vanya* (1902), Some short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia: *Pengakuan* (2004), and *Ruang Inap No. 6* (2004). Cisneros, Sandra (1954-), a United States of America's writer from Mexico inherit, a most popular writer from Latin generation in America, short story writer, essays writer, poet and novelist. Literary Works: His works in the form of novel and short story such as: *The House on Mangoe Street* (1984), and *Woman Hollering Greek* (1991). Coelho, Paulo (1947-), A popular writer from Brazil and this time writes in Portuguese language. Literary Works: His literary works such as: *O alquimista* (1998), novel, was translated into English language as *The Alchemist* (1993), *Na margem do rio Piedra eu sentei e chorei* (1996), was translated into English language as *By The River I Sat Down and Wept*, *La quinta montaña* (1998), novel, was translated into English language as *The Fifth Mountain*, *Veronika decide morrer* (1988), was translated into English language as *Veronika Decide to Die* (1999), *O demnio e a Srta. Pym* (2000) was translated into English language as *The Devil and Miss Pym*, and *As Valkrias* (1992) was translated into English language as *The Valkyries* (1995). Coetzee, J.M. (1943-), with complete name John Maxwell Coetzee, received Literary Prize Nobel in 2003. Literary Works: Some of Coetzee's works such as: *Life and Times of Michael K* (1983), *Disgrace* (1999) was translated into English language (2005), *Waiting for the Barbarian* (1980) was translated into English language as *Jeritan Hati Nurani*, *Age of Iron* (1990), *The Master of Petersburg* (1994), and *The Elizabeth Costello* (2003). Colette (1873-1954), with complete name Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, is French short story writer and novelist. Literary Works: Some of Colette's works in the form of short novel, such as: *Claudine at School* 129 Introduction to Literature (1990), *Claudine in Paris* (1901), *Claudine and Anie* (1903), and *Gigi* (1944). Conrad, Joseph (1857-1924), a Polishman's man of writer. Literary Works: Some of his works such as: *Almayer's Folly*, *Heart of Darkness* (1899), *Lord Jim* (1900), *The Secret Sharer* (1910), *Under Western Eyes* (1911), and *The Shadow-Line* (1917). Cortzar, Julio (1914-1984), a popular short story writer and novelist from Argentina. Literary Works: His anthology of short stories: *Bestiario*, *Final del juego*, *Las armas secretas*, and *Octaedro*, his novel: *Rayuela* (1963) was translated into English language as *Hopscotch* (1966). Cunningham, Michael (1952-), United States of America's writer, grew up in California and now lives in New York. Literary Works: Some of his novel's such as: *A Home at the End of the World* (1990), *The Hours* (1999), was received Pulitzer Prize, and *Flesh and Blood* (1995). 226 D Damono, Sapardi Djoko (1940), an Indonesian poet known for lyrical poems, and who is widely regarded as the pioneer of lyrical poetry in Indonesia. 227 He also received some awards such as: *The Jakarta Arts Council Literary Award* in 1984, *The SEA Write Award* in 1986, and *The Achmad Bakrie Award for Literature* in 2003. 228 229 Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as: *Duka-Mu Abadi (Your Eternal Sorrow)*. Bandung: *Jeihan*, 1969, *Akuarium*. Jakarta: *Puisi Indonesia*, 1974, *Mata Pisau (Blade)*. Jakarta: *Balai Pustaka*, 1974, *Perahu Kertas (Paper Boat)*. Jakarta, *Balai Pustaka*, 1983, *Sihir Hujan (Rain Doctor)*. Kuala Lumpur: *Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka*, 1983, *Kesusastaan Indonesia Modern: Beberapa Catatan*, Jakarta: *Gramedia*, 1983, *Arloji*, Jakarta, H.B. Jassin 70 Tahun, Jakarta: *Gramedia*, 1987, *Suddenly the Night*, Jakarta: *Lontar Foundation*, 1988, *Hujan Bulan Juni: Pilihan Sajak*, Jakarta: *Grasindo*, 1994, *Politik Ideologi dan Sastra Hibrida*, Jakarta: *Pabelan Jayakarta*, 1999, *Ayat-Ayat Api*, Jakarta: *Pustaka Firdaus*, 2000, *Arloji (Wristwatch)*, 2000, *Mata Jendela (The Window's Eye)*, 226 See [224], p. 33-48. 227 Thee, Marcel (25 May 2009). "Sapardi Changes His Tune 40 Years On". *The Jakarta Globe*. Retrieved 30 December 2010. 228 see [219], p. 35 229 Amini, Hasif (11 March 2010). "Sapardi Djoko Damono". *Poetry International Web*. Retrieved 16 December 2011. 130 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 2001, *Ada Berita Apa Hari Ini, Den Sastro? (What's the News Today, Den Sastro?)*, 2002, and *Before Dawn*, 2005. While his fictions such as: *Pengarang Telah Mati (The Author is Dead)*, 2001 and *Membunuh Orang*

Gila (To Kill a Madman), 2003. Dangor, Achmat (1948-), a poet and prose writer from North Africa. Literary Works: Some of his works such as: novels: Waiting for Leila (1978) win Mofolo-Plomer Prize, Kafka's Curse: A Novella and Three Other Stories (1997) received Literay Prize, The Z Town Trilogy (1989), and Bitter Fruit (1004). His drama's work: Majiet (1986). His poetries works: Bulldozer (1983) and Private Voices (1992) received Prize from BBC. Daro, Ruben (1867-1916), a big poet from Nikaragua, pioner of Modernismo ideology in Literary Latin America in the end of nine- tenth century. Literary Works: His poetries such as: Azul (1888), poetry and others literay works which influence poets in his period and the next. Darma, Budi (1937), he is often described as one of Indonesia's most influential writers. Literary Works: In 1983 Budi wrote the novel, Olenka. **It was his first work, inspired by a woman he met while studying at** Bloomington. The title was taken from a collection of short stories by Anton Chekov . 230 Although set in America, the novel remains steadfastly Indonesian in its use of Javanese wordplay to tell the story of an amorous plight of a young man with Olenka, the female heroine. Budi has explained his reasons for his choice of style as being due to **his firm belief that a writer will never lose his or her roots, no matter** how distanced from their place of birth. 231 The novel was published by Balai Pustaka and went on to win several awards including the Jakarta Art Institute Literary award and the S.E.A. Write Award (Southeast Asian Write award).

[6] "Olenka" has been reprinted several times, the most recent reprinting coincided with the Indonesian Book Festival in Senayan, Central Jakarta in 2009. 232 Although Olenka is his best known work, Budi is also the 230 Dina Indrasafitri (26 July 2009). "Welcome back 'Olenka'". The Jakarta Post. Retrieved 23 March 2012. 231 Ibid 232 Ibid 131 Introduction to Literature author of several novels, a number of collections of short stories and essays. 233 Prior to writing Olenka, he published an anthology of eight short stories, called Orang-orang Bloomington (Bloomington People) (published 1980) 234 After Olenka, he wrote the novels Rafilus, published in 1988, and Ny. Talis, published in 1996. 235 As at 2010, Budi Darma has authored over 38 works, many of which are available in translation worldwide. Darwish, Mahmoud (1942-), one of famous poet from palestina this time. Literary Works: His poetries mirror struggle which done during colonial period, his works not just admired in Arabic, but also in the entire world. Defoe, Daniel (1660-1731), an English Legendary writer. Literary Works: Some of his novels' works such as: Moll Flanders (1912), Robisnson Crusoe (1719), and A Journal of the Plague Year (1922). Deledda, Grazia (1875-1936), an Italian woman writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1926.

Literary Works: Some of her novels' works such as: Fior di Sardegna (1892), Elias Portol (1903) was trans- lated into various languages, La casa del poeta (1930) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Rumah Sang Penyair, Sole d'estate (1933) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Matahari Musim Panas, Il paese del vento (1931), novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Negeri Angin, Posmortem: Cosima (1937), and Il cedro di Libano (1939). Desai, Anita (1937-), a writer woman German-India generation who grow up in India. Literary Works: Some of her novels such as: Fasting, Feasting (1999) win Booker Prize, Baumgartner's Bombay (1988), Fire on the Mountain (1977), Clear Light of Day (1980), In Custody (1984), Journey to Ithaca (1955), and Diamond in Dust (2000). Dickens, Charles (1812-1870), a popular English man of letter, he also as novelist. Literary Works: Some of his novels' works: Pickwick Papers (1836-1837), Oliver Twist (1837-1839), Nicholas Nickleby (1838-1839), The Old Curiosity Shop (140-1841), A Christmas Carol (1843), David Copperfield (1849-1850), Black House (1852- 233 "Budi Darma". Goodreads. 2012. Retrieved 29 March 2012. 234 Ibid 235 Ibid 132 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1953), Tale of Two Cities (1859), Great Expectations (1860-1861), and Our Mutual Friend (1864-1865). Dickinson, Emily (1830-1886), a popular poet of United States of America (USA). Literary Works: A few of Dickinson's poems appeared in Samuel Bowles' Springfield Republican between 1858 and 1868. **They were published anonymously and heavily edited, with conventionalized punctuation and formal titles.** 236 The first poem, "Nobody knows this little rose", may have been published without Dickinson's per- mission. 237 The Republican also published " A narrow Fellow in the Grass" as "The Snake", "Safe in their Alabaster Chambers -" as "The Sleeping", and "Blazing in the Gold and quenching in Purple" as "Sunset". 238 239 The poem "I taste a liquor never brewed -" is an example of the edited versions; **the last two lines in the first stanza were completely rewritten.** 240 Djebar, Assia (1936-), a woman writer from Aljazair and play direc- tor of film who known because her works which criticize women life in north-Africa Islamic society . Literary Works: Some of his works in the form of novel, drama and poetry. Novels: La Soif (1957) was translated into English language as The Mishief (1958), Les impatients (1959) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Orang-orang yang tak Sabar, Lesenfants du nouveau monde (1962) was translated into

Bahasa Indonesia as Burung-Burung Murai yang Lugu, Femmes d'Alger dans leur appartement (1980) was translated into English language as Woman of Aliers in Their Apartement (1992), L'amour, la fantasia (1985) was translated into English language as Fantasia: An Algerian Caval- cade (1985), Ombre sultane (1987) was translated into English lan- guage as A Sister to Scheherezade (1989), Loin de Medine: filles d'Ismael (1991) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Jauh Dari Madinah, Vaste est la prison (1995) was translated into English language as So Vast the Prison (1999), and Le Blanc de l'Algerie (1995) was translated into English language as Algerian White (2002). Drama: Rouge l'aube 236 Helen McNeil. Emily Dickinson. London: Virago Press. 1986, p.33 237 Alfred Habegger. **My Wars Are Laid Away in Books: The Life of Emily Dickinson.** New York: Random House 2001, p. 389. 238 Thomas W. Ford. **Heaven Beguiles the Tired: Death in the Poetry of Emily Dickinson.** University of Alabama Press. 1966, p. 32. 239 Cynthia Griffin Wolff. Emily Dickinson. New York. Alfred A. Knopf. 1986, p.245. 240 Ibid 133 Introduction to Literature (1960), drama, novel, was translated into

Bahasa Indonesia as Fajar Merah. Poetry: Poemspour l'Algerie heureuse (1969) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Puisi Untuk Orang Aljazair Yang Bahagia, Some films script: La nouba des femmes de Mont Chenoua (1979) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Festival Para Perempuan di Gunung Chenoua. La Zerda et les chants de l'oubli (1982) film, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Zerda atau Nyanyian Pelupaan. Donne, John (1572-1631), a popular English man of letter who was born in London. Literary Works: Some of his poetris such as: Satires (1590), Songs and Sonnets (1590), Divine Poems (1607), Pseudo-Martyr (1610), and Devotions upon Emergent Occasions (1624). Dostoesvsky, Fyodor (1821-1881), a popular Russian man of letter. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: Note from Underground (1863), The Gambler (1867), Crime and Punishment (1867), The Idiot (1871- 1872), Demons (1871-1872), and The Brothers Karamazov (1871-1872). Drakulic, Slavenka (1949-), a woman's writer who Kroasia's inherit. Literary Works: Some of Drakulic's novels such as: Hologram Ketakutan (1989), Seandainya Aku Tak Berada Di Sana (1999), and Kulit Palm (1989). Dumas, Alexandre (1802-1870), a French legendary novelist. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: The Three Musketeers, English trans- lation (1844), Twenty Y ears After (1845), The Man in the Iron Mask (1846), The Vicomte de Bragelonne (1850), The Court of Monte Cristo (1844), Antony (1831), La Tour de Nelse (Menara Nelse, 1832), Catherine Howard (1834), and L'Alchemiste (1839). Duras, Marguerite (1914-1996), a French popular novelist, received of Prix Goncourt in 1984. Literary Works:

His novels' works such as: La Vie Tranquille (1943), Un barrage contre le Pasifique (1950), Moderato contabile (1958), L'amant (1984) win of Prix Goncourt, La pluie d'et (1990) and Yann Andrea Steiner (1992). 241 E Echegaray, Jos (1832-1916), with complete name Jos Echegaray Eiza- guirre, performer and statesman from Spanish, winner of Literary 241 See[213], p.48-56. 134 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Prize Nobel 1904. Literary Works: Some of his drama' s works in English translation: Madman

(1989). Dumas, Alexandre (1802-1870), a French legendary novelist. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: The Three Musketeers, English trans- lation (1844), Twenty Y ears After (1845), The Man in the Iron Mask (1846), The Vicomte de Bragelonne (1850), The Court of Monte Cristo (1844), Antony (1831), La Tour de Nelse (Menara Nelse, 1832), Catherine Howard (1834), and L'Alchemiste (1839). Duras, Marguerite (1914-1996), a French popular novelist, received of Prix Goncourt in 1984. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: La Vie Tranquille (1943), Un barrage contre le Pasifique (1950), Moderato contabile (1958), L'amant (1984) win of Prix Goncourt, La pluie d'et (1990) and Yann Andrea Steiner (1992). 241 E Echegaray, Jos (1832-1916), with complete name Jos Echegaray Eiza- guirre, performer and statesman from Spanish, winner of Literary 241 See[213], p.48-56. 134 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Prize Nobel 1904. Literary Works: Some of his drama' s works in English translation: Madman

or Saint (1976), *The World and His Wife* (1881), and *Mariana* (1892). Eco, Umberto (1932-), an Italian writer, literary criticism and semiotic study writer. Literary Works: Some of Eco's works such as: *Diario Minimo* (1959-1961), *Il Costume Di Casa* (1973), *Dalla Periferia Dell'impero* (1977), *How to Travel with a Salmon* (199), *Nome della Rose* (1980) was translated into English language as *The Name of the Rose* (1983), *Il Pendolo Di Foucault* (1988) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Pendulum Foucault*, *L'isola Del Giorno Prima* (1995) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Pulau Sehari Lampau*, Baudolino (2000), *The Name of the Rose* (2003), and Baudolino (2006). Ehrenburg, Ilya (1891-1967), with complete name Ilya Grigorievich Ehrenburg, a popular Russian novelist who also as journalist. Literary Works: Some of Ehrenburg's works such as: *Padeniye Parizha* (1942) was translated into English language as *The Fall of Paris* (1943), *Burya* (1947) received Stalin Prize, was translated into English language as *The Storm* (1949), *Deviaty val* (1951-1952) was translated into English language as *The Ninth Wave* (1955), *Neobychaynyye khozhdeniya Khulio Khurenito i yego uchenikov* (1922) was translated into English language as *Extraordinary Adventures of Julio Jurenito and His Disciples* (1930), and *Ottepel'* (1954). Eliot, George (1819-1880), an English novelist woman, with sure name Mary Ann Evans. Literary Works: Some of Eliot novels' works such as: *Silas Marner* (1861), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), *Middlemarch, a Study of Provincial Life* (1871-1872), *Adam Bede* (1959), and *Daniel Deronda* (1876). Eliot, T.S. (1888-1965), with complete name Thomas Stearns Eliot, a popular English man's letter was born of United States of America, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1948. Literary Works: Eliot poetries's works such as: *Prufrock and Other Observations* (1917), *The Waste Land* (1922), *Wednesday* (1930), and *Four Quartets* (1943). Some of literary criticism's books such as: *The Sacred Wood* (1920), *The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism* (1933), *After Strange Gods* (1934), and *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture* (1940).135 Introduction to Literature Emecheta, Buchi (1944-), a Nigerian novelist who stayed in England. Literary Works: Some of Emecheta's novels such as: *In the Ditch* (1972), *Second Class Citizen* (1974), *The Slave Girl* (1977), *The Joys of Motherhood* (1979), and *Double Yoke* (1982). Endo, Shusaku (1923), a Japan popular novelist. Literary Works: Some of Endo's novels such as: *The Girl I Left Behind* (1963), *Foreign Studies* (1965), *Silence* (1966), *The Samurai* (1980), and *Shirohito* (1955) was received Akutagawa Literary Prize. Esquivel, Laura (1950-), a Mexico novelist woman. Literary Works: Some of her novels such as: *Como agua para chocolate* (1990) was translated into English language as *Like Water for Chocolate* (1993), was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2005), and *Ley del amor*, was translated into English language as *The Law of Love* (1996). 242 F Farah, Nuruddin (1945-), a Somalia novelist. Literary Works: Some of Farah's novels such as: *Variations on the Theme of an African Dictatorship* (1979-1983), *Blood in the Sun* (1986-1998), *Maps* (1986), *Gifts* (1993), and *Secrets* (1998). Fariduddin, Attar (1145-1221), with complete name Fariduddin Muhammad ibn Ibrahim Attar, a popular mystical poet who was born of Russia. Literary Works: *Mantiq al-Tayr*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Muyawarah Burung* and *Tadzkirat al-Awliya*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Warisan Para Auliya*. Falkner, William (1897-1962), was borned as William Cuthbert Falkner, one of a famous United States of America's writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1949. Literary Works: Some of Falkner's novels such as: *Soldiers' Pay* (1929), *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), *Soldier's Pay* (1926), *Sartoris* (1929), *As I Lay Dying* (1930), *Light in August* (1932), *Absalom! Absalom!* (1936), *The Unvanquished* (1938), *Intruder in the Dust* (1948), *A Fable* (1954), novel, win Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award (1955). *The Town* (1957) (1957), *The Mansion* (1959), and *The Reivers* (1962) received Pulitzer Prize in 1963. Some of films script: *To Have and Have Not* (1944), and *The Big Sleep* (1946). 242 See[213], p. 56-61.136 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Firdausi, or Abu Al-Qosim Firdausi (around 940-1020), a Persian famous poet who in West called as Homer from Persian. Literary Works: His epic poetries such as: *Shah nameh* (1010) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kitab Para raja*, and *Ysuf dan Zuleika*. Fitzgerald, F. Scott (1896-1940), with complete name Francis Scott Fitzgerald, a famous writer from United States of America (USA). Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *The Side of Paradise* (1920), *The Great Gatsby* (1925), *Tender is the Night* (1934), and *The Last Tycoon* (1941), novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Orang Kaya* (1950), Short story's anthology: *The Diamond as Big as the Ritz* (1920- 1937). Faubert, Gustave (1821-1880), a French famous writer. Literary Works: Some of faubert's novels such as: *Madame Bovary* (1857) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Nyonya Bovary* (190), *L'education sentimentale* (1869), and *Salamambo* (1862). Fo, Dario (1926-), an Italian famous performer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1997. Literary Work: One of these, *Gli arcangeli non giocano al flipper* (Archangels Don't Play Pinball), brought Fo and Rame national and, later, international recognition, It would be the first Fo play to be performed outside Italy—in Yugoslavia, Poland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Spain. 243 Some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as *Anarkis Itu Mati Kebetulan*. France, Anatole (1844-1924), a French man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1921. Literary Works: His novels works such as: *Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard* (1881), *Les Dieux ont soif* (1912), and *La Rvolte des anges* (1914), while his literary criticism books such as: *La Vie litteraire* (1888- 1892). His anthology's complete works publish in volume's twenty fifth. Frost, Robert (1974-1963), a famous poet of United States of America (USA). Literary Works: Some of Frost's poetries such as: *My Butterfly* (1894), *A Boy's Will* (1915), *North of Boston* (1915), *New Hampshire* (1923), *A Further Range* (1936), *From Snow to Snow* (1936), *A Witness* 243 Tony Mitchell. **Dario Fo: People's Court Jester (Updated and Expanded)**. London: Methuen, 1999, p.65137 Introduction to Literature Tree (1942), *Steeple Bush* (1947), and *In the Clearing* (1962), *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening* (1978), and *Spring Pools* (1983). 244 Fuentes, Carlos (1928-), one of popular Latin America's man of letter. Literary Works: Some of Fuentes's novels such as: *La muerte de Artemio Cruz* (1962), *Cambio del piel* (1967), *Terra nostra* (1975), *El gringo viejo* (1985) was translated into English language as *The Old Gringo* (1985), filmed by Luis Puenzo's play director, *Diana, o, la cazaroda solitaria* (1994), and *Crystal Frontier* (1998). His short story's anthology: *Los das enmascarados* (1954). 245 G Galsworthy, John (1867-1993), an English writer, novelist, short story writer, and performer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1932. Literary Works: His works such as *The Forsyte Saga's* novel and some short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia entitle *Pertemuan* (2004). Gao Xingjian (1940-), A china's man of letter who stayed in French, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 2000. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Lingshan*, novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Gunung Jiwa* (2002), received *Prix du Nouvel An Chinois* Prize (1997), and *Le Livre d'un homme seul*, novel, was win of Literary Prize Nobel in 2000. Garcia Lorca, Federico (1899-1936), the most important Spanish ballad poet and performer in the twentieth century. Literary Works: Some of his dramas such as: *Impresiones y Viajes* (1919), *El Maleficio de la mariposa* (1920), *Bodas de sangre* (1933), *Yerma* (1934), and *La Casa de Bernarda Alba* (1936). His poetries such as: *Libro de poemas* (1921) and *Romancero Gitano* (1928). Garca Mrquez, Gabriel (1928-), a Colombia's writer, his works was translated more than thirty languages, he as one of popular world man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1982. Literary Works: Some of novels such as: *coronelno tiene quien le escriba* (1958) was translated into English language as *No One Writes to the Colonel* (1968), 244 Elaine Barry, compiler, *Robert Frost on Writing*, Rutgers University Press, 1973. 245 See [224], p. 61-67.138 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Cienanos de soledad (1967) was translated into English language as *One Hundred Years of Solitude* (1970) as a popular novel in world of contemporary literature, *El otoño del patriarca* (1975) was translated into English language as *The Autumn of the*

Patriarch (1976), *Cronicade una muerte anunciada* (1981) was translated into English language as *Cronicle of a Death Foretold* (1983), *El amor es los tiempos del clera* (1985) was translated into English language as *Love in the Time of Cholera* (1988), *El general en su laberinto* (1989) was translated into English language as *The General of His Labyrinth* (1990), *Del amor y otros demonios* (1994) was translated into English language as *Of Love and Other Demons* (1995), and *Noticia de un secuestro* (1996), novel, was translated into English language as *News of a Kidnapping* (1997). Whereas his autobiography such as: *Vivir para contarla* (2002), was translated into English language as *Living to Tell the Tale* (2003).

