

Janata Shikshan Sanstha's
KISAN VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA, WAI

Department of English

Students' Group Projects 2022-23

Programme: B. A. Part III

Programme Code: 3179

Roll No	Name of the Students	Title of Project
18	Yadav Sakshi Satish	English Drama Types of Tragedy
04	Sanas Sai Umesh	
79	Ghadge Anisha Devram	English Poetry : English Poetry
02	Mojar Sanika Vithal	
01	Vare Prajkta Maruti	
09	Gangavane Sanskruti Hiralal	
21	Jadhav Harshada Sandesh	Literary Criticism Critical Appreciation of "Ulysses" by Alfred Lord Tennyson
78	Chavan Sanket Santosh	
61	Ithape Sanyoni Yogesh	
97	Parte Rohit Jeetendra	

Roll No	Name of the Students	Title of Project
18	Yadav Sakshi Satish	English Novel : Animal Farm By George Orwell
04	Sanas Sai Umesh	
79	Ghadge Anisha Devram	
61	Ithape Sanyoni Yogesh	
97	Parte Rohit Jitendra	
02	Mojar Sanika Vitthal	English Novel : The Guide By R. K. Narayan
01	Vare Prajakta Maruti	
09	Gangavane Sanskruti Hiralal	
21	Jadhav Harshada Sandesh	
78	Chavan Sanket Santosh	
02	Mojar Sanika Vitthal	Language and Linguistics
78	Chavan Sanket Santosh	Clauses
97	Parte Rohit Jeetendra	
01	Vare Prajka Maruti	
09	Gangavane Sanskruti Hiralal	
18	Yadav Sakshi Santosh	Language and Linguistics
04	Sanas Sai Umesh	Phrases
79	Ghadge Anisha Devram	
21	Jadhav Harshada Sandesh	
61	Ithape Sanyoni Yogesh	

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This is to certify that Gangavane Sanskruti Hiralal, Mojar Sanika Vitthal, Jadhav Harshada Sandesh, Yadav Sakshi Satish, Sanas Sai Umesh, Ghadge Anisha Devram, Chavan Sanket Santosh, Ithape Sanyoni Yogesh and Parte Rohit Jeetendra have completed **Students' Group Project** on "**Critical Appreciation of "Ulysses" by Alfred Lord Tennyson**" successfully.

This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **Introduction to Literary Criticism Semester VI** introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

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(Prof. Dr. Sunil Sawant)
Name of the Supervisor

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This is to certify that **Sakshi Yadav, Sai Sanas, Anisha Ghadge, Sanika Mojar, Prajkta Vare, Sanskruti Gangavane, Harshada Jadhav, Sanket Chavan, Sanyoni Ithape, Rohit Parte** have completed the **Students' Group Project** on "**English Poetry**" successfully.

This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **English Poetry Semester VI (Paper XIII)** introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

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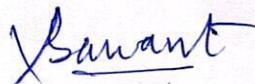
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This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **English Drama Semester VI (Paper XIV) (DSE - E138)** introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.


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This is to certify that **Sakshi Yadav, Sai Sanas, Anisha Ghadge, Sanyoni Ithape,** and **Rohit Parte** have completed the **Students' Group Project** on "**Animal Farm by George Orwell**" successfully.

This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **English Novel Semester VI (Paper XIV) (DSE - E138)** introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

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This is to certify that **Mojar Sanika, Vare Prajakta, Gangavane Sanskruti, Jadhav Harshada, Chavan Sanket** have completed the **Students' Group Project** on "**The Guide by R.K. Narayan**" successfully.

This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **English Novel Semester VI** introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.



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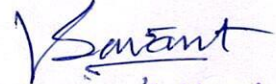
This is to certify that **Mojar Sanika, Vare Prajakta, Gangavane Sanskruti, Jadhav Harshada, Chavan Sanket** have completed the **Students' Group Project** on "Clauses" successfully.

This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **Language and Linguistics Semester VI (Paper XVI) (DSE-E140)** introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.



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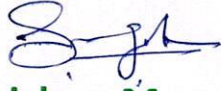
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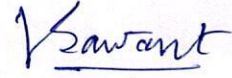
This is to certify that **Sakshi Yadav, Sai Sanas, Anisha Ghadge, Sanyoni Ithape, and Jadhav Harshda** have completed the **Students' Group Project** on "**Phrases**" successfully.

This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **Language and Linguistics Semester VI (Paper XVI)** (**DSE-E140**) introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.



