

# ARISTOTLE AND PLATO: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON POETRY

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**Abstract:** - Aristotle was born at Stagira in Macedonia in 384 B.C. He was the disciple of Plato. Plato was born in 423BC. He was disciple of Socrates. Both are great Greek philosophers. Both of them gave so many philosophical ideas to the universe. Aristotle preceded Plato's some theories. But, he was disagreed on some theories like Plato's ideas on poetry, then he give explanation why he was disagree and what is the reality of the poet and the poetry.

**Keywords:** - Poetry, catharsis, Emotions, Personality, Imitation, Music.

**Introduction:** - Plato realized that philosophy was more appropriate for educating the young than poetry. He thought that philosophy would cure society of depravity and corruption. It would provide a guide for good behavior. He thinks that poetry can please for a moment, but not to reform the society or to guide it. Plato considered poetry to be a matter of Inspiration. But he focused on some basic principles for the practice of poetry:-

- There must be selection of materials.
- Must be the knowledge of the rules and techniques of the art.
- Learning as well as the practice is necessary.

Plato focused on the organic unity in a work of art. He was in favor of decorum, austerity, order and restraint in poetry.

**“He was the first to enunciate the classical ideals of artistic beauty.”**

Aristotle was a disciple of Plato, but he was disagreed with Plato's some contentions. Plato declared poetry to be the mother of lies, to prove that it was not so, he wrote 'The Poetics'

**Same Views on Poetry by Aristotle and Plato:-**

- I. Poetry is an Imitation of Art.
- II. Poetry arouses Emotions in Human being.
- III. It affected Human Personality.
- IV. It's origin from Utilitarian perspective.

**Different Views on Poetry by Aristotle and Plato:-**

S. No.	Plato	Aristotle
01	Plato was an Idealist, he want to re-shape human life.	Aristotle was a realist, want to recognize human knowledge.
02	According to Plato Idea to Be real and the phenomenal World to be <i>Shadow of idea or unreal.</i>	He believed in the world of senses as being real.

## ALEXANDER POPE AS A SATIRICAL AND QUOTED POET

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**Abstract:** - Alexander Pope (1688-1744) was one of the most well known poets of the early eighteenth-century. In addition to several major poems--*Essay on Man, Essay on Criticism, the Rape of the Lock, the Dunciad, and Windsor Forest*--Pope translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* into English. He is considered among the greatest satirists in English literature, and his two great satires, *The Rape of the Lock* and *The Dunciad*, are considered the best in the eighteenth century and.

**Introduction:** - he is one of the most satiric and quoted poets in the English language. From about the age of 12 on, Alexander Pope was really responsible for his learning, and he took it pretty seriously. He taught himself by reading classic Greek and Roman works of all kinds: he read satires by Horace and epics from Virgil and Homer. These two styles - satire and epic - really pop up a lot in Pope's own works. He was influenced by those writers that he studied as a child. Of course, one must also be well-rounded, so during this time he also enjoyed some classics of the English literary tradition, most notably Chaucer and Shakespeare. Pope was the most eminent and the most representative poet of his time. He directed and satisfied the poetic taste of his contemporaries. He expressed the predominant thought and sentiment of men about him, and he won for himself a central place among the wits, philosophers, and statesmen of a brilliant age. To most of the critics he is the spokesman of a dead time, separated from others by the most fundamental differences in its ideals of literature and life.

**As a Satirical Poet:** - He is best known for his **satirical** verses. He is considered among the greatest satirists in English literature, and his great satires are *Essay on Criticism, The Prologue, The Epilogue, the Moral Essay, The Dunciad, The Rape of the Lock* are considered the best in the eighteenth century. He is specially known for his satires. He developed his talent for satire and argument in verse.

*The Rape of the Lock* which is a mock-heroic poem is, however, Pope's greatest satiric poem. As such the characters are to a large extent, mocking versions of epic characters. The portraits are not realistic: they are not meant to mock at the follies and foibles of the aristocratic society of Pope's times. The objective being to expose human follies, especially the feminine.

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# Hope and Despair in the One Night @ the Call Center by Chetan Bhagat

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**Abstract** – Chetan Bhagat is an Indian novelist, columnist and motivational speaker. His best famous five novels are in this way for which he is well-known; *Five Point Someone*, *The 3 Mistakes of My life*, *One Night @ the Call Center*, *2 States* and *What Young India Wants*. His language is very lucid and easy to understand. This paper focus upon the personal issues of hope and despair in Chetan Bhagat's *One night @ the call center*. He is a typical author that lies in the mind of the common man. He is dealing with the harsh realities of life and problems faced by the young generation in his works. He holds a mirror to society and presents the reflection of the society of our own country. He selects subject which a reader can associate with socio scientific issues.