Genet, Jean (1910-1986), French controversial's writer. Literary Works: Genet novels such as: *Notre Dame des fleurs* (1943) was translated into English language as *Our Lady of the Flowers* (1963), *le journal du voleur* (1949) was translated into English language as *The Thief's Journal* (1961), *Miracle de la rose* (1946) was translated into English language *The Miracle of the Rose* (1965), *Pompes funbres* (1947) was translated into English language *Funeral Rites* (1969). His dramas's works such as: *Les bonnes* (1947) was translated into English language as *The Maids* (1954), *Houte surveillance* (1949) was translated into English language *Deathwatch* (1954), *Le balcon* (1956) was translated into English language *The Balcony* (1958), *Les negres* (1958) was translated into English language as *The Blacks* (1960), *Les paravents* (1961) was translated into English language as *The Screens* (1962), one of drama was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in the book of *Orang-orang Negro* (2001).

Gibran, Kahlil (1883-1931), A famous Libanon poet, philosopher, artist. He writes in Arabic and English, and also as an influential man of letter in his period. Literary Works: Gibran poetries such as: *Al-'Ajnihah al-mutakassirah* (1912) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Sayap-Sayap Patah* and English language as *The Broken Wings*, *Al-Musiqa* (1905) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Musik*, *Ara'is al-Muruj* (1906) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *139 Introduction to Literature Bidadari Lembah* and English language as *Nymphs of the Vallley*, *Al- Arwah Al-Mutamaridah* (1908) was translated into English language as *Spirits Rebellious* (1946), *The Madman* (1918), *Al-'Awasyf* (1920), *Al- Badayi 'Wa l-tarayif* (1923), *The Prophet* (1923), *Sand and Foam* (1926), *Jesus the Son of Man*, and *The Earth Gods* (1931).

Gide, Andr (1869-1951), a French man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1947. Literary Works: Gide's essay such as: *The Immo-ralist* (1902). Gide's novels such as: *La Porte troite* (1909) was translated into English language as *Straits is the Gate*, *La symphonie pastorale* (1919) was translated into English language as *The Pastorial Symphony*, was filmed in 1947, *If it Die* (1920), novel, translated into English language in 1935, *The Counterfeiters* (1926) translated into English language in 1928, *Voyage au Congo* (1927), *Retour du Tchad* (1927), and *Return from the U.S.S.R.* (1936). His drama's works such as: *Le roi Candaule* (1901), and *Sal* (1903).

Ginsberg, Allen (1926-1997), a famous poet of United States of America (USA). Literary Work: Ginsberg poetry's such as: *Howl* (1965) was translated more than twenty languages

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832), a German legenday man of letter, politician, lawyer, theatre manager, philosopher and scientist. Literary Works: Goethe's poetries such as: *Egmont*, *Iphigenie in Tourist*, and *Faust*. Whereas his dramas such as: *The Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Minster* (1796), and *The Sorrows of Young Werter* (1796), drama, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kesedihan Pemuda Werter*.

Gogol, Nikolai (1809-1952), a famous Rusia man of letter, short story writer and novelist. Literary Works: Some of Gogol's novels such as: *Taras Bulba* (1834), *Mirograd* (1935), *Arabesques* (1935), *Revizor* (1836) was translated into English language as *The Inspector*, *General Dead Souls* (1842) with original title *Myortviye Dusyi*, an unfinished novel which be a pioneer of realism of modern Rusia.

Golding, William (1911-1993), an English writer, head master, lecturer, thethre actor, sailor, and musician, he is winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1983. Literary Works: Golding's novels such as: *Lord of the Flies* (1954), and *Rites of Passage* (1980) received Booker Prize. 140

A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature

Gordimer, Nadine (1923-), a famous writer of south Africa, novelist, short story writer, essay writer. receivedr Booker Prize in 1974, W.H. Smith Literary Award in 1961, James Tait Black Memorial Prize in 1971, Literary Grand Aigle d'Or Prize from Paris, Premio Malaparte from Italia in 1985, Nelly Sachs Prize from German in 1986, Primo Levy Literary Award from Italia in 2002, and Mary McCarthy Award from United states of America in 2003. Literary Works: Some of Gordimor's short stories: *The Conservationist*, received Booker Prize (1974), *Face to Face* (1949), *Not for Publication* (1965), *Friday's Footprint* (1960), *A Soldier's Embarnce* (1980), *Jump and Other Story*, and *Some-thing Out There* Some of novels such as: *The Lying Days* (1953), *Six Feet of the Country* (1956), *A World of Strengers* (1958), *Friday's Footprint* (1960), *Occasion for Loving* (19630), *The Late Bourgeois World* (1966), *July's People* (1981), *A Sport Nature* (1987), *My Son's Story* (1990), *None to Accompany Me* (1994), and *The Pick-Up* (2001).

Gorky , Maxim (1868-1936), a Rusian revolutioner writer and pioneer of socialist realism ideology who his story life is contaversial. Liter-ary Works: *Autobiography's* trilogy was translated in English lan-guages: *My Chilhood* (1913), *My Apprenticeship* (1915), and *My Univer-sities* (1921). His novels such as: *Foma Gordeyew* (1899), *The SmallTown Okurov* (1909), *The Life of Khozemyakin* (1910), and *The Artomonov Affair* (1925). Some of Gorky's short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, one of them is *Ibunda* which translated by Pramudya Ananta Toer in 1956, republished in 2000.

Goytisolo, Juan (1931-), a Spanish famous writer who also as journalist. Literary Works: *Novel's* trilogy in English translation: *Marks of Iden-tity* (1966), *Count Julian* (1870), and *Juan the Landless* (1975). Others novels such as: *After the Battle* (1983), *Virtues of the Solitary Bird* (1993), and *The Marx Family Saga* (1996).

Grass, Gunter (1927-), a Germany famous writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1999. Literary Works: Some of Grass novels such as: *Die Blechtrommel*, *The Tin Drum* (English Version) publish in German (1959), *Cat and Mouse* (1959), *Dog Years* (1959). All of three novels called as *Danzig Trilogy*.

Greene, Graham (1904-1991), a English popular novelist. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Stamboul Train* (1935), *The Heart* 141 *Introduction to Literature of the Matter* (1948), *The End of the Affair* (1951) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2003), and *The Quiet American* (1955). Then film script: *The Third Man* (1950).

Guimares Rosa, Joo (1908-1967), a Brazil famous writer. Literary Works: His novels such as: *The Devil to Pay in the Backlands* (1956) was translated into English language (1963), considered as one of endless best literary works, *Kumpulan Sagarana* (1934) in Inonesian translation short story in Indonesian translation: *Catatan-Catatan dari Buenos Aires*: *Kumpulan Cerpen Amerika Latin* (1002).

Gunesakara, Romesh (1954-), a Srilanka writer who was been staye- ded in London since 1972. Literary Works: Some of novels such as: *Reef* was nominated received Booker Prize and Fiction Prize in 1994, *Monkfish Mon* (1992), some books was translated into various lan- guages, like Italia, German, French, Spanish, Dutch, Nerwegian, and Jewish. A short story was translated int Bahasa Indonesia, pub- lished in anthology *Anjing dari Titwal: Antologi Cerpen Asia* (2002).

246

Hamsun, Knut (1859-1952), a Norwegian novelist, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1920. Literary Works: Some of Hamsun's novels such as: *Sult* (1890), Some English translation's novels: *Mysteries* (1892), *Victoria* (1898), *Under the Autumn Star* (1906), *The Wanderer* (1909), *The Growth of the Soil* (1917), *Woman at the Pump* (1920), and *Vagabonds* (1927), two of novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia: *Lapar* (1993) and *Pan* (1995).

Haceek, Jaroslav (1883-1923), a Praha famous writer, novelist and short story writer. Literary Works: Haceek's novel sch as: *The Good Soldier Schweik* (4 volumes, 1921-1923), novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Prajurit Schweik*, while his short stories: *The Red Comissar* (1981), and *Little Stories by a Great Master* (1984).

Hauptmann, Gerhart (1862-1946), a famous Germany man of letter and performer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1912. Literary Works: Some of his dramas such as: *Vor Sonnenaufgang* (1889), *Die*

Weber (1892), *Der Biberpelz* (1893), Florian Geyer (1896), Fuhrmann Henscel 246 See [224], p. 67-80.142 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature (1898), Rose Bernd (1903), *Die Ratten* (1911), Hanneles Himmelfahrt (1893), *Die versunkene Glocke* (1896), *Griechischer Frhling* (1908), *Der Bogen des Odysseus* (1914), and *Atridentetralogie* (1948), while his novel such as *Der Ketzler von Soana* (1918) and his autobiography such as *Abenteuer meiner jugend* (1937). Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864), a United States of America's writer. Literary Works: Hawthorne novel such as: *Fansawe* (1828), while his poetries such as: *Twice-Told Tales* (1837, renewed 1842), *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), *Moses from an Old Manse* (1842), and *The Snow Image* (1852). Heaney, Seamus (1939-), an Irish poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1995. Literary Works: Some of Heaney's poetries such as: *Death of a Naturalist* (1966), *Sweeney Astray* (1984), *Selected Poems 1966- 1987* (1990), *The Spirit Level* (1996), *Opened Ground* (1999) prized as *New York Times Notable Book of the Year* and *Electrical Light* (2001), *Beowulf* (2000), adaptation on old epic poetry of English, Some poetries was translated into Indonesian language in book: *Impian Kecemburuan* (1998), *Translate Laments's book: Poems of Jan Kochanowski* (1995), while his literary criticism *The Redress of Poetry* (1995), and *Translate Laments's book: Poems of Jan Kochanowski* (1995), then essay anthology such as: *Homage to Robert Frost* (1996). Hemingway, Ernest (1899-1961), with complete name Ernest Miller Hemingway, short story writer, novelist, poet, and drama script writer, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1954. Literary Works: His short story and poetries's anthology: *Three Stories and Ten Poems* (1923). Some of his short stories such as: *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), *In Our Time* (1925), *Men Without Woman* (1927), and *Winner Take Nothing* (1933), while his novels such as *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), and *A Moveable Feast* (1964), Some novel and short story's anthology was translated into Bahasa Indonesia: *Lelaki Tua dan Laut* (1973), and *Pertempuran Penghabisan* (1976), his memoir such as: *A Moveable Feast* (1964), then his journalism work's anthology such as *By Line M Hemingway* (1967), and his novel such as *Salju Kalimantan* (1996).143 Introduction to Literature Henry, O. (1896-1910), an United States of America's short story writer. Literary Works: Some of his short stories such as: *The Heart of the West* (1907), *The Gentle Grafter* (1908), and Some short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Cerita Cinta: Antologi Cerpen Amerika* (2002). Hesse, Hermann (1877-1946), a German man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1946. Literary Works: Hesse's novels such as: *Peter Camenzind* (1904), *Demian* (1919), *Siddhartha* (1922), *Steppenwolf* (1927), *Narcissus and Goldmund* (1930) was scored by *New York Times* as his best novel, *The Journey to the East* (1932), *Magister Ludi* (1943) leads him to received Literary Prize Nobel in 1946, then one of his short story was published in anthology *Sungai Air Mata* (2001). Hijuelos, Oscar (1951-), an United States of America's writer Kuba's inherit who was born and grew in New York. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *The Mambo Kings of Love* (1989), *Mr. Ives' Christmas* (1995), *The Fourteen Sister of Emilo Montez O'Brien* (1993), *Our House in the World*, and *Empress of the Splendid Season*. Hikmat, Nazim (1902-1963), a Turkey famous poet who has left ideology . Literary Works: Some poetry's works translated into English language such as: *I Don't Know I Loved* (1975), *The Day Before Tomorrow* (1972), *The Moscow Symphony* (1970), and *Selected Poems* (1972). Homer or Homerus (around 750 BM), an old Greek famous poet. Literary Works: His name was eternal because two of his works namely *The Illiad* and *The Odyssey*. 247 Hugo, Victor (1802-1885), a French famous writer who assumed as leader of romanticism ideology . Literary Works: Hugos' dramas's works such as *Hernani* (1830), *Notre-Dame De Paris* (1831), and *Les Chatiments* (1853), while some of his novels such as: *Les Misrables* (1862), *Les Chansons Des Rues Et Des Bois* (1865), *Les Travailleurs De Lar Mer* (1866), then some novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Hilang Dalam Taufan* (1979), *Si Bungkok Dari Notre Dame* (2006), and *Les Misrables* (2006). 247 Kirk, G.S. (1985). *The Iliad: A Commentary*. Volume I: books 1-4. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 116144 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Huxley, Aldous (1894-1963), an English famous writer. Literary Works: Some of Huxley's novels such as: *Brave New World* (1932), and *Island* (1962). 248 Ibsen, Henrik (1828-1906), a Norwegian famous performer. Literary Works: His drama's work such as; *Loves Comedy* (1862), while some of works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia and also published in book form. Ionesco, Eugene (1912-1994), a world famous performer who considered as the father of "absurd theatre". Literary Works: His drama's works: *The Lesson*, *The Bald Soprano*, *The Chairs* and *Rhinoceros*. Iqbal, Mohammad (1873-1938), a Punjab famous poet, philosopher, and Islamic thinker. Literary Works: Some of Iqbal poetries such as: *Chand* (1901), *Shikwa*, *Jawab-e-Shikwa*, *Tarana-e-Milli*, *Bilad-e-Islamia*, *Wataniat*, *Muslim*, *Fatima Bint Abdullah*, *Tahzib-e-Hazir*, *Huzoor-e-Risalat Maab Meien*, *Khizr-e-Raah*, *Bang-e-Dara* (1929). His works in Persian language: *Asrar-e-khudi*, poetry , was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Rahasia Diri*, *Rumuz-e-Bekhudi*, *Payam-e-Mashriq*, *Javid Nama* was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kidung Keabadian*, *Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam*, classic book was translated into various languages, Some of his works translated into Bahasa Indonesia, one of them *Kumpulan Sajak Iqbal: Pesan Kepada Bangsa-Bangsa Timur*. Ishiguro, Kazuo (1954-), a famous English novelist was born in Japan, winner of Booker Prize 1989. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *A Pale View of Hills* (1982), *An Artist of the Floating World* (1986), *The Remains of the Day* (1989), and *Unconsoled* (1995). 249 J Jalaluddin Rumi (1207-1273), an Old Persian legendary mystical poet. Literary Works: Some of his popular poetries such as: *Matsnawi*, and *Diwan Syamsi Tabriz*. James, Henry (1843-1916), an English man of letter who was born in United States of America. Literary Works: Some of James's novels 248 See [224], p. 80-89. 249 See [224], p. 89-92.145 Introduction to Literature such as: *The American* (1977), *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *Washington Square* (1880), *The Portrait of A Lady* (1881), *The Turn of the Screw* (1898), *The Ambassadors* (1903), and *The Golden Bowl* (1904). Jelinek, Elfriede (1946-), an Austria novelist, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 2004. Literary Works: Jelinek poetries's anthoogy such as: *Lisas Schatten* (1967). Some of his novels: *Wir Sind Lockvogel Baby* (1970) was translated into English language as *We Are Decoys, Baby!*, *Ein Unterhaltungsraum* (2000), *Die Klavierspielerin* (1983) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2006), *The Piano Teacher*, *Lust* (1989), *Michael: Ein Jugendbuch fr die Infantilgesellschaft* (1972), *Die Liebhaberinnen* (19750) was translated into English language as *Woman as Lovers* (1994), *Die Ausgesperrten* (1980) was translated into English language as *Wonderful, Wonderful Times* (1990), and *Die Kinder der Toten* (1995). Jelloun, Tahar Ben (1944-), a famous Maroko writer who now stayed in Fench. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *La Nuit Sacre* (19870) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Malam Keramat*, received *Prix Goncourt Prize*, and *L'Enfrat du sable* (1985), novel, was translated into English language as *The sand Child* (1988). Jhabvala, Ruth Praver (1927-), a writer Jewish-Polandian inherit, was born in German and grew in English. Literary Works: Soome of his novels such as: *Esmond in India* (1958), *A New Dominion* (1973), and *Heat and Dust* (1975). Jimnez, Juan Ramn (1881-1958), a Spanish famous poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1956. Literary Works; His poetries such as: *Almas de violeta* (1900), *Elejas puras* (1908), *La soledad sonora* (1911), *Poemas mgicos y dolientes* (1911), *Espanoles de tres mundos* (1942), *Voces de mi copla* (1945), and *Animal de fondo*. Joyce, James (1882-1941), an Irish famous world novelist, pioneer of modern prose. Literary Works: Some of Joyce's novels such as: *Ulysses* (1920) was chosen as the best novel which publish in the twentieth century by *Time* and *Modern Library International Magazine*, and *Portrait An Artist As A Young Man* (1915), while his short stories such as: *Dubliners* (1914), then his works was trans-

lated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as *Dubliners's* short story (2003), and *Portrait An Artist As A Young Man's* novel (2003). 250 250

