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ENGLISH LITERATURE



TGT · PGT · KVS · NVS · DSSSB · BPSC

by Kundan Sir

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ENGLISH LITERATURE MASTER COMPENDIUM

A 41-Chapter Bilingual Series for Competitive Exam Success

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इस प्रकाशन के किसी भी हिस्से को प्रकाशक की पूर्व लिखित अनुमति के बिना किसी भी रूप में या किसी भी माध्यम से पुनरुत्पादित, वितरित या प्रसारित नहीं किया जा सकता — फ़ोटोकॉपी, रिकॉर्डिंग, स्कैनिंग या अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा यांत्रिक तरीक़ों सहित — सिवाय समीक्षा या ग़ैर-व्यावसायिक शैक्षणिक चर्चा में उपयोग किए जाने वाले संक्षिप्त उद्धरणों के।

This book is intended solely for educational purposes to support competitive exam preparation — including TGT, PGT, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, BPSC TRE, UGC NET, CTET and State TETs. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy in every date, quotation, and biographical fact, the author and publisher assume no responsibility for errors, omissions, or outcomes arising from the use of this material.

यह पुस्तक केवल प्रतियोगी परीक्षा की तैयारी में सहायता हेतु शैक्षणिक उद्देश्यों के लिए है — जिसमें TGT, PGT, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, BPSC TRE, UGC NET, CTET और राज्य TET शामिल हैं। हर तारीख़, उद्धरण और जीवनी सम्बन्धी तथ्य की सटीकता सुनिश्चित करने का पूरा प्रयास किया गया है, फिर भी लेखक और प्रकाशक इस सामग्री के उपयोग से उत्पन्न किसी भी त्रुटि, चूक या परिणाम के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं होंगे।

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“EDU HUB” और EDU HUB लोगो प्रकाशक के ट्रेडमार्क हैं। इस पुस्तक में सभी अध्याय डिज़ाइन, चित्रण, रिवीज़न चार्ट और अभ्यास सेट इस सीरीज़ के लिए बनाई गई मौलिक रचनाएँ हैं और लिखित सहमति के बिना व्यावसायिक उद्देश्यों के लिए पुनरुत्पादित या पुनर्वितरित नहीं की जा सकतीं।

First Edition · 2026 · Printed & Published in India

Author & Publisher: **Kundan Sir, EDU HUB**

Series: English Literature Master Compendium · Chapters 1–41

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“A poem read once is soon forgotten. A poem revised five times is never lost.”

Preface

प्राक्कथन

Welcome to **English Literature Master Compendium** — a 41-chapter journey built for one purpose: to make you clear, confident, and exam-ready with English Literature, whether you're preparing for TGT, PGT, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, BPSC TRE, or UGC NET.

इंग्लिश लिटरेचर मास्टर कम्पेंडियम में आपका स्वागत है — यह 41 अध्यायों की एक यात्रा है, जिसका एक ही उद्देश्य है: आपको अंग्रेज़ी साहित्य में स्पष्ट, आत्मविश्वासी और परीक्षा के लिए तैयार बनाना, चाहे आप TGT, PGT, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, BPSC TRE, या UGC NET की तैयारी कर रहे हों।

Every competitive exam in India rewards one thing above all else in literature: **clarity with recall.** The candidate who can instantly place a poet in their era, match a work to its exact year, and recall a quotation word-for-word — is the one who never second-guesses under pressure. This book exists to make that candidate *you*.

भारत की हर प्रतियोगी परीक्षा साहित्य में एक ही चीज़ को सबसे ज़्यादा पुरस्कृत करती है: **स्पष्टता के साथ स्मरण।** जो उम्मीदवार किसी कवि को तुरंत उसके युग में रख सकता है, किसी रचना को उसके सही वर्ष से मिला सकता है, और किसी उद्धरण को शब्द-दर-शब्द याद कर सकता है — वही दबाव में कभी असमंजस में नहीं पड़ता। यह किताब आपको वही उम्मीदवार बनाने के लिए है।

◆ HOW THIS BOOK IS BUILT

Each chapter follows the same structure: bilingual explanations, a master revision chart, common exam traps, MCQ banks with full answer keys, and rapid-recall summaries — so you never just read a fact, you drill it until it's automatic.

हर अध्याय एक जैसी संरचना का पालन करता है: द्विभाषी व्याख्याएँ, मास्टर रिवीज़न चार्ट, आम परीक्षा-जाल, पूर्ण उत्तर कुंजी के साथ MCQ बैंक, और शीघ्र-स्मरण सारांश — ताकि आप कभी सिर्फ़ तथ्य न पढ़ें, बल्कि उसे तब तक अभ्यास करें जब तक वह स्वतः याद न हो जाए।

You do not need to read this book start to finish in order. Each chapter is self-contained — dip into the author or topic you need, master it, and move to the next. But for the strongest foundation, we recommend working through Chapters 1 to 41 in sequence, since the foundational chapters on literary terms, movements, and forms (Chapters 1–11) anchor everything that follows.

इस किताब को शुरू से अंत तक क्रम में पढ़ना ज़रूरी नहीं है। हर अध्याय स्वतंत्र है — जिस लेखक या विषय की ज़रूरत हो उसे पढ़ें, उसमें महारत हासिल करें, और अगले पर बढ़ें। लेकिन सबसे मज़बूत नींव के लिए, अध्याय 1 से 41 तक क्रम में पढ़ने की सलाह दी जाती है, क्योंकि साहित्यिक शब्दावली, आंदोलनों और रूपों वाले आधारभूत अध्याय (अध्याय 1–11) आगे आने वाली हर चीज़ को आधार देते हैं।

Every date, title, quotation, and biographical detail in this book has been carefully checked against standard literary and biographical sources. Should you ever come across something that looks incorrect, write to us at eduhub776@gmail.com and it will be corrected in the next edition.

इस किताब में दी गई हर तारीख़, शीर्षक, उद्धरण और जीवनी सम्बन्धी तथ्य को मानक साहित्यिक और जीवनी स्रोतों से मिलान करके सावधानी से जाँचा गया है। यदि आपको कभी कुछ ग़लत लगे, तो eduhub776@gmail.com पर लिखें — अगले संस्करण में उसे सुधार दिया जाएगा।

Let's begin.

— Kundan Sir

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इस ईबुक को समझने के लिए वीडियो सीरीज़

This 41-chapter English Literature ebook comes with a full 2-part video walkthrough — watch alongside the book for the fastest, clearest revision.

इस 41-अध्याय वाली अंग्रेज़ी साहित्य ईबुक के साथ दो भागों का पूरा वीडियो वॉकथ्रू मिलता है — सबसे तेज़ और सबसे स्पष्ट रिवीज़न के लिए किताब के साथ-साथ देखें।

PART 1 — Chapters 1 to 20

भाग 1 — अध्याय 1 से 20 तक

https://youtu.be/uMsuw4L1rC0?si=lgBDF8cetI49e-ZC

Tap the QR code or the link above — both are clickable

PART 2 — Chapters 21 to 41

भाग 2 — अध्याय 21 से 41 तक

https://youtu.be/KXZvqqpdpHA?si=_59RI4tZZ5p7NhFi

Tap the QR code or the link above — both are clickable

A poem read once is soon forgotten. A poem revised five times is never lost. Read the chapter, watch the video, revise the chart — that is how literature becomes memory.

एक बार पढ़ी गई कविता जल्दी भूल जाती है, पाँच बार दोहराई गई कविता कभी नहीं भूलती। अध्याय पढ़ें, वीडियो देखें, चार्ट दोहराएँ — यही तरीक़ा है जिससे साहित्य याद बन जाता है।

— Kundan Sir

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About the Author

लेखक के बारे में



Kundan Sir

FOUNDER · EDU HUB

Kundan Sir is the founder and lead educator at EDU HUB, helping competitive-exam aspirants across India master English Literature with clarity and confidence — through structured, exam-focused teaching that turns dense literary history into simple, memorable patterns.

कुंदन सर EDU HUB के संस्थापक और प्रमुख शिक्षक हैं। वे पूरे भारत में प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के उम्मीदवारों को अंग्रेज़ी साहित्य स्पष्टता और आत्मविश्वास के साथ आत्मसात करने में मदद करते हैं — संरचित, परीक्षा-केंद्रित शिक्षण के माध्यम से।

His teaching journey began with a simple observation: most students don't fail exams because they don't know the authors and texts — they fail because the facts stay scattered and hard to recall under exam pressure. That single insight became the foundation of everything EDU HUB teaches today.

उनकी शिक्षण यात्रा एक सरल अवलोकन से शुरू हुई: अधिकांश छात्र परीक्षा में इसलिए असफल नहीं होते कि उन्हें लेखक और रचनाएँ नहीं आतीं — बल्कि इसलिए क्योंकि परीक्षा के दबाव में बिखरे हुए तथ्य याद नहीं रहते। यही सोच आज EDU HUB की पूरी शिक्षण-पद्धति की नींव है।

Through EDU HUB's YouTube channel, Telegram community, and Instagram page, he has built a growing family of learners preparing for **TGT, PGT, KVS, NVS, DSSSB, BPSC TRE, UGC NET, CTET and State TETs.**

EDU HUB के YouTube चैनल, Telegram समुदाय और Instagram पेज के माध्यम से, उन्होंने इन परीक्षाओं की तैयारी कर रहे शिक्षार्थियों का एक बढ़ता हुआ परिवार बनाया है।

B.A. (English) · M.A. (English) · B.Ed. · CTET & STET Qualified · AI Course Certified · ITI & Diploma in Electrical Engineering — alongside cracking numerous government competitive exams.

बी.ए. (अंग्रेज़ी) · एम.ए. (अंग्रेज़ी) · बी.एड. · सीटीईटी व एसटीईटी (राज्य टीईटी) उत्तीर्ण · एआई कोर्स सर्टिफ़ाइड · आईटीआई और इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग डिप्लोमा — साथ ही कई सरकारी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाएँ भी क्वालिफ़ाई की हैं।

This book distills that same teaching philosophy into 41 structured chapters — clear bilingual explanations, exam-focused MCQs, and rapid-revision charts, covering every major poet, novelist, dramatist, and literary movement tested in competitive exams.

यह पुस्तक उसी शिक्षण-दर्शन को 41 सुव्यवस्थित अध्यायों में समेटती है — स्पष्ट द्विभाषी व्याख्याएँ, परीक्षा-केंद्रित MCQs, और शीघ्र पुनरीक्षण चार्ट्स, जो प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में पूछे जाने वाले हर प्रमुख कवि, उपन्यासकार, नाटककार और साहित्यिक आंदोलन को समाहित करती है।

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CHAPTER 1

Figures of Speech

(अलंकार)

TARGET EXAMS

TGT • PGT • KVS • NVS • DSSSB • BPSC TRE

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KUNDAN SIR

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

Figures of Speech (Alankar) form one of the highest-scoring, most predictable topics in the English Language & Pedagogy paper of every major teaching exam. Once you recognise the 27 devices in this chapter, you will not lose marks on this topic again. Each device is explained in plain English and Hindi, with its structure, examples, and an exam-focused trick to spot it instantly in the exam hall.

फिगर्स ऑफ स्पीच (अलंकार) किसी भी शिक्षक भर्ती परीक्षा के अंग्रेज़ी भाषा एवं शिक्षाशास्त्र प्रश्नपत्र का सबसे अधिक अंक दिलाने वाला और सबसे अनुमानित (predictable) विषय है। इस अध्याय के 27 अलंकारों को एक बार पहचानना सीख लेने के बाद, आप इस विषय पर कभी अंक नहीं गंवाएंगे। प्रत्येक अलंकार को सरल अंग्रेज़ी और हिंदी में, संरचना, उदाहरणों और परीक्षा-केंद्रित ट्रिक के साथ समझाया गया है।

★ **STUDY STRATEGY** Read the English definition → read the Hindi line → say the examples aloud → cover the box and recall the Exam Tip. Revise the Quick Revision Chart on the last page 24 hours before your exam.
अध्ययन रणनीति। पहले अंग्रेज़ी परिभाषा पढ़ें → फिर हिंदी पंक्ति पढ़ें → उदाहरण ज़ोर से बोलें → बॉक्स ढककर 'एग्ज़ाम टिप' याद करने की कोशिश करें। परीक्षा से 24 घंटे पहले अंतिम पृष्ठ पर दिए गए चार्ट से दोहराएं।

MASTER CHART — ALL 27 DEVICES AT A GLANCE

To make memorisation easy, the 27 devices are organised into 8 logical groups. Master one group at a time.

याद रखना आसान बनाने के लिए, सभी 27 अलंकारों को 8 तार्किक समूहों में बांटा गया है। एक समय में एक ही समूह पर ध्यान दें।

GROUP	DEVICES INCLUDED
1. The Opposites	Oxymoron · Antithesis · Paradox
2. Making Comparisons	Simile · Metaphor · Personification
3. Sound & Rhythm	Alliteration · Assonance · Repetition · Onomatopoeia
4. Playing with Intensity	Hyperbole · Euphemism · Litotes · Understatement
5. Building & Breaking Tension	Climax · Anticlimax (Bathos)
6. Wordplay & Hidden Meanings	Irony · Pun · Apostrophe
7. Substitution & Reference	Allusion · Metonymy · Synecdoche
8. Syntax Tricks	Cataphora · Anaphora · Tautology · Transferred Epithet · Merism

GROUP 1 · THE OPPOSITES

विरोधाभास वर्ग

Devices built on contradiction — two opposite words or ideas collide to create impact.
इस वर्ग के अलंकार दो विपरीत शब्दों या विचारों के टकराव से प्रभाव उत्पन्न करते हैं।

1. Oxymoron

विरोधी शब्दों की युगलबंदी

Definition: Two sharply contradictory words are placed side by side, touching each other, to create a striking effect.
हिंदी में: दो पूर्णतः विपरीतार्थी शब्दों को बिना किसी विभाजन के आपस में सटाकर प्रयोग करना, जिससे एक चमत्कारिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न होता है।
Structure: `[Word A] + [Opposite Word B] — side-by-side, touching`

EXAMPLES

- *Open secret*
- *Wisest fool*
- *Aching joys*
- *Deafening silence*
- *Living dead*

★ **EXAM TIP** Oxymoron is always a short PHRASE of just two touching words. The moment the contradiction spreads across a whole sentence, it becomes a Paradox instead — a favourite trap in TGT/PGT papers.

2. Antithesis
विरोधालंकार

Definition: Two opposite ideas are placed together in the same sentence, usually joined by a conjunction or comma, to sharpen a contrast.
हिंदी में: एक ही वाक्य में दो विपरीत विचारों को संयोजक (conjunction) या अल्पविराम की सहायता से साथ रखकर तुलना करना।
Structure: `[Idea A] + conjunction/comma + [Opposite Idea B]`

EXAMPLES
- *United we stand, divided we fall.*
- *Speech is silver, but silence is golden.*
- *Man proposes, God disposes.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Look first for the comma or conjunction joining two balanced, opposite clauses — the balance of grammar (not just of meaning) is what confirms Antithesis.

3. Paradox
विरोधाभास

Definition: A statement that seems self-contradictory or absurd at first glance, but on closer thought reveals a deeper truth.
हिंदी में: ऐसा कथन जो सुनने में विरोधाभासी अथवा असंभव लगे, परंतु गहराई से सोचने पर सत्य सिद्ध हो।
Structure: `A WHOLE statement whose logic seems to clash with itself`

EXAMPLES
- *This is the beginning of the end.*
- *Less is more.*
- *The child is father of the man.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Paradox = a FULL SENTENCE that sounds impossible; Oxymoron = just TWO WORDS touching. Examiners routinely swap these two as distractors — never confuse them.

GROUP 2 · MAKING COMPARISONS
तुलनात्मक वर्ग

The most frequently tested group — direct and indirect comparisons between two unlike things.
यह सबसे अधिक पूछा जाने वाला वर्ग है — दो असमान वस्तुओं के बीच प्रत्यक्ष व परोक्ष तुलना।

4. Simile
उपमा अलंकार

Definition: A direct comparison between two different things, made explicit using the words “as” or “like.”
हिंदी में: दो भिन्न वस्तुओं की 'as' या 'like' शब्द का प्रयोग करके सीधी तुलना करना। इसे उपमा अलंकार भी कहा जाता है।
Structure: `Subject A + as / like + Subject B`

EXAMPLES
- *He is as brave as a lion.*
- *You run like a tiger.*
- *Her smile was like sunshine.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Spot “as”, “as...as” or “like” first — it is the fastest, most reliable identifier in the entire chapter.

