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E Module-1

B.A. SEMESTER IV

Session:- 2017~18

Total Syllabus contents

- Making Connections: Unit 3rd and Unit 4th
- Moments In Time: 6 poems
 - I. Porphyria's Lover
 - II. Because I Could Not Stop For Death
 - III. Ah,Are You Digging On My Grave?
 - IV. Stopping By Woods On A Snowy Evening
 - V. The Wild Swans At Coole
 - VI. The Emperor Of Ice Cream
- English Grammar in use(4th edition)by Raymond Murphy: 26-37,42-48,92-97,113-120 units



Syllabus for the E-module-1

Making connections : Unit 3rd Reading

3Rd

Poems: “ah,are you
digging on my grave”?

Murphy’s Grammar : Unit 42-48

Unit 3rd Reading 3rd :Child Language

Acquisition: Phonology

This article explores the matter that how children get their native language. when children are 18 to 24 months old they try to speak just like their elders. But at that point of age their pronunciation is not so clear. for instance, if they utter 'da' it can be used for something, like 'car' or 'star'. whether their utterance is clear or not their family members can understand what they are saying.

The important thing is that the adults adjust to the child's speech. This happens without any formal teaching. Parents and care givers do not correct their utterances. But the children do have interaction with their parents and the peers. The fact is that child's incorrect utterance has regularity. A child use a fixed set of consonants for the word. For example, a child whose name is michael calls 'a pig' as 'bi' when he was 24 months old. when he was 30 months old he calls it "bik".when his utterances were examined it was seen that he could pronounce so many consonants at that small age.he was also able to replace some .

Reading 3

- This examination of Michael utterance shows that it has two types. Type one is called 'patterns of substitution'. It means some sounds are replaced with others. The child is using voiced stops for voiceless stops and fricatives. Second type is 'patterns of simplifications'. The child leaves some consonant sounds. So this is Michael's pattern that makes the adults understand his utterances.
- To study language acquisition there are two theories: Behaviorist theory and Creative Construction Theory. The former theory is also called: imitation-reinforcement-theory. Every child imitates their adult's speech. Parents help children to learn language. They give them a reward when they speak something correct and correct them if they make any error.
- Every child develops his mini dictionary of language in his mind. They are not good imitators but actually they can create something new. In the later theory it is stressed that humans are born with an innate ability to learn language. Children can construct new patterns. They keep on developing and learning new words.

Reading 3 continue...

- There are a few questions which need answers. First ,what does the innate capacity of the human mind to learn language consist of? Second ,to what extent is it an ability that is designed exclusively to process language data? Third ,the contribution of the environment?
- Final answers to these questions are awaited .nevertheless, one thing is certain that the language produced by children during acquisition process contains a great deal of individual variation. Humans have ability to learn language. A child can imitates and create new utterances. Every child has his own mini dictionary in his mind. As he is growing old he catches new utterances and learn to generate means. Language acquisition is a process in which a child learn his native language 100% irrespective of the fact that whether the parents are educated or uneducated, prosperous citizens or impoverished people.

Vocabulary study: words in context

Complete the sentences with the words from the list below :-

Properties, reveals, construct, samples, exposed to, innate, range, investigation, consistent with, mature

- One of the most interesting _____ of children's early English is that it differs from adult English in systematic ways.
- To study the development of a child's English, you first need to record _____ of his speech regularly over a period of year or longer.
- An examination of the data _____ regular patterns of substitution in a child's speech.
- Young children automatically acquire the accent of the people whose speech they are most often _____ .
- Children's emerging language differs from mature English ,but it is systematic . This is evidence that children _____their own linguistic rules from the language in their environment.
- All normal children acquire the language of their environment perfectly . This _____ is evidence that the capacity to learn language is _____in humans.

ANSWERS :- properties ,samples ,reveals , exposed to , construct .

Vocabulary study: words in context

Complete the sentences with the words from the list below :-

Properties, reveals, construct, samples, exposed to, innate, range, investigation, consistent with, mature

- Children acquire the phonological rules of spoken English very early. their vocabulary , however, continues to expand as they _____.
- Although initial evidence suggests human error as a possible cause, the official_____ into the accident could take a year or more.
- The data provided by this new study are _____ those from three other studies.
- Although a U.S. Undergraduate may major in English, he or she take courses in a variety of other subjects, which can _____from astronomy to sociology .