See [224], p. 92-98.146 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature K Kadare, Ismail (1936-), a Albanian famous writer. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Kshtjella* (1970), *Nnpunsi i pallatit t ndrave* (1981), while one of his novel was translated into Indonesian language *Elegi untuk Kosovo* (2004). Kafka, Franz (1883-19240, a man of letter was born in Prague who writes in Germany language. Literary Works: Some of Kafka's novels such as: *Metamorphosis* (1915), *The Trial* (1925) was translated into English language (1937), *The Castle* (1926), *America* (1927), *Great Wall of China* (1931), and then his short story was translated into Bahasa Indonesia: *Metamorfosa* (2000), and *Metamorfosis* (2001). Kawabata, Yasunari (1899-1972), a famous Japan's man of letter, receivedr Literary Prize Nobel in 1968. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Uzu no Odoriko* (1925), *Yukigani* (1965) was translated into English language as *Snow Country*, *Senbazuru* (1959) was translated into English language as *Senbazuru*, *Yama no Oto* (1970), novel, was translated into English language as *The Sound of the Mountain*, *The Master of Go* (1972), while some of his novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Negeri Salju* (1972), *Rumah Perawan* (1977), *Bangau-bangau Berterbangan* (1978) then published again as *Seribu Burung Bangau* (2002), *Keindahan dan Kepulauan* (1980), *Kecantikan dan Kesedihan* (1984), *Penari-Penari Jepang* (1985), *Daerah Salju* (1987), *Ke-indahan dan Kesedihan* (2003). Kazantzakis, Nikos (1883-1957), a famous Greek novelist, poet, cul- tural observer with International reputation. Literary Works: Some of novels' works was translated into English language: *The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel* (1958), *Zorba the Greek* (1946), *Freedom and the Death* (1953), *The Greek Passion* (1954), *The Last Temptation of Christ* (1955) was translated into English language (1954), *God's Pauper: Saint Francis of Assisi* (1956) was translated into English language (1962), then drama's work such as *Report to Greco* (1961). Kenelly, Thomas (1935-), an Australian famous novelist. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Schindler's Ark* (1982), novel, received Book Prize 1982, filmed as *Schindler's List* and announced as the best film in Academy Award 1993, *The Chant of Jimmie Black-147 Introduction to Literature smith* (1972), novel, filmed in 1978, was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia as *Nyanyian Seorang Aborijin*, received *The Royal Literary Award*, *The Play Maker* (1987), and *Flaying hero Class* (1991), then his short story was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in anthology *Sungai Air Mata* (2001). Kerouac, Jack (1922-1969), a United Stated of America's novelist who Cnadian-Indian's inherit. Literary Works: Some of Kerouac's novels such as: *On The Road* (1957) one of them was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Gadis Meksiko*, *The Subterraneans* (1959), *The Dharma Bums* (1958), *Desolation Angels* (1960), then his poetry's work such as *Mexico City Blues* (1959). Kertsz, Imre (1929-), a Hongary novelist who Jewish's inherit, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 2002. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Sorstalansg* (1975) was translated into English language as *Fateless*, then translated into Bahasa Indonesia, *A Kudarc* (1988), *Kaddisa megnem szletett gyermekrt* (1990) was translated into English language as *Kaddish for a Child not Was born* (1997), *Brandenburger Literaturpreis* (1995), *Leipziger Buchpreis zur Europischen Verstdigung* (1997), *Herder- Preis* (2000), *WELT-Literaturpreis* (2000), *Ehrenpreis der Robert-Bosch- Stiftung* (2001), and *Hans Sahl-Preis* (2002), while his works was trans- lated into various languages, such as: German, Spanish, French, English, Rusian, Swedish, and Jewish. Kincaid, Jamaica (1949-), a writer who was born in Antigua and migrate to United Stated of America in 1966. Literary Works: Kincaid's short story such as *At the Bottom of the River* (1983), then his novels such as: *Annie John* (1985), *Lucy* (1996), *The Autobiography of My Mother* (1996), and *My Brother* (1997). Kipling, Rudyard (1867-1993), a famous English man of letter in his period, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1907. Literary Works: Some of Kipling's novels such as: *The Jungle Book* (1894), *Kim* (1901), *Just So Stories* (1902), *Captain Courageous* (1897), *The Seven Seas* (1896), *The Days' Work* (1898), *Traffick and Discoveries* (1904), *Actions and Reactions* (1909), *Debits and Credit* (1926), and *Limits and Renewal* (1932). Klima, Ivan (1931-), a Ceko's writer, performer and novelist. Literary Works: Klima's novels such as: *Love and Garbage* (1986), *My Merry Mornings* (1989), and *Waiting for the Dark, waiting for the Light* (1993).148 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Koestler, Arthur (1905-1983), a famous Hungarian writer and jour- nalist who be English citizen after war for English in the second world war. Literary Works: Koestler's autobiography such as: *Spanish Testament* (1937), then some of novels such as: *Darkness at Noon* (1940) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Gerhana, Arrival and Depar- ture* (1943), and *The God That Failed* was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia as *Matinya Tuhan Komunis* (2004). Kundera, Milan (1929-), a eksil Ceko's writer who stayed in French, known with humour blend, erotica, and political critic in his works. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *La livre du rive et de l'oublu*, with original title *Kniha smichu a zapomnin*, was translated into English as *The Book of laughter and Forgetting* (1980), *ert* (1967) was translated into English language as *The Joke* (1969), *Smiœen IŮsky* (1963-1968) was translated into English language as *Laughable Loves* (1975), *ivot je jinde* (1969), novel, was translated into English lan- guage as *Life is Elsewhere* (1974), was win *Prix Medicis* for best foreign novel publish in French, *The Farewell Party* (1976) was win *Premio Mondello* (1978) for best foreign novel publish in Italian, *NesnesnitelnŮ Lehkost byt* (1984) was translated into English language as *The Unbearable Lightness og Being* (1984), *Nesmrtelnost* (1990) was translated into English language as *Immortality* (1991), *La lenteur* (1995) was translated into English language as *Slowness* (1996), *La Ignorancia* (2000), was translated into English language as *Ignorance* (2002), *The Art of the Novel*, and then essay's anthology: *The Testement Betrayed*, while some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Kitab Lupa dan Gelak Tawa* (2000), *Kekekalan* (2001), *The Art of the Novel* (2002), *The Unbearable Lightness of Being* (2003), and *Pesta Perpisahan* (2004). 251 L Lagerlf, Selma (1858-1940), a Swedish man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1909. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Gosta Berlings Saga* (1891), *Antikris mirakler* (1897). *Jerusalem* (1901- 1902), *Lowenskoldska Ringen* (1925), *Charlotte Lowenskold* (1927), *Anna Svrd* (1928), and *Mrbacka* (1922-1932). 251 See [224], p. 98-108.149 Introduction to Literature Lahiri, Jhumpa (1967-), a United Sated if America's writer who was born in London and Bengaly's inherit. Literary Works: Some of Lahiri's novels such as: *The Interpreter of Maladies* (1999), short story, received Pulitzer Prize in 2000 for fiction category, beside that also received PEN/Hemingway Award, O. Henry Award, fiction prize from Lousville Review and Finalist of Los Angeles Times Book Award, and *The Namesake* (2003). Lawrence, D.H. (1885-1930), with complete name David Herbert Lawrence, an English writer. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Lady Chatterly's Lover* (1928), *The Rainbow* (1915), and *Women in Love* (1920), then his short story such as *The Virgin and the Gypsy* (1930). Laxness, Halldr Kiljan (1902-1998), an Islandian writer, receiver of Literary Prize Nobel in 1955. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Undir Helgahnk* (1924) was translated into English lan- guage as *Under the Holy Mountain*, *Vefarin mikli fr Kasmir* (1927) was translated into English language as *The Great Weaver from Kashmir*, *Althydubkin* (1929), novel, was translated into English language as *The Book of the People*, *P vinvindur hreini* (1931), *Fuglinn fj runni* (1932) was translated into English language as *Salka Valka*, *Sjalfstaettfolk* (1934-1935) was translated into English language as *Independent People*, *Ljs heimsins* (1937-1940) was translated into English language as *The Light of the World*, *Islandsklukkan* (1943-1946) was translated into English language as *The Bell of Iceland*, *Gerpla* (1952) was translated into English language as *The Happy Warriors*, *Parad- sarheimt* (1960) was translated into English language as *Paradise Re- claimed*, and *Atmstidn* (1948), novel, was translated into English lan- guage as *The Atom Station*. Levi, Primo (1919-1987), an Italian writer who Jewish's

inherit. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *If Not Now, When* (1982), *If This a Man* (1958), *The Truce* (1963), and *The Periodic Table* (1975). Lewis, Sinclair (1885-1951), a United States of America's writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel 1930. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Main Street* (1920), *Babbitt* (1922), *Elmer Gantry* (1927), *It Can't Happen Here* (1935), *Cass Timberlane* (1945), *Kingsblood Royal* (1947), and *World So Wide* (1951).¹⁵⁰ A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Lu Xun or Lu Hsun (1881-1936), a man of letter and Cultural Revolution leader of China. Literary Works: Some of his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Catatan Harian Seorang Gila* (1918), short story, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (1989), *Kisah Nyata Ah Q dan Pengorbanan Tahun Baru*, and *Panggilan Perang*, *Ziarah*, dan *Dongeng-dongeng Lama*, short story. 252 M Maalouf, Amin (1949-), a Libanon writer, Beirut's inherit who was benn stayeded in Paris since 1976 and writes in French language. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Lonl'Africain* (1986) was translated into English language as *Leo the African*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2005), *Samarcande* (1988) was translated into English language as *Samarkand*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2006), *Les Jardins de Lumire* (1992) was translated into English language as *The Garden of Life*, *Le Premier Sicle Aprs Batrice* (1992) was translated into English language as *The First Century after Beatrice*, *Le Rocher de Tanios* (1993) was translated into English language as *The Rock of Tanios*, win Prix Goncourt in 1993, *Les Echelles du Levant* (1966) was translated into English language as *Ports of Call*, *Balthasar's Odyssey* (2000) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Nama Tuhan yang Keseratus* (2006), *Le Croisades vues par Les Arabes* (1983) was translated into English language as *The Crusades through Arab Eyes*, and *Les Identits Meutries* (1988), novel, was translated into English language as *In the Name of Identity*. Maeterlinck, Maurice (1862-1949), a Belgian performer and poet, he often called as Shakespeare from Belgia, beside that he also winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1911. Literary Works: Some of his dramas such as: *The Princess Maleine* (1889), *Pellas and Mlisande* (1892), *L'Intruse*, *Les Aveugles*, *Intrieur*, *Monna Vanna*, *Mary Magdalene*, and *The Bluebird*. Malamud, Bernard (1914-1986), United States of America's writer who Rusian's inherit. Literary Works: Some of Malamud's novels such as: *The Natural* (1952), *The Assistant* (1957), *The Fixer* (1967) received Pulitzer Prize and *Dublin Lives* (1979), *The Magic Barrel* (1958), *Idiot First* (1963), and *Rembrand't Hat* (1973). 252 See[224], p. 108-111.¹⁵¹ Introduction to Literature Malouf, David (1934-), a Australia famous writer. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: *An Imaginary Life* (1978), *Harland's Half Acre* (1984), *The Great War* (1990), and *Remembreling Babylon* (1993) received Literary Prize. Malraux, Andr (1901-1976), a French famous man of letter with colored's story life. Literary Works: Some of Malraux's novels such as: *La Condition Humaine* (1933) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, *Days of Hope* (1938), *The Walnut Trees of Altenburg* (1943), *The Voices of Silence* (1951), and *Antimmoirs* (1967). Mandelstam, Osip (1891-1938), with complete name Osip Emilievich Mandelstam, a Rusian famous poet who Warsawa's inherit, Polan-dian. Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as: *Kamen* (1913), *Tristia* (1922), and *Poems* (1926), then essay's anthology such as: *On Poetry* (1926), *The Egyptian Stamp* (1926), and memoirssuch as *Hope Against Hope* (1970). Manto, Saadat Hasan (1912-1955), a Pakistan writer who was born in Sumbrala, Punjab. Literay Works: He result around 200 short stories, some drama scripts and essays, then one of his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in book: *Anjing dari Titwal: Antologi Cerpen Asia* (2002). Mann, Thomas (1875-1955), a famous German man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel 1929. Literary Works: Some of Mann novels such as: *Buddenbrooks* (1901), *Death in Venice* (1912) was filmed in (1971), *The Magic Mountain* (1924), and *Doctor Faustus* (1947), while One of his short story was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in anthology *Cinta adalah Kesunyian* (2002). Mansfield, Katherine (1888-1932), with complete name Katherine Mansfield Beauchamp, a New Zealand man of letter. Literary Works: His short stories such as: *The garden Party* (1922), and *Something Childish and Other Stories* (1924). Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593), a famous English performeer. Literary Works: Some of Marlowe dramas such as: *Jew of Malta*, and *Dr. Faustus*, then his poetry such as *Hero and Leander*.¹⁵² A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Martin du Gard, Roger (1881-1958), a French novelist, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1937. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Jean Barois* (1913), *La Testament Du Pre Leleu* (1920), *Les Thibault* (1914), *Un taciturne* (1932), *Vieille France* (1933), and *Notes sur Andr Gide* (1951). Mastretta, Angeles (1949-), a Mexico's writer. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Arrancame la vida* (1985), *Mujeres de ajos grandles* (1997), and *Mal de amores* (1997), while one of her short story was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in Book anthology *Seorang Perempuan yang Jatuh Cinta pada Laut: Antologi Cerpen Perempuan* (2003). Maugham, W. Somerset or William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965), short story writer, novel, performer, productive literary critic. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Of Human Bondage* (1915), *The Moon and Sixpence* (1919), *The Painted Veil* (1925), *Cakes and Ale* (1930), *Christmas Holiday* (1939), *The Hour Before the Dawn* (1942), *The Razor's Edge* (1944), *Cateline: A Romance* (1948), *The Trembling of a Leaf* (1921), *Ah King* (1933), and *Quartet* (1948), then his short stories such as: *Ashenden: or The British Agen* (1928), and *First Person Singular* (1931), some of dramas's works such as *The Circle* (1921), *Our Betters* (1923), and *East of Suez* (1922). One of his short story was published in anthology *Seorang Lelaki dengan Bekas Luka di Wajahnya: Antologi Cerpen Eropa* (2003). Maupassant, Guy de (1850-1893), a French famous man of letter, one very productive of short story's master in the world. Literary Works: Some of his short stories such as: *Boule-de-Suif* (1880) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Betina* (1964), *Bed* (1884), and *mademoiselle Fifi* (2004). Mauriac, Fran«ois (1885-1970), a French poet and writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1952. Literary Works: Some of Mauriac novels such as: *Les Chemins dela mer* (1939) was translated into English language as *The Unknown Sea*, *Thrpse Desqueyroux* (1927), while one of his novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Jalinan Ular Berbisa* (1980). McEwan, Ian (1948-), an English famous man of letter. Literary Works: His short stories' anthology: *First Love*, *Last Rites* (1964), then¹⁵³ Introduction to Literature his drama: *The Competition Game* (1980), beside that he also wrote some novils such as: *The Comfort of Strengers*, *The Cement Garden* (1978), *The Child in Time* (1987) was received Whitbread Prize, *The Innocent* (1990), *Enduring Love* (1997), *Amsterdam* (1998) was received Booker Prize in 1998, and *Atonement* (2002), novel, was received National Book Critic Award in 2002. Melville, Herman (1819-1891), a famous United States of America who ever be a sailor and falling love with sea. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Moby Dick* (1851), *Typee* (1846), and *Billy Budd* (between 1888-1891), while his short stories such as: *Battle-Pieces* (1866), and *Aspect of the War* (1866). Milosz, Czeslaw (1911-) a famous Polandian poet and essay writer who desert to United States of America, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1980, was received Prix LittPraire EuropPen in 1953 and Neustadt International Prize in 1978. Literary Works: He Writes some short stories and prose. *The Captive Mind*, novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Yang Terpasung* (1986). Milton, John (1608-1674), a famous English poet. He was often considered as famous poet after Shakespeare. Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as: *On the Morning of Christ's Nativity* (1629), *On Shakespeare* (1630), *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso* (1631), *Lycidas* (1637), *Areopagitia*, *Paradise Lost* (1667), *Paradise Regained* (1671), and *Samson Agonistes* (1671) Mishima, Yokio (1925-1970), with sure name Kumitake Hiraoka, a famous Japan novelist. Literary Works: Some Mishima's novels such as: *Confession of Mask* (1949), *The Temple of the Golden Pavillion* (1958) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Kuil Kencana* tetralogy of *Hojo No Umi* (1965-1970) was translated into English language as *Sea of Fertility*, which consist of: *Spring of Snow*

(1968), *Runaway Horses* (1969), *The Temple of Dawn* (1970), and *Five Signs of A God's Decay* (1971), while some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Nyanyian Laut* (1975), *Kuil Kencana* (1978), and *Malam Terakhir* (1979) *Mistral*, Gabriela (1889-1957), a Chile woman writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1945. 154 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Literary Works: His poetries such as: *Sonetes de la muerte* (1914), and *Desolacin* (1922), while her works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in book: *Puisi Dunia I* (1961) and *Antologi Puisi Nobel* (2001). *Montale*, Eugenio (1896-1981), an Italian poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1975. Literary Works: Some of Montale's poetries such as: *Ossi di seppia* (1925), *Auto da fP* (1966), *Fuori di casa* (1969), *Quaderno di tradazioni* (1948), *La bufera e altro* (1970), *Satura* (1971), *La farfalla di Dinard* (1973), while his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, published in *Antologi Puisi Nobel* (2001). *Moravia*, Alberto (1907-1990), with sure name Alberto Pincherle, a paopular Italian novelist, short story writer, and journalist. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *La Storia* (1974), *Two Women* filmed by Vittorio De Sica in 1960, *A Ghost at Noon* filmed by Jean- Luc Godard in 1964, *The Conformist* filmed by Bernardo Bertolucci in 1970, *Gli Indifferenti* (1929) was translated into English language as *Time of Indifference*, was mentioned as the first existentialist novel in Europe, *La Romana* (1947) was translated into English language as *The Woman of Rome*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, while some of short stories such as: *The Fetish* (1973), *The Voice of the Sea* (1976), and *Erotic Tales* (1983).

Morison, Toni (1931-), a United States of America's novelist, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1993. Literary Works: Some of Morison's novels such as: *The Bluest Eyes* (1970), *Sula* (1973) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, *Song of Solomon* (1977) received National Book Critics Circle Award in 1977, a part of this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, published in anthology *Sungai Air Mata* in 200, then trilogy *Beloved* (1987), *Jazz* (1991), *Paradise* (1998), and *Love* (2003) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in 2005. *Multatuli* or *Eduard Douwes Dekker* (1820-1887), a Holland controversial writer. Literary Works: His novel such as: *Max Havelaar* (1860) was translated into English language (1927) and was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by H.B. Jassin. *Murakami*, Haruki (1949-), a famous Japan's novelist this time. Literary Works: Some of Murakami's novels such as: *Hear the Wind Sings* (1979), *A Wild Sheep Chase*, novel was translated into English language 155 *Introduction to Literature* (1989), *Kafka on the Shore* (1987) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2005), *Norwegian Wood* (1987) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2005), *Underground* (1998), and *After the Quake* (2000). *Murdoch*, Iris (1919-1999), an Irish novelist, winner of Booker Prize in 1978. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *The Sea*, *The Sea* received of Booker Prize in 1978, *Under the Net* (1954) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2003), *The Nice and the Good* (1968), and *The Philosopher's Pupil* (1983). *Musil*, Robert (1880-1943), an Austrian man of letter, one of a famous middle Europe novelist in the twenty century . Literary Works: Some of Musil novels: *The Man without Qualities* (1930-1943), and *Young Torless* (1906). *Mutis*, Alvaro (1923), a Colombian novelist and poet who was born in Bogota, was received Prix MPdicis for the best foreign's novel in 1989, winner of prestigious International literary prize, such as: *Carvantes Literary Prize* (2001) and *Neustadt International Literary Prize* (2002). Literary Works: His first Poetry was published in *La Razón Daily* in 1948, then one of his novel was translated into French language as *La nieve del almirante*, novel, was received Prix MPdicis for the best foreign's novel in 1989. 253 *N Nabokov*, Vladimir (1899-1977), a Russian novelist who stayed in United States of America. Literary Works: Some of Nabokov's novels such as: *Lolita* (1955), *Glory* (1932), *Laughter in the Dark* (1993) with original title in Russian language *Kamera Obskura*, *Bend Sinister* (1947), *Invitation of a Small Evening* (1957), *Pale Fire* (1962), and *Eugene Onegin* (1967), then autobiography's work such as: *Speak Memory* (1967). *Naipaul*, V.S. (1932-), with complete name Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul, a famous English writer. Literary Works: Some of Naipaul novels such as: *Miguel Street* (1959), *A Free State* (1971), *Half A Life* (2001), *Writer and World* (2002), *A House for Mr. Biswas* (1961), novel, which mentioned as his work highly by critics, was translated into Indonesian language as *Sebuah Rumah Untuk Tuan Biswas* (2003), and *Magical Seed* (2004). 253 See [224], p. 111-128. 156 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature *Najib Mahfudz* (1911-2006), with complete name *Najib Mahfudz Ibrahim Ahmad* or often written *Naguib Mahfouz*, one of giant in modern Arabic and world literature treasure. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Bayn Al-Qasrayn*, *Qasr Al-Shawq* and *Al-Sukkariya* (1956-1957) novel's trilogy, was known as 'Cairo Trilogy', *Miramar* (1667), *Zuqoq Al-Midaq* and *Bidaya* wa *Nihaya*, then his novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as *Lorong Midaq* (1989), *Pengemis* (1996), *Awal dan Akhir* (2001), *Rifaat Sang Penebus* (2001), and *Kampung Kehormatan* (2003). *Narayan*, R.K. (1903-2001), with complete name *Rasipuram Krishnamami Narayan*, a famous Indian writer who was born in Madras. Literary Works: Some of his novels: *Swami and Friends* (1935), and *The English Teacher* (1945), *Ramayana* (1972), and *Mahabharata* (1978), while short stories's anthology: *The Malgudi Days* (1982), and *Malgudi Landscape* (1992), short story's anthology, then novelet's anthology *The Grandmother's Tale* (1993), whereas some of his novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as found in anthology *Anjing dari Titwal: Antologi Cerpen Asia* (2002). *Nasrin*, Taslima (1962-), a Bangladesh writer and feminism personage who now stayed in a isolated. Literary Works: Some of her novels such as: *Kichu jay ase na*, novel, was translated into English language as *I Could't Care Less*, *Nirbashita bahire antare*, novel, was translated into English language as *Banished Without and Within*, *Atale antarin*, novel, was translated into English language as *Captive the Reaft Alone*, *Lajja* (1993), novel, was translated into English language as *Shame* and was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2002), *Meyebela*, *Memiors*, and *Utal Haowa*, novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Angin Ribut*. *Natsume*, Soseki (1867-1916), a famous Japan's writer. Literary Works: Some of Natsume novels such as: *Wagahaiwe neko de aru* was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Aku Seekor Kucing*, *Kokoro* was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Hati*, and uncompleted work's highly Meian was translated into English language as *Light and darkness*. *Neruda*, Pablo (1904-1973), a Chile legendary's poet who loved by many societies, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1971. Literary Works: Some of poetries such as: *Crepusculario*, poetry , was translated into English language as *Twilight*, *Viente poemas de amor y una canción desesperada* 157 *Introduction to Literature* (1924), poetry, was translated into English language as *Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair* (1969). *Canto general* (1950), *Alturas de Macchu Picchu* (1958), poetry , was translated into English language as *The Height of Macchu Picchu* (1966), *Ados elementales* (1954), poetry , was translated into English language as *Elementary Odes* (1961), while some of his poetry was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as *Para Pemabuk dan Putri Duyung* (1998) and *Nyanyian Revolusi* (2001). *Nin*, Anas (1903-1977), a United States of America's writer and feminism's personage. Literary Works: Some of her novels such as: *Delta of Venus: Erotica* (1969), *House of Incest* (1932), *A Journal of Love: The Unexpurgated Diary* (1934-1937), *Under A Glass Bell* (1944), *A Spy in the House of Love* (1954), *Seduction of the Minotaur* (1961), and *Col- lages* (1964). *Nizami Ganjavi* (1141-1209), or *Syaikh Nizami*, a quill name from *Abu Muhammad Ilyas ibn Zaki Muayyad*, poet who was born in Ganja, an old city in Azerbaijan. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Laila Majnun* (1188-1197) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in various version, *Khamsa*, novel, was written in matsnawi form *Husrev dan Shirin* was written in matsnawi form, and *Tujuh Bidadari dan Iskander-nameh* was written in matsnawi form. 254 *O e*, *Kezabur* (1935-), a famous Japan's novelist this time, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1994. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Shiiku* (1958) was translated into English language as *The Catch*, *win Akutagawa Prize*, *Memushirikouchi* (1958) was translated into English language as *Nip the*

