

MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM AND THEORY IN ENGLISH AND INDIAN LITERATURES WITH THE EXTENSION OF FILM STUDIES & ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL ENGLISH EDUCATION

AMRUTH KUMAR. BOLLEDDU

Abstract: In the evolution of civilization law bound society became inevitable. Language became a vehicle of communication. In the case of English language legal law was mixed with many languages like Celtic, French, Spanish, Greek, Latin, European languages, Asian, African and the other global languages. Legal English can be used for official courts. There are also some terms which can be used for common man's comprehension of language. It is also prominent to understand the origins of words, phrases, idiomatic expressions, sayings and proverbs. There is also close relation between the language and phonetics and transcription. It is also significant to understand the socio, economic, political, sociological, and sciences. The students are also in requirement of teaching language skills like reading, writing, listening and speaking. The students have to learn special vocabulary and legal terms. There is requirement of teaching special English in the various areas for various purposes. The English language skills can be taught to the students on the basis of International standard test of TOLES (Test Of Legal English skills. The students are also in need of learning English to take the TOLES. The test has three levels Basic knowledge of English, Reading and Writing Skills, Intermediate level Reading, Writing and listening and the last level, advanced, in this the student must have knowledge in Reading and Writing skills. The teacher can make the students to read legal related fiction, poetry, and drama and play.

Keywords: Law, TOLES, vocabulary, skills, origins, terms

Introduction: In the human civilization literary art is part of life. It was used for entertainment and solutions of the life problems. In the modern days genre of film with the extension of drama became popular literature. It is the invention of modern science – technology and continues life's river of literature in the world. There is also strong criticism on literature of extended drama of attractive film/electronic drama in the fields of socio, economic, political, aesthetic, and science and technology and its relation with allied disciplines. The criticism is in the case of speculation of literary words and images and technical setting in the way life and literary beauties and interests. The literary criticism and theory is examined in the context of Indian and English writings. It is a natural process of human beings to criticize every activity and in the same way art is one of them. Literature is in criticism from the long time onwards. In the recent days film making is also a literary art extended from the drama with use of poetry. Today the popular literary culture is film or small screen (Television). The film does not make use of all the available literary features. It is limited to only a few of characteristics of drama. The criticism is that dialogues with literary creativity, psychological application, didactic thought, philosophical thought, scientific way of society and its message, the effectiveness of backgrounds, lack of creativity, invention of tunes for songs and track music. The theory is poor in selection for social consciousness and humanized scientific developments of various countries. The artificial

fading of acting is also a criticism. In fact English literature began its existence with the poetry, later on drama (play) and novel. The extension of drama played a key role in mirroring the society and its problems and it became a tool of entertainment. In the developing countries it's still in the developing stage. There is a lot of criticism on film from the audience and academics. Apparatus theory, Auteur theory, Feminist film theory, Formalist film theory, Genre theory, Marxist film theory, Philosophy of film language analysis theory, Psychoanalytical film theory, Screen theory and Structuralist film theory are not followed closely. Joy of melodies and beauties of dramas are entirely lacked due to loss of flavor of literary expressions. In the past of literature it pervaded in the versatile disciplines Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* gave wide range of expression with colorful pictures of life as today's modern film but it witnessed socio, economic, political, cultural and religious problems. The literature became a canonical text to see the various aspects. Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regain* are the prominent literary works of the age, *Rape of the Lock* and *Shepherds Calendar* and *Absalom and Achitophel*, Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver Travels*, Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*, *Hard Times*, *The Waste Land* are the prominent works. There are many problems which rise due to the lack of creativity. In India there is absence of focus of the current problems. The fundamental activity of the author or dramatist is to disclose the problems in his writing and show the possible solution. In fact a student learns in the four walls of the class room a

systematic study of society, language, culture, science and the other creative fields as well as professional work study. The dramatist or poet has to focus on the resolving the problem in the innovative and creative way. The students will become a responsible citizen and has to exercise the same in the society. He must update himself in all fields human efforts. The discourses have to be understood by him explicitly. Even though the field of film became costly and commercial, the people of the society need to have national vigilance. This creative field is in need to trace the creativity with good and welfare. There are many social issues they can be presented in the way the people watch them and change their mind set. There are social problems like dowry, child abuse, theft, state violence, inequality in the society and the decay of literature like old or ancient arts and languages. The beauty of the various monuments and their significance can be portrayed in the impressive way so that the people will have the mind of consciousness. The film studies or drama can also have the focus the eyes on scientific fields. They can raise the ethical values in the science and the religion. The morality of science is in test tube baby, cloning, HIV AIDS, transplanting, practicing of experimenting of drugs on humans by the capitalistic private factories company mafias, caesarean, usage of drugs, family planning, abortions and plastic surgery. The religious activities can be in the control of governments they can be filmed. In today's world there are illegal activities committed by religious institutions. The religious activists commit many activities which are anti social activities. For instance Hindu organizations in India attack on Christian pastors and priests of Catholic community without any interference of the concern religious groups. They also assert their legacy of the fore fathers religion and their country's religion even after the independence of the country India 1947. Because of their activities other religious groups like Muslims and Christians encounter problems like attacks and demolitions of their monuments and prayer places. There is also mobilization of the concern groups even though it is claimed as a secular country. The film studies can take the significant ideas of science and its influence and ruin of the civilization. For instance currently there is excessive pollution of environment. Humanity may face grave problems in the nearest future because they may lack of food due to the absence of the rain, there may lack of oxygen. The is very dangerous problem of usage of cell phone and its network it affects the entire human body and causes the deceases like dermatologic, interior problems, mental problems and reproduction issues. The decay of reproduction has already been begun in the globe. The theory and criticism are side by side there is a difference of questioning the film and finds out its