ANSWERS :- mature ,investigation ,consistent with , range .

Synonyms

- Not working correctly: DEFECTIVE
- Very dangerous: THREATENING
- Able to do something: CAPABLE
- With the purpose of making money: COMMERCIAL
- To Work; to operate: FUNCTION
- Money that is available for a project: FUND
- Expected before it happens: PREDICTABLE
- Having a good reason: JUSTIFIED
- Not to pay attention to someone or something: IGNORED

Moments In Time:



“Ah , Are You Digging On My Grave”? By Thomas Hardy

Moments In Time – “Ah , Are You Digging On My GRAVE”?

The poem “Ah, Are You Digging On My Grave”? is written by Thomas Hardy(1840-1928).He is one of the well known figures of the Victorian era. He is also an eminent novelist but his heart is in poetry. He has written a number of poems in different years of his career as an writer and published those in a book named “collected poems’. The theme of his poems revolves around irony and the harsh reality of life. He has presented the dark side of human relations between men and women . The hopelessness and disappointment in love is the keynote of his love poems. This is the reason behind the fact that he is called “pessimist” by critics.

About the poet

- Hardy started his career as a novelist but public opinion turned against him and he stopped writing fiction when *Jude the Obscure* was attacked for obscenity. Shortly afterwards, at the age of 58 he published his first collection of poetry, *Wessex Poems* (1898).
- Many of Hardy's most moving poems were written immediately following his wife Emma's death in 1912. They recall not just their early days of happiness, but their long years spent mired in domestic misery. Hardy could also respond powerfully to public events. For example he wrote about the sinking of the Titanic in *The Convergence of the Twain* and the human cost of the Boer War in [Drummer Hodge](#)

Summary of the poem

- In this poem there is a dead woman who is buried under her grave. She hears the sound of digging over her tomb. She asks the intruder about his identity. She thinks that it must be her lover who is digging on her grave to plant "rue" but it is not so. The grave digger replies that her lover got married with a rich and beautiful woman and he no longer feels that it would be disloyalty as she is not alive. Then she thinks it must be her relatives who are digging her grave to plant something on it or just taking care of her grave. But the digger replies that her relatives think that it is no longer useful to take care of her grave because she can not come back from 'death's gin'. She asks him again, is that her enemy who is disturbing her by digging on her grave. The intruder replies that her enemies no longer care for her or hold her worthy for their hatred as she is dead now. She asks the same question again. This time a little dog of hers replies that he is digging a bone under the sand of her grave.

Summary of the poem

- Hardy uses personification with the corpse and the dog. He gives them human traits like the ability to speak and feel emotions. When the dog is burying a bone on his dead mistress's grave, it symbolizes how the people she knew while she was alive now view her. To them, she is just a bunch of bones buried in the ground, and no longer of any importance.
- The central theme of this poem is that no love or hate outlasts death. There is a lot of disappointment in the poem, depicting death and the afterlife as tragic things. The black humour and irony reveals a sad message: the dead woman is forgotten and eternally lonely. The poem is also satiric, mocking the sentimentalism of continual devotion to the dead. .

Central idea of the poem

- The central theme of this poem is death. The point that Hardy makes is that no love or hate outlasts death. An important aspect to the poem's structure is that it is written sequentially in order to prepare the reader for an unsettling ending. The dead woman believes that someone she loved is digging on her grave to plant 'rue'. She was ignored that no one remembers her after her death. Even her lover marries a rich and young woman. He thinks it no longer affects her because she is in her grave. This is so hurtful that even relatives no longer care to visit on her grave. Her enemies do not hold any hatred for her ever since she died. She is happy to discover that her dog at least remained true to her. But the dog's confession shocks her. Even the dog has forgotten her. He is digging on her grave to hide a bone for future use. So, the idea suggested in the poem is that a person is soon forgotten after death.