Buds, Shoot the Kids (1995), Kojintekina taiken (1964) was translated into English language as A Personal Matter, Hiroshime noto (1965) was translated into English language as Hiroshima Notes (1995), Man'en gannen no fottoboru (1967), novel, was translated into English language as The Silent Cry (1974), win Tanikazi Prize, Kozui wa waga tamashii ni ayobi was translated into English language as The Floodwaters Have Come in Unto My Soul (1973), Dojidai gemu was translated into English language as Contemporary Games, 254 See [224], p. 128-138.158 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Jinsei no shinseki (1989) was translated into English language as An Echo of Heaven (1996), Chiryoto was translated into English language as The Treatment Tower (1990), Shizuko no seikatsu (1990) was translated into English language as A Quiet Life (1996), Chiryoto was translated into English language as The Treatment Tower (1990), and Pinchi ranna chosu (1994) was translated into English language as The Pinch Runner Memorandum (1997), while some of his novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesias such as: Silent Cry was translated as Tangisan Lirih (2005), An Echo of Heaven was translated as Gema Surga (2006). O'Faolin, Sean (1900-1991), with complete name John Whelan, a famous Irlandian short stort writer. Literary Works: Some of his short stories such as: Midsummer Night Madness (1932), and The Collected Stories (1980-1983), then a novel such as A Nest of Simple Folk (1933). O'Flaherty, Liam (1896-1984), an Irlandian man of letter. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: Famine (1937), The Informer (1925), The Mountain Tavern (1929), Two Years (1930), The Short Stories (1937), and The Wilderness (1978), while some of his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as Anthology Sungai Air Mata (2001). Okri, Ben (1959-) a novelist and poet who born in Lagos. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: Flowers and Shadow (1980), The Femished Road was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, received Booker Prize in 1991, The Landscapes Within (1982), Songs of Enchntment (1993), Astonishing the Gods (1995), Infinite Riches (1998), and In Arcadia (2002), then som eshort stories such as: Incidents at the Shrine (1987) win CommenwealthWriters Prize for Africa, and Stars of the New Curfew (1998), then poetry such as An African Elegy (1992), beside that some of his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as published in anthology Sungai Air Mata (2001). Omar Khayyam (around 1050-1122), a Persian man of letter who also expert of mathematics, astronomy, physics, metaphysics, and music. Literary Works: His poetry such as: Rubáiyát (1859) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Kumpulan Sajak Empat Seuntai; a part of this poetry was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by a famous poet Amir hamzah in anthlogy Setinggi Timur (1939).159 Introduction to Literature Ondaatje, Michael (1943-), a Canadian writer and poet who was born in Srilanka, winner of Booker Prize 1992. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: Coming Through Slaughter (1976), In the Skin of A Lion (1987), beside that four time in succesin win Governor General's Literary Award, a highest Literary Prize in Canadian, each for poetries's anthology: The Collected Works of Billy the Kid (1970), There's a Trick With a Knife I'm Learning to Do (1979), The English Patient (1992) win Booker Prize 1992, and Anil's Ghost (2000) O'Neill, Eugene (1888-1953), with complete name Eugene Glastone O'Neill, a United Stated of America's performer, win Literary Prize Nobel 1936. Literary Works: Some of his dramas such as: Bound east for Cardiff (1914), Beyond the Horizon (1920) received Pulitzer Prize, Anna Christie (1922) and Strange Interlude (1928), win Pulitzer Prize, Before Breakfast (1916), The Long Voyage Home (1917), In the Zone (1917), The Moon of the Carrabees (1917), Ile (1917), The Rope (1918), Beyond the Horizon (1918), The Dreamy Kid (1918), Where the Cross is Made (1918), The Straw (1919), Gold (1920), Anna Christie (1920), The Emperor Jones (1920), Different (1920), The First Man (1921), The Fountain (1921-1922), The Hairy Ape (1921), Welded (1922), All God's Chillun Got Wings (1923), Desire Under the Elms (1924), Marco Millions (1923-1925), The Great God Brown (1925), Lazarus Laughed (1926), Dynamo (1928), Maourning Becomes Electra (1929-1931) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Duka Cita Bagi Electra, Ah, Wilder- ness (1932), Days Without End (1932-1933), The Iceman Cometh (1946), and Moon for the Misbegotten (1952) Orwell, George (1903-1950), one of the mots influential English writer in the twentieth century. Literary Works: Some of his novels: Down and Out in Paris (1933), Burmese Days (1934), Animal Farm (1945), Keep the Aspidistra Flying (1938), The Road to Wigan Pier (1937), Homage to Catalonia (1938), and Coming Up for Air (1939). Ovid or Publius Ovidius Naso (43BM-17), an Old Greek poet. Literary Works: His poetries such as: The Art of Love (3 BM) and The Metamor- phoses (8 BM). 255 255 See [224], p. 138-144.160 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature P Pamuk, Orhan (1952), a famous Turkey's novelist. Literary Works: Some of Pamuk's novels such as: Karanlik ve Isik win Milliyet Press writing competition in 1979, then was published with title Cedvet Bey ve Ogullari (1982), Sessiz Ev was translated into French language as Dcourvete Europeenne (1991), Kara Kitap (1990), Yeni Hayat (1995), Gizli Yz (1992), Benim Adim Kirmizi was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia (2006), Kar (2002) was translated into English language as Snow (2004) and Istanbul-Hatiralir se Sehir (2003). Paasternak, Boris (1890-1960), with complete name Boris Leonido- vich Pasternal, a Russian poet and novelist, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1958. Literary Work: One of his novel is Dr. Zhivago (1957). Paton, Alan (1903-1988), with complete name Alan Stewart Paton, a north Africa, founder and Presiden former of Liberal Party (1953- 1968) who resiat apartheid popitic and offer non racial alternative as goverment regulation. Literary Works: Some of Paton's novels such as: Cry, The Beloved Country (1948) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Ratapan Tanah Air (1954), Too Late The Phalarope (1953), Tales from a Troubled Land (1961), Ah, Nut Your land is Beautiful (1981). He also wrote some memoirs and autobiographies such as: For Your Departed (1969), Towards The Mountain (1980), and Journey Continued (1988). Paz, Octavio (1914-1998), a famous Mexico poet and essay writer, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1990. Literary Works: Luna Silvestra (1933). His essays's anthology such as: El Labirinto de la soledad (1950), El Arco y la Lira (1956), Le Revelation Poetica (1956), and Poesia e Historia (1956) Las Peras del Olmo (1957), Piedra del Sol (1957), literary critic's book. His book was translated into Bahasa Indonesia is Levi-Straus, Empu Antropologi Struktural from Levi-Straus: An Introduction (1997), and Puisi dan Esai Terpilih (2002). Perec, George (1936-1982), a French novelist who Jewish-Polandian inherits. Literary Works: Some of Perec's novels such as: W, or the Memory of Chilhood (1975), Life: A User's Manual (1978), and la Dispa- rition (1969) was translated into English language as A Void.161 Introduction to Literature Psoa, Fernando (1888-1935), with complete name Fernando Antnio Nogueira Psoa, a famous Portuguese poet. Literary Works: Some of his poetris such as: Antinous (1918), Sonnets (1918), English Poems (1921), and Mensagem (1933). Piùera, Virgilio (1912-1979), a Kuba famous writer who his story life is controversial. Literary Works: Some of his short stories such as: Cuentos frio, Rene's Flesh mentioned as one hundred best gay's novel long time according Publishing Triangle, while one of his short story was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, published in book Catatan- Catatan dari Buenos Aires: Antologi Cerpen Amerika Latin (2002). Piùln, Nlide (1937-), A Brazil famous man of letter. Literary Works: His novel such as: A Casa da Paizao (1972) wins Mario de Andrade Prize as the best fiction book which published in Brazil. Pinter, Harold (1930-), an English performer, poet, actor, play direc- tor, and political activist, winner Literary Prize Nobel in 2005. He also received some pestigious Prize such as Shakespiere Prize, Eu- ropean Prize for Literature, Pirandillo Prize, David Cohen British Literature Prize, Laurence Olivier Award, and Moliere D'Honneur on career accomplishment. Literary Works: He wrote twenty nine drama scripts, included: The Birthday Party, The Caretaker, The Home- coming, and Betrayel, twenty one scenarion, included: The Servant, The Go-Between, and The French Lieutenat's Woman, and direct a film twenty seven of theatre performing, included James

Joyce, Exiles and also his works. Pirandello, Luigi (1867-1936), one of biggest man of letter who life in the twenty century, winner Literary Prize Nobel in 1934. Literary Works: She wrote some Drama such as: Six Characters In of an Author (1912), The Pleasure of Honesty (1923), The Mountain Giants, whereas her prose such as: Il fu Mattia Pascal (1904), Uno, Nessuni e Centomila (1926), I Vecchi e i Giovani (1913), beside that some works was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia such as a short story's anthology Cerita-Cerita dari Sisilia (2004). Plath, Sylvia (1932-1963), a United Stated of America poet and novelist who syaed in English and death tragically. Literary Works: Plath's novel such as: The Bell Jar (1963), then some poetries such as: The Colossus (1960), Ariel, Crossing the Water, and Winter Trees.162 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-1849), a United Stated of America short sory writer, poet, jurnalist, art critic. Literary Works: His poetries such as:Tamerlane (1827), The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe (1902), while some his short stories was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, spread in some mass media, also in Maut dan Misteri book (1969) and Kucing Hitam (2004), beside that some of his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in Puisi Dunia I book (1953). Paniatowska, Elena (1932-), a Mexico novelist woman who was born in Paris, French. Literary Works: His essay such as: La noche de Tlatelolco (1971) was translated into English language as Massacre in Mexico (1975), while his novels such as:Hasta no verte, Jesçs mwo was translated into English language as Here Loving with Y ou, Sweet Jesus (1969), and Tinisima. Porter, Katherine Anne (1890-1980), a famous United Stated of America short story writer. Literary Works: Some of his short sto- ries such as: Flowering Judas (1930), Hacienda (1934), Noon Wine (1937), Pale Horse, Pale Rider (1939), The Old Order: Story of the Old South (1944), Ship of Fools (1962), and Collected Stories (1965), received Pulitzer Prize in 1965. Patok, Chaim (1929-2002), with sure name Herman Harold Potok, a famous United Stated of America writer who Jewish inherit. Lit- erary Works: Some of Patok's novels such as: The Choosen (1967), The Promise (1969), My Name Is Asher Lev (1972),I Am The Clay (1992), The Gates Of November (1996), Zebra And Other Stories (1998), and Chaim Potok'a History Of The Jews (1978). Pound, Ezra (1885-1972), a controversial poet who was born in United Stated of America. Literary Works: The Cantos, an epic poetry. Proust, Marcel (1871-1922), a famous French writer. Literary Works: His novel such as: la recherche du temps perdu (1913-1927), novel, was translated into English language as In Search of Lost Time or Remembrance of Things Past. Prudhomme, Sully (1839-1907), with nick name Ren Fran«ois Armand, a French man of letter. Literary Works: His poetries such as: Stances at Pomes (1865), Croquis Italiens (1866-1868), Solitudes (1869), Impression de la guerre (1870), Les Destines (1872), La Justice (1878), and Le Bonheur163 Introduction to Literature (1888), then an essay such as La Vraire Religion selon Pascal (1905). Prushkin, Aleksandr (1799-1837), a famous Rusian man of letter, on of modern Rusian literature pioneer. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: The Captain's Daughter (1836), Boris Gudanov (1831), and The Queen of Spades (1834). 256 Q Quasimodo, Salvatore (1901-1968), an Italian poet, winner of Liter- ary Prize Nobel in 1959. Literary Works: Some of Quasimodo;s poetries such as: Solaria (1930), Acque e terre (1930), and Nouve Poesie (1942), whereas one of his poetry translation is Puisi Lirik Yunani (1940) from Lirici Greci and Bumi Yang Tak Tepermanai (1858) from La terra impareggiabile. 257 R Rendra, W.S. (1935 2009), with complete name Willibrordus Surendra Broto Rendra, an Indonesian dramatist, poet, activist, performer, actor and director. 258 He received some prizes such as: First prize of Sayembara - Writing Arts Drama Section of the Faculty of Education and Culture, University of Gajah Mada Yogyakarta (1954),National Literature Prize BMKN (1956), Art of the Indonesian Government (1970), Prize of the Academy Jakarta (1975), Main Book Prize of the Ministry of Education and Culture (1976), Adam Malik Award (1989), The S.E.A. Write Award (1996) and Achmad Bakri Award (2006). Literary Works: His works re in the form of drama such as: Kaki Palsu and Orang-orang di Tikungan Jalan is first drama which received prize Main Book Prize of the Ministry of Education and Culture (1976), Orang-orang di Tikungan Jalan (1954) Bib BobRambate Rate Rata (Teater Mini Kata) – 1967 SEKDA (1977), Selamatan Anak Cucu Sulaiman , Mastodon dan Burung Kondor (1972), Hamlet (translation from William Shakespeare work), Macbeth (translation from William Shakespeare work), Oedipus Sang Raja (translation from Sophokles, with original title "Oedipus Rex"), Lysistrata , Odipus di Kolonus (Odipus Mangkat) (translation from Sophokles),Antigone (translation 256 See[224], p. 144-160. 257 See[224], p. 160-161 258 see [219], p. 33-34164 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature from Sophokles), Kasidah Barzanji, Lingkaran Kapur Putih, Panembahan Reso (1986), Kisah Perjuangan Suku Naga, Shalawat Barzanji and Sobrat. His works not just know in Indonesia but also in abroad. many of his works was translated into various language such as English, Dutch, German, Japan, and India. While some of his poetris such as: Aku Tulis Pamplet Ini, Bahwa Kita Ditatang Seratus Dewa, Doa Seorang Serdadu Sebelum Berperang, Gerilya, Gugur, Hai, Kamu! , Kelalawar, Lagu Seorang Gerilya, Lagu Serdadu, Nina Bobok Bagi Pengantin, Nota Bele : Aku Kangen, Orang-orang Miskin, Pamflet Cinta, Rajawali, Rumpun Alang- Alang, Sajak Anak Muda, Sajak Bulan Mei 1998 Di Indonesia, Sajak Bulan Purnama, Sajak Burung-Burung Kondor, ajak Gadis Dan Majikan, Sajak Ibunda, Sajak Kenalan Lamamu, Sajak Mata-Mata, Sajak Matahari, Sajak Peperangan Abimanyu, Sajak Pertemuan Mahasiswa, Sajak Potret Keluarga, Sajak Pulau Bali, Sajak S L A, Sajak Sebotol Bir, Sajak Seonggok Jagung, ajak Seorang Tua Di Bawah Pohon, Sajak Seorang Tua Di Bawah Pohon, Sajak Tangan, Sajak Widuri Untuk Joki Tobing, and Tahanan. 259 Rhys, Jean (1890-1979), with camouflage name Ellen Gwendolen Rees Williams, an English woman writer who Caribbean's inherit. Literary Works: His short story such as: Quartet, with original title Postures (1928), while his novels such as: After Leaving Mr. Mackenzie (1930), Voyage in the Dark (1934), Good Morning, Midnight (1939), Wide Sargasso Sea (1966), then autobiography such as Smile Please (1979). Rilke, Rainer Maria (1875-1926), a world famous poet who was born in Praha. Literary Works: Leben und Lieder (1894), poetry Some of Rilke poetries such as: Larenopfer (1895) was translated into English language as Sacrifice to the Lares, Traumgekrnt (1896) was translated into English language as Dream-Crowned, Das Stunden Buch (1906) was translated into English language as The Book of Hours, Neue Gedichte (1907) was translated into English language as New Poems, Die Aufzeichnungen des Malte Laurids Brigge (1907) was translated into English language as The Notes of malte Laurids Brigge,Duino Elegies (1923), and Sonnets to Orpheus (1923), beside that some of her poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as in Padamkan Matakuk book (2003). 259 <http://www.kumpulan-puisi.com/ws-rendra-poetry .php>165 Introduction to Literature Rimbaud, Arthur (1854-1891), a French legendary poet, a miracu- lous child who his life story dramatic and controversial actually wrote all of his poetries just in five years in ten year so on and under twenty year, after that he stoped wrote until the end of his life. Literary Works: Some of Rimbaud poetries such as: Voyelles, reputed as symbolism pioneer in French literature and Une saison en Enfer, reputed as first works of free poetry, Le Bateau ivvre, Une saison en Enfer (1873). Rizal, Jos (1861-1896), a Philippines man of letter and patriot who deaths in gun tip of Spanish army. Literary Works: His novels such as: Noli Me Tangere (1886), and El Filibusterismo (1891), while his poetries such as: La Solidaridad, and Mi Ultimo Adios, poetry. Rolland, Romain (1866-1945), a French man of letter and war resis- tant activist, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1915. Literary Works: His music critic's works: Misiciens d'autrefois (1908), and Misiciens d'aujourd'hui (1908), his biographies's work: Beethoven (1903), Fran«ois Millet (1902), Mivhelangelo (1905-1906), Hndel (1910), and Leo Tolstoy (1911), then some dramas such as Saint-Louis (1897), Le Triomphe de la raison (1899) under title Les TragPdies de la foi (1909), was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Tragedy Keimanan, while his