faults and effectiveness and also deals with the best portrayed moments in the dramatic film in the theater. The theory is also claimed in the way it would be beautiful and effective in accordance the opted genre. The film-dramatic portraying can be in the field of religion in the cases of Christian ways of activities and managing their life. There is emphasis for contributions in the churches from the people. In fact people are poor at the time there can not be strong insistence for the contributions but they can be voluntary. The tenth is encouraged in the context of native land of Israel because they hold land for the source of economy. Cultural aspects also are more significant to portray the cultural unity can be seen and make the universe united, later on human beings can have the mutual understanding and share resources. The cultural diversity can be portrayed in the beautiful way for entertainment and enjoying the beauties. The focus of the dramatic film can be on women's rights in the religious states and secular countries because they are deprived of literacy and higher education. They face the problems relating to marriage, employment, as social activist and freedom from religion. It is also encouraged to guide the nation and in all the areas. There is also requirement of focus on the Marxist theory because people struggle a lost due to extreme poverty and class struggle. There is also requirement of check to the unwanted literature which is naturally censored. There is a lot of criticism on literature in English, the literature was criticized by Greek masters: Plato, Aristotle, The Roman Classicists: Horace, Quintilian, Longinus, The Emergence of the Vernacular: Dante, The Battle of Tastes, Philip Sidney, Ben Jonson, Triumph Classicism: John Dryden, Joseph Addison, Alexander Pope, Dr. Jonson, The Romantic Revolt: William Wordsworth, S.T Coleridge, The Victorian Compromise: Mathew Arnold, Walter Pater, The Age of Interrogation: T. S Eliot, I. A Richards, F. R Levis. Consequently many theories came into existence, are Aestheticism (Associated with Romanticism), Cognitive Cultural studies, Cultural studies, Darwinian Literary theory, Deconstruction, Formalism, Gender, Formalism, German Hermeneutics and Philology, Marxism New Criticism, New Historicism, Post Colonialism, Post Modernism, Post Structuralism, Psychoanalysis, Queer theory, Readers-Response-Criticism, Structuralism, Ecocriticism, The Concept of Emergence, there are also other moments like Dramatic theory, Critical theory, Text literary theory, School of Resentment. The following are the film critics David Edelstein, Kim Newman, Wesley Morris, Mike D' Angelo Todd McCarthy, Glenn Kenny, Dana Stevens, Vincent Canby, Pillp French, Dilys POWEL, Lisa Schwarzbaum, Manny Farber, Janet Maslin, A.O. Scott, James Agee, Anthony Lane, François Truffaut,

Manohla Dargis, David Denby, Jonathan Rosenbaum, J. Hoberman, Pauline Kael, Andrew Sarris, Roger Ebert, André Bazin It is noteworthy to comment on serials and short films. The serials are made to make the mind tension due to more suspension and divided into several episodes, they make them to get mental problems because they make the people to wait for some days. It is suggestible to avoid such serials but

one can make them as they are entertained. The significant ideas can be made available in the classroom to the students in the case of socio, economic, cultural, political, linguistic, literary and scientific concepts and the contemporary advancement. They can be divided in accordance of class levels of students and to the matured students.

References:

1. Abrams M. H, A Glossary of Literary Times, Cengage Learning, India, New Delhi, 2012
2. Ashok Padmaja, The Social History of England, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2011
3. Bachman Lyle F. Statistical Analyses for Language Assessment, CUP, 2010
4. Mahdi Nezami, Women Empowerment In Marina Carr's The Mai; English Studies International Research Journal : Volume 3 Issue 2 (2015) Issn 2347-3479, Pg 87-90
5. Barry Peter, Beginning Theory, Vinod Vasihsha for Viva Books Private Limited, New Delhi, 2015
6. Daiches David, A Critical History of English Literature, Value I, Replica Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2015
7. Daiches David, A Critical History of English Literature, Value II, Replica Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2015
8. Bhanu S., Integrating The Language Learning Skills For An Effective Communication Among Engineering Rural Entrants; English Studies International Research Journal : Volume 3 Issue 2 (2015) Issn 2347-3479, Pg 91-95
9. Dellaer Sheelagh, Christine Price, Teaching Other Subjects Through English, OUP, 2015 Hughes Arthur, Testing for Languages Teachers, CUP, 2011.
10. Nayar Pramod, K, Studying Literature, Orient Blackswan Private Limited, Hyderabad, 2013
11. Prasad Birjadish, An Introduction to English Criticism, Rajiv Beri for Macmillan India Ltd., New Delhi, 2007
12. V. Suzan Shalini, Dr. Sarigala Krupa Sheela, Ad Hoc And Driven Teacher Education Programmes, Need's To Fill The Gaps Existing Changing Needs In The Education System Of English Teacher Education; English Studies International Research Journal : Volume 3 Issue 2 (2015) Issn 2347-3479, Pg 96-99
13. Poplawski Paul, English Literature in Context, Cambridge University Press, Delhi, 2008.
14. Richards Jack C, Rodgers Theodore S., Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching, Replika, Press Pvt. Ltd., India, 2013.
15. Samerdo Ricardo, Susan Hillyard, Global Issues, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.
16. Vaishnavi.Pokuri, Dr. Vishnu Divya, Money In Gloria Naylor's 'Liinden Hills'; English Studies International Research Journal : Volume 3 Issue 2 (2015) Issn 2347-3479, Pg 100-101

Amruth Kumar. Bolleddu,
PhD. English Literature, English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad.