

M.L.S. College Sarisab-pahi, Madhubani 51

(L.N. Mithila University Darbhanga)

Dept. of English

Class: - Degree - I Hons.

Dr. Dastgir Alam

Unit: - Literary Terms

9939683575

① Fallacy: - A mistaken belief, especially one based on unsound arguments.

- It is the use of invalid or otherwise faulty reasoning, or wrong moves in the construction of an argument.
- A fallacious argument may be deceptive by appearing to be better than it really is.
- Some fallacies are committed intentionally to manipulate or persuade by deception while others are committed unintentionally due to carelessness or ignorance.
- There are several fallacy - formal fallacy, informal fallacy, measurement fallacy.

② Allegory: - A story, poem or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.

- It is a literary device, a narrative whether in prose or verse, in which a character, place or event is used to deliver a broader message about real-world issues and occurrences.
- Writers or speakers typically use allegories as literary devices or a rhetorical devices that convey

hidden or complex meanings through symbolic figures, actions, imagery or events which together create the moral, spiritual or political meaning the author wishes to convey. (02)

• The Faerie Queene - Edmund Spenser is the finest example of allegory.

poet

Kinds of Allegory :-

1. Classical Allegory
2. Biblical Allegory
3. Medieval Allegory
4. Modern Allegory

3. Fable :- A short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral.

• It is a literary genre: a succinct fictional story, in a prose or verse that features animals, legendary creatures, plants, inanimate objects, or forces of nature that are anthropomorphized, and that illustrates or leads to a particular moral lesson which may at the end be added explicitly as a pithy maxim or saying.

• It differs from a parable in that the latter excludes animals, plants, inanimate objects, and forces of nature as actors that assume speech.

— X —

Dr. Pankaj Kumar

06.04.2020

M.L.S. college Sarisab-pati, Madhubani

(61)

(L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga)

Dept. of English

Dr. Dastgir Alam

#9989683575

Class: - Degree - 1 MB

Unit: - Comprehension

~ paragraph writing: ~

• writing is the finest skill among all skills -

The writing process of Article: -

1. Prewriting
2. writing
3. Revise
4. Rewrite
5. proofreading
6. publish

• Bold beginning of the Article: -

1. Use a single word
2. Describe a sound
3. Interesting fact
4. share an opinion
5. Ask a question

• opening writing: ~

1. Introduction
2. Reasons
3. Examples
4. conclusions

• stretch a sentence: -

1. who?
2. Doing what
3. where
4. when
5. why

• Use of preposition: -

using of preposition is an important device in Article -

Use for time:-

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| after | at | before | during |
| from | past | since | through |
| to | until | upon | |

Use for place:-

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| Above | behind | below | beside |
| between | beyond | by | in |
| inside | near | on | outside |
| over | through | under | with |

Use for Direction:-

| | | | |
|---------|--------|------|------|
| Against | along | down | from |
| into | off | on | onto |
| out of | toward | up | upon |

for conclusion:-

There should be strong statement, Advise and question.

- Coherence is the quality that makes your writing understandable.
- Narration, description, process, classification & illustration are the key factor of paragraph writing.

— X —

Prof. Dastgirdam
08.04.2020

M.L.S. College Darisab-pati, Madhubani

(L.N. Mithila University Darbhanga)

Dept. of English

Class: - XII L-1

Dr. Dargir Alam

Unit: - Grammar

9939683575

Use of modal Auxiliary verb

1. Use of can: -

• can - सकना

• can - कैन (वर्तन) Noun

• can is used for power, Ability and Capacity.
शक्ति क्षमता/योग्यता क्षमता

e.g. we can kill a tiger. - power

we can across the river. - power

An English teacher can teach poetry. - Ability

An English teacher can teach history. - Capacity

• can is used for strong order, permission.

e.g. you can go out at once.

तुम इसी वक्त जा सकते हो।

can I come out immediately?

क्या मैं इसी वक्त निकल सकता हूँ?

• can is used for strong will (कठिन इच्छा),
strong determination (दृढ़-संकल्प), permanent
activity (परमानेंट क्रियाकलाप)

e.g. - we can remember everything at exam night.

परीक्षा-रात को हम सबकुछ याद कर सकते हैं।

we can never tell a lie.

हम कभी झूठ नहीं बोल सकते।

A liar can deceive anyone.

एक झूठा किसी को भी ठग सकता है।

2. Use of may: -

can - सकना (for strong) } verb
may - सकना (for polite) }

can - कन (कर्म) } Noun
may - मई (महीना) }

e.g. You can go now. - strong matter
तुम अब जा सकते हो।

You may go now. - soft matter
तुम अब जा सकते हो।

can I come in sir? - strong
क्या मैं अन्दर आ सकता हूँ?

may I come in sir? - soft
क्या मैं अन्दर आ सकता हूँ?

• may is used for probability (संभावना): -

e.g. It may rain today.
आज वर्षा हो सकती है।

John may be there.
जॉन वहाँ हो सकती है।

College may close tomorrow.
कॉलेज कल बन्द हो सकती है।



Prof. Dastgiri
06.04.2020