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**Janata Shikshan Sanstha's
Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai**

Department of English

**STUDENTS' GROUP PROJECT
(2022-2023)**

On

**Critical Appreciation of
"Ulysses" by Alfred Lord Tennyson**

For the Special English Paper

**Introduction to Literary Criticism
Semester VI**

Certificate

This is to certify that Gangavane Sanskruti Hiralal, Mojar Sanika Vitthal, Jadhav Harshada Sandesh, Yadav Sakshi Satish, Sanas Sai Umesh, Ghadge Anisha Devram, Chavan Sanket Santosh, Ithape Sanyoni Yogesh and Parte Rohit Jeetendra have completed **Students' Group Project** on "**Critical Appreciation of "Ulysses" by Alfred Lord Tennyson**" successfully.

This Group Project is the fulfillment of the Internal Evaluation for the Course **Introduction to Literary Criticism Semester VI** introduced by Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

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Introduction

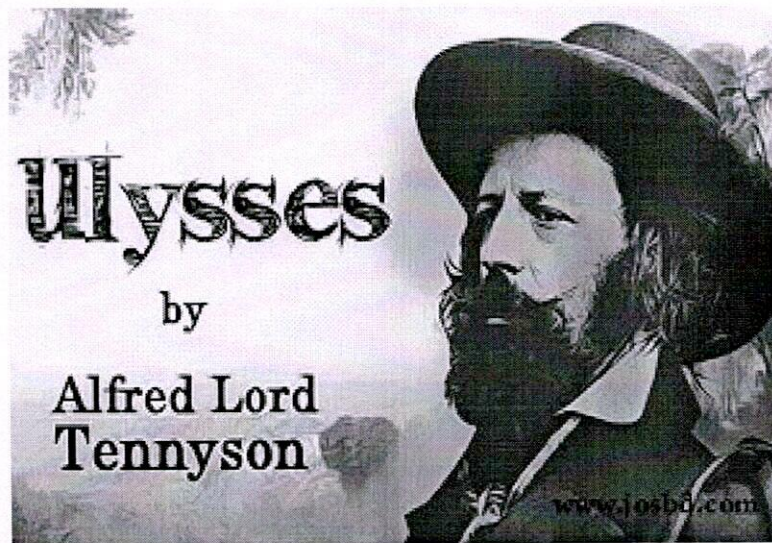
In October of 1833, **Alfred Tennyson** learned of the untimely death of his close friend and Arthur Henry Hallam. Hallam's death devastated Tennyson; seventeen years later he wrote a long poem about it called *In Memoriam*. In the immediate aftermath of the tragedy, however, he wrote "Ulysses."

You might have heard of Ulysses, or **Odysseus**, as he is called in **Homer's** *Odyssey*, the epic poem that narrates his long (10 years!) journey home from the **the Trojan War**. According to Homer, once Odysseus made it home he still had to take one more voyage, though that voyage is only mentioned, never made. **Dante's** *Inferno*, a much later work about a poet's journey through Hell, actually describes this voyage, though in a slightly different way; in Dante's account, Ulysses never returns home to Ithaca and instead chooses to continue sailing, as he does in Tennyson's poem. But unlike Tennyson, Dante condemns Ulysses for irresponsible adventure-seeking.

Tennyson's poem fuses both Homer and Dante's versions of the story; in the poem, Ulysses has made it home (Homer), but he wants to go sailing around the world again (Dante). The poem is a long monologue spoken by Ulysses detailing how bored he is in Ithaca (an island off the coast of Greece) and how he wants to get as much out of life as he can.

Tennyson's presentation of the Ulysses myth reflects to some degree his own desire to get over Hallam's death and keep living; it wasn't enough for Tennyson to achieve a state of ease and tranquility (like Ulysses did when he got back to Ithaca). He also wanted to keep living life, taking

both its ups and downs in stride in the same way as Ulysses. Indeed, Tennyson famously claimed that the poem described in part his own "need of going forward and braving the struggle of life" after his friend's death.



It little profits that an idle king,
By this still hearth, among these barren crags,
Match'd with an aged wife, I mete and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race,
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me.
I cannot rest from travel: I will drink
Life to the lees: All times I have enjoy'd
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly, both with those
That loved me, and alone, on shore, and when
Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea: I am become a name;
For always roaming with a hungry heart
Much have I seen and known; cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, governments,
Myself not least, but honour'd of them all;
And drunk delight of battle with my peers,
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.
I am a part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
Gleams that untravell'd world whose margin fades
For ever and forever when I move.
How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use!

As tho' to breathe were life! Life piled on life
Were all too little, and of one to me
Little remains: but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things; and vile it were
For some three suns to store and hoard myself,
And this gray spirit yearning in desire
To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.