English Grammar in use(4th
edition)by Raymond Murphy: 42-48
units

Unit -42: Passive 1 (is done/was done)

- Active verb is used **to tell what a subject does.**

for e.g. :

- 'my uncle **was** an architect. he designed this building in 1988'.
- 'it is very big college. it employs 450 teachers.'
- 'my sister is a teacher. she teaches English.'

- **our focus is not on the person who causes action:**

for e.g. :

- 'is this table dusted everyday?'
- 'is this pen empty?.'
- 'a lot of money was stolen in the robbery.'

unit- 42 continue...

- Be(Is/was)+v3(past participle) is used to for sentences :
- (be) finished (be) cleaned (be) eaten
 - **Work was finished.**(past)
 - **Desk is cleaned .**(present)
 - **Food was eaten.**(past)
 - **How is this word pronounced.**(present)
 - **We were disturbed by the loud music.**(past)
 - **Many mistakes are committed due to careless reading.**(present)
 - **I am not invited in the parties very often.**(present)
 - **How much money was stolen in the robbery?**(past)

Unit -43: Passive 2 (be done/ been done/ being done)

- We can use **infinitive** in this pattern : **for e.g.**
- *Something **must be done** to solve this problem.*
- A road is going **to be built** near our house.
- Present perfect tense (active : has/have+v3),
(passive : has been/have been+v3): for e.g.
- Have you sung this song? this song has been sung by a well known singer.
- Past perfect (active: had+v3, passive: had been+v3)
- This car was ten years old. It hadn't been used since a long time.
- Present continuous: (active: is/am/are+v1+ing, passive: is/am/are+being+v3) past continuous (active : was/were+v1+ing, passive: was/were+being+v3)

Unit 44 : Passive 3

- Some **verbs** have **two objects**. For example :
- a) I didn't attend the party but I was given the invitation.
- b) He has been offered the prize , but I don't think he will accept it.
- **Passive(being+v3):**
- *I hate **being kept** guessing about the surprise.*
- **Was/were + born:**
- *I **was born** in India.(not ' I am born')*
- *Where **were** you **born** ?*
- **Use of ' get ' . for example:**
- *He did not **get invited** to the party.*
- *I **got hurt** in the minor accident.*
- *They will **get married** in next year.*

Unit-45: It is said that...,he is said to...,he is supposed to...

- Examples :
- **It is said** that this house is 100 years old.
- The strike started one week ago. **It is expected** that the strike will end soon.
- I want to go to this shop. **It's supposed** to be good.
- She wants to visit Shimla in Summer . **It is supposed** to be awesome holiday .
- Aman was **supposed to** call me in the evening, but she didn't.
- *You are not **supposed to*** write on this wall. It is not allowed.
- *I **was supposed to*** meet Sonu in the evening, but he didn't come.
- You should hurry. You are **supposed to** meet you boss in the office.

Unit-46:Have something done

- We use this to say we get this work done from someone else. Examples :
- I had the house painted.
- *We just had a farmhouse built.*
- *my friend had her office renovated.*
- *Pamila has her hand broken yesterday.*
- Have you ever had your book stolen.

Unit-47: Reported speech 1 (he said that..)

- *Direct speech : Rose **said** ,”she is feeling tired.”*
- *Indirect speech: Rose **said that** she **was** feeling tired.*
- Direct speech : I **told** Aman ,” I do not have an extra pen”.
- Indirect speech : I told Aman that I did not have an extra pen.
- Indirect speech ; Raman **said** ,” the movie is good”.
- Direct speech : Raman **said that** the movie was good.

Unit 48: Reported speech 2

- If the situation is still same we do not change the verb . for example :
- Direct : Reena said that , “ her work is not boring.”
- Indirect : Reena said that her is boring.
- Past form is used if there is a difference between what was said and what is really true. For example :
- You see Reena a few days ago but Aman told you she has gone out of station . you will say....
- Hi , Reena . I did not expect to see you. Aman said you were in hospital.

Works cited



MOMENTS IN TIME :AN ANTHOLOGY OF POEMS
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MAKING CONNECTIONS BY KENNETH J.PAKENHAM
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ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE (4TH EDITION) BY RAYMOND MURPHY ,CUP

Syllabus (one
fourth) for the
session 2017-
18

B.A. (Sem. iv)

English

(compulsory)

THANK YOU