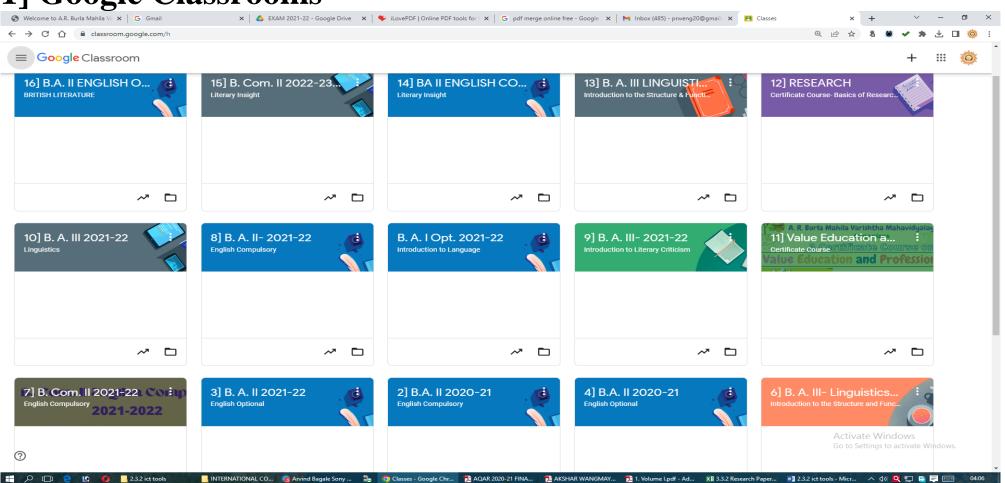
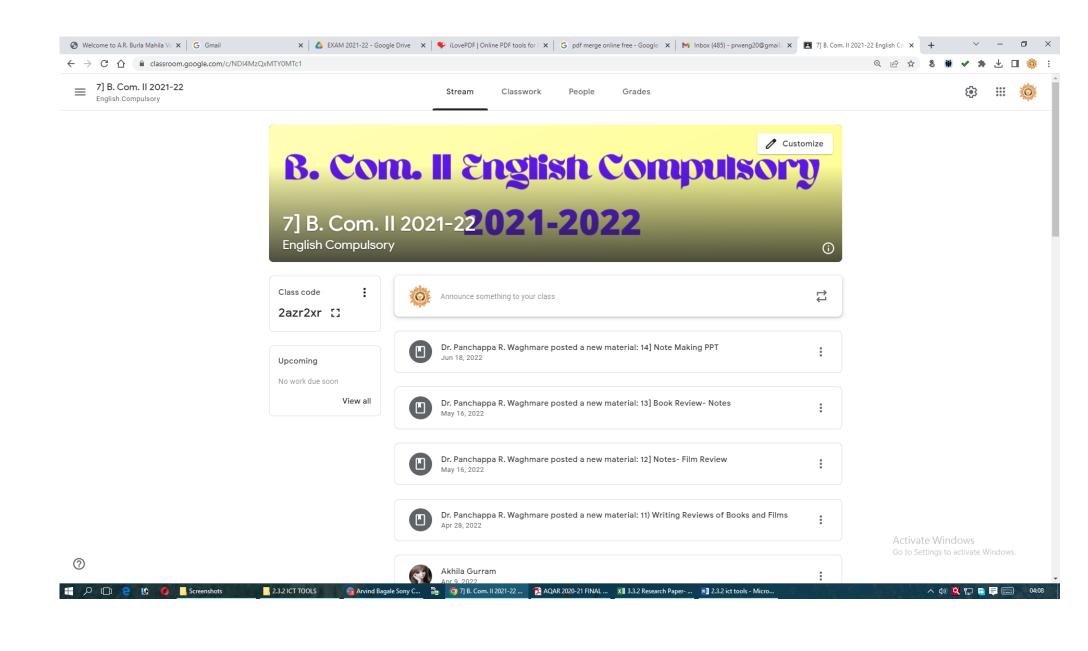
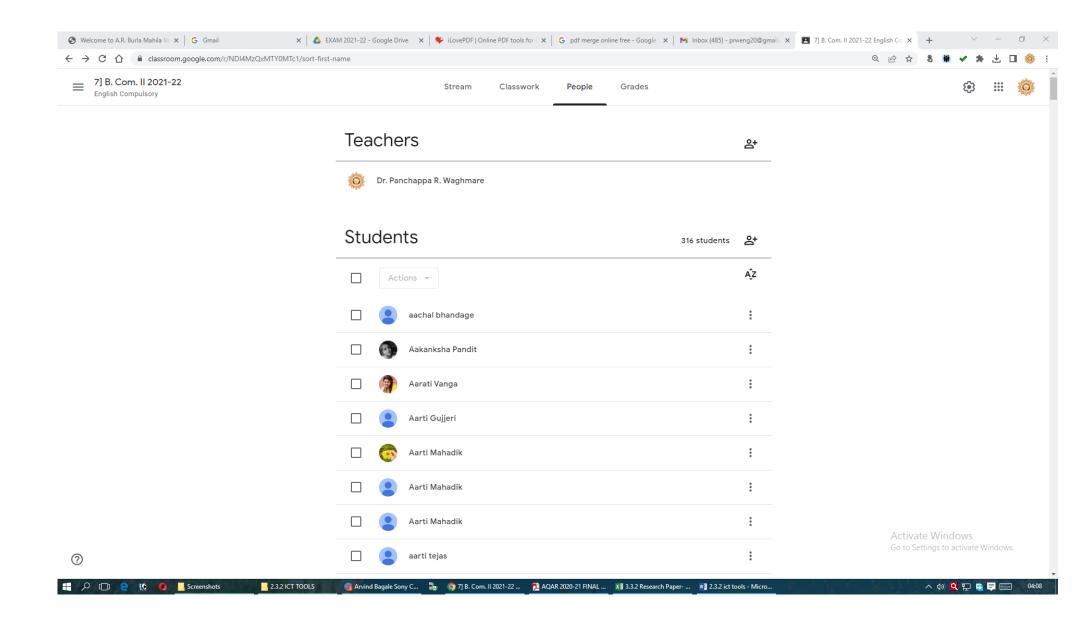
Padmashali Shikshan Sanstha's Telugu Linguistic Minority Institution A.R. Burla Mahila Varishtha Mahavidyalaya, Solapur