5. Metaphor
रूपक अलंकार

Definition: An implied comparison where one thing is directly said to BE another — a complete identity transfer, without “as/like.”
हिंदी में: बिना 'as' या 'like' के एक वस्तु को सीधे दूसरी वस्तु कह देना। इसे रूपक अलंकार भी कहा जाता है।
Structure: `Subject A + is / am / are + Subject B`

EXAMPLES
- *This room is a furnace.*
- *The camel is the ship of the desert.*
- *Time is money.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Uses a form of “to be” (is/am/are/was) for a direct, complete transfer of qualities — not mere similarity. This is the single most-asked device across all these exams.

6. Personification
मानवीकरण अलंकार

Definition: Human qualities, actions, or feelings are given to non-living things, animals, or abstract ideas.
हिंदी में: निर्जीव वस्तुओं, पशुओं या भावों को मानवीय गुण, क्रिया अथवा भावनाएँ प्रदान करना।
Structure: `[Non-living / abstract subject] + [human action]`

EXAMPLES

- *A lie has no legs.*
- *The wind whispered through the trees.*
- *Opportunity knocked at his door.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Ask: "Can only a human or living being do this?" If yes, and the subject is non-living, it is Personification. Don't confuse with Apostrophe (Group 6), which directly ADDRESSES that subject.

GROUP 3 · SOUND & RHYTHM

ध्वनि एवं लय वर्ग

Devices that work through the way words sound when read aloud.
इस वर्ग के अलंकार शब्दों को ज़ोर से पढ़ने पर उनकी ध्वनि से अपना प्रभाव दिखाते हैं।

7. Alliteration

अनुप्रास अलंकार

Definition: The repetition of the same CONSONANT sound at the start of nearby or successive words.
हिंदी में: पास-पास आने वाले शब्दों के आरंभ में एक ही व्यंजन ध्वनि की पुनरावृत्ति होना। इसे अनुप्रास अलंकार कहते हैं।

EXAMPLES

- *Four fools fell in a fountain.*
- *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*
- *Busy as a bee.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Read the line ALOUD and listen for the first SOUND, not the first letter — "knight" and "night" alliterate even though they start with different letters.

8. Assonance

स्वर-साम्य

Definition: The repetition of the same VOWEL sound within nearby words, even though the consonants differ.
हिंदी में: पास-पास के शब्दों के भीतर एक जैसी स्वर (vowel) ध्वनि की पुनरावृत्ति होना, भले ही व्यंजन भिन्न हो।

EXAMPLES

- *Go slow on the road.*
- *The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.*
- *Fleet feet sweep by sleeping geese.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Alliteration repeats the first CONSONANT sound; Assonance repeats an inner VOWEL sound. Read both options aloud in the exam hall if you are unsure — the ear rarely lies.

9. Repetition

पुनरुक्ति अलंकार

Definition: A word or phrase is repeated anywhere in a passage for emphasis, often creating a rhythmic, mirrored effect.
हिंदी में: बल देने के लिए किसी शब्द या वाक्यांश को वाक्य में कहीं भी बार-बार दोहराना, जिससे लयात्मक प्रभाव बनता है।

EXAMPLES

- *So little they rose, so little they fell.*
- *He ran and ran until his legs gave way.*
- *Alone, alone, all, all alone.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Plain Repetition can occur ANYWHERE in a line. If the repeated word falls specifically at the START of successive clauses/sentences, re-label it as Anaphora (Group 8) instead.

10. Onomatopoeia

ध्वन्यात्मक शब्द

Definition: Words that imitate or sound like the very thing or action they describe.
हिंदी में: ऐसे शब्द जिनका उच्चारण स्वयं उनके अर्थ/ध्वनि से मेल खाता है, जैसे किसी वस्तु या क्रिया की वास्तविक ध्वनि।

EXAMPLES

- *The aeroplane is zooming.*
- *The window shuts with a bang.*
- *The clock ticked and the door creaked.*

★ **EXAM TIP** If the word's pronunciation IS the sound it describes (bang, buzz, hiss, clang, murmur) — it is Onomatopoeia. Extremely easy marks; never miss this one.

GROUP 4 · PLAYING WITH INTENSITY

तीव्रता वर्ग

Devices that stretch, soften, or shrink the literal truth for effect.
इस वर्ग के अलंकार किसी बात को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर, नरम बनाकर या घटाकर प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

11. Hyperbole

अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार

Definition: A deliberate, extreme exaggeration that is not meant to be taken literally, used purely for emphasis.
हिंदी में: प्रभाव बढ़ाने हेतु किसी बात को जानबूझकर बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना, जिसे शब्दशः सत्य नहीं माना जाता।

EXAMPLES

- *She wept an ocean of tears.*
- *I have told you a million times.*
- *I'm so hungry I could eat a horse.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Ask: "Is this literally possible?" If it is wildly, obviously impossible, it is Hyperbole. Compare with Understatement (device 14) — its exact opposite.

12. Euphemism

शब्दशोधन (मृदूक्ति)

Definition: Substituting a harsh, blunt, or unpleasant expression with a milder, more polite one.
हिंदी में: कठोर अथवा अप्रिय बात को नरम एवं शिष्ट शब्दों में कहना, ताकि सुनने वाले को कम बुरा लगे।

EXAMPLES

- *He passed away peacefully.*
- *She is a special child.*
- *He is currently between jobs.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Look for a polite, softened substitute for an unpleasant truth — this device is very commonly tested around the themes of death, disability, and job loss.

13. Litotes

निषेधात्मक अल्पोक्ति

Definition: An affirmative (positive) meaning is expressed by negating its opposite — a double-negative style of understatement.
हिंदी में: 'not / no + नकारात्मक शब्द' का प्रयोग करके वास्तव में एक सकारात्मक भाव व्यक्त करना।
Structure: `No / Not + Negative word = Affirmative sense`

EXAMPLES

- *I am not from a poor family. (= we are well off)*
- *It's not the worst weather. (= it's decent)*
- *She is not unkind. (= she is kind)*

★ **EXAM TIP** This is the one purely FORMULA-based device — spot the pattern 'not/no + a negative word' producing a positive overall meaning, and you have found Litotes instantly.

14. Understatement

न्यूनोक्ति अलंकार

Definition: Deliberately representing something as smaller, less serious, or less important than it really is.
हिंदी में: किसी बात को उसकी वास्तविकता से बहुत कम करके प्रस्तुत करना — अतिशयोक्ति (Hyperbole) के ठीक विपरीत।

EXAMPLES

- *Being a genius is not a big deal. (about a Nobel laureate)*
- *It's just a scratch. (for a deep wound)*
- *A bit windy today. (during a storm)*

★ **EXAM TIP** Hyperbole magnifies; Understatement minimises. Remember: Litotes (device 13) is simply a special, negation-based TYPE of Understatement.

GROUP 5 · BUILDING & BREAKING TENSION

तनाव वर्ग

Devices that arrange ideas by rank of importance — climbing up, or crashing down.
इस वर्ग के अलंकार विचारों को महत्व के क्रम में — बढ़ते हुए या अचानक गिरते हुए — व्यवस्थित करते हैं।

15. Climax

चरमोत्कर्ष अलंकार

Definition: Words or ideas are arranged in order of INCREASING importance or intensity, building up to the strongest point last.
हिंदी में: शब्दों या विचारों को बढ़ते हुए क्रम (कम महत्वपूर्ण से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण) में रखना, जिससे अंत में सबसे तीव्र प्रभाव बने।

EXAMPLES

- *Lost, faded, broken, dead — within an hour.*
- *I came, I saw, I conquered.*
- *He fought, he suffered, he triumphed.*

★ **EXAM TIP** The LAST word or idea in the list should feel like the most dramatic, most important one. If the order is reversed for comic or deflating effect, it becomes Anticlimax instead.

16. Anticlimax (Bathos)

अपकर्ष अलंकार

Definition: A sudden, often comic, drop from something serious or important to something trivial or ridiculous.
हिंदी में: किसी गंभीर या महत्वपूर्ण बात से अचानक एक तुच्छ बात की ओर गिरावट, जो प्रायः हास्य उत्पन्न करती है।

EXAMPLES

- *He lost his kingdom, his crown and his umbrella.*
- *In the crash, he lost his car, his job, and his favourite pen.*
- *He lost his kingdom and his umbrella.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Picture Climax as a staircase going UP, and Anticlimax as the same staircase suddenly crashing DOWN — the visual almost always settles the choice.