**Keywords** – Hope, Despair, Call Centers, Work-Place and Society.

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## INTRODUCTION

He is a modern social fictional writer. Here, Chetan Bhagat shows the harsh reality about call centers, a dark part of this call centers which can't be seen or shown by anyone or any prior writers. Chetan shows the life their characters in this way that any common men/women can relate their life to any character in the novel. The whole novel is divided into two parts. All characters live a life of mechanized lives. The novelist describes the issues of family, problems of work place and so on in a genuine and interesting way. The second part of the novel shows the reformation of all characters. Whole novel deals with the despair and in the last a ray of hope change the life of all employees of the call center. The novel based on the life of the people of middle class family in India and their problems. It is a story of emotions which shows hope, love, despair and ambitions. This novel shows the many aspects of human life. Here the novelist, shows that how one character's expectations from other people and the despair after not fulfilling them. The story of *One Night at Call Center* moves around six people. Three are males and three are females. All of them are working in a same call center. They all are different from each other but they have a similarity in them that all of them are fed up with their lives. This story is about a night at call center which changes the lives of all the people as well as it changes their way of thinking. Here Chetan Bhagat shows the ray of the hope for the people of the call center that this call of God will change their life. **Shyam Mehra**, who is the

protagonist as well as the narrator of the story in this novel. He is very much confused in his life. He is a common boy. He loves **Priyanka** who loves to Ganesh an NRI boy. He became sad to know about Priyanka's affair with NRI boy and second thing of his sadness was that he thought that his boss has cheated him and Varun (Vroom) is a friend of Shyam and does not want to do the job but Shyam wanted to keep up his standard up so he has to work there. On the other hand Priyanka's mother wants that Priyanka should marry with Ganesh next month but she does not want. She still has some feelings for Shyam. Later on Shyam tell her about the baldness of Ganesh who hide this from her. **Esha Singh** or **Eliza** is an ambitious girl who wants to become a model. When she finds that there is no way to become a model, She runs away from home and join call center to fulfill her dreams to be a model. She does many compromises with the hope of to be a Model. Esha has compromised by sleeping with a designer to get a modeling contract. But the boy turned out to be opportunistic as he betrays her by telling her that she can't become a model due to her height. He also tries to console her by sending her some money. Esha frustrated due to this betrayal and tries to suppress the mental pain by giving herself with Physical pain by cutting her skin.

Here Chetan Bhagat showed the life of the ambitious middle class youth who are running after blind race of materialism without knowing the reality. **Radhika** another woman character her call

## Thorough Study On Different Teaching Methods In English

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**Abstract** - In any field of work, we have to work with a proper plan, method or any strategy. In the same way in English language is also taught to use some methods or strategies. Whatever strategies that is used by teachers to enable student learning or pass knowledge and information to their students is called the teaching methods.

**Introduction** - In this era of Science and Technology, there are so many teaching methods. Here, my purpose to write this paper, to see what the best methods are for students learning and what will be the result implemented by these methods.

**(A) Grammar-translation Method** - Learning is largely by translation to and from the target language. Grammar rules are to be memorized and long lists of vocabulary learned by heart. There is little or no emphasis placed on developing oral ability. It is a classical method that was used in Greek and Latin teaching.

**Aims** - 1. Enable students to read and translate.  
2. It is for students' general Intellectual development.

**Results/Scope** - It is limited only to classroom. It has no practical use because students can't communicate in English. It focused only reading and writing at the place of speaking and listening. There is the little scope of this method.

**(B) The Direct Method** - In this method entire teaching is in the target language. The learner is not allowed to use his or her mother tongue. Grammar rules are avoided and there is emphasis on good pronunciation. The purpose of my paper to see what the aims of this method are and what will be the result after its implementation.

**Aims** - 1. Direct method aims to build a direct relation between experience and language, word and idea, thought and expression

2. This method enables students to learn how to communicate in the target language

3. This method is based on the assumption that the learner should experience the new language in the same way as he/she experienced his/her mother tongue.

**Results/Scope** - Activity-oriented classroom created a lively atmosphere in the classroom. Classes are usually developed around a picture, which depicts a situation of life in the country where the language is spoken. Conversations between the teachers and the learners develop in the Target Language. Thus the classroom is

always filled with the speech sounds of the Foreign Language.

**(C) The Bilingual Method** - This method was developed by Dr. C. J. Dodson. He says, 'a different attitude is necessary toward the place and function of the mother tongue in the process of learning a second language'. It was proved that the mother tongue, when used as a meaning conveyor, facilitates rather than hinders the imitation responses of the learners. At the initial stages, the teacher uses the mother tongue for asking questions and in giving explanations and instructions. But, in the later stages, the use of the mother tongue is reduced gradually, and the teacher uses only the target language.

**Aims** - 1. Focused on more practice and active contact with the foreign language

1. Enable students to acquisition of correct language habits.

**Results/Scopes** - Later, this method was not accepted as it opens the 'floodgates' of the mother tongue which results in the excessive use of it in English language classes; this, in turn, considerably reduces whatever little exposure there is to English.

**(D) Audio-lingual Method** - It is based on behaviorist theory. Here students are taught through reinforcement theory. This method doesn't focus on vocabulary, but the direct use of Grammar. The theory behind this method is that learning a language means acquiring habits. There is much practice of dialogues of every situation. New language is first heard and extensively drilled before being seen in its written form. Richard & Rodgers says that (1986) "It is an English language teaching theory in which we teach our target language through training"

**Aim** - 1. Enable students to communicate.

2. Enable to learn by seeing and practice.

**Results/Scope** - Language skill is learnt better if the learning items are presented in oral form before they are presented in written form. Good habits are formed by giving correct responses rather than by making mistakes. By