novels' work: Colas Breugnon (1918), and Liluli (1919), beside his essay's work such as *Les Précurseurs* (1919), *Clerambault: histoire d'une conscience libre pendant la guerre* (1920), *Le Jeu de l'amour et de la mort* (1925) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Permainan Cinta dan Maut*, and P.P. Guy (1944). Roth, Philip (1933-), a United States of America who Jewish inherit. Literary Works: Roth's short story such as: *Goodbye, Columbus* (1959) received National Book Award in 1960, while his novels such as: *Operation Shylock* received PEN/Faulkner Award in 1994, *Sabbath's Theatre*, received National Book Award in 1995, *American Postcard* received Pulitzer Prize for fiction category in 1998, *The Human Stain*, novel, PEN/Faulkner Award in 2001, *Portnoy's Complaint* (1969), *The Professor of Desire* (1977) *The Ghost Writer* (1979), and *I Married Against- America* (2004). Roy, Arundhati (1961), an Indian novelist and activist, winner of Booker Prize in 1997. Literary Works: *The God of Small Things*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2002). 166 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Rulfo, Juan (1917-1986), one of Latin America famous writer. Literary Works: His short story such as: *El llano en llamas* (1953), and his novel such as: *Pedro Páramo* (1955). Rushdie, Salman (1947-), an English writer who was born in Bombay, India. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Grimus* (1975), *Midnight's Children* (1981), *The Satanic Verses* (1988), *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* (1990), and *Jaguar Smile* (1987), *The Moor's Last Sigh* (1995), *The Ground Beneath Her Feet* (1999), *Fury* (2001), and *Shalimar the Clown* (2005), then short stories's anthology *East, West* (1987), beside that some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Rambut Sang Nabi* (2001), short story and *Harun dan Lautan Dongeng* (2002). 260 S Saadawi, Nawal el (1931-), an Egypt novelist, feminism, sociologist, doctor, and progressive writer. Literary Works: Saadawi's novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Memoar Seorang Dokter Perempuan* (1958), then essay such as *Memoar Dari Penjara Perempuan*. Since 1990, some novels, short stories, and nonfiction book was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as *Perempuan Titik Nol*, *Matinya Sang Penguasa*, *Matinya Seorang Mantan Menteri*, *Tiada Kebahagiaan Baginya di Surga*, *Catatan dari Penjara Perempuan dan Perempuan dalam Budaya Patriarki*. Saadi or Sheikh Muslihu'd Din al-Shirazi (1207-1291), a Persia mystical poet. Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as *Bustan and Gulistan Sábato*, Ernesto (1911-), a Argentina novelist. Literary Works: Some of his novels: *On Heroes and Tombs* (1961), *Abaddín el exterminador* (1974), and *La Resistance* (2000). Sachs, Nelly (1891-1970), poet and performer who German inherit, winner Literary Prize Nobel in 1966. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *In den Wohnungen des Todes*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Di Rumah Kematian*, *O die Schornsteine*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Wahai Cerobong Asap*, *Eli: Ein Mysterienspiel vom Leiden Jewish*, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Sebuah Drama Misteri Tentang Penderitaan Jewish* (1951). 260 See [224], p. 161-169. 167 Introduction to Literature Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de (1900-1944), a French writer. Literary Works: Some of his novels: *Night Flight* (1932), *Flight to Arras* (1942), and *The Little Prince* (1943), novel, was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Pangeran Kecil*. Saki (1870-1916), with sure name Hector Hugh Munro, an English writer who was born in Burma. Literary Works: His novels such as: *The Unbearable Bassington* (1912), and *When William Came* (1913), while short stories such as: *Daily Express*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Reginald* (1904), and *The Chronicles of Clovis* (1911). Salinger, J.D. (1919-), with complete name Jerome David Salinger, a mysterious United States of America's writer. Literary Works: Some of Salinger short stories such as: *A Perfect Day for Bananafish* (1948), *Nine Stories* (1953), *Franny and Zooey* (1961), *Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters and Seymour: An Introduction* (1963), then a novel: *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951). Saramago, José (1922-), with sure name José de Sousa, Portuguese man of letter, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1998. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Terra do Pecado* (1947), *Memorial do coerto* (1982) was translated into English language as *Baltasar and Blimunda* (1987), *O ano da morte de Ricardo Reis* (1984) was translated into English language as *The Year of the Death of Ricardo Reis* (1990), *A jangada de pedra* (1986) was translated into English language as *The Stone Raft* (1995), *O evangelho segundo Jesus Cristo* (1991) was translated into English language as *The Gospel According to Jesus Christ* (1994), *Ensaio sobre a cegueira* (1995) was translated into English language as *Blindness* (1997), *Todos os nomes: romance* (1997) was translated into English language as *All the Names* (2000), and *In A Caverna* (2000) was translated into English language as *The Cave* (2002). Saro-Wiwa, Ken (1941-1995), a Nigerian writer who wrote poetry, drama, short story, novel, children story and essay. Literary Works: His novel such as: *Songs in a Time of War* (1985), while some of his novels such as: *Sozaboy* (1985), *A Forest of Flowers* (1986), and *A Mouth and a Day: A Detention Diary* (1995). Saroyan, William (1908-1981), a United States of America man of letter who Armenia's inherit. Literary Works: His novel such as *The 168 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Human Comedy* (1943) winner of Piala Oscar in Academy Award competition in 1943 for scenario which adapted from this novel, was translated into Indonesia language as *Komedi Manusia* (1952), his dramas such as *The Time of Our Life* (1939) winner Pulitzer Prize, *My Heart's in the Highlands* (1939), *The Cave Dwellers* (1957), while his short stories such as: *The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze* (1934), *My Name is Aram* (1940), his autobiography such as: *Here Comes, There Goes You Know Who* (1961), and *Places Where I've Done Time* (1972). Sartre, Jean-Paul (1905-1980), a French man of letter and philosopher and also as important intellectual. Literary Works: His novels such as: *La nausée-Muak* (1938), and *Les Chemins de la liberté* (1945-1949), while his short stories such as: *Le Mur-Dinding* (1939), and *L'Être et le néant* (1943). Beside that some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as drama's works: *Pelacur* (1954), *Pintu Tertutup* (1979), autobiography: *Kata-kata* (2000), short story: *Dinding* (2000), novels: *The Age of Reason* (2002) and *Kematian yang Tertunda* (2004). Saferis, Giorgos (1900-1971), a Greek poet who was born in Smyrna. Literary Works: Saferis's poetries such as: *Strophe* was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Titik Balik* (1931), *Sterna* was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Gorong-Gorong* (1932), *Mythistorama* (1935), *Emerologio Katastromatos* (1940), *Kihle* (1947), *Emerologio Katastromatos C* (1955), and *Tria Krypha Poimata* (1966), while his essay such as: *Dokimes* (1962). Seifert, Jaroslav (1901-1986), a Czechoslovakia poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1984. Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as: *Pestrá květy*, and *Ranné noviny*. Senghor, Léopold Sédar (1906-2001), an African famous poet and Senegal president former (1960-1980). Literary Works: Senghor's poetries such as: *Chants d'ombre* (1945), *Hosties noires* (1948), *Chants pour Nègés* (1949), *Éthiopiennes* (1956). Beside that some works was translated into English language such as: *On African Socialism* (1946) and *Selected Poems* (1964). Seth, Vikram (1952-), an Indian man of letter who was born in Calcutta. Literary Works: His novels such as: *The Golden Gate* (1986), 169 Introduction to Literature *A Suitable Boy* (1993), novel, won Commonwealth Writers Prize for the best novel category, and *An Equal Music* (1999). Sexton, Anne (1928-1974), a United States of America's famous poet. Avowed as important poet in modern American literature. Literary Works: *Live or Die* (1967), poetries's anthology. Shakespeare, William (1564-1616), one of the great performers and most popular poet who wrote in English language. Literary Works: Shakespeare's dramas such as: *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Merchant of Venice*, and *Julius Caesar*, while some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia and often performed in various media, and also published as book, such as in the form of stories's anthology: *Romeo and Juliet* (2004), *Hamlet* (2004). Shaw, George Bernard (1856-1950), an English famous man of letter and performer, who was born in Ireland, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1925. Literary Works: Some of his dramas: *Play Pleasant and Unpleasant* (1898), *Widower's Houses*, *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, *Candida* (1898), *Caesar and Cleopatra* (1901), *Man and Superman* (1903), *Major*

Barbara (1905), *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1906), *Androcles and the Lion* (1912), drama *Pygmalion* (1912). Some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Manusia Adimanusia* (2003) from *Man and Super-man: A Comedy and A Philosophy*.

Shelly, Percy Bysshe (1792-1882), an English controversial poet who who die in young age. Literary Works: His novel such as: *Zastrozzi* (1810), then his poetries such as: *Queen Mab: A Philosophical Poem* (1812), *Alastor, or The Spirit of Solitude*, and *Prometheus Unbound* (1820). Shikibu, Murasaki (around 973-1014), a Japan novelist and poet. Literary Works: Some of her poetries works, such as: *The Tale of Genji*, *Murasaki Shikibu Diary* and *The Murasaki Shikibu Collection*. Sholokov, Mikhail (1905-1984), with complete name Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokov, a Russian novelist and short story writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1965. Literary Works: His short story: *Tales of the Don* (1926), while his novels such as: *And Quiet Flows the Don* (1925), *Virgin Soil Uplifted* (1932), and *They Fought for Their Fatherland*. Some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as *Kisah Seorang Prajurit Soviet* (1954) and *Nasib Manusia* (1956). Sienkiewicz, Henryk (1846-1916), a most popular Polandian writer in the nineteenth century, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1905. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Quo Vadis* (1895), *Latarnik* (1882), *Ogniem i mieczem*, *Potop*, *Pan Wolodyjowski* (1884), *Bez dogmatu* (1891), and *Rodzina Polanieckich* (1894). Some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as *Iman dan Pengasingan* (1933).

Sillanp, Frans Eemil (1888-1964), a Finlandia writer, received of Literary Prize Nobel in 1939. Literary Works: Some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Elm ja aurinko* (1916) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Hidup dan Matahari*, *Ihmislapsia elmn saatossa* (1917) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Anak- Anak Seorang Lelaki*, *Rakas isnmaani* (1919) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Negeri Tercinta*, *Hiltu ja Ragnar* (1923) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Hiltu dan Ragnar*, *Enkelten suojatit* (1923) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Sarang Malaikat*, *Omistani ja omillani* (1924) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Tentang Aku dan Untukku*, *Mann tasalta* (1924), was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Dari Lapisan Bumi*, *Tiinmki* (1925) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Bukit Kumuh*, *Kiitos hetkist, Herra...* (1930) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Terimah Kasih Tuhan*, *Miehan tie* (1932) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Jalan Seorang Lelaki*, *Virranpohjalta* (1933) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Dari Dasar Gelombang*, *Ihmiset suviyss* (1934) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Orang-Orang di Malam Musim Panas*, and *Viidestoista* (1936) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Yang Kelima Belas*.

Silone, Ignazio (1900-1978), an Italian writer and political activist. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Fontamara* (1933), and *Roti dan Anggur* (1936), his other works such as novel: *Dan Ia Pun Menyembunyikan Diri* (1945) and essays and stories's anthology: *Jalan Darurat*.

Simon, Claude (1913), a French writer, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1985. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Le Tricheur* (1946), *La 171 Introduction to Literature Route des Flandres*, received *l'Express* in 1961, and *Histoire*, received *MPdicis Prize* in 1967. Singer, Isaac Bashevis (1904-1991), a United States of America's writer who Jewish's inherit. Literary Works: His short stories's works, such as: *Gimpol the Fool* (1957), *The Death of Methuselah* (1988), whereas his novels' works, such as: *Satan in Goray* (1955), *The Short Friday* (1964), *The Slave* (1964), *In My Mother's Court* (1967), *Enemies* (1972), *A Little Boy in Search of God* (1976), *A Young Man in Search of Love* (1978), *Sosha* (1978), and *Scum* (1991).

Skrmeta, Antonio (1940-), a Cile man of letter, received *Prix MPdicis Prize* in 2001. Literary Works: His novels' works, such as: *El entusiasmo* (1967), *Desnudo el tejado* (1969), *Tiro libre* (1973), *Ardiente paciencia* (1983), *Il postino*, and *La noche du poPte* (received *Prix MPdicis Prize* in 2001).

Smith, Zadie (1975), an English man of letter who has gotten popularity. Literary Works: His novels' works, such as: *White Teeth* (received *Whitebread First Novel Prize* in 2000), *The Autograph Man* (2002), *On Beauty* (win *Booker Prize* in 2005).

Solzhenitzyn, Aleksandr (1918-), an Uni Soviet man of letter who desert to United States of America in 1974, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1970. Literary Works: His novels' works: *Sehari Dalam Kehi-dupan Ivan enisovich* (1962) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (1976), *Gulag Archipelago* was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Gulag* (2004), *Cancer Ward* (1968), *The First Circle* (1968), *August 1914* (1971), *October 1916* (1985), and *March 1917* (1986).

Sontag, Susan (1933-) a United States of America's famous man of letter. Literary Works: Sontag's drama' works, such as: *Alice in Bed*, while his essay's works, such as: *On Photography*, *Illness As Metaphor*, and *Aids and Its Metaphor*, then his novels' works, such as: *The Bene-factor* (1963), *Death Kit* (1967), *The Volcano Lover* (1992), and *In America* (2000) which received *National Book Award* for fiction in 2003, beside that his short stories' works collected in *I, Etcetera* book (1978).

Sophocles (497-406 BM), an old Greek performer. Literary Works: *Oedipus Tyrannus* which considered as his work highly valued, *Oedipus at Colonus*, *Electra*, and *Antigone*.

172 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Soyinka, Wole (1934-), a Nigerian poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1986. Literary Works: His novels' works, such as: *The Inter- preters* (1965), *Season of Anomy* (1973), while his poetries' works: *Idanre and Other Poems* (1967), *Poems from Prison* (1969), *A Shuttle in the Crypt* (1972), *Ogun Abibiman* (1976), and *Mandela's Earth and Other Poems* (1988), beside that his other works in the form of memoirs, such as: *The Man Died: Prison Notes* (1972), autobiography, *AkP* (1981), and essay's anthology such as: *Myth, Literature and the African World* (1975).

Stein, Gertrude (1874 -1946), a United States of America woman writer who then stayed in Paris, French. Literary Works: His autobiogra- phies' works, such as: *Three Lives* (1909), *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas* (1933), while his poetries' works, such as: *Wars I Have Seen* (1945, and *Brewsie and Willie* (1946).

Steinbeck, John (1902-1968), with complete name John Ernst Stein- beck, received of Literary Prize Nobel in 1962. Literary Works: His novels' works: *Cup of Gold* (1929), *Dubious Battle* (1936), *Of Mice and Men* (1937), *Grapes of Wrath* (1939), *Moon is Down* (1942), *cannery Row* (1945), *The wayward Bus* (1947), *The Pearl* (1948), *The Read Pony* (1949), *Burning Bright* (1950), *The Log from the Sea of Cortez* (1951), *East of Eden* (1952), *Sweet Thursday* (1954), *The Winter of Our Discontent* (1961), and *Travels with Charley in Search of America* (1962), beside that some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Tikus dan Manusia* (1950) was trans- lated by Pramudya Ananta Toer from *On Mice and Men*, published again in 2002, *Kena Gempur* (1951) was translated by Chairil Anwar from *Raid*, *Dataran Tortilla* (1977) was translated by Djokolelono from *Tortilla Flat*, *Mutiara* (1978) was translated by Wihanmaja Liotohe from *The Pearl*, *Cannery Row* (2001) was translated by Eka Kurniawan, and *Amarah* (2001) was translated by Supardi Djoko Darmono from *Grapes of Wrath*.

Stendhal (1783-1842), with sure name Henry Beyle, a famous French writer in the nineteenth century. Literary Works: His two novel's works which brought him be famous man of letter are: *Scarlet and Black* (1830), and *The Charterhouse of Parma* (1839).

Sterne, Laurence (1713-1768), a famous Irlandian novelist in the eighteenth century. Literary Works: His novels' works, such as: *A173 Introduction to Literature Political Romance* (1759), *The Life and Opinion of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1760-1767), and *A Sentimental Journey* (1768).

Stone, Irving (1903-1989), a United States of American novelist who known through biographies' novels of some famous personage in the history of modern culture. Literary Works: His biographies' novels, such as: *Lust for Life* (1934), *Love is Eternal* (1954), *The Agony and Ecstasy* (1961), *The Passion of the Mind* (1971), and *Depths of Glory* (1985).

Stowe, Harriet B. (1811-1890), with complete name Harriet Beecher Stowe, black skin housewife who success push slavery of black skin people in United States of America through her novels. Literary Works: Her novels' works, such as: *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), *Dred* (1856), *The Minister's Wooing* (1859), and *The Pearl of*

Orr's Island (1962). Strinberg, August (1849-1912), with complete name John August Strinberg, known as world famous man of letter and performer from Swedish. Literary Works: His drama's work such as: *The Father* (1887), his autobiography's work such as: *Inferno* (1897), then his novels such as: *The Red Room* (Roda Rummet, 1879), *Miss Julia* (Froken Julia), *The Dance of Death* (Dodsansen), and *A Ghost Sonata* (Spoksonatan). Sûskind, Patrick (1949-), a German performer and novelist. Literary Works: His dramas such as: *Double Bass* (1992), while some of his novels, such as: *Perfume* (1985) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (2006), and *The Pigeon* (1987). Svevo, Italo (1861-1928), with sure name Ettore Schmitz, an Italian novelist and poet who Jewish-German inherit. Literary Works: Some of his novels, such as: *A Life* (1893), *The Confessions of Zeno* (1923), and *The Tale of the Good Old Man and the Lovely Young Girl* (1929). Szymborska, Wislawa (1923-) a Polish woman poet, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1996. Literary Works: Some of her poetries, such as: *Szukam słowa* (1945), *Dlatego zyjemy* (1952), *Pyntania zadawane sobie* (1954), *Wolanie do Yeti* (1957), *Słil* (1962), *Wiersze wybrane* (1964), *Poezje wybrane* (1967), *Sto pociech* (1967), *Poezje* (1970), *Wszelki wypadek* (1972), *Wybór wierszy* (1973), *Tarsjusz i inne wiersze* (1976), *Wielka liczba* (1976), *Poezje wybrane II* (1983), *Ludzie na moście* (1986), *Koniec i początek* 174 *A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature* (1993), *Widok z ziarnkiem piasku: 102 wiersze* (1996), she also translated some poetries into Polish languages, beside that some of her works was translated into Indonesian language, such as in *Antologi Puisi Nobel* book (2001), Szymborska, received Goethe Prize in 1991 and Herder Prize in 1995. 261 T Tagore, Rabindranath (1861-1941), an Indian man of letter, received Literary Prize Nobel in 1913. Literary Works: His famous work in the form of poetries is *Gitanjali* (1910), poetry which was translated into various language, he also wrote 3.000 other poetries, 2.000 songs included songs lyric of Indian Nationality, 8 novels, 40 volumes of essays anthology and some short stories anthology, beside that some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Citra* (1943), *Gitanjali* (1946), *Tamu dan Beberapa Kisah Lain* (1948), *Bunga Seroja dari Gangga* (1949), *Tukang Kebun Sanyasi* (1976), *Sang Anak* (1979), and *Siul Gelombang* (2003). Tan, Amy (1952-) a United States of America's novelist who Chinese inherit. Literary Works: Some of his novels, such as: *The Joy Luck Club* (1989), *The Kitchen God's Wife* (1991), *The Hundred Secret Senses* (1996), and *The Bonesetter's Daughter* (2001). Tanizaki, Yunchiro (1886-1965), a famous Japan's man of letter. His name known as a year Literary Prize in Japan "Tanizaki Prize". Literary Works: His work highly valuable is *The Makiola Sister's* novel (1948), beside that some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Jembatan Impian* (1975) and *Selera Pribadi* (1979). Tayib Salih (1929-) sometime written Tayib Saleh, a famous Sudan writer, one of famous Arabic's writer in the world. Literary Works: His novel is *Season of Migration to the North* (1971) was translated into English language by famous translator Denys Johnson-Davies, considered as one of six best novel in modern Arabic Literature and equivalent with *Kisah Seribu Satu Malam* which legendary. Thiong'o, Ngugi wa (1938-) a Kenya writer who active struggle for his country freedom through quill. Literary Works: His drama, such as: *261 See* [224], p. 169-194. *175 Introduction to Literature I Will Marry When I Want* (1977), while some of his novels, such as: *Weep, Not Child* (1964), *A Grain of Wheat* (1967), and *Petals of Blood* (1977). Thomas, Dylan (1914-1953), a Wales Poet who continues reminded by world and big influence toward world literature. Literary Works: Some of his poetries, such as: *Eighteen Poems* (1934), *Twenty-Five Poems* (1936), *Deaths and Entrances* (1946), *In Country Sleep* (1951) which considered as his best works, and *The Map of Love* (1939), while his short stories, such as: *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog* (1940), and *Adventure of the Skin Trade* (1954). Toer, Pramoedya Ananta (1925-2006), a famous prose writer, candidate of winner Literary Prize Nobel. Literary Works: Tetralogy novel: *Bumi Manusia*, *Anak Semua Bangsa*, *Jejak Langkah*, and *Rumah Kaca* (1980-1987), then some novels such as: *Nyanyian Sunyi Seorang Bisu* (1995), novel, was translated into English language as *Mutes Soliloquy* (1999), beside that he also was translated some World literary works, such as *Tikus dan Manusia* from John Steinbeck novel (1950), published in 2003, *Kembali Pada Cinta Kasihmu* from Leo Tolstoy novel (1950), published in 2003, *Perjalanan Ziarah Yang Aneh* from Leo Tolstoy novel, *Kisah Seorang Prajurit Soviet* from Mikhail Sholokov (1954), *Ibunda* from Maxim Gorky's novel (1956), was published in 2000, *Asmara Dari Rusia* from Alexander Kuprin's novel (1959), and *Manusia Sejati* from Boris Polewoi's novel (1959). Tolstoy, Leo (1828-1910), a Russian man of letter who has large influential in world literature map. Literary Works: Some of his novels, such as: *Childhood* (1852), *Boyhood* (1854), *Youth* (1856), *War and Peace* (1863), and *Anna Karenina* (1873), beside that some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *Kembali Pada Cinta Kasihmu* (1950) was translated by Pramudya Ananta Toer and republished in 2002, *Keperluan Hidup Manusia* (1963) was translated by Setyagraha Hoerip, *Anna Karenina* was translated by Koesalah Soebagyo Toer in 4 volumes, *Rumah Tangga Yang Bahagia* (1976) was translated by Dodong Djiwapraja, and *Pembunuh Istri* was translated by Mohammad Tajuddin, *Ziarah* (2003) was translated by Anton Kurnia, republished as *Sebagai Tuhan Yang Maha Tahu, tapi Dia Menunggu* in 2005, and *Tiga Pertapa* (2004) was translated by Anton Kurnia. 176 *A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature* Tournier, Michel (1924-) a French man of letter, received some Literary Prizes. Literary Works: His short story such as: *Le roi des aulnes* (1970) was translated into English language as *The Ogre* (1972) received Prix Goncourt Prize in 1970, then his novel is *Les MPTPores* (1975), beside that some of his works in English translation, such as: *Friday* (1967) and *The fetishist and Other Stories* (1978). Trevor, William (1928-) a famous Irishman of letter received Literary Prize three times namely: Whitbread Book of the Year Award in 1976, 1983, and 1994 for his novels. Literary Works: Some of his novels, such as: *Mrs. Eckdorf in O'Neill's Hotel* (1970), *The Children of Dynmouth* (1976), *Fools of Fortune* (1983), *Reading Turgenev* (1991), *Felicia's Journey* (1994), *Death in Summer* (1998), *The Story of Lucy Gault* (2002) nominator of Booker Prize, then some short stories: *The News from Ireland* (1986), and *After Rain* (1996). Turgenev, Ivan (1818-1883), a famous Russian poet in the nineteenth century. Literary Works: His novels, such as: *Ayah dan Anak* (1862), *Catatan Seorang Pemburu* (1852), *Rudin* (1855), *Menjelang Petang* (1860), and *Cinta Pertama* (1860). Twain, Mark (1835-1910) with nick name Samuel Langhorn Clemens, a United States of America's famous man of letter. Literary Works: His novels such as: *Tom Sawyer* (1876), *Huckleberry Finn* (1884), *Life in the Mississippi* (1883), *A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court* (1889), *The Man That Corrupted hadleyburg* (1900), Some of his novels was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Tom Sawyer Anak Amerika* (1928) and *Pengalaman Huckleberry Finn* (1949), then one of his short stories was published in anthology *Cerita Cinta: Cerpen Amerika* (2002). 262 U Undset, Sigrid (1882-1949), a Norwegian woman writer, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1928. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: *Kristin Lavran's Daughter* (1920-1922), *The Faithful Wife* (1936), and *Madame Dorothea* (1939), then his autobiography: *The Longest Years* (1934). Updike, John (1932-) a famous United States of America's man of letter. Literary Works: His novels' works such as: *Novel's tetralogy*: 262 See [224], p. 194-200. *177 Introduction to Literature* *Rabbit Run* (1960), *Rabbit Redux* (1971), *Rabbit is Rich* (1981) won Pulitzer Prize in 1981, national Book Critic Circle Award in 1981, and National Book Award in 1982, and *Rabbit is Rest* (1990) won National Book Award in 1990, and Pulitzer Prize in 1991, *The Centaur* (1963) won National Book Award in 1964, *Couples* (1968), and *Beech: A Book* (1970), while his short stories such as: *The Same Door* (1959), *The Music School* (1966), *Museums and Women* (1972), *Too Far to Go* (1979), *Problems* (1979), *The Bulgarian Poets'*, won O. Henry Award in 1966, and *A Sandstone Farmhouse*, won O. Henry