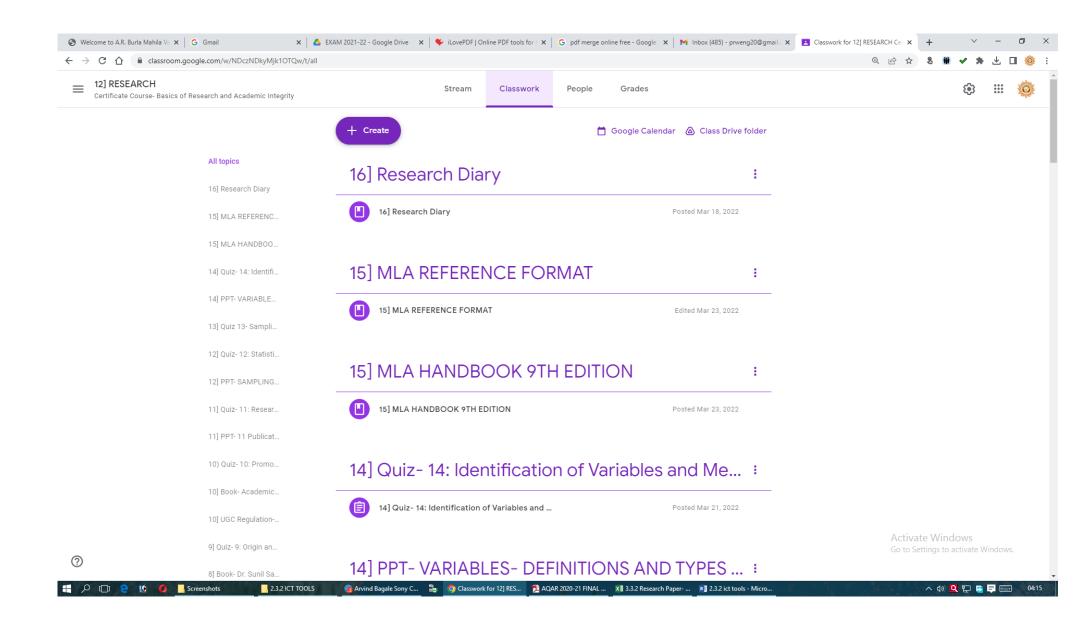
ICT TOOLS

1] Google Classrooms

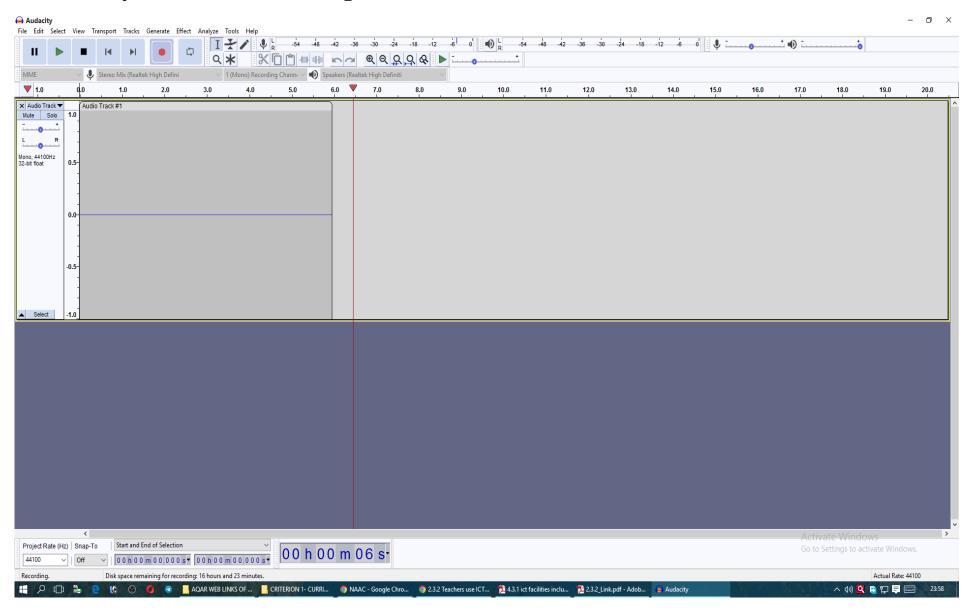




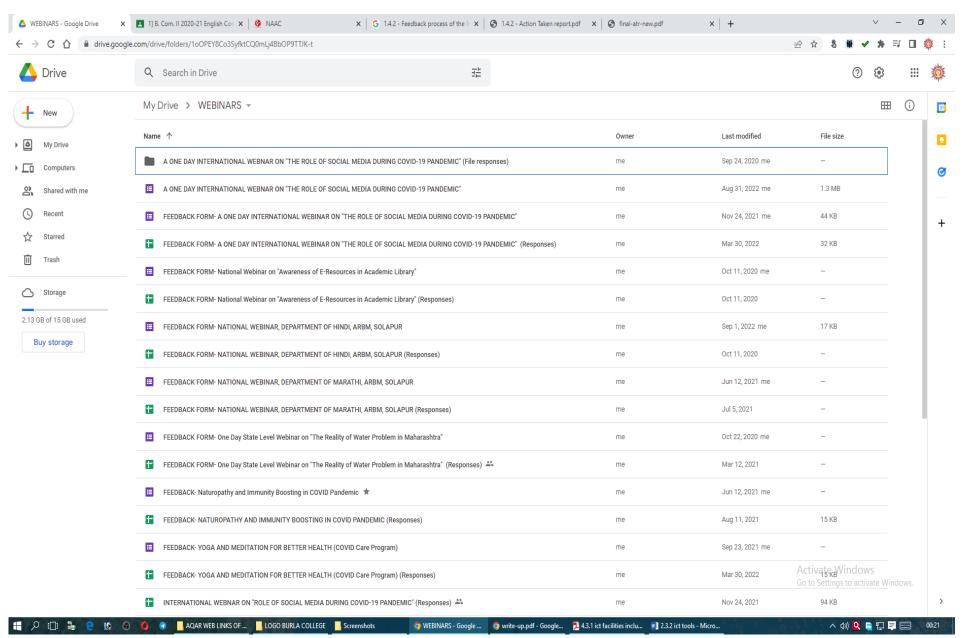




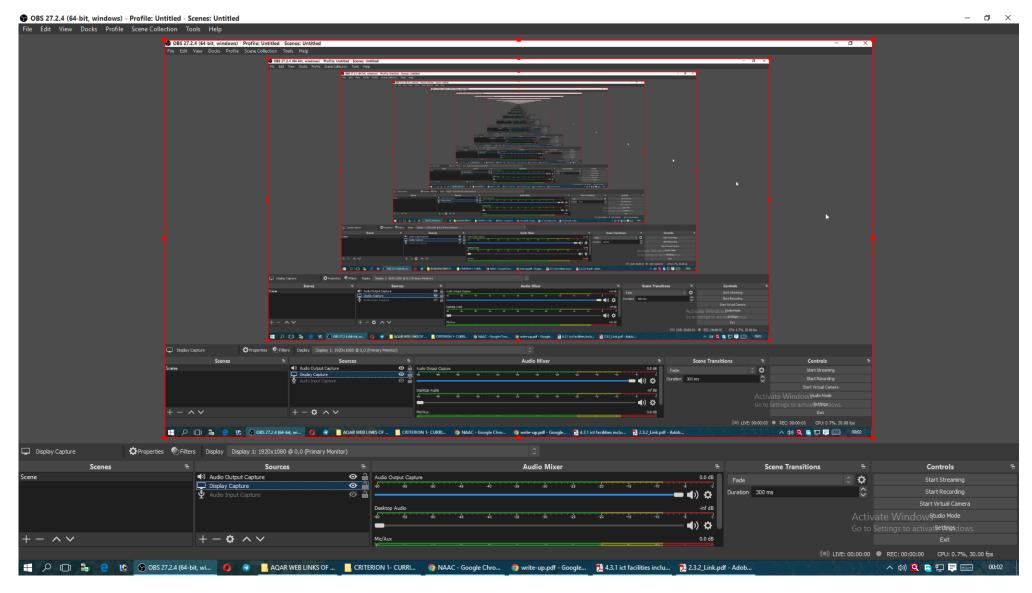
2] Audacity for Sound Recording



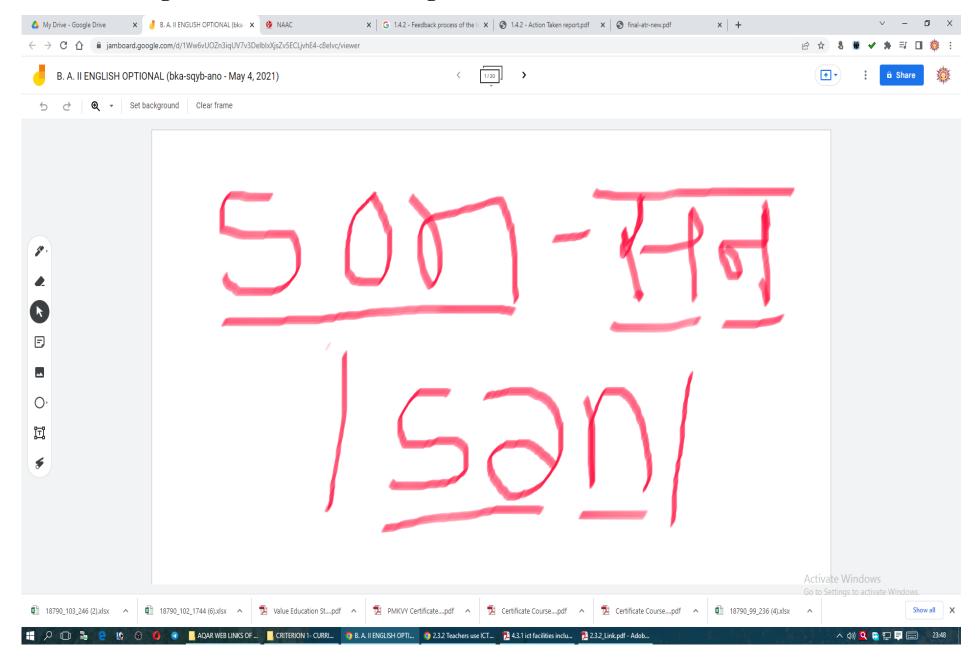
3] Webinars- Google Forms, Google Sheets & Google Classrooms