GROUP 6 · WORDPLAY & HIDDEN MEANINGS

शब्दक्रीड़ा वर्ग

Devices where the real meaning hides beneath, or plays with, the surface words.
इस वर्ग के अलंकारों में वास्तविक अर्थ शब्दों के ऊपरी रूप के नीचे छिपा होता है या उसके साथ खेलता है।

17. Irony

व्यंग्य / विडंबना

Definition: The real or inner meaning turns out to be the opposite of, or very different from, the literal surface meaning.
हिंदी में: जब किसी कथन या घटना का वास्तविक अर्थ उसके ऊपरी (सतही) अर्थ से बिल्कुल विपरीत निकले।

EXAMPLES

- *The pilot has a fear of heights.*
- *The police station got robbed.*
- *The fire station burned down.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Ask: "Is the outcome the OPPOSITE of what we would naturally expect?" That mismatch between expectation and reality is Irony.

18. Pun

श्लेष अलंकार

Definition: A humorous play on words that share the same sound or have more than one meaning, used for wit.
हिंदी में: एक शब्द के दो अर्थों अथवा समान उच्चारण वाले शब्दों का प्रयोग कर चतुराईपूर्ण या हास्यपूर्ण प्रभाव उत्पन्न करना। इसे श्लेष अलंकार कहते हैं।

EXAMPLES

- *A pessimist's blood type is always B negative.*
- *The cat sat near the computer to keep an eye on the mouse.*
- *Seven days without water makes one weak.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Look for a deliberate double meaning or a homophone doing double duty. A genuine Pun almost always raises a small smile — trust that instinct.

19. Apostrophe

संबोधन अलंकार

Definition: Directly addressing someone absent or dead, or a non-human/abstract entity, as though it could hear and respond.
हिंदी में: किसी अनुपस्थित या मृत व्यक्ति, अथवा निर्जीव/अमूर्त वस्तु को सीधे इस प्रकार संबोधित करना मानो वह उत्तर दे सके।

EXAMPLES

- *O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?*
- *O Wind, if Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?*
- *O Death, where is thy sting?*

★ **EXAM TIP** Look for direct address — often an "O ___!" — to someone or something that cannot actually answer back. Don't confuse with Personification, which merely gives human traits without directly speaking TO the subject.

GROUP 7 · SUBSTITUTION & REFERENCE

प्रतिस्थापन वर्ग

One word, name, or part is used to stand in for another, closely related idea or whole.
इस वर्ग में एक शब्द, नाम या अंश किसी दूसरे संबंधित विचार अथवा संपूर्ण वस्तु का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

20. Allusion

सांकेतिक निर्देश

Definition: An indirect reference to a well-known person, place, event, or text (myth, history, literature, pop culture) without explaining it.
हिंदी में: किसी प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति, घटना, स्थान अथवा रचना (पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक या साहित्यिक) का बिना स्पष्ट व्याख्या के परोक्ष संदर्भ देना।

EXAMPLES

- *Her smile was like kryptonite.*
- *He who must not be named.*
- *It was a truly Herculean task.*

★ **EXAM TIP** If understanding the line fully requires OUTSIDE background knowledge — mythology, history, a famous book or film — it is Allusion.

21. Metonymy

लक्षणा (उपलक्षण)

Definition: A word is replaced by something CLOSELY ASSOCIATED with it, though not physically a part of it.
हिंदी में: किसी वस्तु के स्थान पर उससे निकटता से जुड़ी हुई, परंतु उसका भौतिक अंग न होने वाली, किसी अन्य वस्तु का प्रयोग करना।

EXAMPLES

- *Pledge allegiance to the crown. (crown = King/Queen)*
- *The pen is mightier than the sword.*
- *The Crown announced a new trade policy.*

★ **EXAM TIP** The substitute word is ASSOCIATED with the original but is a genuinely separate object (a crown is not part of a king's body) — this separateness is exactly what distinguishes it from Synecdoche.

22. Synecdoche

अंशाग अलंकार

Definition: A literal PART of something is used to represent the WHOLE (or, occasionally, the whole represents a part).
हिंदी में: किसी वस्तु के एक वास्तविक भाग द्वारा उसके संपूर्ण रूप को दर्शाना।

EXAMPLES

- *The captain commands one hundred sails. (sails = ships)*
- *All hands were needed on deck. (hands = sailors)*
- *Nice wheels! (wheels = the whole car)*

★ **EXAM TIP** Synecdoche uses a literal, PHYSICALLY-ATTACHED part (a sail is physically part of a ship; a hand is physically part of a sailor) to represent the whole — that physical attachment is the key exam differentiator from Metonymy.

GROUP 8 · SYNTAX TRICKS

वाक्य-रचना वर्ग

Devices created purely by rearranging, shifting, or repeating grammar and word order.
इस वर्ग के अलंकार शब्दों-क्रम अथवा व्याकरण में परिवर्तन या पुनरावृत्ति करके बनाए जाते हैं।

23. Cataphora

अग्रसंदर्भ

Definition: A pronoun or reference word appears BEFORE the noun it refers to — the reverse of normal word order.
हिंदी में: किसी सर्वनाम का प्रयोग उस संज्ञा से पहले करना जिसके लिए वह प्रयुक्त हुआ है — यह सामान्य क्रम का उल्टा रूप है।

EXAMPLES

- *I called her yesterday, but Meredith didn't answer.*
- *Though he was exhausted, Arjun kept working through the night.*

★ **EXAM TIP** The pronoun (he/her/it) appears FIRST; the actual name it refers to appears LATER in the same sentence — exactly reversed from everyday usage.

24. Anaphora

आद्यानुप्रास

Definition: The repetition of the same word or phrase at the BEGINNING of successive clauses or sentences.
हिंदी में: लगातार आने वाले वाक्यों या उपवाक्यों के आरंभ में एक ही शब्द अथवा वाक्यांश की पुनरावृत्ति होना।

EXAMPLES

- *We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.*
- *We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Check WHERE the repeated word falls: Anaphora is repetition strictly at the START of each clause. Repetition anywhere else in the line stays plain Repetition (device 9).

25. Tautology
पुनरुक्तिदोष

Definition: Saying the same thing twice using two different words — a redundant repetition of meaning.
हिंदी में: भिन्न-भिन्न शब्दों का प्रयोग करके वास्तव में एक ही बात को दो बार कहना।
Structure: `[Word A] + [Word B, meaning the same thing]`

EXAMPLES
- *The money should be adequate enough.*
- *It was a free gift.*
- *I saw it with my own eyes.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Ask: "Does one word already fully imply the other?" (adequate already means 'enough'). If yes, it is Tautology — a small logical redundancy, not a stylistic strength.

26. Transferred Epithet
गुण-विनिमय

Definition: An adjective that logically belongs to one noun (usually a person) is grammatically shifted onto a nearby noun instead.
हिंदी में: किसी विशेषण को उसके वास्तविक विषय (प्रायः व्यक्ति) से हटाकर पास की किसी अन्य संज्ञा पर आरोपित करना।
Structure: `Noun + [Adjective that truly fits Noun] + Noun`

EXAMPLES
- *The teacher pointed an angry finger at me.*
- *She spent a sleepless night worrying.*
- *A cheerful cheque arrived in the post.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Ask: "WHO is actually feeling or showing this quality?" It is almost always a person standing nearby, not the object the adjective is grammatically attached to.

27. Merism
अंग-प्रत्यंग अलंकार

Definition: Two contrasting or complementary parts are named together to refer to the entire whole.
हिंदी में: दो विपरीत अथवा पूरक भागों का उल्लेख करके संपूर्णता अथवा समग्रता को दर्शाना।
Structure: `[Part A] + and + [opposite/complementary Part B] = everything`

EXAMPLES
- *I have searched high and low.*
- *I have gone near and far.*
- *The volunteers worked day and night to finish on time.*

★ **EXAM TIP** Look for a PAIR of opposite or complementary words standing together for totality — the pair itself is the whole answer; do not treat the two words as separate ideas.