Award in 1991. 263 V Vargas Llosa, Mario (1936-) a famous Peru writer this time, also journalist and politicians. Literary Works: Some of his novels, such as: *The Time of the Hero* (1962), *The Green House* (1967), *Aunt Julia and the Scripwriter* (1977), *The War at the End of the World* (1981), *In Praise of the Stepmother* (1988), and *The Notebooks of Don Rigoberto* (1997), whereas one of his short story published in anthology *Aib Seorang Veteran* (2005). Verlaine, Paul (1844-1896) a French legendary poet, a symbolism ideology leader. Literary Works: Some of his poetries, such as: *PoPmes saturniens* (1866), *FPtes galantes* (1869), and *La bonne chanson* (1870).

Virgil or Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 BM), an old Greek famous poet. Literary Works: His poetries are: *Aeneid* (which made his name popular), *Eclogues*, and *Georgics*. Voltaire (1694-1778), with sure name François-Marie-Arouet, a French famous man of letter. Literary Works: One of his famous works in the form of novel is *Candide* (1759) was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, *Brutus* (1730), *Za re* (1732), *Alzire* (1736), *Mohamet* (1741), and *MPrope* (1743), Some of his work was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Roman Filosofi Zadig* (1747), *Puisi Filosofis Discourssur l'homme* (*Discourse on Man*, 1738), and *Studi Sejarah Charles XII* (1730).

264 W Walcott, Derek (1930-), a poet and performer who was born in Santa Lusía, Karibia, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1992. Literary 263 See [224], p. 200-201 264 See [224], p. 201-204.178 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Works: His poetry is *Omeros*, beside that his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia, and published in *Antologi Puisi Nobel* book (2001).

Walker, Alice (1944-) a United States of America's novelist. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Meridian* (1976), *The Color Purple* (1982) won Pulitzer Prize in 1983, *The Temple of My Familiar* (1989), and *Possessing the Secret of Joy* (1992). Warren, Robert Penn (1905-1989), a United States of America famous man of letter. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Night Rider* (1939), *At Heaven's Gate* (1943), *All the King's Men* (1946) won Pulitzer Prize in 1947 then filmed, beside that some of his poetries: *Promises: Poems 1954-1956* which won Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1958, and *Now and Then: Poems 1976-1978* which received Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1979. Welty, Eudora (1909-2001) a United States of America's man of letter, a biggest America's short story writer who twice in succession won O. Henry Award Prize. Literary Works: His short stories such as: *Apples* (1949) and *Collected Stories* (1982), while some of his novels: *Delta Weeding* (1946), *The Ponder Heart* (1954), *Losing Battles* (1970), and *The Optimist Daughter* (1972) won Pulitzer Prize. White, Patrick (1912-1990), an Australian famous man of letter, winner of Literary Prize Nobel in 1973. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Happy valley* (1939), *The Tree of Man* (1956), *Voss* (1957), *Riders in the Chariot* (1961), and *The Twywas born Affair* (1979). Whitman, Walt (1819-1892), a United States of America's legendary poet. Literary Works: His poetries such as: *Leaves of Grass* (1855), and *Good Bye, My Fancy* (1891). Some of his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Taufik Ismail. Wiesel, Elie (1928-), a Jewish inherit novelist who stayed in United States of America (USA). Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *An the World Remained Silent* (1952), *L'aube* (1960), *Le jour* (1961), *la ville de la chance: roman* (1962), *Le mendiant de JPrusalem* (1968) won Prix Medici in 1969, and *Le testament d'un poPte juif assassinP* (1980), *L'oubliP: roman* (1989), whereas his memoirs such as: *Tous les fleuves vont á lamer* (1994), and *Et la mer n'est pas remplie* (1999), beside that 179 Introduction to Literature some of his works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Fajar*, *The Judge* (2004), and *The Town Beyond the Wall* (2006). Wilde, Oscar (1854-1900), with sure name Fingal O'Flahertie Wills, an Irlandian legendary man of letter who his life is controversial. Literary Works: One of her finished novel is *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1890), while her short stories such as: *The Happy Princes and Other Tales* (1888), and *Lord Arthur Savile's Crime* (1891), then his dra- mas such as: *A Woman of No Importance* (1893), *An Ideal Husband* (1895), and *The Importance of Being Ernest* (1895), beside that some of her works was translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as short stories' anthology *Pangeran yang Selalu Bahagia* (2002). William, Tennessee (1911-1983), one of American famous performer. Literary Works: Some of his dramas such as: *Cairo*, *Shanghai*, *Bombay* (1936), *Candles the Sun* (1937), *The Fugitive Kind* (1937), *The Glass Managerie* (1944) won New York Drama Critics Circle Award, *Streetcar Named Desire*, *Summer and Smoke*, *A Rose Tattoo*, *Camino Real*, and *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1955) won Pulitzer Prize.

Wolf, Virginia (1882-1921), an English famous man of letter. Literary Works: Some of her novels such as: *Mrs. Dalloway* was translated into Bahasa Indonesia (1924), *Orlando*, and *To the Lighthouse*. Wright, Richard (1908-1961), a United States of America's famous man of letter. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Cesspool* (1935), *Uncle Tom's Children* (1938), *The Native Son* (1940), *The Color Curtain* (1956), *Black Power* (1954), *Pagan Spain* (1957), *American Hunger* (1977), *The Outsider* (1953), and *The Long Dream* (1958), whereas his short stories such as: *Eight Men* (1961), then his Poetry such as: *Haiku: This Other World* (1998). 265

Y Yeats, W.B. (1865-1939), with complete name Willaim Butler Yeats, an Irlandian famous man of letter and performer. Literary Works: Some of his dramas's works such as: *The Countess Cathleen* (1892), *The Land of Heart's Desire* (1894), *Cathleenni Houlihan* (1902), *The King's Threshold* (1904), *Deirdre* (1907), while some of his poetries such as: *The Wild Swans at Coole* (1919), *Michael Robartes and the Dancer* (1921), 265 See [224], p. 204-211 180 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature *The Tower* (1928), *The Winding Stair and Other Poems* (1933), *Last Poems and Plays* (1940), beside that some of his poetries was translated into Bahasa Indonesia and published in poetries' anthology book such as *Antologi Puisi Nobel* (2001). Yourcenar, Marguerite (1903-1987), with sure name Marguerite de Crayencour, a famous poet, novelist, performer, translator from French. Literary Works: Some of his poetries such as: *La Jardin des chimPres* (1921), *Les Dieux ne sont pas morts* (1922), whereas his novels such as: *Alexis, ou le traitP du vain combat* (1929), *Denier du rPve* (1934), *MPmoires d'Hadrien* (1951), *L'Oeuvre au noir* (1968) won Prix Femina in 1968, and *Oriental Tales* (1983) was translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia as *Cerita-Cerita Timur*. Yusuf Idris (1927-1991), an Egypt famous man of letter who known as master of short story in modern Arabic Literature. Literary Works: Some of his short stories such as: *Arkhas layali* (1954), *Lughat al-ay-ay* (1965), *Bayt min lahm* (1971), some of his English short stories such as: *The Cheapest Nights* (1978), *In the Eye of the Beholder* (1978), and *Rings of Burnished Brass* (1984). Some of his novel such as: *al-Haram* (1959) and drama script such as: *Al-farafir* (1964), his novel was also translated into Bahasa Indo- nesia namely *City of Love and Ashes* (2004). 266 Z Zola, Emile (1840-1902), a French famous novelist. Literary Works: Some of his novels such as: *Theresa Raquin* (1867), *Nana* (1881), and *Germinal* (1885) was ever appalled public in his period, *VPrite* (1903), *Les Rougon-Macqurat* (1870), *La Ventre de Paris* (1873), *L'Assommoir* (1877), *The Masterpiece* (1886), and *Las Quatre Evangiles* (1894). His Essays such as: *J'accuse!* Some of his novels also were translated into Bahasa Indonesia such as: *Theresa* (1984), and *Germinal* (2002). 267 266 See [224], p. 211-214. 267 See [224], p. 214-215.181 Introduction to Literature This chapter provides the best world literary works from time to time, that will divided into five sub topics. (1) One Hundred End- less Best Literary Works, which will give students understanding in knowing selected best literary works that refer to one hundred best literary work in long period, (2) One Hundred Best Novels on Twentieth Century, which will give students comprehension on the selected novel on twentieth century which refer to one hundred bet novels on twentieth century, (3) One Hundred Best Literature Book of Women's Authors, which will give understanding on selected book of literature written by woman's authors, (4) One Hundred Best Queer Novels, which will give understanding on selected novels about queer concept which refer to one hundred best queer novels, (5) One Hundred Most Impressive Fictional Personage, which will give understanding on selected most

impressive fictional personage which refer to one hundred most impression fictional personage. a) One Hundred Endless Best Literary Works In this section will explore one hundred best literary works in long period that are chosen from one hundred famous writers from fifty four countries, arranged alphabetically base on authors name and announced in English famous daily, 08 May 2002: The Best World Literary Works CHAPTER 13182 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature - Chinua Achebe, from Nigeria, (1930-), Things Fall Apart (trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia as Segalanya Berantakan). - Dante Alighieri, Italia, (1265-1321), The Divine Comedy (partly of them translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Hans Christian Anderson, Denmark, (1805-1875), Fairy Tales and Stories (partly of them translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Jane Austen, English, (1775-1817) Pride and Prejudice (trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia as Harga Diri dan Prasangka). - Honore de Balzac, Prancis, (1799-1850), Old Goriot. - Samuel Beckett, Irlandia, (1906-1989) Trilogy of Novels Molloy, Malone Dies, and The Unnamable. - Giovanni Boccaccio, Italia, (1313-1375), Decameron. - Jorge Luis Borges, Argentina, (1899-1986), Collected Fictions (partly of them translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Labirin Impian). - **Emily Bronte, English, (1818-1848), Wuthering Heights.** - Albert Camus, French, (1913-1960), The Stranger (translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Orang Asing). - Paul Celan, Rumania/French, (1920-1870), Poems. - Louis-Ferdinand Celine, French, (1894-1961), Journey to the End of the Night. - Migual de Cervantes Saavedra, Spain, (1547-1616), Don Quixote (translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Geoffrey Chaucer, English, (1340-1400), Canterbury Tales. - Anton Chekhov, Rusia, (1860-1904), Selected Stories (partly of them translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Joseph Conrad, English, (1857-1924), Nostromo. - Charles Dickens, English, (1812-1870), Great Expectations. - Denis Diderot, French, (1713-1784), Jacques the Fatalist and his Master. - Alfred Doblin, German, (1878-1957), Berlin Alexanderplatz. - Fyodor Dostovsky, Rusia, (1821-1881), Crime and Punishment (partly of them translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Kejahatan dan Hukuman); The Idiot; The Possessed; The Brothers Karamazov.183 Introduction to Literature - George Eliot, English, (1819-1880), Middlemarch. - Ralph Ellison, United Stated, (1914-1994), Invisible Man. - Euripides, Greek, (480-406 BM) Medea. - William Faulkner, United Stated, (1897-1962), Absalom, Absalom; The Sound and the Fury. - Gustave Flaubert, French, (1821-1880), Madame Bovary (trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia); A Sentimental Education. - Federico Garcia Marquez, Columbia, (1928-), One Hundred Years of Solitude (translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Seratus Tahun Kesunyian); Love in the Time of Cholera (its quotation was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Gilgamesh, Mesopotamia (1800 BM). - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German, (1749-1832), Faust (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Nikolai Gogol, Rusia, (1809-1852), Dead Souls (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Jiwa-Jiwa Mati). - Gunter Grass, German, (1927-), The Tin Drum (quotation of this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Joao Guimaraes Rosa, Brazil, (1908-1967), The Devil to Pay in the Backlands. - Knut Hamsun, Norwegia, (1859-1952), Hunger (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Lapar). - Ernest Hemingway, United States, (1899-1961), The Old Man and the Sea (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Lelaki Tua dan Laut). - Homer, Greek, (700 BM), The Illiad and The Odyssey. - Henrik Ibsen, Norwegia, (1828-1906), A Dools House (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Rumah Boneka). - The Book of Job, Jewish, (600-400 BM). - James Joyce, Irlandia, (1882-1941), Ulysses. - Franz Kafka, Bohemia, (1883-1924), The Complete Stories (part of it was translated into Bahasa Indonesia); The Trial; The Castle.184 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature - Kalidasa, India, (400) Sakuntala (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Yasunari Kawabata, Japan, (1899-1972), The Sound of the Moun- tain (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Nyanyian Gunung). - Nikos Kazantzakis, Greek, (1883-1957), Zorba the Greek. - D.H. Lawrence, English, (1885-1930), Sons and Lovers. - Halldor K. Laxness, Islandia, (1902-1998), Independent People. - Giacomo Leopardi, Italia, (1798-1837), Complete Poems. - Doris Lessing, English, (1919-), The Golden Notebook. - Astrid Lindgren, Swedia, (1907-2002), Pippi Longstocking (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Lu Xun, China, (1881-1936), Diary of a Madman and the Stories (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Mahabharata, India, (500 BM - was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in many versions). - Naguib mahfouz, Egypt, (1911-) Children of Gebelawi (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Thomas Mann, German, (1875-1955), Buddenbrook; The Magic Mountain. - Herman Melville, United States, (1819-1891), Moby Dick. - Michel de Montaigne, French, (1533-1592), Essays. - Elsa Morante, Italian, (1918-1985), History. - Toni Morison, United States, (1931-) Beloved. - Robert Musil, Austria, (1880-1942), The Man Without Qualities. - Vladimir Nabokov, Rusia/ United States, (1899-1977), Lolita (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Njals Saga, Islandia, (1300). - George Orwell, English, (1903-1950), 1984 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Ovid, Italian, (43 BM), Metamorphoses. - Fernando Pessoa, Portugal, (1888-1935), The Book of Disquite.185 Introduction to Literature - Edgar Allan Poe, United States, (1809-1849), The Complete Tales (part of it was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Marcel Proust, French, (1871-1992), Remembrance of Things Past. - Francois Rabelais, French, (1495-1553), Gargantua and Pantagruel. - Juan Rulfo, Mexico, (1918-1986), Pedro Paramo. - Jalaluddin Rumi, Afganistan, (1207-1273), Matsnawi (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Salman Rusdie, India/English, (1947-), Midnight's Children (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Sheikh Musharrifuddin Saadi, Iran, (1200-1292), The Orchard. - Tayib Salih, Sudan, (1929-), Season of Migration to the North. - Jose Saramago, Portugal, (1922-), Blindness (quotation of this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - William Shakespeare, English, (1564-1616), Hamlet; King Lear; Othelo (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Murasaki Shikibu, Japan, (approximately 973-1014), The Tale of Genji. - Sophocles, Greek, (496-406 BM) Oedipus The King (was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Stendhal, French, (1783-1842), The Red and the Black. - Laurence Sterne, Irlandia, (1667-1745), The Life and Opinion of Tristram Shandy. - Italo Svevo, Italian, (1861-1928), Confession of Zen0. - Jonathan Swift, Irlandia, (1667-1745), Gulliver's Travels (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Leo Tolstoy, Russian, (1828-1910), War and Peace; Anna Karenina (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia); The Death of Ivan Ilych and Other Stories (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - The Arabian Night (Kisah Seribu Satu Malam), Middle East (700- 1500- was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Mark Twain, United States, (1835-1910), The Adventures of Hucklaberry Finn (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Virgil, Italian, (70-19 BM), The Aeneid.186 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature - Walmiki, India, (300 BM), Ramayana (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Walt Whitman, United States, (1819-1892), Leaves of Grass. - Virginia Wolf, English, (1882-1941), Mrs. Dalloway (was trans- lated into Bahasa Indonesia). - Marguirite Y ourcenar, French, (1903-1987), Memoirs of Hadrian. 268 b) One Hundred Best Novel On Twentieth Century. This section explores one hundred best literary works on twen- tieth century that was written in English language base on Modern Library editor's board who be composed of some writers, literary critic and common intellectual. Modern library is common publishing in United States that established in 1917. This select- ing was done in 1988 and arranged base on rank: 1. Ulysses (James Joyce) 2. The Great Gatsby (F.Scott Fitzgerald) 3. A Potrait of the Artist as a Young Man (James Joyce) this novel was translated in Bahasa Indonesia 4. Lolita (Vladimir Nabokov) 5. **Brave New World (Aldous Huxley)** 6. **The Sound and the Fury (William Faulkner)** 7. Catch-22 (Joseph Heller) 8. Darkners at Noon (Arthur Koestler) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Gerhana di Siang Hari 9. Sons and Lover (D.H. Lawrence) 10.The Grapes of Wrath (John Steinvec) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Amarah 11. **Under the Volcano (Malcolm Lowry)** 12.**The Way of All Flesh (Samuel Butler)** 13.1984 (George Orwell) this novel was translated in Bahasa In- donesia 14.**I, Claudius (Robert Graves)** 15.To the Lighthouse (Virginia Wolf)

268 Anton Kurnia. Ensiklopedia Sastra Dunia. Jakarta Pusat: I:boekoe. 2006, p. 217-221

16. An American Tragedy (Theodore Dreiser) 17. The Heart is a Lonely Hunter (Carson McCullers) 18. Slaughterhouse-Five (Kurt Vonnegut) 19. Invisible Man (Ralph Ellison) 20. Native Son (Richard Wright) 21. Henderson the Rain King (Saul Bellow) 22. Appointment in Smarra (John O'Hara) 23. U.S.A (trilogy) (John Dos Passos) 24. Winesburg, Ohio (Sherwood Anderson) 25. A Passage to India (E.M. Foster) 26. The Wings of the Dove (Henry James) 27. The Ambassador (Henry James) 28. Tender is the Night (F. Scott Fitzgerald) 29. The Studs Lonigan trilogy (James T. Farrell) 30. The Good Soldier (Ford Madox Ford) 31. Animal Farm (George Orwell) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia 32. The Golden Bowl (Henry James) 33. Sister Carrie (Theodore Dreiser) 34. A Handful of Dust (Evelyn Waugh) 35. As I Lay Dying (William Faulkner) 36. All the King's Men (Robert Penn Warren) 37. The Bridge of San Luis (Rey Thornton Wilder) 38. Howard End (E.M. Forster) 39. Go Tell it on the Mountain (James Baldwin) 40. The Heart of the Matter (Graham Greene) 41. Lord of the Flies (William Golding) 42. Deliverance (James Dickey) 43. A dance to the Music of Time (serial) (Anthony Powell) 44. Point Counter Point (Aldous Huxley) 45. The Sun Also Rises (Ernest Hemingway) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia 188

A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 46. The Secret Agent (Joseph Conrad) 47. Nostromo (Joseph Conrad) 48. The Rainbow (D.H. Lawrence) 49. Woman in Love (D.H. Lawrence) 50. Tropic of Cancer (Henry Miller) 51. The Naked and the Dead (Norman Mailer) 52. Portnoy's Complaint (Philip Roth) 53. Pale Fire (Vladimir Nabokov) 54. Light in August (William Faulkner) 55. On the Road (Jack Kerouac) its novel quotation was translated into Bahasa Indonesia 56. The Maltese Falcon (Dashiell Hammett) 57. Parade's End (Madox Ford) 58. The Age of Innocence (Edith Wharton) 59. Zuleika Dobson (Max Beerbohm) 60. The Moviegoer (Walker Percy) 61. Death Comes for the Archbishop (Willa Cather) 62. From Here to Eternity (James Jones) 63. The Wapshot Chronicles (John Cheever) 64. The Catcher in the Rye (J.D. Salinger) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia 65. A Clockwork Orange (Anthony Burgess) 66. Of Human Bondage (W. Somerset Maugham) 67. Heart of Darkness (Joseph Conrad) 68. Main Street (Sinclair Lewis) 69. The House of Mirth (Edith Wharton) 70. The Alexandria Quartet (Lawrence Durrell) 71. A High Wind in Jamaica (Richard Hughes) 72. A House for Mr Biswa (V.S. Naipul) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia 73. The Day of the Locust (Nathanael West) 189

Introduction to Literature 74. A Farewell to Arms (Ernest Hemingway) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Pertempuran Penghabisan 75. Scoop (Evelyn Waugh) 76. The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie (Muriel Spark) 77. Finnegans Wake (James Joyce) 78. Kim (Rudyard Kipling) 79. A Room with a View (E.M. Forster) 80. Brideshead Revisited (Evelyn Waugh) 81. The Adventures of Augie March (saul Bellow) 82. Angle of Repose (Wallace Stegner) 83. A Bend in the River (V.S. Naipaul) 84. The Death of the Hearth (Elizabeth Bowen) 85. Lord Jim (Joseph Conrad) 86. Ragtime (E.L. Doctorow) 87. The Old Wives' Tale (Arnold Bennett) 88. The Call of the Wild (Jack London) 89. Loving (Henry Green) 90. Midnight's Children (Salman Rushdie) 91. Tobacco Road (Erskine Caldwell) 92. Ironweed (William Kennedy) 93. The Magus (John Fowles) 94. Wide Sargasso Sea (Jean Rhys) 95. Under the Net (Iris Murdoch) this novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia 96. Sophie's Choice (William Styron) 97. The Sheltering Sky (Paul Bowles) 98. The Postman Always Ring Twice (James M. Cain) 99. The Ginger Man (J.P. Donleavy) 100. The Magnificent Amberson (Both Tarkington) 269 269 See [268], p. 221-224. 190

A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature c) One Hundred Best Literature Book of Woman Authors This following list consist of one hundred selected literary books that written by women in English language in long twentieth century. Most of them in the form of novel, short story, and autobiography work of Maya Angelou. This selecting was conducted by Feminiata! – a feminism journal that publish in United States- as reaction on selecting best one hundred novel that publish on twentieth century according Modern Library that assumed less gave a space toward literary works was written by women. According Feminiata! Jury in election done by editor's board in Modern Library consists of nine men and just a woman. Another that, from one hundred of novel were selected just eight was written by women (see one hundred best novel on twentieth century). One hundred literary works selected below not made according rank, but arranged alphabetically according back name and their authors: 1. Dorothy Allison, Bastard Out of Carolina 2. Maya Angelou, I know Why the caged Bird Sings 3. Margaret Atwood, Cat's Eye 4. Beryl bainbridge, The Bottle Factory Outing 5. Toni Cade Bambara, Gorilla, My Love 6. Djuna Barnes, Nightwood 7. Pat Barker, Regeneration 8. Anita Brookner, Hotel Du Lac 9. Rita Mae Brown, Rubyfruit Jungle 10. Pearl s. Buck, The Good Earth (was translated into Indonesia language) 11. A.S. Byatt, Possession 12. Angela Carter, Night at the Circus 13. Ana Castillo, So Far from God 14. Willa Cather, My Antonia 15. Kate Chopin, The Awakening 16. Sandra Cisneros, The House on Mango Street 17. Ivy Compton-Burnett, Elders and Betters 191

Introduction to Literature 18. Anita Desai, Clear Light of Day 19. Isak Dineson, Out of Africa 20. Harriet Doerr, Stones for Ibarra 21. Margaret Drabble, The Radiant Way 22. Daphne DuMaurier, Rebecca 23. Buchi Emecheta, Second Class Citizen 24. Louise Erdrich, Tracks 25. Penelope Fitzgerald, At Freddie's 26. Fannie Flagg, Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Cafe 27. Janet Frame, Owls Do Cry 28. Marilyn French, The Women's Room 29. Rebecca Goldstein, The Mind-Body Problem 30. Nadine Gordimer, July's People 31. Mary Gordon, The Rest of Life 32. Radclyffe Hall, The Well of Loneliness 33. Bessie Head, When Rain Clouds Gather 34. Patricia Highsmith, The Talented Mr. Ripley 35. Jenet Hobhouse, The Furies 36. Keri Hulme, The Bone People 37. Zora Neale Hurston, Their Eyes were Watching God 38. Shirley Jackson, The Hunting of Hill House 39. Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Heat and Dust 40. Erica Jong, Fear of Flying 41. Jamaica Kincaid, Lucy 42. Barbara Kingsolver, The Bean Trees 43. Maxine Hong Kingston, Tripmaster Monkey 44. Joy Kogawa, Obasan 45. Margaret Laurence, The Fire-Dwellers 46. Harper Lee, To Kill a Mockingbird 47. Doris Lessing, The Golden Notebook 48. Penelope Lively, Moon Tiger 192

A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 49. Anita Loos, Gentlemen Prefer Blondes 50. Olivia Manning, The Balkan Trilogy 51. Leslie Marmon Silko, Almanac of the Dead 52. Mary McCarthy, The Group 53. Carson McCullers, Ballad of the Sad Cafe 54. Terry McMillan, Mama 55. Isabel Miller, Patience and Sarah 56. Margaret Mitchell, Gone with the Wind 57. Lorrie Moore, Anagrams 58. Toni Morison, Beloved 59. Bharati Mukherjee, Wife (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 60. Alice Munro, Lives of Girls and Women 61. Iris Murdoch, A Severed Head 62. Joyce Carol oates, You Must Remember This 63. Edna O'Brien, House of Splendid Isolation 64. Flannery O'Connor, A Good Man is Hard to Find 65. Tillie Olsen, Tell Me a Riddle 66. Grace Peley, Enormous Changes at the Last Minute 67. Dorothy Parker, Stories 68. Jayne Anne Phillips, Black Tickets 69. Marge Pierce, Braided Lives 70. Sylvia Plath, The Bell Jar 71. Katharine Anne Porter, Ship of Fools 72. Dawn Powell, The Golden Spur 73. E. Annie Proulx, The Shipping News 74. Ayn Rand, The Fountainhead 75. Mary Renault, The King Must Die 76. Jean Rhys, Wide Sargasso Sea 77. Marilynne Robinsno, Housekeeping 78. Arundhati Roy, The God of Small Things (was translated into Indonesia language) 193

Introduction to Literature 79. May sarton, Mrs. Stevens Hears the Mermaids Singing 80. Carol Shields, The Stone Diaries 81. Anita Shreve, The Weight of Water 82. Mona Simpson, Anywhere But Here 83. Elizabeth Smart, By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept 84. Jane Smiley, The Age of Grief 85. Susan Sontag, The Volcano Lover 86. Muriel Spark, The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie 87. Christina Stead, The Man Who Love Children 88. Gertrude Stein, Three Lives 89. Elizabeth Taylor, Angel 90. Amy Tan, The Joy Luck Club (was translated into Indonesia language) 91. Anne Tyler, If Morning Ever Comes 92. Jane Urquhart, Away 93. Alice Walker, The Color Purple 94. Fay Weldon, The Life and the Love of a She-Devil 95. Eudora Welty, Stories 96. Rebecca West, The Return of the

Soldier 97. Edith White, Ethan Frome 98. Antonio White, Frost in May 99. Jeannette Winterson, Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit 100. Virginia Woolf, Dalloway (was translated into Indonesian language) 270 d) One Hundred Best Queer Novels The following are one hundred best queer novels long period according Triangle Publishing, a queer association who move in publishing field then announced in The Advocate's Newspaper, June 22 nd 1999. These novels selected not just base on novels contents that tell about homosexual from various aspects, but rather also with attention sexual tendency of the writers. 270 See [268], p. 224-227. 194 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 1. Death in Venice Thomas Mann 2. Giovanni's Room James Baldwin 3. **Our Lady of the Flowers Jean Genet** 4. Remembrance of Things Past Marcel Proust 5. The Immoralist Andre Gide 6. Orlando Virginia Wolf 7. **The Well of Loneliness Radclyffe Hall** 8. **Kiss of the Spider Woman Manuel Puig** 9. Memoirs of Hadrian Marguirete Yourcenar 10. Zami Audre Lorde 11. The Picture of Dorian Gray Oscar Wilde 12. Nightwood Djuna Barnes 13. Billy Budd Herman Melville 14. **A Boy's Own Story Edmund White** 15. Dancer from the Dance Andrew Holleran 16. Maurice E.M. Forster 17. The City and the Pillar Gore Vidal 18. Rubyfruit Jungle Rita Mae Brown 19. Brideshead Revisited Evelyn Waugh 20. **Confessions of a Mask Yukio Mishima** 21. The Member of the Wedding Carson McCullers 22. City of Night John Rechy 23. Myra Breckinridge Gore Vidal 24. **Patience & Sarah Isabel Miller** 25. The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas Gertrude Stein 26. **Other Voices, Other Rooms Truman Capote** 27. The Bostonians Henry James 28. Two Serious Ladies Jane Bowles 29. Bastard Out of Carolina Dorothy Allison 30. The Heart is a Lonely Hunter Carson McCullers 31. Mrs. Dalloway Virginia Woolf (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 195 Introduction to Literature 32. **The Persian Boy Mary Renault** 33. A Single Man Christopher Isherwood 34. The Swimming-Pool Library Alan Hollinghurst 35. Olivia Dorothy Bussy 36. The Price of Salt Patricia Highsmith 37. Aquamarine Carol Anshaw 38. Another Country James Baldwin 39. Cheri Colette 40. The Turn of the Screw Henry James 41. **The Color Purple Alice Walker** 42. Woman in Love D.H. Lawrence 43. Little Women Lousia May Alcott 44. The Friendly Young Ladies Mary Renault 45. Young Rorless Robert Musil 46. Eustace Chisholm and the Works James Purdy 47. The Story of Harold Terry Andrews 48. The Gallery John Horne 49. Sister Gin Jun Arnold 50. Ready to Catch Him Should He Fall Neil Bartlett 51. Father of Franenstien Christopher Isherwood 52. Naked Lunch William S. Burroughs 53. The Berlin Stories Christopher Isherwood 54. The Young and Evil Charles Henri Ford and Parker Tyler 55. Oranges Are Not the Only Fruit Jeanette Winterson 56. A Visitation of Spirits Randall Kenan 57. Three Lives Gertrude Stein 58. Concerning the Eccentricities of Cardinal Pirelli Ronald Firdbank 59. Rat Bohemia Sarah Schulman 60. Pale Fire Vladimir Nabokov 61. **The Counterfeiters Andre Gide** 62. The Passion Jeanette Winterson 196 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 63. Lover Bertha Harris 64. Moby Dick Herman Melville 65. La Batarde Violette Leduc 66. Death Comes for the Archbishop Willa Cather 67. To Kill a Mockingbird Harper Lee (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 68. The Satyricon Petronius 69. The Alexandria Quartet Lawrence Durrell 70. Special Friendships Roger Peyrefitte 71. The Changelings Jo Sinclair 72. Paradise Jose Lezama Lima 73. Sheeper Irving Rosenthal 74. Les Guerilleres Monique Witting 75. The Child Manuela (Madchen in Uniform) Christa Winsloe 76. An Arrow's Flight Mark Merlis 77. The Gaudy Image William Talsman 78. The Exquisite Corpse Alfred Chester 79. Was Geoff Ryman 80. Therese and Isabelle Violette Leduc 81. Gemini Michel Tournier 82. The Beautiful Room is Empty Edmund White 83. The Children's Crusade Rebecca Brown 84. The Story of the Night Colm Tiobin 85. The Holly Terrors (Les Enfants Terribles) Jean Cocteau 86. Hell Has No Limits Jose Donoso 87. Riverfinger Women Elana Nachman (Dyke woman) 88. The Man Who Fell in Love with the Moon Tom Sanbauer 89. Closer Dennis Cooper 90. Lost Illusions Honore de Balzac 91. Miss Peabody's Inheritance Elizabeth Jolley 92. Rene's Flesh Virgillio Pina 197 Introduction to Literature 93. Funny Boy Shyam Selvadurai 94. Wasteland Jo Sinclair 95. Mrs. Stevens Hears the Mermaids Singing May Sarton 96. Sea of Tranquility Paul Russell 97. **Autobiography of a Family Photo Jacqueline Woodson** 98. In Thrall Jane Delynn 99. On Strike Against God Joanna Russ 100. Sita Kate Millett 271 e) One Hundred Most Impressive Fictional Personage In this section will explore one hundred most impression personage in fictional works which publish since 1900 base Book Magazine published in March/April 2002 edition: 1. Jay Gatsby, The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald, 1925 2. **Holden Caulfield, The Catcher in the Rye, J.D. Salinger, 1951** (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 3. Humbert Humbert, Lolita, Vladimir Nabokov, 1955 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 4. Leopold Bloom, Ulysses, James Joyce, 1992 5. **Rabbit Angstrom, Rabbit, Run, John Updike, 1960** 6. Sherlock Holmes, The Hound of the Baskervilles, Arthur Conan Doyle, 1902 7. Atticus Finch, To Kill A Mockingbird, Harper Lee, 1960 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 8. Molly Bloom, Ulysses, James Joyce, 1992 9. Stephen Dedalus, Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, James Joyce, 1916 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 10. Lily Bart, The House of Mirth, Edith warthon, 1905 11. Holy Golightly, Breakfast at Tiffany's, Truman Capote, 1958 12. Gregor Samsa, The Metamorphosis, Franz Kafka, 1915 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 13. The Invisible Man, Invisible Man, Ralph Ellison, 1952 271 See [268], p. 228-230 198 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 14. Lolita, Lolita, Vladimir Nabokov, 1955 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 15. Aureliano Buendia, One Hundred Years of Solitude, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, 1967 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 16. Clarissa Dalloway, Mrs. Dalloway, Virginia Woolf (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 17. Ignatius Reilly, A Confederacy of Dunces, John Kennedy Toole, 1980 18. George Smiley, Tinker, Tailor, Solier, Spy, John LeCarre, 1974 19. Mrs. Ramsay, To the Lighthouse, Virginia Woolf, 1927 20. Bigger Thomas, Native Son, Richard Wright, 1940 21. Nick Adams, In Our Time, Ernest Hemingway, 1925 22. Yossarian, Catch-22, Joseph Heller, 1961 23. **Scarlett O'hara, Gone with the Wind, Margaret Mitchell, 1936** 24. Scout Finch, To Kill A Mockingbird, Harper Lee, 1960 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 25. Philip Marlowe, The Big Sleep, Raymond Chandler, 1939 26. Kutz, Heart of Darkness, Joseph Conrad, 1902 27. Stevens, The Remains of the Day, Kazuo Ishiguro, 1989 28. Casimo Pivasco di Rondo, The Baron in the Trees, Italo Calvino, 957 29. **Winnie the Pooh, Winnie the Pooh, A.A. Milne, 1926** 30. Oskar Matxerath, The Tim Drun, Gunter Grass, 1959 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 31. Hazel Motes, Wise Blood, Flannery O'Connor, 1952 32. Alex Partnoy, Partnoy's Complaint, Philip Roth, 1969 33. Binx Bolling, The Moviegoer, Walker Percy, 1961 34. Sebastian Flyte, Brideshead Revisited. Evelyn Waugh, 1945 35. Jeeves, My Man Jeeves, P. G. Wodehouse, 1919 36. **Eugene Henderson, Henderson the Rain King, Saul Bellow, 1959** 37. Marcel, Remembrance of Things Past, Marcel Proust, 1913-1927 38. Toad, The Wind in the Willows, Kenneth Grahame, 1908 39. **The Cat in the Hat, The Cat in the Hat, D.r. Seuss, 1955** 199 Introduction to Literature 40. **Peter Pan, The Little White Bird, J.M. barrie, 1902** 41. Augustus McCrae, Lonesome Dove, Larry McMurtry, 1985 42. Sam Spade, The Maltese Folcon, Dashiell Hammett, 1930 43. Judge Holden, Blood Meridian, Cormac McCarthy, 1985 44. Willie Stark, All the Kings Men, Robert Penn Warren, 1946 45. Stephen Maturin, Master and Commander, Patrick O'Bean, 1968 46. The Little Prince, The Little Prince, Antoine de Saint-Exupery, 1943 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 47. Santiago, The Old Man and the Sea, Ernest Hemingway, 1952 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 48. Jean Brodie, The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie, Muriel Spark, 1961 49. The Whiskey Priest, The Power and the Glory, Graham Greene, 1940 50. Neddy Merrill, The Swimmer, John Cheever, 1954 51. Sula Peace, Sula, Toni Morison, 1973 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 52. Meursault, The Stranger, Albert Camus, 1942 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 53. Jake barnest, The Sun Also Rises, Ernest Hemingway, 1926, (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 54. **Phoebe Caulfield, The Catcher in the Rye, J.D. Salinger, 1951** (was

translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 55. Janie Crawford, *There Eyes Were Watching God*, Zora Neale Hurston, 1937 56. Antonia Shimerda, *My Antonia*, Willa Cather, 1918 57. **Grendel, Grendel, John Gardner, 1971** 58. Gully Jimson, *The Horse's Mouth*, Joyce Cary, 1944 59. *Big Brother*, 1984, George Orwell, 1949 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 60. Tom Ripley, *The Talented Mr. Ripley*, Patricia Highsmith, 1955 61. Seymour Glass, *Nine Stories*, J.D. Salinger, 1953 62. Dean Moriarty, *On The Road*, Jack Kerouac, 1957 (its quotation was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 200 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature 63. Charlotte, *Charlotte's Web*, E.B. White, 1952 64. T.S. **Garp, The World According to Garp, John Irving, 1978** 65. Nick and Nora Charles, *The Thin Man*, Dashiell Hammett, 1934 66. James Bond, *Casino Royale*, Ian Fleming, 1953 67. Mr. Bridge, *Mr. Bridge*, Evan S. Conell, 1959 68. Geoffrey Firmin, *Under the Volcano*, Malcolm Lowry, 1947 69. Benjy, *The Sound and the Fury*, William Faulkner, 1929 70. Charles Kinbote, *Pale Fire*, Vladimir Nabokov, 1962 71. Mary Blackwood, *We Have Always Lived in the Castle*, Shirley Jackson, 1962 72. Charles Ryder, *Brideshead Revisited*, Evelyn Waugh, 1945 73. **Claudine, Claudine at School, Colette, 1900** 74. Florentino Ariza, *Love in the Time of Cholera*, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, 1985 (its quotation was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 75. George Follasbee Babbitt, Babbitt, Sinclair Lewis, 1922 76. Christopher Tietjens, *Parade's End*, Ford Madox Ford, 1924- 1928 77. Frankie Addams, *The Member of the Weeding*, Carson McCullers, 1946 78. *The Dog of Tears, Blindness*, Jose Saramago, 1995 (its quotation was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 79. Tarzan, *Tarzan of the Apes*, Edgar Rice Burroughs, 1914 80. **Nathan Zuckerman, My Life as a Man, Philip Roth, 1979** 81. Arthur "Boo" Radley, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Harper Lee, 1960 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 82. Henry Chinaski, *Post Office*, Charles Bukowski, 1971 83. Joseph K, *The Trial*, Franz Kafka, 1915 84. Yuri Zhivago, *Dr. Zhivago*, Boris Pasternak, 1957 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 85. **Harry Potter, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone**, J.K Rowling, 1998 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 201 Introduction to Literature 86. Hana, *The English Patient*, Michael Ondaatje, 1992 87. **Margaret Schlegel, Howards End**, E.M. Forster, 1910 88. Jim Dixon, *Lucky Jim*, Kingsley Amis, 1954 89. Maurice Bendrix, *The End of the Affair*, Graham Greene, 1951 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 90. Lennie Small, *Of Mice and Man*, John Steinbeck, 1937 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 91. Mr. Biswas, *A House for Mr. Biswas*, V.S. Naipaul, 1961 (was translated into Bahasa Indonesia) 92. Alden Pyle, *The Quiet American*, Graham Greene, 1955 93. Kimball "Kim" O'Hara, *Kim*, Rudyard Kipling, 1901 94. Newland Archer, *The Age of Innocence*, Edith Wharton, 1920 95. Clyde Griffiths, *An American Tragedy*, Theodore Dreiser, 1925 96. Eeyore, *Winnie the Pooh*, A.A. Milne, 1926 97. Quentin Compson, *The Sound and the Fury*, William Faulkner, 1929 98. Charlie Marlow, *Heart of Darkness*, Joseph Conrad, 1902 99. Celie, *The Color Purple*, Alice Walker, 1982 100. Augie March, *The Adventure of Augie March*, Saul Bellow, 1953

272 272 See [268], p. 231-234

202 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature

A Adab: is an Arabic language no word exist that its meaning appropriate with literature which in narrow meaning has belles-lettres or susastrameaning, but also culture, civilization, 18 B Belletristic: is term of belles-letters in Dutch language, 18 C Cyberspace: is aspace (consist of computer) which link each other to make a culture in their circle, 83 Cybernetic: is a process control of use computer, 83 Cybernetics: is refer to automatic reins system, whether in computer system (electronic) or net's nerve, 83 D Disinterested Contemplation: is an effort of writers in writing literary works, whereas story which created by the writers as objective contemplation result, neutral and have not certain purpose or tendency, 16 Dulce et utile: Dulce its mean that when the reader read literary works will fell happy and comforted, at least they can escape from the problem when enjoy beauty of works. Whereas et utile indicate that from read that literary works the reader will obtain usefulness or benefit of works, 17 E Esthetic Distance: Is an exertion of the writers in their literary works. Whereas story which created as result from objective contemplation, neutral, and do not have tendency or certain purpose, and not show or harass certain community/ ethnic. Tendency, 16 F Fictionality: is the writers' effort to create fiction unsure in their literary works, this attempting is not to omit mimesis in literary works, Glossary 203 Introduction to Literature but just to deceive the readers about actors of that phenomenon, 16 Fictum: is Latin term of fiction's definition, 25 Framing: is creating art frame in literary works, whereas the writers when create literary works endeavor to arrange their writing in good composition, so that readers will get pleasure in his/her literary works, 16 G Geletterd: is a man who has culture with special skill in literary area., 17 L Cyber-literature: is literary activity which exploits computer or internet, 83 Letterkunde: Dutch term of literature origin term literal translation from literature, 17 Littira: Greek terms of Literature, means 'letter', 17 P Pustaka: Another word taken from Sanskrit related to origin literature terms, 'book' in large meaning means, 18 S Susastra: word in Bahasa Indonesia derived from Sanskrit language; from root word 'sas-' in verbal means 'direct, teach, point out, or instruction'. While suffix -tra usually show an instrument, tool. Because of that sastra may mean 'tool or instrument to teach, guidance book, instruction book or teaching'. Prefix 'su-' means 'good, beautiful' so that susastra seem found in Sanskrit language and old Javanese, 18,19 Schrifftum: Dutch term of literature origin term, means everything written, 17 T Tamaddun: is Arabic terms of culture and civilization which refer to literature, 18 U Unity in Variety: is a text construct which created by the writers, so that literary works have coherency namely deep harmony between form and content, so that literary works will construct good form like a 'jug', 17 Universalia: is a thing that happens in the past, now, and in the future and will keep on whenever. The example of universalia are: love, death, and mate and others things which indicated occur in the past, now and future time, 17 W Worldview: is the author's point of view for the reality or situation around them, 20 Welstanbauung: is the mission of the author to change condition through his work, 20205 Introduction to Literature Index Name A Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir (1796-1854) 53 Abe, Kobo (1924-1993) 53 Agnon, Shmuel Yosef (1888-1970) 54 Akutagawa, Ryunosuke (1892-1927) 54 Alexandre, Vicente (1898-1984) 54 Alexie, Sherman (1966-) 54 Ali, Tariq (1943-) 54 Alighieri, Dante (1265-1321) 54 Allende, Isabel (1942-) 54 Anderson, Sherwood (1876-1941) 55 Andrec, Ivo (1892-1975) 55 Angelou, Maya (1928-) 55 Apollinaire, Guillaume (1880-1918) 55 Aristoteles (384-322 BM) 55 Arwood, Margaret (1939-) 56 Asturias, Miguel Angel (1899-1974) 55 Austen, Jane (1775-1817) 56 B Babel, Isaac (1894-1940) 56 Bambara, Toni Cade (1931-1995) 56 Banville, John (1945-) 56 Baraka, Amiri (1943-) 56 Baudelaire, Charles (1821-1867) 56 Beauvoir, Simone de (1908-1986) 56 Beckett, Samuel (1906-1989) 56 Bei, Dao (1949-) 57 Benavente, Jacinto (1866-1954), 57206 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Benin, Ivan (1870-1953) 58 Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne (1832-1910) 57 Blok, Aleksandr (1880-1921) 57 Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313-1375) 57 Borges, Jorge Luis (1899-1986) 57 Brecht, Bertolt (1898-1956) 58 Breytenbach, Breyten (1939-) 58 Broch, Hermann (1886-1951) 58 Brodsky, Joseph (1940-) 58 Buck, Pearl S. (1892-1973) 58 Bulgakov, Mikhail (1891-1940) 58 Burroughs, William S. (1914-1997) 58 Byatt, A.S. (1936-) 58 C Cabrera Infante, Guillermo (1929-) 58 Calvino, Italo (1923-1985) 58 Camus, Albert (1913-1960) 59 Canetti, Elias (1905-1994) 59 Capek, Karel (1890-1938) 59 Capote, Truman (1924-1984) 59 Carey, Peter (1943-) 59 Carter, Angela (1940-1992) 59 Carver, Raymond (1938-1988) 59 Cather, Willa (1873-1947) 59 Cervantes, Miguel de (157-1916) 59 Chaucer, Geoffrey (1343-1400) 60 Chekov, Anton (1860-1904) 60 Cisneros, Sandra (1954-) 60 Coetzee, J.M. (1943-) 60 Colette (1873-1954) 60 Conrad, Joseph (1857-1924) 60207 Introduction to Literature Cunningham, Michael (1952-) 60 D Damono, Sapardi Djoko (1940) 60 Dangor, Achmat (1948-) 61 Darma, Budi (1937) 61 Darwish, Mahmoud (1942-), 61 Defoe, Daniel (1660-1731) 61 Deledda, Grazia (1875-1936) 61 Desai, Anita (1937-) 62 Dickens, Charles (1812-1870) 62

Dickinson, Emily (1830-1886) 62 Djepar, Assia (1936-) 62 Donne, John (1572-1631) 62 Dostoevsky, Fyodor (1821-1881) 62 Drakulic, Slavenka (1949-) 62 Dumas, Alexandre (1802-1870) 62 Duras, Marguerite (1914-1996) 63 E Eco, Umberto (1932-) 63 Eliot, George (1819-1880) 63 Endo, Shusaku (1923) 63 Esquivel, Laura (1950-) 63 F Falkner, William (1897-1962) 64 Farah, Nuruddin (1945-) 63 Fariduddin, Attar (1145-1221) 64 Firdausi, or Abu Al-Qosim Firdausi (around 940-102) 64 Fitzgerald, F. Scott (1896-1940) 64 France, Anatole (1844-1924) 64 Frost, Robert (1974-1963) 64 G208 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Galsworthy, John (1867-1993) 65 Gao Xingjian (1940-) 65 Garcia Lorca, Federico (1899-1936) 65 Genet, Jean (1910-1986) 65 Ginsberg, Allen (1926-1997) 66 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832), 66 Gogol, Nikolai (1809-1952) 66 Golding, William (1911-1993) 66 Gordimer, Nadine (1923-) 66 Gorky, Maxim (1868-1936) 66 Goytisolo, Juan (1931-) 66 Grass, Gunter (1927-) 66 Greene, Graham (1904-1991) 66 Gunesakara, Romesh (1954-) 67 H Hamsun, Knut (1859-1952) 67 Hauptmann, Gerhart (1862-1946) 67 Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864) 67 Heaney, Seamus (1939-) 67 Henry, O. (1896-1910) 68 Hesse, Hermann (1877-1946) 68 Hijuelos, Oscar (1951-) 68 Hikmat, Nazim (1902-1963) 68 Homer or Homerus (around 750 BM) 68 Hugo, Victor (1802-1885) 68 Huxley, Aldous (1894-1963) 68 Ibsen, Henrik (1828-1906) 68 Ionesco, Eugene (1912-1994) 68 Iqbal, Mohammad (1873-1938) 68 Ishiguro, Kazuo (1954-) 68209 Introduction to Literature J Jelinek, Elfriede (1946-) 69 Jelloun, Tahar Ben (1944-) 69 Jhabvala, Ruth Praver (1927-) 69 Joyce, James (1882-1941) 69 K Kadare, Ismail (1936-) 69 Kawabata, Yasunari (1899-1972), 69 Kazantzakis, Nikos (1883-1957), 70 Kenelly, Thomas (1935-), 70 Kerouac, Jack (1922-1969) 70 Kincaid, Jamaica (1949-) 70 Klima, Ivan (1931-) 70 Koestler, Arthur (1905-1983) 70 Kundera, Milan (1929-) 70 L Lahiri, Jhumpa (1967-) 71 Lawrence, D.H. (1885-1930) 71 Levi, Primo (1919-1987) 71 Lewis, Sinclair (1885-1951) 71 Lu Xun or Lu Hsun (1881-1936) 71 M Maalouf, Amin (1949-) 72 Maeterlinck, Maurice (1862-1949) 72 Malouf, David (1934-) 72 Mandelstam, Osip (1891-1938) 72 Mann, Thomas (1875-1955) 72 Mansfield, Katherine (1888-1932) 72 Manto, Saadat Hasan (1912-1955) 72 Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593) 73 Martin du Gard, Roger (1881-1958) 73210 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Mastretta, Angeles (1949-) 73 Maugham, W. Somerset or William Somerset Maugham (73 McEwan, Ian (1948-) 73 Melville, Herman (1819-1891) 73 Milosz, Czeslaw (1911-) 73 Milton, John (1608-1674) 73 Mishima, Yukio (1925-1970) 73 Mistral, Gabriela (1889-1957) 74 Moravia, Alberto (1907-1990) 74 Morison, Toni (1931-) 74 Multatuli or Eduard Douwes Dekker (1820-1887), 74 Murdoch, Iris (1919-1999) 74 Musil, Robert (1880-1943), 74 Mutis, Alvaro (1923) 74 N Nabokov, Vladimir (1899-1977) 75 Naipaul, V.S. (1932-) 75 Najib Mahfudz (1911-2006) 75 Narayan, R.K. (1903-2001) 75 Nasrin, Taslima (1962-) 75 Natsume, Soseki (1867-1916) 75 O Okri, Ben (1959-) 76 Omar Khayyam (around 1050-1122) 76 Ondaatje, Michael (1943-) 76 Orwell, George (1903-1950) 77 P Paasternak, Boris (1890-1960) 77 Pamuk, Orhan (1952) 77 Paniatowska, Elena (1932-) 78 Patok, Chaim (1929-2002) 78211 Introduction to Literature Paton, Alan (1903-1988) 77 Paz, Octavio (1914-1998) 77 Perec, George (1936-1982) 77 Pinter, Harold (1930-) 78 Pirandello, Luigi (1867-1936) 78 Plath, Sylvia (1932-1963) 78 Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-1849) 78 Porter, Katherine Anne (1890-1980) 78 Pound, Ezra (1885-1972) 79 Proust, Marcel (1871-1922) 79 Prudhomme, Sully (1839-1907) 79 Prushkin, Aleksandr (1799-1837) 79 Q Quasimodo, Salvatore (1901-1968) 79 R Rendra, W.S. (1935-2009) 79 Rhys, Jean (1890-1979) 79 Rilke, Rainer Maria (1875-1926) 80 Rimbaud, Arthur (1854-1891) 80 Rolland, Romain (1866-1945) 80 Roth, Philip (1933-) 80 Roy, Arundhati (1961) 80 Rulfo, Juan (1917-1986) 80 Rushdie, Salman (1947-) 80 S Saadawi, Nawal el (1931-) 81 Sachs, Nelly (1891-1970) 81 Saferis, Giorgos (1900-1971) 82 Saki (1870-1916) 81 Saroyan, William (1908-1981) 81 Sartre, Jean-Paul (1905-1980) 82212 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Seifert, Jaroslav (1901-1986) 82 Seth, Vikram (1952-) 82 Sexton, Anne (1928-1974) 82 Shakespeare, William (1564-1616) 82 Shaw, George Bernard (1856-1950) 82 Shelly, Percy Bysshe (1792-1882) 82 Shikibu, Murasaki (around 973-1014) 82 Sholokov, Mikhail (1905-1984) 83 Sienkiewicz, Henryk (1846-1916) 83 Silone, Ignazio (1900-1978) 83 Simon, Claude (1913) 83 Singer, Isaac Bashevis (1904-1991) 83 Smith, Zadie (1975) 83 Solzhenitzyn, Aleksandr (1918-) 83 Stein, Gertrude (1874-1946) 84 Steinbeck, John (1902-1968) 84 Stendhal (1783-1842) 84 Sterne, Laurence (1713-1768) 84 Stone, Irving (1903-1989) 84 Stowe, Harriet B. (1811-1890) 84 Strinberg, August (1849-1912) 84 Svevo, Italo (1861-1928) 85 Szymborska, Wislawa (1923-) 85 T Tan, Amy (1952-) 85 Tanizaki, Yunichiro (1886-1965) 85 Tayib Salih (1929-) 85 Thomas, Dylan (1914-1953) 85 Toer, Pramoedya Ananta (1925-2006) 86 Tolstoy, Leo (1828-1910) 86 Trevor, William (1928-) 86213 Introduction to Literature Turgenev, Ivan (1818-1883) 86 Twain, Mark (1835-1910) 86 V Verlaine, Paul (1844-1896) 87 Virgil or Publius Vergilius Maro (70-19 BM) 87 Voltaire (1694-1778) 87 W Walker, Alice (1944-) 87 Warren, Robert Penn (1905-1989) 87 White, Patrick (1912-1990) 87 Whitman, Walt (1819-1892) 87 Wiesel, Elie (1928-) 88 Wilde, Oscar (1854-1900) 88 William, Tennessee (1911-1983) 88 Wolf, Virginia (1882-1921) 88 Wright, Richard (1908-1961) 88 Y Yeats, W.B. (1865-1939) 88 Yourcenar, Marguerite (1903-1987) 88 Yusuf Idris (1927-1991) 88 Z Zola, Emile (1840-1902) 89214 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Index of Titles A A Clockwork Orange 94 A Confederacy of Dunces 100 A dance to the Music of Time 93 A Dools House 90 A Farewell to Arms 94 A Good Man is Hard to Find 96 A Handful of Dust 93 A High Wind in Jamaica 94 A Passage to India 92 A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man 92 A Room with a View 94 A Sentimental Education 90 A Single Man 98 A Visitation of Spirits 99 Absalom, Absalom 90 Almanac of the Dead 96 An American Tragedy 92, 103 Anagrams 96 Angel 55, 58, 59, 70, 72, 74, 98, 100 Animal Farm 77, 93 Anna Karenina 86, 87, 93 Another Country 98 Anywhere But Here 97 Appointment in Smarra 92 Aquamarine 98 As I Lay Dying 64, 93 Away 97215 Introduction to Literature B Babbitt 102 Bastard Out of Corolina 95 Beloved 74, 77, 91, 96 Berlin Alexanderplatz 90 Billy Budd 73, 98 Black Tickets 96 Blood Meridian 101 Braided Lives 96 Brave New World 68, 92 Brideshead Revisited 94, 98, 101, 102 Buddenbrook 91 C Canterbury Tales 60, 89 Casino Royale 102 Catch 78, 83, 96, 98, 102, 103 Cheri 98 Children of Gebelawi 91 City of Night 98 Claudine at School 60, 102 Clear Light of Day 62, 95 Closer 102 Complete Poems 90 Confession of Zeno 91 Crime and Punishment 62, 90 D Dancer from the Dance 98 Dead Souls 66, 90 Death Comes for the Archbishop 59, 93, 99 Death in Venice 72, 97 Decameron 57, 89216 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Deliverance 93 Diary of a Madman and the Stories 91 E Elders and Betters 95 Enormous Changes at the Last Minute 96 Essays 16, 89, 91 Ethan Frome 97 Eustace Chisholm and the Works 99 F Fairy Tales and Stories 89 Father of Fransenstein 99 Faust 66, 72, 73, 90 From Here to Eternity 93 Frost in May 97 Funny Boy 100 G Gargantua and Pantagruel 91 Gemini 99 Gentlemen Prefer Blondes 96 Gilgamesh 33, 90 Go Tell it on the Mountain 93 Gone with the Wind 96, 101 Grendel 102 H Hamlet 4, 6, 23, 79, 82, 91 Heart of Darkness 60, 94, 101 Henderson the Rain King 57, 92, 101 Housekeeping 97 Howard End 93 Hunger 88, 90217 Introduction to Literature I I, Claudius 92 In Thrall 100 Independent People 71, 90 Invisible Man, 100 Ironweed 94 J Jacques the Fatalist and his Master 90 K Kim 70, 94, 103 King Lear, 82 L Leaves of Grass 88, 92 Les Guerilleres 99 Light in August 64, 93 Lives of Girls and Women 96 Lonesome Dove 101 Lord Jim 60, 94 Lord of the Flies 66, 93 Loving 66, 78, 94 Lucy 70, 86, 96 M Madame Bovary 64, 90 Mahabharata 33, 75, 91 Matsnawi 69, 91 matsnawi 76 Medea 90 Metamorphoses 30, 77, 91 Middle East 92 Moby Dick 73, 91, 99 Moon Tiger 96218 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Mr. Bridge 102 Mrs. Dalloway 88, 92, 98, 100 My Man Jeeves 101 N Naked Lunch 58, 99 Native Son 88, 92, 101 Nine Stories 81, 102 Njaals Saga 91 Nostromo 90, 93 O Obasan 96 Oedipus The King 91 Of Human Bondage 73, 94

Old Goriot 56, 89 On The Road 70, 102 One Hundred Years of Solitude 90, 100 Othello 91 Other Voices, Other Rooms 59, 98 Out of Africa 95 P Paradise 99 Pedro Paramo 91 Pippi Longstocking 91 poems 3, 4, 5, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 55, 60, 62 Point Counter Point 93 Possession 95 Post Office 102 R Ragtime 94 Ramayana 33, 75, 92 Rebecca 95, 97, 99219 Introduction to Literature Regeneration 95 Riverfinger Women 100 Rubyfruit Jungle 95, 98 S Sakuntala 90 Sheeper 99 So Far from God 95 Special Friendships 99 Stones for Ibarra 95 Stories 56, 58, 62, 68, 69, 72, 74, 78, 80, 82, 83, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 100, 101, 103 T Tarzan of the Apes 102 Tender is the Night 64, 93 The Alexandria Quartet 94, 99 The Awakening 95 The Bean Trees 96 The Big Sleep 64, 101 The Book of Disquite 91 The Bottle Factory Outing 95 The Brothers Karamazov 62, 90 The Cat in the Hat 101 The Catcher in the Rye 81, 93, 100, 101 The City and the Pillar 98 The Counterfeiters 66, 99 The Day of the Locust 94 The Death of the Hearth 94 The Divine Comedy 89 The End of the Affair 66, 103 The English Patient, 102 The Exquisite Corpse 99220 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature The Fountainhead 97 The Friendly Young Ladies 98 The Furies 96 The Gallery 99 The Gaudy Image 99 The Golden Notebook 91, 96 The Great Gatsby 64, 92, 100 The Group 96 The Heart is a Lonely Hunter 92, 98 The Holly Terrors 100 The Hound of the Baskervilles 100 The Joy Luck Club 85, 97 The King Must Die 97 The Metamorphosis 100 The Passion 84, 99 the passion 3 The Persian Boy 98 The Possessed 90 The Power and the Glory 101 The Quiet American 66, 103 The Rest of Life 95 The Satyricon 99 The Secret Agent 93 The Sheltering Sky 94 The Sound of the Mountain 70, 90 The Stone Diaries 97 The Sun Also Rises 67, 93, 101 The Swimmer 101 The Tale of Genji 82, 91 The Thin Man 102 The Turn of the Screw 69, 98221 Introduction to Literature The Way of All Flesh 92 The Well of Loneliness 96, 98 The Wind in the Willows 101 The Wings of the Dove 69, 93 The World According to Garp 102 The Young and Evil 99 Tropic of Cancer 93 U Ulysses 69, 90, 92, 100 Under the Net 74, 94 Under the Volcano 92, 102 W Wasteland 100 When Rain Clouds Gather 96 Wise Blood 101 Woman in Love 93, 98 Wuthering Heights 22, 58, 89 Z zami 33, 76 Zuleika Dobson 93222 A Guide for The Understanding of Basic Literature Bibliography Abrams, M.H. 1999. 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