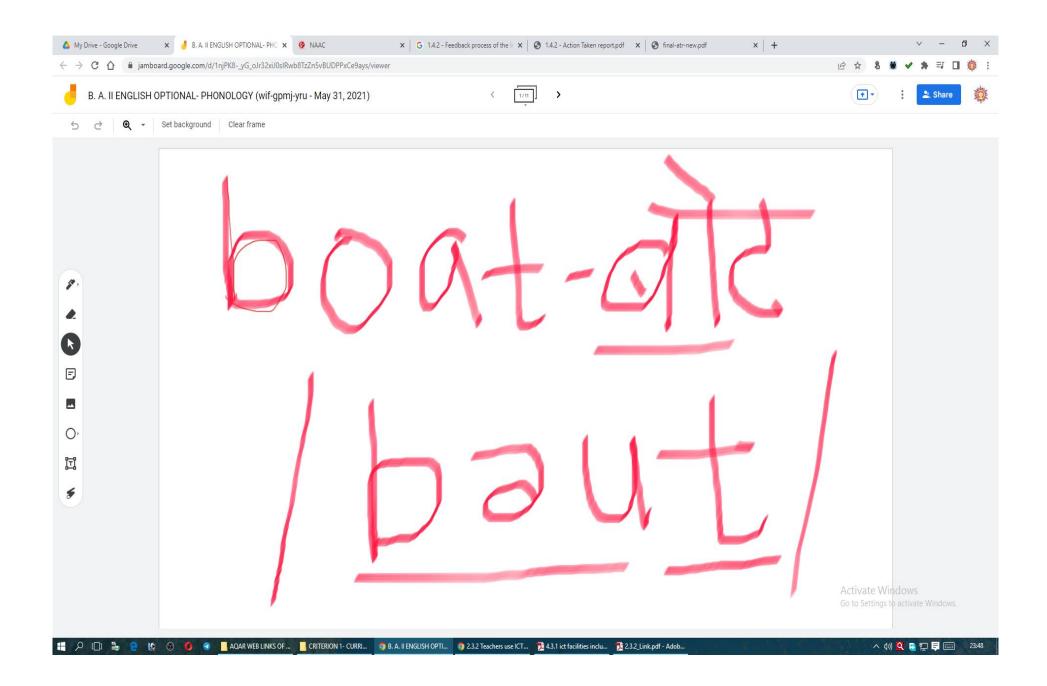


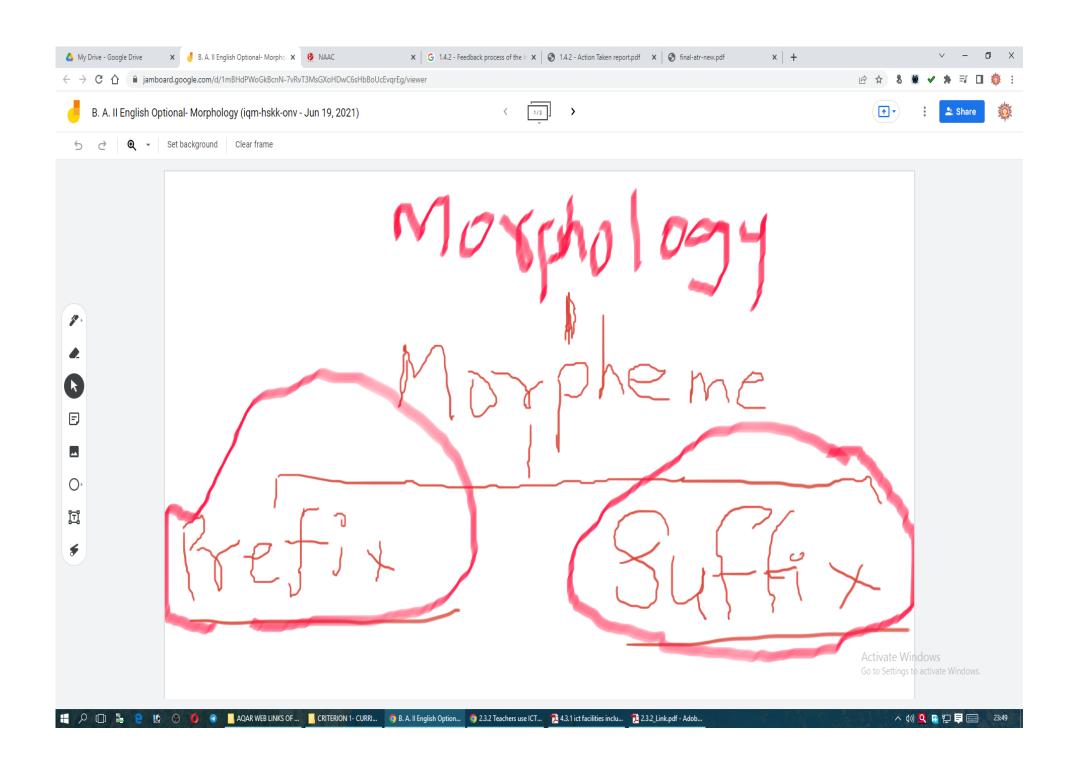
4] Open Broadcasting Service (OBS) for Live Recording and Screen Capturing



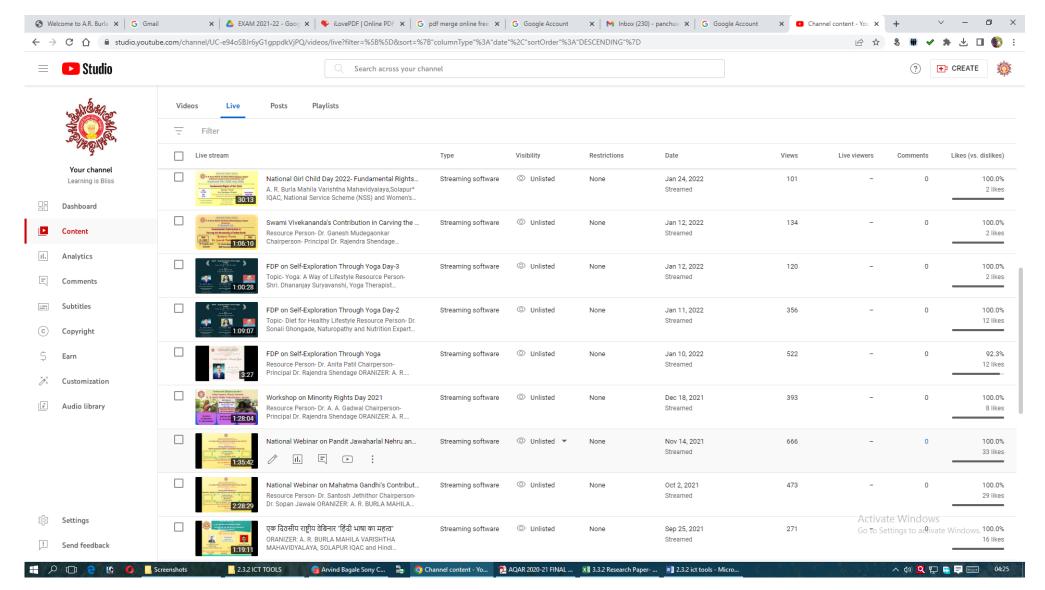
5] Use of Google Jamboard for Teaching



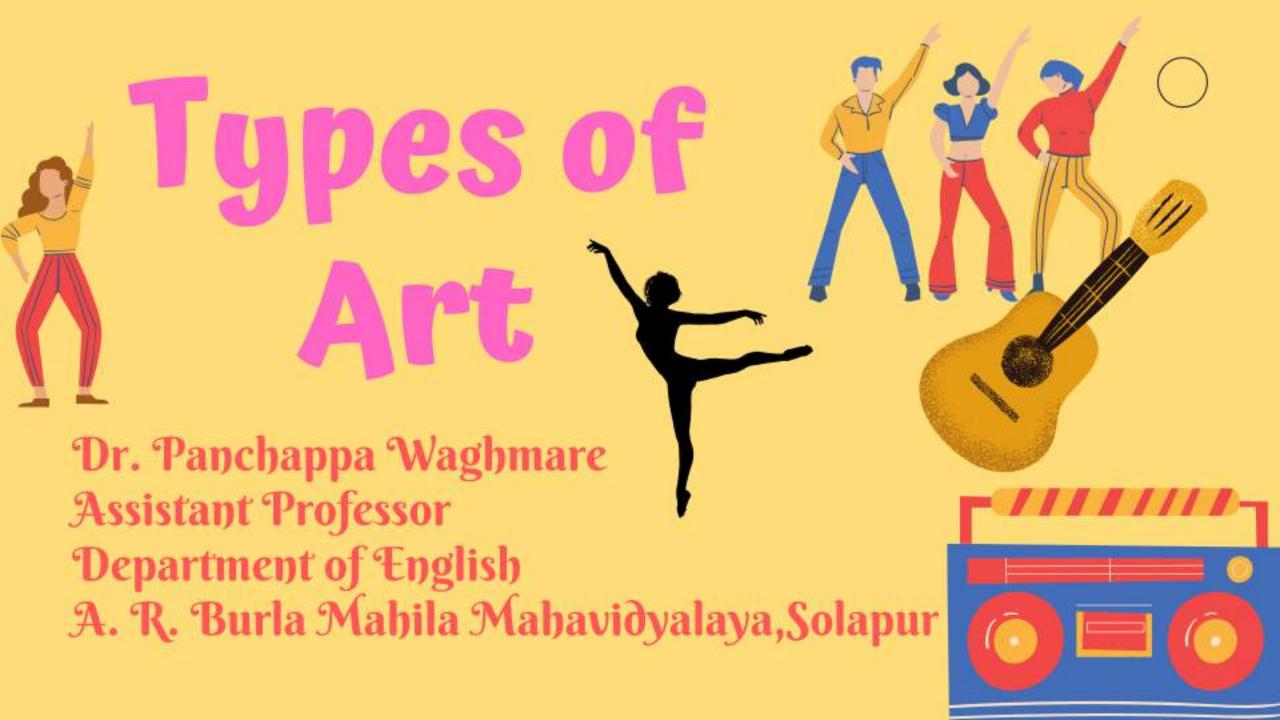




5] YouTube Channel



6] Power Point Presentations



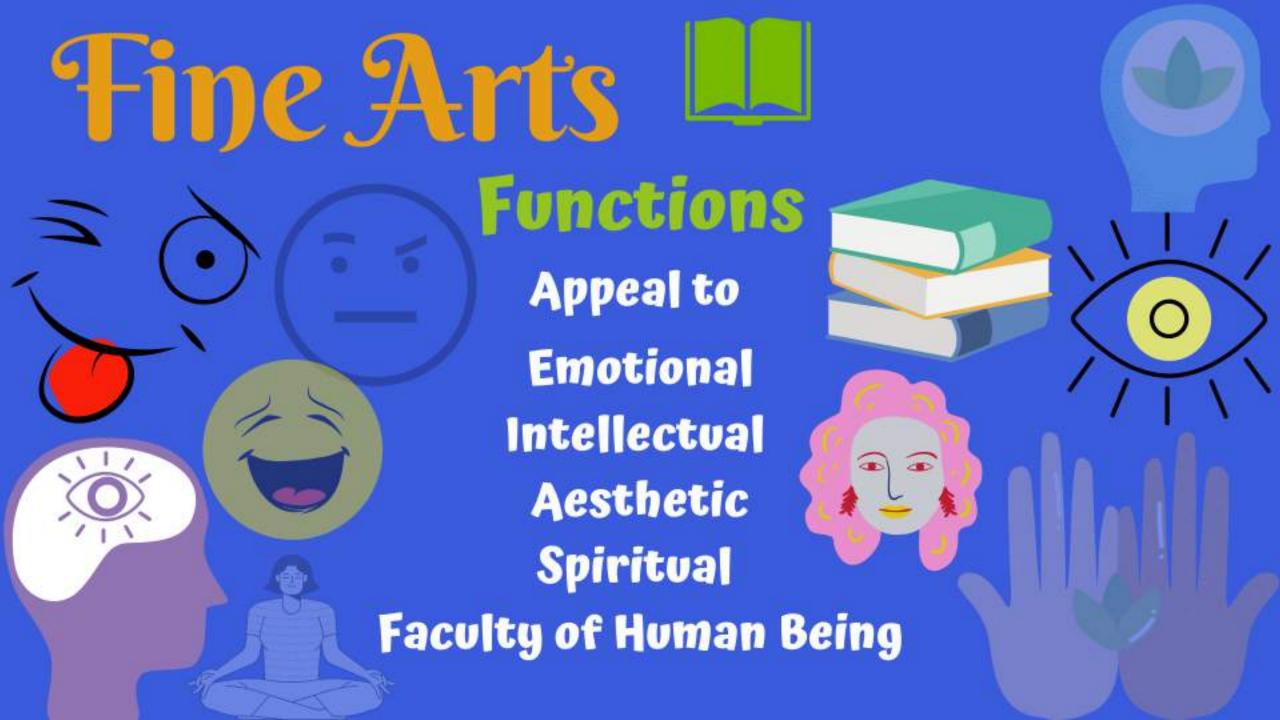


Fine Art

Fine Art is produced primarily for aesthetic beauty rather than utility.

It chiefly concerned with the development of emotional, intellectual, aesthetic, moral and Spiritual faculty of Human Being







Mechanical Arts





Chair Bed Table Carpentry Masonary













thank you

What is Art?

PRESENTED BY

Dr. Panchappa Waghmare
Assistant Professor
Department of English
A. R. Burla Mahila
Mahavidyalaya, Solapur



Our Mission

- 1) Genesis- Art and its Origin
- 2) Comprehensive Understanding of Nature of Art
- 3) Types of Art
- 4) Function of Art
- 5) Nature and Function of Literature
- 6) Nature and Function of Criticism

DEFINING ART

Art is Creation or Production

through Imagination



What is Art?

- 1) Art is an Expression- of beauty, of emotions, of knowledge,
- 2) Art is Skill-
- 3) Art is Intuition-
- 4) Art is clear stream of Reason-
- 5) Art is Representation- Truth, Reality
- 6) Art is an Imitation- Metaphysical and Pragmatic View
- 7) Art is Making- Greeks and Romans
- 8) Art is Production-

Origin of Art

- 1) Art is God Gifted- Plato
- 2) Art is an Expression- Longinus, Wordsworth
- 3) The source of art is knowledge. And the source of knowledge is within
- 4) Art is clear stream of reason-

IMITATIVE THEORY-PLATO

- Plato Republic
- * "Mimesis" Imitation
- * Mere Copy
- * Distortion of Truth
- * Examples Bed, Painting,

Poetry



IMILATIVE I HEURY - ARISIUILE

- * Aristotle's Poetics
- * "Mimesis" Imitation
- * Every art is Imitative
- * Imitation of Superior Reality
- Superior to History & Philosophy



EXPRESSIVE THEORY OF ART LONGINUS "ON THE SUBLIME"



HEGEL'S THEORY OF FINE ART

- * Hegel- Phenomenology of Spirit
- * Art is manifestation of free spirit
- * Sensuous expression of free spirit
- * Art constitutes beauty
- *Consciousness determines the reality



ROMANTIC THEORY

- * Wordsworth- Preface to Lyrical Ballads
- * Art as an expression of emotions of humble and
- rustic commons
- *Powerful feelings, Emotions
- * Art is natural expression

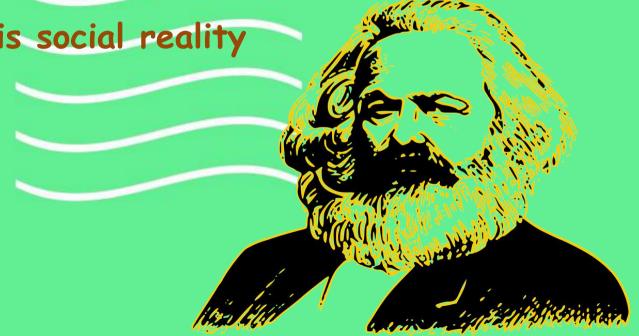


MARXIST THEORY

❖ Marx- Das Capital

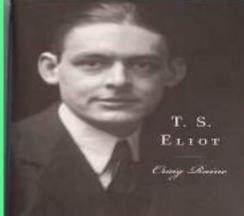
* Art is a product or material form

* Brecht- Art is social reality



OBJECTIVE THEORY-I

- * T. S. Eliot- Tradition and Individual Talent
- Art is a not the expression of personality;
 it is escape from personality
- No author's interference





Thank you





How to Write a Research Paper?

Dr. Panchappa Waghmare Associate Professor

Department of English

A. R. Burla College, Solapur









Why Research?



- 1] Proper Investigation
- 2] Quest for Truth
- 3] Authentication of the Information
- 4] Ultimate Solution to the Problem
- 5] Deeper Understanding / Insight of Life
- 6] Real Knowledge of the Facts or Situations
- 7] Clearance of Doubts
- 8] Contribution to the Existing Knowledge
- 9] Bringing Prosperity to Society
- 10] Exploring the Mysterious or Unfathomable Life
- 11] Knowledge Production, Repository, Imperialism





Steps of Research



- 1] Identification of the Problem
- 2] Understanding the Issue- Concrete or Abstract
- 3] Selection of the Research Topic
- 4] Hypothesis
- 5] Formulation of Research Objectives & Questions
- 6] Research Design- Methodologial Procedure
- 7] Data Collection
- 8] Data Verification
- 9] Data Interpretation and Analysis
- 10] Generalization
- 11] Writing Research Report / Writing Research Paper





Structure of a Research Paper



- 1] Title
- 2] Introduction
- 3] Operational Statement / Thesis Statement / Defining Problem
- 4] Objectives of the Research
- 5] Scope and Limitation (Study Area)
- 6] Methodology
- 7] Methods of Data Collection
- 8] Analysis and Interpretation / Research Reports (1000-3000 Words)
- 9] Findings and Solutions
- 10] Conclusion
- 11] Scope for Further Studies and Recommendations
- 12] References
- 13] Appendix





Selection of the Topic



1] Problem Based

- Understand the Issue, Problem, Idea
- Issues Reflected in Language and Literature
- Integrated/ Multidisciplinary Topic- NEP 2020

2] Empirical

- Based on Experience, Based on Factual Data
- Research Based on Survey, Case Study, Observation

3] Socially Relevant

- Contribution to Society, Individual, Nation



Introduction



- 1] Provides a Comprehensive Background
- 2] Relevant Context
- **3] Brief Summary**
- 4] Clear, Concise and Comprehensive Statements
- 5] Heart of the Matter
- 6] Word Limit- 100 300





Problem Statement



- 1] The statement of procedures the researcher is going to use in order to measure a specific variable.
- 2] Defining the Problem
- 3] Clearly Explain each term





Aim and Objectives



Aim

What is your research intends to achieve?

What are you trying to prove?

What are you focusing on?

What is the Main Purpose of your research?

What are you planning to do?

What is your proposed plan to achieve?

Objectives

To achieve your aim you need objectives
Objectives are steps to achieve aim
Objectives are specific
Objectives define your aim





Aim and Objectives



Aim- Aim is relatively broad. You write it in one statement.
Objectives- Specific, Step-by-Step Procedure

Aim- Focus on long term outcomes
Objectives- Focus on Immediate, short term outcomes





Objectives of Research



Steps of Writing Objectives on a Research Topic

"Impact of Globalisation Represented in Chetan Bhagat's Novels"

1] To understand / Identify the realm of Globalisation

2] To identify the major issues reflected in Indian Novels

3] To interpret the concept of Globalisation reflected in the Novels

4] To figure out the impact of Globalisation on Individual and Society General

Specific



Scope and Limitations



It defines the Boundaries of the Research Problem

- 1] Select the Study Area for Primary Data
 - Individual (Case Study), Classroom (Survey,
- Observation), Community (Survey), Nation
- (Questionnaire, Census, Survey)
- 2] Select the Texts for Secondary Data
 - Newspapers, Books, References, Manifestos



Methodology



It is procedure of investigation Broader Term Wider Scope and Dimension

For Example- Interpretation, Analysis, Description, Exploration



Methods



- 1] Valid Source of Data Collection
- 2] Methods are valid source/Tools/Techniques of collecting data
- 3] Valid sources of Information

Traditional Methods- Inductive, Deductive, Speculative, Dialectic (Method of Discussion), Empirical, Six Sources- Prtyaksha, Anumana, Upamana, Shabda, Arthapatti, Anuplabdhi etc.

Modern Methods- Observation Method, Interview, Questionnaire, Survey Method, Case Study etc.



Methods



Quantitative Method- Consider factors other than numerical values

-Statistical Analysis, Rating Scale, Focus Group etc.

Qualitative Method- Deals with things that can be counted

-Observation Method, Interview, Questionnaire, Survey Method, Case Study etc.