EXAM CHEAT SHEET — DON'T CONFUSE THESE PAIRS

These six pairs are the most common distractor traps set by TGT/PGT/DSSSB/BPSC TRE paper-setters. Review this page right before the exam.
ये छह जोड़े TGT/PGT/DSSSB/BPSC TRE परीक्षाओं में सबसे अधिक भ्रमित करने वाले विकल्प हैं। परीक्षा से ठीक पहले इस पृष्ठ को अवश्य दोहराएं।

CONFUSING PAIR	KEY DIFFERENCE	QUICK EXAMPLE
Metaphor vs Simile	Metaphor uses "is/am/are" for a direct, complete transfer. Simile uses "as/like" for an explicit comparison.	*Metaphor: "Time is money." Simile: "Time flies like an arrow."*
Oxymoron vs Paradox	Oxymoron is just two contradictory words touching. Paradox is a whole sentence whose logic seems to contradict itself.	*Oxymoron: "Deafening silence." Paradox: "Less is more."*
Metonymy vs Synecdoche	Metonymy substitutes an associated but separate object. Synecdoche uses a literal, physically-attached part for the whole.	*Metonymy: "The Crown announced…" Synecdoche: "All hands on deck."*
Hyperbole vs Understatement	Hyperbole exaggerates wildly. Understatement minimises. Litotes is simply a negation-based type of Understatement.	*Hyperbole: "I've said it a million times." Understatement: "Just a scratch."*
Anaphora vs Repetition	Anaphora is repetition ONLY at the start of successive clauses. Repetition can occur anywhere in the passage.	*Anaphora: "We shall fight… we shall fight…" Repetition: "He ran and ran."*
Personification vs Apostrophe	Personification gives a non-living thing human traits. Apostrophe goes further and directly ADDRESSES it as "you."	*Personification: "The moon smiled." Apostrophe: "O Moon, why do you hide?"*

PRACTICE ZONE — 27 EXAM-STYLE MCQs

Identify the figure of speech used in each sentence below. Attempt all 27 questions before checking the Answer Key on the next page.
नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक वाक्य में प्रयुक्त अलंकार पहचानें। उत्तर कुंजी देखने से पहले सभी 27 प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने का प्रयास करें।

Q1. "The camel is the ship of the desert."
(A) Metaphor (B) Metonymy
(C) Personification (D) Simile

Q2. "He is as cunning as a fox."
(A) Hyperbole (B) Metaphor
(C) Personification (D) Simile

Q3. "The wind whispered secrets through the trees."
(A) Apostrophe (B) Metaphor
(C) Personification (D) Simile

Q4. "I have told you a million times to lock the door."
(A) Euphemism (B) Hyperbole
(C) Litotes (D) Understatement

Q5. "She is not unfamiliar with hardship."
(A) Antithesis (B) Euphemism
(C) Hyperbole (D) Litotes

Q6. "The Crown announced a new policy on trade."
(A) Merism (B) Metaphor
(C) Metonymy (D) Synecdoche

Q7. "All hands were needed to load the ship before sunset."
(A) Merism (B) Metaphor
(C) Metonymy (D) Synecdoche

Q8. "Man proposes, God disposes."
(A) Antithesis (B) Irony
(C) Oxymoron (D) Paradox

Q9. It was a case of "sweet sorrow" when they parted.
(A) Antithesis (B) Litotes
(C) Oxymoron (D) Paradox

Q10. "The child is father of the man."
(A) Antithesis (B) Metaphor
(C) Oxymoron (D) Paradox

Q11. "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."
(A) Alliteration (B) Assonance
(C) Onomatopoeia (D) Repetition

Q12. "The old gate shut with a loud clang."
(A) Alliteration (B) Assonance
(C) Onomatopoeia (D) Personification

Q13. "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds."
(A) Anaphora (B) Climax
(C) Repetition (D) Tautology

Q14. "Though he was exhausted, Arjun kept working through the night."
(A) Anaphora (B) Cataphora
(C) Tautology (D) Transferred Epithet

Q15. "I came, I saw, I conquered."
(A) Anticlimax (B) Antithesis
(C) Climax (D) Merism

Q16. "In the crash, he lost his car, his job, and his favourite pen."
(A) Anticlimax (B) Climax
(C) Hyperbole (D) Litotes

Q17. "A pessimist's blood type is always B negative."
(A) Allusion (B) Apostrophe
(C) Irony (D) Pun

Q18. "The fire station burned down."
(A) Euphemism (B) Irony
(C) Paradox (D) Pun

Q19. "O Wind, if Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"
(A) Apostrophe (B) Metaphor
(C) Personification (D) Simile

Q20. Facing the crisis alone, she found it a truly "Herculean task."
(A) Allusion (B) Merism
(C) Metonymy (D) Synecdoche

Q21. "Go slow on the road; the rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain."
(A) Alliteration (B) Assonance
(C) Onomatopoeia (D) Repetition

Q22. "He ran and ran until his legs gave way."
(A) Anaphora (B) Climax
(C) Repetition (D) Tautology

Q23. "He passed away peacefully last night, surrounded by family."
(A) Euphemism (B) Irony
(C) Litotes (D) Understatement

Q24. The doctor called the deep fracture "just a minor issue."
(A) Euphemism (B) Hyperbole
(C) Litotes (D) Understatement

Q25. "The compensation should be adequate enough for the victims."
(A) Anaphora (B) Merism
(C) Repetition (D) Tautology

Q26. "She spent a sleepless night worrying about the results."
(A) Metaphor (B) Oxymoron
(C) Personification (D) Transferred Epithet

Q27. "The police searched the neighbourhood high and low but found no clue."
(A) Antithesis (B) Merism
(C) Oxymoron (D) Tautology

ANSWER KEY

Q. NO.	ANSWER	DEVICE TESTED
Q1	**(A)**	Metaphor
Q2	**(D)**	Simile
Q3	**(C)**	Personification
Q4	**(B)**	Hyperbole
Q5	**(D)**	Litotes
Q6	**(C)**	Metonymy
Q7	**(D)**	Synecdoche
Q8	**(A)**	Antithesis
Q9	**(C)**	Oxymoron
Q10	**(D)**	Paradox
Q11	**(A)**	Alliteration
Q12	**(C)**	Onomatopoeia
Q13	**(A)**	Anaphora
Q14	**(B)**	Cataphora
Q15	**(C)**	Climax
Q16	**(A)**	Anticlimax
Q17	**(D)**	Pun
Q18	**(B)**	Irony
Q19	**(A)**	Apostrophe
Q20	**(A)**	Allusion
Q21	**(B)**	Assonance
Q22	**(C)**	Repetition

Q23	**(A)**	Euphemism
Q24	**(D)**	Understatement
Q25	**(D)**	Tautology
Q26	**(D)**	Transferred Epithet
Q27	**(B)**	Merism

QUICK REVISION CHART — ALL 27 DEVICES

Your last-minute revision tool. Cover columns 3 and 4 and test yourself from memory the night before the exam.

यह आपका अंतिम-समय रिविज़न टूल है। परीक्षा से एक रात पहले कॉलम 3 और 4 को ढककर अपनी याददाश्त जांचें।

NO.	DEVICE	IDENTIFY BY (TRICK)	QUICK EXAMPLE
1	**Oxymoron**	Only 2 contradictory words, touching each other	*Open secret*
2	**Antithesis**	2 opposite IDEAS joined by a comma/conjunction	*United we stand, divided we fall.*
3	**Paradox**	Whole sentence sounds impossible, but is true	*This is the beginning of the end.*
4	**Simile**	Look for 'as' or 'like'	*He is as brave as a lion.*
5	**Metaphor**	Uses 'is / am / are' — direct transfer	*This room is a furnace.*
6	**Personification**	Non-living thing performs a HUMAN action	*A lie has no legs.*
7	**Alliteration**	Same CONSONANT sound repeats at word-starts	*Four fools fell in a fountain.*
8	**Assonance**	Same VOWEL sound repeats inside nearby words	*Go slow on the road.*
9	**Repetition**	Word/phrase repeated anywhere for emphasis	*So little they rose, so little they fell.*
10	**Onomatopoeia**	Word's sound = its meaning (buzz, bang)	*The aeroplane is zooming.*
11	**Hyperbole**	Wild, impossible exaggeration	*She wept an ocean of tears.*
12	**Euphemism**	Polite substitute for a harsh truth	*He passed away peacefully.*
13	**Litotes**	'not + negative word' = a positive meaning	*I am not from a poor family.*
14	**Understatement**	Makes something sound smaller than it is	*Being a genius is not a big deal.*
15	**Climax**	Ideas rise in intensity; strongest word LAST	*Lost, faded, broken, dead — within an hour.*
16	**Anticlimax (Bathos)**	Sudden drop from serious to trivial	*He lost his kingdom, his crown and his umbrella.*
17	**Irony**	Result is opposite of what's expected	*The pilot has a fear of heights.*
18	**Pun**	Double meaning or same-sounding words	*A pessimist's blood type is always B negative.*
19	**Apostrophe**	'O ___!' address to something that can't reply	*O Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo?*
20	**Allusion**	Needs outside knowledge (myth/history/book)	*Her smile was like kryptonite.*
21	**Metonymy**	An associated but SEPARATE object stands in	*Pledge allegiance to the crown. (crown = King/Queen)*
22	**Synecdoche**	A physical PART stands for the whole	*The captain commands one hundred sails. (sails = ships)*
23	**Cataphora**	Pronoun comes BEFORE the noun it means	*I called her yesterday, but Meredith didn't answer.*
24	**Anaphora**	Same word repeats at the START of clauses	*We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.*
25	**Tautology**	Same idea said twice in different words	*The money should be adequate enough.*
26	**Transferred Epithet**	Adjective shifted from a person to a nearby object	*The teacher pointed an angry finger at me.*
27	**Merism**	Two opposite/paired words together mean 'everything'	*I have searched high and low.*

You have now covered all 27 Figures of Speech tested across TGT, PGT, KVS, NVS, DSSSB and BPSC TRE English papers. Revise the chart above daily until your exam.

अब आपने TGT, PGT, KVS, NVS, DSSSB और BPSC TRE के अंग्रेज़ी प्रश्नपत्रों में पूछे जाने वाले सभी 27 फिगर्स ऑफ स्पीच पूरे कर लिए हैं। परीक्षा तक प्रतिदिन इस चार्ट को अवश्य दोहराएं।

5 GOLDEN RULES FOR EXAM DAY · परीक्षा के दिन के 5 सुनहरे नियम

1. Metaphor uses “is/am/are”; Simile uses “as/like.”
2. Oxymoron is 2 words touching; Paradox is a whole self-contradicting sentence.
3. Read Alliteration and Assonance lines ALOUD to hear the repeated sound.
4. Anaphora repeats only at the START of clauses — elsewhere, it is plain Repetition.
5. Stuck between two options? Re-check the Exam Cheat Sheet table earlier in this chapter.

QUICK FORMULA RECAP · सूत्र पुनरावलोकन

Simile: `A + as/like + B`
Metaphor: `A + is/am/are + B`
Oxymoron: `Word + Opposite Word (touching)`
Antithesis: `Idea A + conjunction/comma + Opposite Idea B`
Litotes: `not/no + negative word = affirmative sense`
Tautology: `Word A + Word B (same meaning repeated)`
Transferred Epithet: `Noun + [adjective that fits a different noun] + Noun`
Merism: `Part A + and + opposite Part B = everything`

DEVICES COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER

Oxymoron · Antithesis · Paradox · Simile · Metaphor · Personification · Alliteration · Assonance · Repetition · Onomatopoeia · Hyperbole · Euphemism · Litotes · Understatement · Climax · Anticlimax (Bathos) · Irony · Pun · Apostrophe · Allusion · Metonymy · Synecdoche · Cataphora · Anaphora · Tautology · Transferred Epithet · Merism

— END OF CHAPTER 1 —

CHAPTER 12

William Shakespeare

(जीवन, करियर, नाटक, कविताएँ और सॉनेट)

TARGET EXAMS

TGT • PGT • KVS • NVS • DSSSB • BPSC TRE

EDU HUB
KUNDAN SIR

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) stands at the very centre of English Literature exam syllabi — his biography, his 38 plays and 154 sonnets, the scholarly frameworks used to periodise his career, and the critical verdicts passed on his work by giants like A.C. Bradley and T.S. Eliot are tested year after year. This chapter builds a complete, exam-ready map of the Bard: from his documented and traditional biographical facts, through the genre-classification of every play, to the structure of his sonnets and the centuries of critical tribute paid to him.

विलियम शेक्सपियर (1564–1616) अंग्रेज़ी साहित्य की परीक्षा-पाठ्यक्रम के केंद्र में हैं — उनकी जीवनी, 38 नाटक व 154 सॉनेट, उनके करियर को विभाजित करने वाली विद्वत योजनाएं, तथा ए.सी. ब्रैडली व टी.एस. एलियट जैसे महान आलोचकों के निर्णय — ये सभी बार-बार पूछे जाते हैं। यह अध्याय बार्ड का एक संपूर्ण, परीक्षा-तैयार मानचित्र प्रस्तुत करता है।

★ **STUDY STRATEGY** Master the FOUR TRAPS first: (1) baptism vs birth date, (2) Hamlet is NOT a problem play, (3) Eliot's successes are Coriolanus & Antony and Cleopatra, NOT Macbeth, (4) Fair Youth/Dark Lady identities are unconfirmed candidates. Build a mental grid of the FIVE genre groups — Tragedies, Comedies, Problem Plays, Roman Plays, Romances — with their exact play lists. Memorise the THREE sonnet-structure exceptions (99, 126, 145) as a single group. Drill the quote-to-critic matching table until it's automatic.
अध्ययन रणनीति। पहले चार जालों में महारत हासिल करें: (1) बपतिस्मा बनाम जन्म तिथि, (2) हैमलेट प्रॉब्लम प्ले नहीं है, (3) एलियट की सफलताएं कोरिओलेनस व एंटनी एंड क्लियोपेट्रा हैं, मैकबेथ नहीं, (4) फेयर यूथ/डार्क लेडी की पहचान अपुष्ट उम्मीदवार मात्र हैं। पांच विधा-समूहों — त्रासदी, कॉमेडी, प्रॉब्लम प्ले, रोमन प्ले, रोमांस — की सटीक नाटक-सूचियों का मानसिक ग्रिड बनाएं। तीन सॉनेट-संरचना अपवादों (99, 126, 145) को एक समूह के रूप में याद करें।

THE FIVE THEMATIC GROUPS

This chapter's 15 topics naturally cluster into five thematic groups, moving from biography through career and works to legacy.

इस अध्याय के 15 विषय स्वाभाविक रूप से पांच विषयगत समूहों में विभाजित होते हैं, जीवनी से करियर व रचनाओं होते हुए विरासत तक।

GROUP	TOPICS INCLUDED
The Man Behind the Myth	Life & Times, Marriage & Family Life
The Scholar's Timeline & the Master's Output	Career Periods, The Master Output (Plays/Sonnets/Folio)
The Dramatic Universe	Four Great Tragedies, Four Great Comedies, Problem Plays, Roman Plays, Dramatic Romances, Eliot on Hamlet vs Macbeth
The Poet's Craft	Narrative Poems, Who Are the Sonnets For, Sonnet Structure Formula
The Actor & the Immortal Legacy	Shakespeare the Stage Actor, Critics & Tributes

THE MAN BEHIND THE MYTH

मिथक के पीछे का इंसान

Two topics covering Shakespeare's documented and traditional biographical facts — his birth/death, and his marriage and family.
शेक्सपियर के प्रामाणित व परंपरागत जीवनी-तथ्यों को कवर करने वाले दो विषय — उनका जन्म/मृत्यु, तथा उनका विवाह व परिवार।

1. Life & Times: The Bard's Timeline (1564 – 1616)

जीवन और काल: बार्ड की समयरेखा

Definition: William Shakespeare was baptised on 26th April 1564 at Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon — his birth itself was never officially recorded, but tradition places it on 23rd April 1564 (St. George's Day). He died on 23rd April 1616, at age 52, and was buried in the chancel of the same Holy Trinity Church.

हिंदी में: विलियम शेक्सपियर का बपतिस्मा 26 अप्रैल 1564 को हुआ था — उनकी जन्म तिथि का कोई आधिकारिक अभिलेख नहीं है, परंतु परंपरा उन्हें 23 अप्रैल 1564 को जन्मा मानती है (सेंट जॉर्ज दिवस)। उनका निधन 23 अप्रैल 1616 को, 52 वर्ष की आयु में हुआ, और उन्हें उसी होली ट्रिनिटी चर्च में दफनाया गया।

KEY FACTS

- Baptised 26 April 1564 (documented); born 23 April 1564 (tradition, matched to St. George's Day).
- Died 23 April 1616 at age 52; buried in the chancel of Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon.
- Sobriquet: 'the Bard of Avon.'
- Parents: John Shakespeare (glover, alderman) and Mary Arden.
- Ben Jonson on his schooling: 'small Latin, and less Greek' (First Folio elegy, 1623).

- Lived through the 1603 London plague, which killed over 33,000 Londoners — Shakespeare turned 39 that year.

Quick Recall: *1564–1616, baptised (not 'born') on record, Bard of Avon, 'small Latin, and less Greek.'*

Example Tag: *Baptism register, Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon*

★ **EXAM TIP** Exam Trap: Only the BAPTISM date (26 April) is a documented parish-register fact. The 'birth date' of 23 April is a scholarly convention, not a certainty.

2. Marriage & Family Life (1582 onward)

विवाह और पारिवारिक जीवन

Definition: In November 1582, an 18-year-old Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, who was already 26 — eight years his senior — and pregnant with their first child at the time of the wedding. The couple had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith.

हिंदी में: नवंबर 1582 में, 18 वर्षीय शेक्सपियर ने ऐन हैथवे से विवाह किया, जो उनसे 8 वर्ष बड़ी (26 वर्ष की) थीं और विवाह के समय पहले संतान से गर्भवती थीं। दंपति के तीन बच्चे थे: सुज़ैना, तथा जुड़वां हैमनेट व जुडिथ।

KEY FACTS

- Married Anne Hathaway, November 1582; Shakespeare was 18, Anne was 26.
- Children: Susanna (b. 1583), and twins Hamnet and Judith (b. 1585).
- Hamnet, his only son, died in 1596 aged 11.
- Susanna later married physician John Hall; Judith married Thomas Quiney.

Quick Recall: *Married 1582 at 18; wife Anne Hathaway 8 years older; twins Hamnet & Judith; son Hamnet died 1596.*

Example Tag: *Marriage bond, Worcester diocese register, 1582*

★ **EXAM TIP** Exam Trap: Students often reverse the age gap — it is ANNE who was older (by 8 years), not Shakespeare.

THE SCHOLAR'S TIMELINE & THE MASTER'S OUTPUT

विद्वानों की समयरेखा और महान कृतियां

Two topics covering the scholarly schemes used to divide Shakespeare's career into phases, and the scope of his complete dramatic and poetic output.

शेक्सपियर के करियर को चरणों में बांटने वाली विद्वत योजनाओं, तथा उनकी संपूर्ण नाट्य व काव्य रचनाओं के दायरे को कवर करने वाले दो विषय।

3. Career Periods: Two Scholarly Perspectives (c. 1590 – 1613)

करियर के चरण: दो विद्वत दृष्टिकोण

Definition: Scholars have long tried to divide Shakespeare's roughly two-decade writing career into distinct phases. The most influential scheme is Edward Dowden's, from his 1875 study, which proposed four periods: 'In the Workshop,' 'In the World,' 'Out of the Depths,' and 'On the Heights.'

हिंदी में: विद्वानों ने शेक्सपियर के लगभग दो-दशक लंबे करियर को अलग-अलग चरणों में बांटने का प्रयास किया है। सबसे प्रभावशाली योजना एडवर्ड डाउडेन की है (1875), जिसमें चार चरण हैं: 'इन द वर्कशॉप', 'इन द वर्ल्ड', 'आउट ऑफ द डेप्थ्स', तथा 'ऑन द हाइट्स'।

KEY FACTS

- Edward Dowden's scheme (1875): In the Workshop → In the World → Out of the Depths → On the Heights.
- 'Out of the Depths' corresponds to the great tragic period (Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth).
- 'On the Heights' corresponds to the late romances (Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale, The Tempest).
- A parallel textbook framework (experimentation → growth → gloom → restored serenity) mirrors Dowden's structure.
- Modern scholars treat rigid biographical staging with some caution, but the four-phase arc remains a standard teaching tool.

Quick Recall: *Dowden 1875: Workshop → World → Depths → Heights = comedy → mastery → tragedy → reconciliation.*

Example Tag: *Dowden, Shakspere: A Critical Study of His Mind and Art (1875)*

★ **EXAM TIP** Exam Trap: Match the phase to its theme — 'Out of the Depths' = tragedies (NOT comedies); 'On the Heights' = romances/reconciliation (NOT tragedies).

4. The Master Output: Plays, Sonnets & the First Folio (1590s – 1623)

महान कृतियां: नाटक, सॉनेट और फर्स्ट फोलियो

Definition: Shakespeare's dramatic and poetic output is traditionally counted at 38 plays and 154 sonnets — though the play-count fluctuates between roughly 36 and 39 depending on collaborative or disputed works. His sonnets were published in 1609 by Thomas Thorpe. The First Folio of 1623 was compiled posthumously by John Heminges and Henry Condell, and contains 36 plays.

हिंदी में: शेक्सपियर की नाट्य व काव्य रचनाओं की पारंपरिक गणना 38 नाटक व 154 सॉनेट है — हालांकि यह संख्या सहयोगात्मक रचनाओं के आधार पर 36 से 39 के बीच बदलती है। उनके सॉनेट 1609 में थॉमस थॉर्प द्वारा प्रकाशित हुए। 1623 का फर्स्ट फोलियो — जॉन हेमिंज व हेनरी कॉन्डेल द्वारा संकलित — जिसमें 36 नाटक हैं।

KEY FACTS

- Traditional count: 38 plays, 154 sonnets (play count varies 36–39 by scholarly inclusion criteria).
- Sonnets published 1609 by Thomas Thorpe; mostly written in the 1590s.
- First Folio (1623): 36 plays, compiled by John Heminges and Henry Condell.
- First Folio excludes Pericles, Prince of Tyre.
- Main historical source: Holinshed's Chronicles.
- Plays with largely original plots: Love's Labour's Lost, A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Merry Wives of Windsor, The Tempest.

Quick Recall: *38 plays (range 36–39) + 154 sonnets; First Folio 1623 = 36 plays, no Pericles; source = Holinshed.*

Example Tag: *First Folio, 1623, compiled by Heminges & Condell*

CHAPTER 20

T.S. Eliot

टी. एस. एलियट

TARGET EXAMS

UGC NET • TGT • PGT • KVS • NVS • DSSSB • BPSC TRE

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ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This chapter covers T. S. Eliot — his biography, his double career as the twentieth century's most influential poet and its most influential critic, his verse drama, and every major work across a life that ran from 1888 to 1965. Exam boards (UGC NET/TGT/PGT/KVS/NVS/DSSSB/BPSC TRE) draw heavily on the exact composition and publication dates of his poems (which frequently differ), the periodicals in which each first appeared, the epigraphs and literary sources behind each work, his coined critical terms (the objective correlative, dissociation of sensibility, the Impersonal Theory of Poetry), and the classical source of each verse play. Every fact below has been systematically verified against standard scholarly sources — including several dates that popular notes routinely get wrong, which this chapter corrects.

यह अध्याय टी. एस. एलियट का पूर्ण परिचय देता है — उनका जीवन-परिचय, बीसवीं सदी के सबसे प्रभावशाली कवि और सबसे प्रभावशाली आलोचक के रूप में उनका दोहरा करियर, उनके काव्य-नाटक, तथा 1888 से 1965 तक फैली उनकी हर प्रमुख कृति। परीक्षा बोर्ड (UGC NET/TGT/PGT/KVS/NVS/DSSSB/BPSC TRE) उनकी कविताओं की सटीक रचना-तिथि और प्रकाशन-तिथि (जो प्रायः भिन्न होती हैं), प्रत्येक कविता की पत्रिका, प्रस्तावना-वाक्य व स्रोत, तथा एलियट द्वारा गढ़े गए आलोचनात्मक पदों पर विशेष बल देते हैं। नीचे दिया गया प्रत्येक तथ्य मानक स्रोतों के विरुद्ध व्यवस्थित रूप से सत्यापित है।

★ **STUDY STRATEGY** 1. Lock down the biography timeline first, especially the three hinge years — 1915 (Prufrock published, marriage to Vivienne), 1922 (The Waste Land, founding of The Criterion) and 1927 (baptism and British citizenship). 2. Separate COMPOSITION dates from PUBLICATION dates: Prufrock, Preludes and every one of the Four Quartets hide a gap. 3. Master Eliot's TWO careers — poet and critic — and never let his critical terms drift between essays. 4. Learn the epigraph and the literary source of each major poem as a pair. 5. Map each verse play to its Greek original. 6. Revise the landmark quotations word for word; exams test exact wording.
1. पहले जीवनी-समयरेखा स्पष्ट करें, विशेषकर तीन निर्णायक वर्ष — 1915 (प्रूफ़्रॉक का प्रकाशन, विवियन से विवाह), 1922 (द वेस्ट लैंड, द क्राइटीरियन की स्थापना) और 1927 (बपतिस्मा और ब्रिटिश नागरिकता)। 2. रचना-तिथि और प्रकाशन-तिथि को अलग रखें — प्रूफ़्रॉक, प्रील्यूड्स तथा फोर क्वार्टेट्स की हर कविता में अंतर है। 3. एलियट के दो करियर — कवि और आलोचक — में महारत हासिल करें और आलोचनात्मक पदों को निबंधों के बीच न मिलाएँ। 4. हर बड़ी कविता का प्रस्तावना-वाक्य और स्रोत जोड़ी में याद करें। 5. हर काव्य-नाटक को उसके ग्रीक मूल से जोड़ें। 6. अंत में, प्रसिद्ध उद्धरणों को शब्द-दर-शब्द दोहराएँ।

Master Revision Chart: All 21 Works at a Glance

All twenty-one works at a glance — group, year, and the single most-tested fact for each.

सभी इक्कीस कृतियाँ एक नज़र में — समूह, वर्ष, तथा प्रत्येक का सबसे अधिक पूछा जाने वाला तथ्य।

WORK (YEAR)	GROUP / CORE FACT
Preludes (1915, comp. 1910–11)	Early Poetry: City & Self — 4 parts of 13/10/15/16 lines; urban squalor; Blast magazine.
The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock (1915, comp. 1910–11)	Early Poetry: City & Self — 131 lines, interior monologue, Dante epigraph, 'etherised upon a table.'
Portrait of a Lady (1915)	Early Poetry: City & Self — 3 seasonal sections, Marlowe epigraph, title after Henry James.
Prufrock and Other Observations (1917)	Early Poetry: City & Self — Eliot's first volume, 12 poems, dedicated to Jean Verdenal.
Tradition and the Individual Talent (1919)	The Critic Emerges — historical sense + Impersonal Theory + the platinum catalyst.
Hamlet and His Problems (1919)	The Critic Emerges — 'objective correlative'; Hamlet called an artistic failure.
The Sacred Wood (1920)	The Critic Emerges — Eliot's first critical book; title from Frazer's The Golden Bough.
The Metaphysical Poets (1921)	The Critic Emerges — dissociation of sensibility; TLS review of Grierson; revives Donne.
Gerontion (1920)	Post-War Desolation — 'little old man,' Measure for Measure epigraph, nearly a preface to The Waste Land.
The Waste Land (1922)	Post-War Desolation — 434 lines, 5 sections, dedicated to Pound 'il miglior fabbro,' Tiresias, Shantih.
The Hollow Men (1925)	Post-War Desolation — 98 lines, 5 parts, Conrad + Guy Fawkes epigraphs, 'not with a bang but a whimper.'
Journey of the Magi (1927)	Conversion & Religious Poetry — first Ariel Poem; borrows from Lancelot Andrewes; Birth/Death ambiguity.

CHAPTER 37

Indian Authors in English Literature

औपनिवेशिक मुठभेड़ से वैश्विक प्रवास तक — भारतीय अंग्रेज़ी साहित्य के प्रमुख लेखक

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ABOUT THIS CHAPTER

This chapter surveys Indian writing in English across more than a century, tracing a clear thematic arc: from the Pioneers who first carried Indian material into English verse and fiction, through the Nation Builders who documented ordinary Indian life under colonialism, to the Inward Turn of confessional and psychological writing led largely by women, and finally to the Global Era of diaspora and historical revisionism. Nineteen authors are covered across five parts — Rabindranath Tagore and Sarojini Naidu (the Pioneers); R.K. Narayan and Mulk Raj Anand (Social Realism); Kamala Das (the Confessional Voice); Anita Desai and Shashi Deshpande (Psychological Depths); and Amitav Ghosh alongside the contemporary diaspora writers (Jhumpa Lahiri, Aravind Adiga, Kiran Desai, Vikram Seth) — plus a Quick Recall Matrix covering Gandhi, Khushwant Singh, Raja Rao, Toru Dutt and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Exam boards (UGC NET/TGT/PGT/KVS/NVS/DSSSB/BPSC TRE) draw heavily on author-work-theme matching, award years, and the fictional geographies (Malgudi, the Sundarbans) that recur across this literature. Every fact below has been cross-checked against standard biographical and literary sources.

यह अध्याय एक सदी से अधिक समय के भारतीय अंग्रेज़ी लेखन का सर्वेक्षण करता है — अग्रदूतों से लेकर, राष्ट्र-निर्माताओं, आत्मकथात्मक-मनोवैज्ञानिक लेखन के आंतरिक मोड़, और अंततः प्रवास व वैश्विक युग तक। पाँच भागों में उन्नीस लेखकों को समेटा गया है — टैगोर व नायडू (अग्रदूत); नारायण व आनंद (सामाजिक यथार्थवाद); कमला दास (स्वीकारोक्ति स्वर); देसाई व देशपांडे (मनोवैज्ञानिक गहराई); और घोष सहित समकालीन प्रवासी लेखक — साथ ही गांधी, खुशवंत सिंह, राजा राव, तोरू दत्त और बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय को कवर करने वाली एक त्विक रिकॉल मैट्रिक्स।

★ **STUDY STRATEGY** Treat this as FIVE mini-chapters plus TWO reference tools: master each pair/group of authors, then use the Quick Recall Matrix and the Thematic Evolution framework to tie the whole chapter together. For Tagore, fix the THREE sobriquets (Gurudev, Kabiguru, Biswakabi) and the TWO national anthems he wrote (India's Jana Gana Mana, Bangladesh's Amar Sonar Bangla) as fixed sets. For Narayan, remember every major novel is set in the same fictional town — Malgudi — often compared to Thomas Hardy's Wessex. For Anand, separate his standalone social-realist novels from the three fixed titles of the Punjab Trilogy, and remember George Orwell personally suggested the title The Sword and the Sickle. For Kamala Das, keep her THREE names straight: birth name, pen name Madhavikutty (for Malayalam writing), and her later Muslim name Kamala Surayya (1999). For the Global Era writers, match each name to exactly ONE flagship work and ONE thematic cluster — Lahiri/displacement, Adiga/class-corruption, Kiran Desai/immigration, Seth/family-and-verse-form — since exam questions frequently swap these pairings as false options. Learn the four-stage Thematic Evolution framework (Pioneers → Nation Builders → Inward Turn → Global Era) as the chapter's spine; nearly every author fits into exactly one stage.
इसे पाँच लघु-अध्यायों और दो संदर्भ-उपकरणों के रूप में लें। टैगोर के लिए तीन उपाधियाँ और दो राष्ट्रगान याद रखें। नारायण के लिए मालगुडी एक काल्पनिक नगर याद रखें। आनंद के लिए पंजाब त्रयी के तीन शीर्षक अलग रखें। कमला दास के लिए तीन नाम याद रखें। वैश्विक-युग के लेखकों के लिए प्रत्येक नाम को एक प्रमुख कृति और एक विषय-समूह से जोड़ें। चार-चरणीय विषयगत विकास ढाँचे को अध्याय की रीढ़ मानें।

Master Revision Chart: Key Works at a Glance

Every flagship work covered in this chapter, mapped to its year, author and single most important exam fact.

इस अध्याय में शामिल हर प्रमुख कृति, उसके वर्ष, लेखक और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परीक्षा-तथ्य के साथ।

WORK (YEAR) — AUTHOR	CORE FACT
Gitanjali (1910/1912) — Tagore	Devotional lyrics; won the 1913 Nobel Prize.
Gora (1909) — Tagore	Tagore's longest novel.
The Home and the World (1916) — Tagore	Nikhilesh (non-violent) vs Sandip (violent).
The Golden Threshold (1905) — Naidu	'Palanquin Bearers'; admired by Gokhale.
The Bird of Time (1912) — Naidu	Love, longing, nature; 'In the Bazaars of Hyderabad'.
The Broken Wing (1917) — Naidu	Freedom struggle; courage & sacrifice.
The Feather of the Dawn (1928/1961) — Naidu	Posthumous, by daughter Padmaja.
Swami and Friends (1935) — Narayan	Youth, colonialism; Malgudi.
The Guide (1958) — Narayan	Raju; Sahitya Akademi Award 1960.
Two Leaves and a Bud (1937) — Anand	Assam tea plantations; peasant Gangu.
The Sword and the Sickle (1942) — Anand	Communism; title by George Orwell.

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