Interpretation and Analysis



- 1] Main Body of the Research Paper- 1000-3000 Words
- 2] Research Report / Content Analysis
- 3] Interpretation- Content, Thematic, Deriving the Meaning from Texts, Seminal Treatise, Scriptures, Sculptures,
- 4] Analysis- Structural Part, Separation, Dissection, Anatomy
- 5] Explanation
- 6] Description
- 7] Expression
- 8] Commentation



Findings



- 1] Achievements through the Research
- 2] General Statements
- 3] Quantitative Research- Findings are 2+2=4, Perfection
- 4] Qualitative Research- Character Analysis, Psychological Study, Managerial Problems, Relationship- Multiple possible results



Language of the Research



- 1] Avoid Ambiguity, Ornamental or Symbolic Flavor
- 2] Avoid Phrases, Idiomatic Expressions, Informal Usages
- 3] Avoid Personal / Subjective Pronouns- I, We, You
- 4] Understand the Discourse
- 5] Logical Words, Proper Terminologies, Jargons
- 6] Explain the Terminologies, Jargons
- 7] Active Voice, Plethora of Sentence
- 8] Epigrammatic Style





Significance of the Research



- 1] Contribution to Research Communities
- 2] Empirical Data Collection and Repository
- **3] National Development**
- 4] Global Competence and Local Acquaintance
- 5] Individual and Social Development









Postcolonial Theories Homi Bhabha & Gayatri Spivak

Or. Panchappa Waghmare
Associate Professor
Department of English
A. R. Burla College, Solapur









Polemical Introduction



- 1] Post-colonial or Postcolonial???
- 2] Intellectual Movement
- 3] Brings Awareness about the Self, Surrounding, Society
- & Nation
- 4] Realistic and skeptical
- 5] Types of Manipulation- Colonial, Imperial
- 6] Postcolonial- Indirect Manipulation

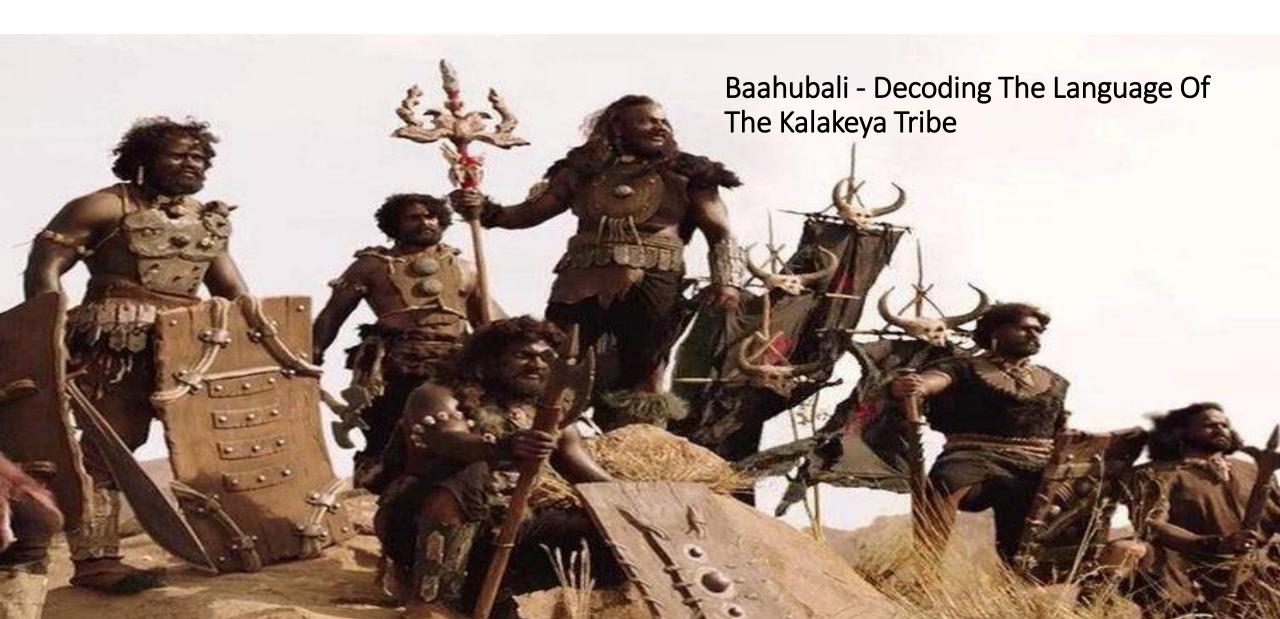


Function of Postcolonial Theories



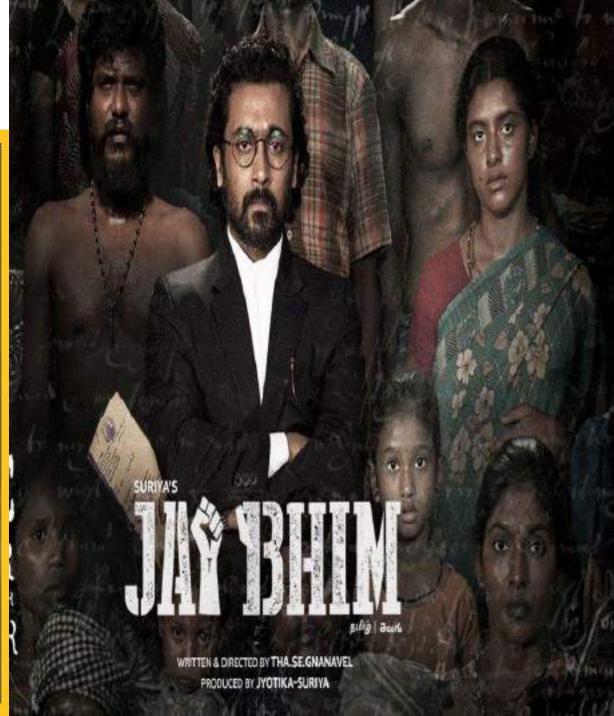
- 1] To show the real nature of the word
- 2] To understand the other side of the world
- 3] To bring awareness of diverse forms of manipulation
- 4] Anti-imperialist,
- 5] Rejection of Canon, Grand Narratives
- 6] Desublimation of History, Myth, Canon, Culture
- 7] Denial of False Consciousness
- 8] Decolonisation

The Other Side- Who is Villain in Bahubali???



The Other Side







Forms of Manipulation



- 1] Manipulation (Domination): Direct or Indirect, Political, Cultural, Language, Socio-economic (Marxist ideology)
 2] Power Politics: Culture, Religion, Caste, Creed, Race, Hybridization, Identity Politics
 3] Hegemony: Ideological, Cultural, National, Caste, Race, Religious
- 4] Discrimination: Class, Caste, Culture, Creed, Race, Color, Language, Gender



Forms of Manipulation



5] False Consciousness: Advertisement, Education, History, Religion, Media, Politics 6] Eurocentric Ideology: History, Literature, Religion, **Education, Media, Politics, Oriental-Occidental Dichotomy** 7] Globalization, Privatization and Liberalization: Multinational Companies, Advertisement, Propaganda, eg. Misworld, Miss Universe



Homi Kharshedji Bhabha



- 1] Parsi Community
- 2] Nature of Indian Culture
- 3] Location of Culture???- Ideological, Authoritative
- 4] Cultural Difference and Cultural Diversity
- 5] Cultural Enunciation & Cultural Signification?
- 6] Hybridity- First, Second and Third Space
- 7] Ambivalence
- 8] Mimicry- Colonist Desire- Not Narcissistic
 The White Tiger-





Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak



- 1] Feminist Critic
- 2] Professor at Columbia University
- 3] Member of Subaltern Studies Collective
- 4] Translator of Jaques Derrida's Of Grammatology
- **5] Practical Marxist Feminist**
- 6] Can the Subaltern Speak??



Can the Subaltern Speak??



- 1] Antonio Gramsci- Subaltern- Eurocentric Subject
- 2] Subaltern- Non-European
- 3] Epistemology- Kant, Hegel, Scott
- 4] Sanctioned Ignorance-Purposeful Silence
- 5] Strategic Essentialism- Political Tactic/ Agenda
- 6] Suicidal Resistance/ Bombing- Terrorism
- 7] Willed Suicidal Terror is excess of the deconstruction of dynast temples and stupidity belief taken to extreme.



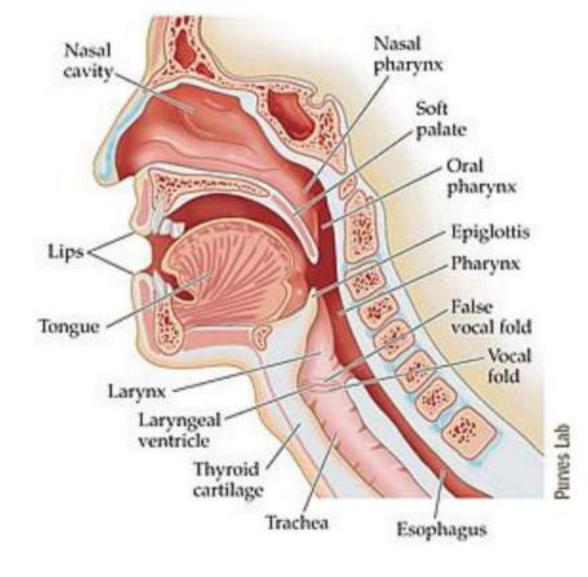


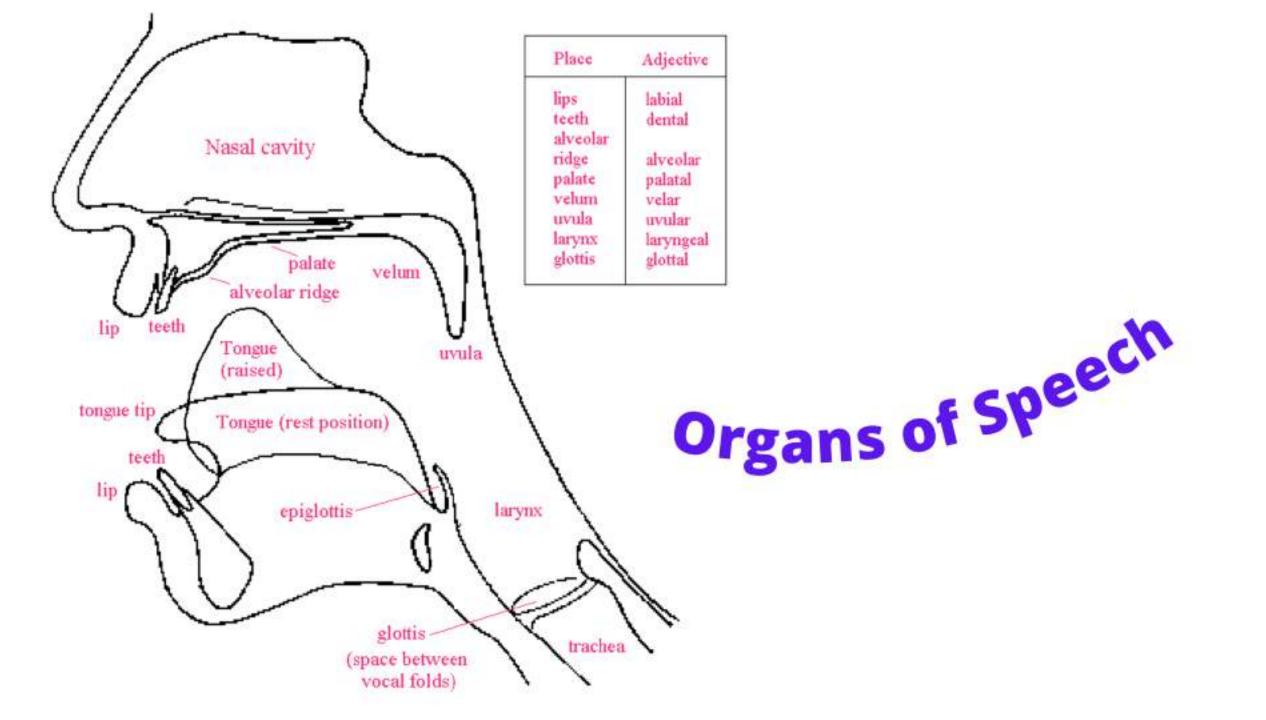
phonetics phonology

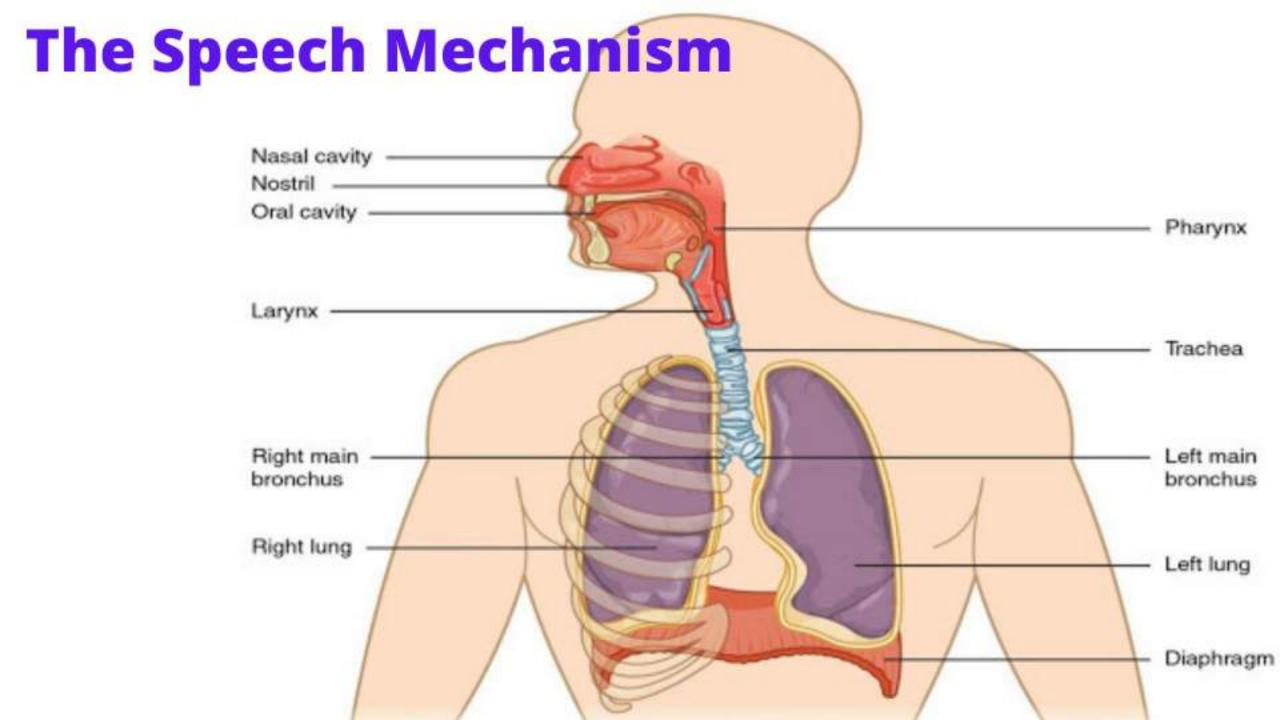
'cat' vs 'tat'

/kæt/ vs / tæt/

Dr. Panchappa Waghmare

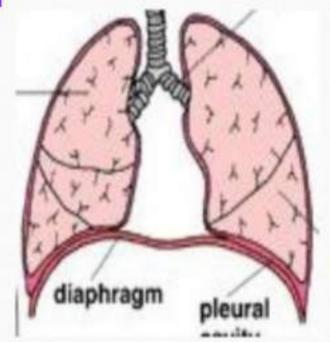






THE THREE SOUND SYSTEMS

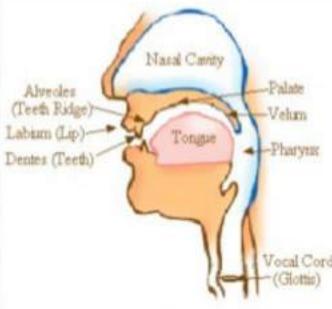
the Speech Mechanism



The Respiratory System



The Phonatory system



The Articulatory system

Basics of Phonology

- 1] Phone- Any Sound
- 2] Phoneme- Sound Unit of Particular Language which is distinctive For example, /p/ /b/ /d/ /k/
- 3] Allophone- Variation of sound unit For example, /ph/ /bh/ /dh/ /kh/

No.	Phonetics	Phonology
1.	It studies all (Universal) Speech Sounds	It Studies sounds of particular language
2.	It has broader scope	It has little scope
3.	Descriptive Linguistics	Theoretical Linguistics
4.	It studies <i>Phones</i>	It studies <i>Phonemes</i>
5.	Phonetic Transcription- [p]	Phonetic Transcription-/p/
6.	Articulatory, Auditory, Acoustic	Phonatory
7.	It is study of production, transmission and reception of speech sounds	It is study of selection, organization and functional classification of sounds of particular Language

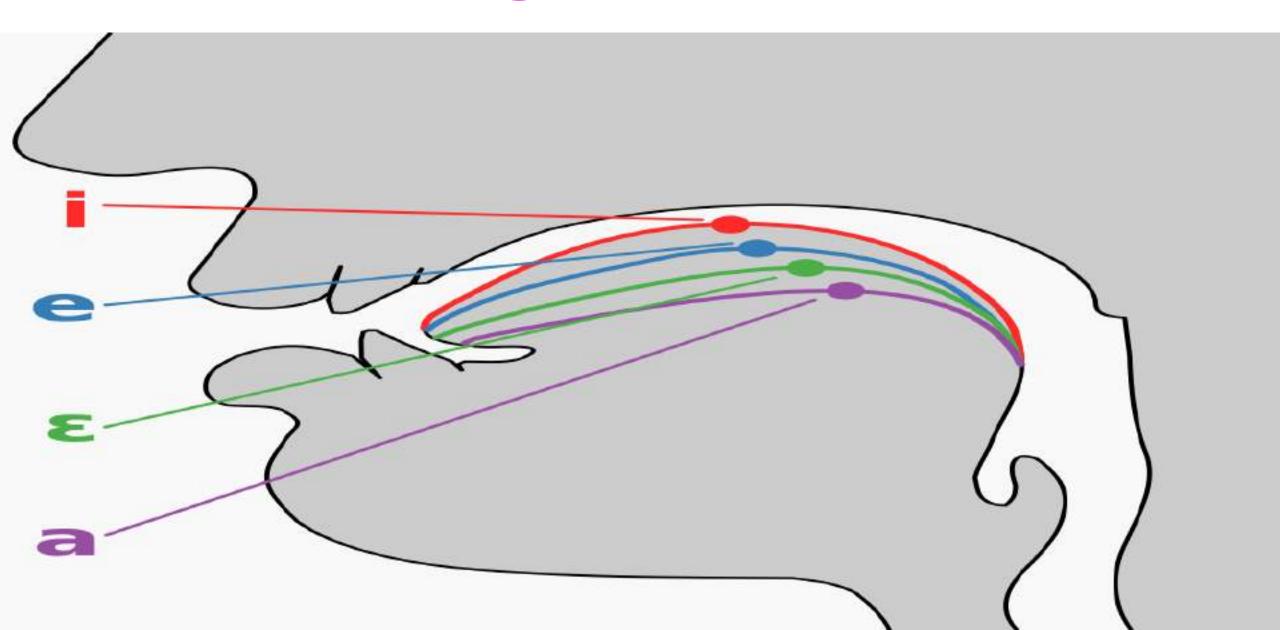
What is Phonology?

- Phonetics and Phonology both can be generally described as the study of speech sounds
- Phonetics specifically the study of how speech sounds are produced, what their physical properties are, and how they're produced
- Phonology the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds; based on a theory of what every speaker of a language unconsciously knows about the sound patterns of that language

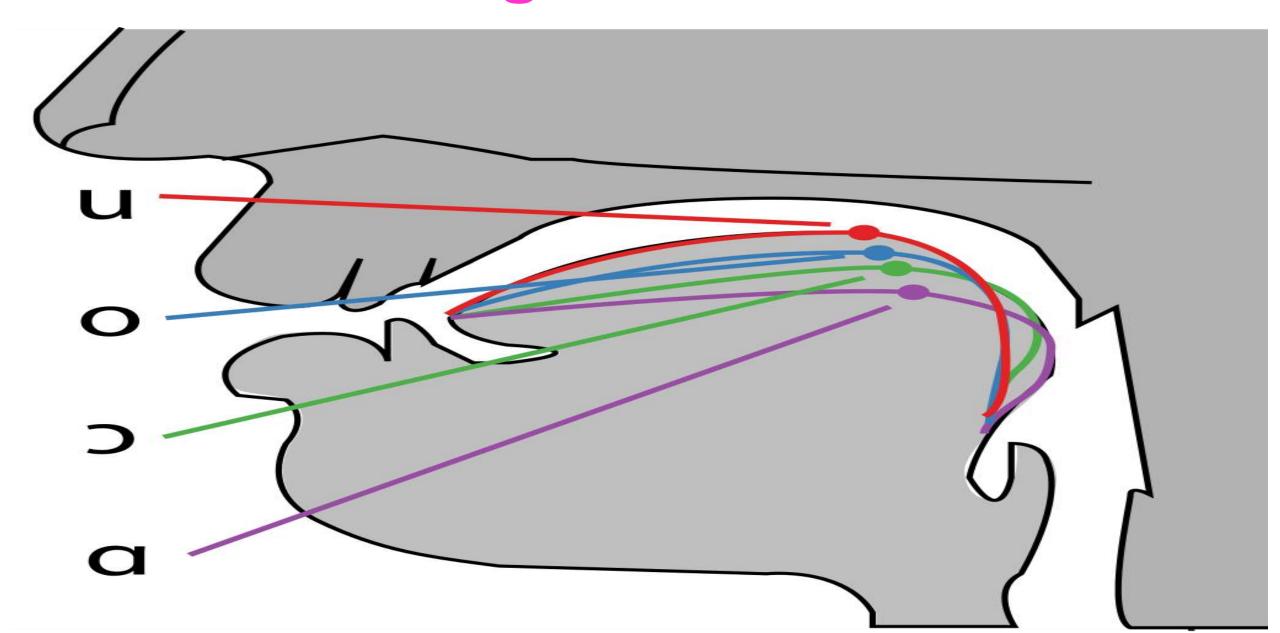
Three branches of phonetics

- Articulatory phonetics----from the speakers' point of view, "how speakers produce speech sounds"
- Auditory phonetics----from the hearers' point of view, "how sounds are perceived"
- Acoustic phonetics----from the physical way or means by which sounds are transmitted from one to another.

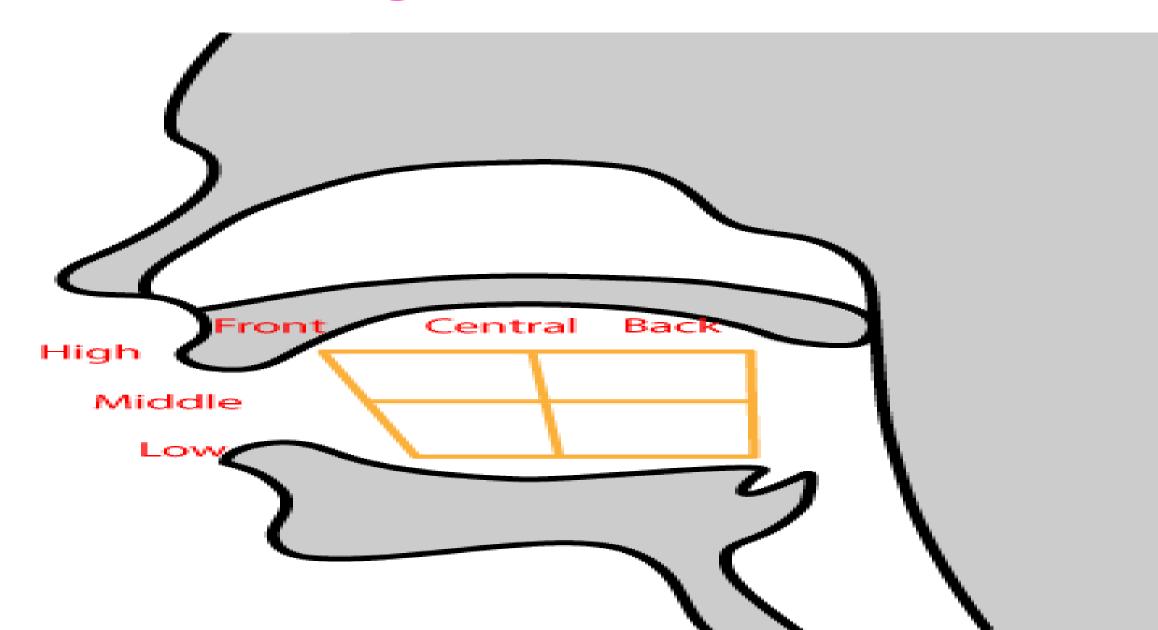
Tongue Position



Tongue Position



Tongue Position





Key Points to Learn

1] Origin of the Language 2] Definition of Language 3] Features of Language 4] Function of Language

Origin of the Language

- 1] Socrates-Imitation of Natural Sound
- 2] Bible- Let there be language
- 3] Man's instinctive response
- 4] Max Muller- Language developed by Primitive Man to giving vocal expression to the objects he encountered. (Ding-Dong Theory)
- 5] Sing-Song Theory- Language developed by primitive ritual songs of praise
- 6] Gray- Language traces back its origin in speakers emotions in exclamation and interjections

Defining Language

- 1] Language is system of arbitrary symbols
- 2] Language is symbolic
- 3] Language is purely human and non-instinctive
- 4] Aristotle- Language (speech) is the representation of the experience of the mind.
- 5] E. Sapir- Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols.
- 6] Language is expression of ideas by means of speech sounds combined into words.

Characteristics of Language

- 1] Language is human
- 2] Language is arbitrary, symbolic
- 3] Language is non-instinctive
- 4] Language is the experience of the mind.
- 5] Language is systematic
- 6] Language is expression of ideas
- 7] Language is vocal
- 8] Language is form of social behaviour
- 9] Language is dynamic form. It is not monolithic
- 10] Language is productive

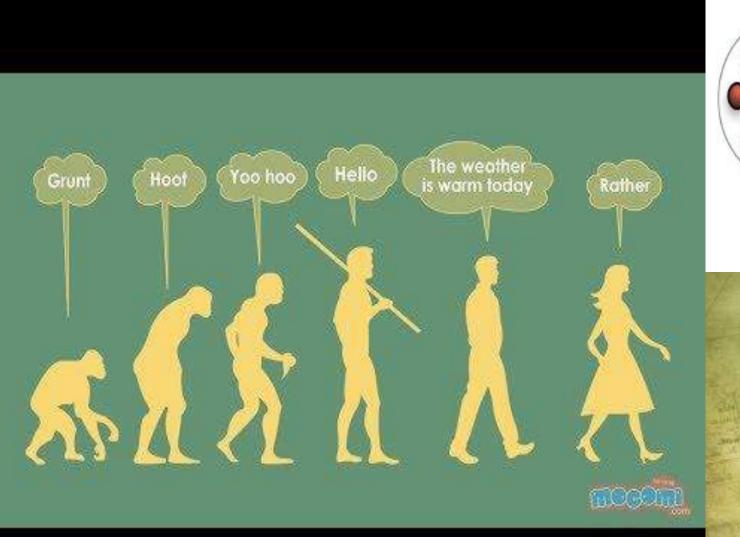
- 1] Language is human creation
- 2] Language is Artificial
- 3] Language is Dynamic, Creative
- **4] Language is Arbitrary**
- 5] Language is Symbolic
- **6] Language is Non-instinctive**
- 7] Language is Systematic
- 8] Language is Vocal, Verbal or Sound

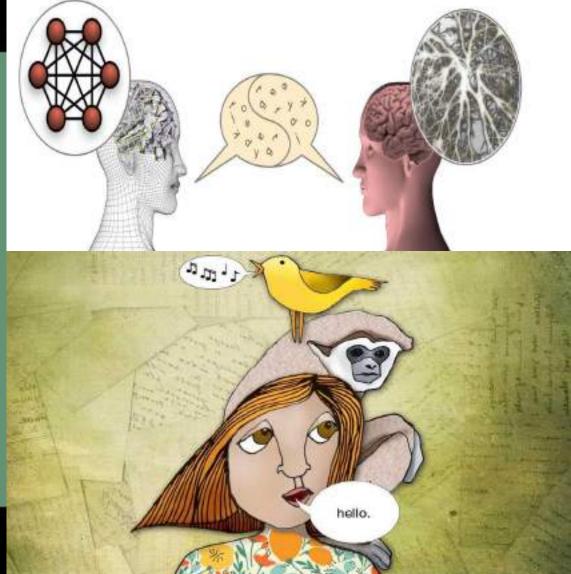
9] Language is form social behavior 10] Language is Productive 11] Language is Social 12] Language is Systematic 13] Language is Cultural Transmission 14] Language is Creative 15] Language is System of Communication 16] Language is Structurally Complex 17] Language is Conventional

- 1. Language is Arbitrary
- 2. Language is Social
- 3. Language is Systematic
- 4. Language is Vocal, Verbal and Sound
- 5.Language is Non-Instinctive, Conventional
- 6. Language is Productive and Creative
- 7. Language is a System of Communication
- 8. Language is Human and Structurally Complex



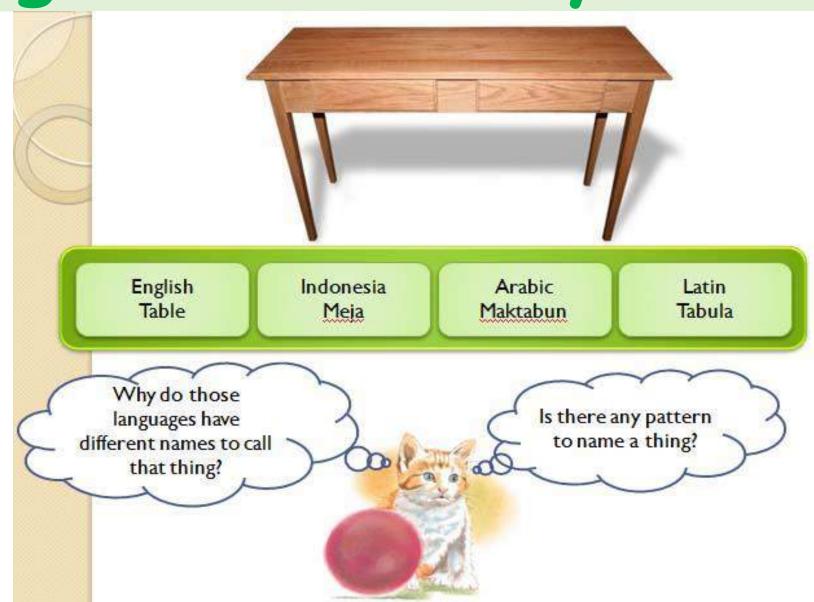
Language is Human





Language is Arbitrary

1] Language is Arbitrary, Artificial, Non-instinctive, **Not Natural Not Universal**



Language is Arbitrary

1] Language is Arbitrary, Artificial, Noninstinctive, **Not Natural**

Language is arbitrary

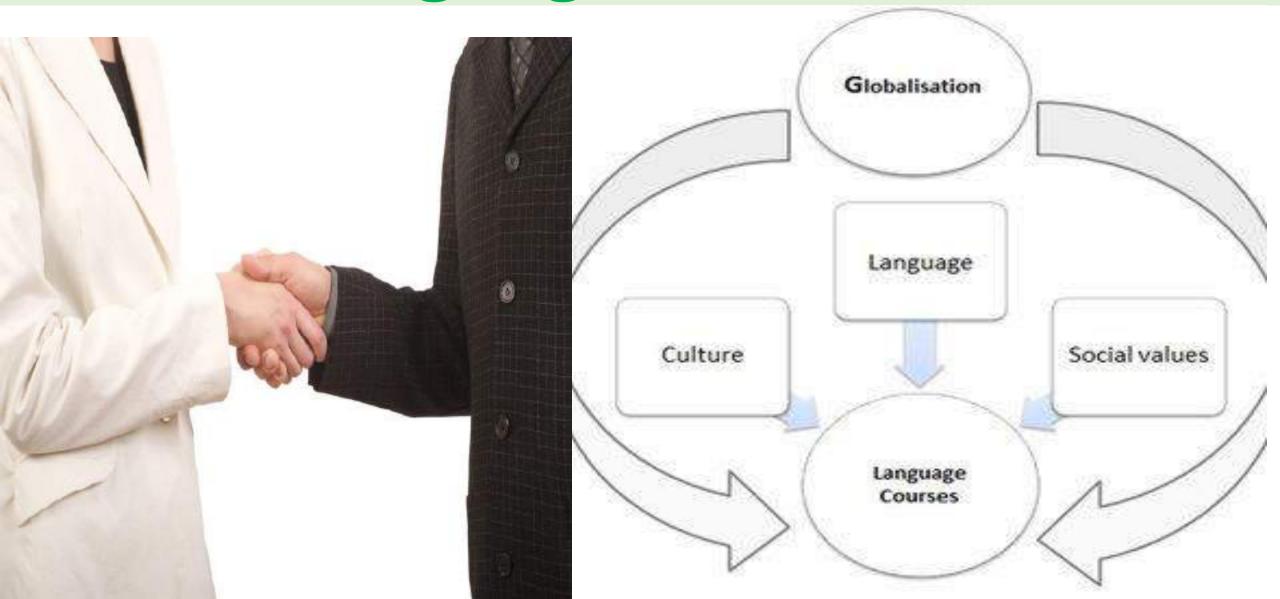
- · Language is man-made.
- There is no genetic connection between the words and their referred objects.
- · This makes language arbitrary.

Eg.: There is no reason why a four-legged creature is called 'CAT' in English or 'Billi' in Hindi.

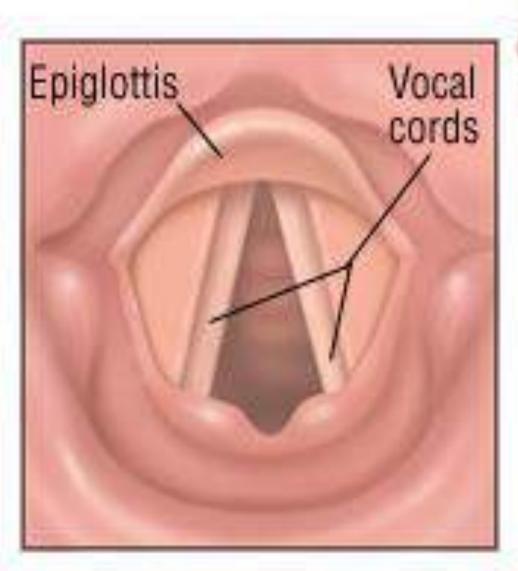
Language is arbitrary

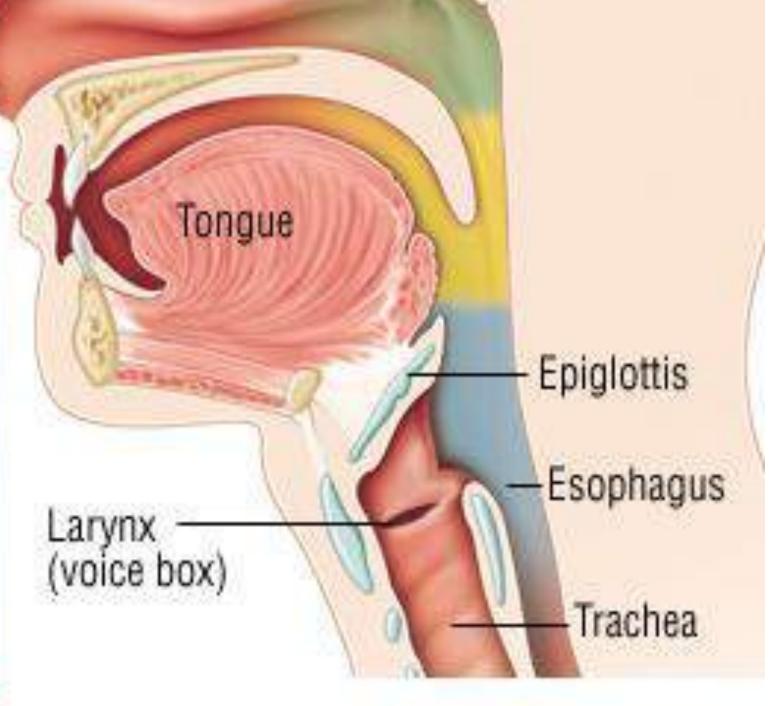
Arbitrary--- no intrinsic connection between the word and the thing it stands for, e.g. "pen" by any other name is the thing we use to write with.

Language is Social



Normal larynx





Animal Communication

- 1] Instinctive
- 2] Emotional
- 3] Impulsive
- 4] Natural
- 5] Non- Verbal
- 6] Easy
- 7] Universal
- 8] Monolithic
- 9] Non-Creative

- 1] Non-Instinctive
- 2] Less Emotional
- 3] Less Impulsive
- 4] Arbitrary- Artificial, Intellectual
- 5] Verbal
- 6] Complex
- 7] Based on the Discourse, Discipline
- 8] Dynamic
- 9] Creative

Human Language

DIFFERENCES OF HUMAN LANGUAGE WITH OTHER SPECIES

The signs of animal systems are inborn.

Animal systems are set responses to stimuli.

In animal systems, each signal has one and only one function.

Animal signals are not naturally used in novel ways. Animal systems are essentially non-creative.

Because they are non-creative, animal systems are closed inventories of signs used to express a few specific messages only.

Animal systems seem not to change from generation to generation



THAIK YOU