This is my son, mine own Telemachus,
To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle,—
Well-loved of me, discerning to fulfil
This labour, by slow prudence to make mild
A rugged people, and thro' soft degrees
Subdue them to the useful and the good.
Most blameless is he, centred in the sphere
Of common duties, decent not to fail
In offices of tenderness, and pay
Meet adoration to my household gods,
When I am gone. He works his work, I mine.

There lies the port; the vessel puffs her sail:
There gloom the dark, broad seas. My mariners,
Souls that have toil'd, and wrought, and thought with me—
That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed
Free hearts, free foreheads—you and I are old;
Old age hath yet his honour and his toil;
Death closes all: but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods.
The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks:
The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep
Moans round with many voices. Come, my friends,
'T is not too late to seek a newer world.
Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths

Of all the western stars, until I die.
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down:
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.
Tho' much is taken, much abides; and tho'
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are;
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

Critical Appreciation

Ulysses is a grand monologue, where the old warrior, who embodies the spirit of heroic adventure in the primitive world, and whose manhood has been spent in twenty years war and travel, breaks away from the monotonous in activity of life on a small island, and fares forth again as a sea-rover.

Through his master piece **Ulysses**, Tennyson has given his contribution to the ideals of human race. As a critic has rightly suggested, the poem is the voice of a man in his hour of spiritual revival; it is the voice of an age, the voice of all adventure and exploration, whether in the region of Truth of Spirit, or of the visible world. It is the voice of the nineteenth century which was the age of discovery and invention, as also of restless expansion. Ulysses is equally the voice of Greek humanism as of the European Renaissance; it is the watch word of all these who are dedicated to the attainment of an unattainable end. It is also a war-cry against pessimism and defeatism, social apathy, and complacence. It provides "an immortal slogan for Divine Discontent, the Quest Everlasting, and the call of the Beyond".

The poem gives us a glimpse of Tennyson's political philosophy as well as of his attitude towards old age. That he favoured gradual political reform, and not radical and revolutionary change, is clear from the phrase "slow prudence to make mind a rugged people". He has a very high conception of the possibilities of old age:

"Old age hath yet his honour and his toil.
Death closes all; but something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done."

Ulysses is also a very fine example of Tennyson's pictorial quality. Like John Keats, Tennyson also delights his readers with beautiful word-pictures. We can vividly visualize the following pictures in our minds:

"Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy."
"There lies the port, the vessel puffs her sail,
There gloom the dark broad seas."

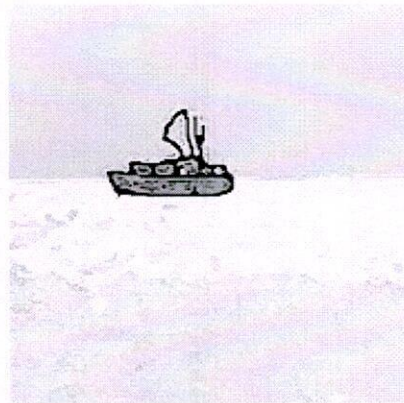
The background of the poem is that of the rocky and unfertile island of Ithaca, the sea, and the place; it is built up in scattered phrases that also bring a picture in due mind. The rocky ledges carry us to the

hamlets of the island. The deepening dusk brings their Twinkling lamps before our eyes:

“The long day wanes, the slow moon climbs-the deep
Moans round with many voices.”

The poet has also tried to bring before us the stormy moods of the sea as well as the eventful life in Ulysses when he says:

“All times I have enjoy’d
Greatly, have suffered greatly, both with those
That loved me and alone; on shore and when
Thro’ scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vent the dim sea.”



As we read we feel like going down to the boat with the king, and later on, like sitting with him, ordering, and his mariners “to sit in order and smite the sounding furrows.” This part also gives us a sense of movement.

The poem is a beautiful study of Greek atmosphere in the times of Trogon war. The people of Ithaca are naturally savage, bar barons, uncivilized. Their interest in materialistic prosperity makes them unable to appreciate the heroic qualities and adventurous, curious spirit of Ulysses. The poem also mirrors the Greek’s respect for their household gods and their care fullness in playing them ‘meet a adoration’.

It is commonly known that ‘art is long, life is short.’ In this dramatic monologue, Tennyson has also given poetical expression to this philosophy. He has added that in spirit of this handicap, man must continue the quest for more and more knowledge till he is alike:

“Life piled on life
Were all, too little and of one to me
Little remains, but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,

A bring of new things;

Further as Steadman has beautifully said, 'for visible grandeur and astonishingly compact expression, there is no blank verse poem that approaches Ulysses.' His art and craftsmanship is manifested in this monologue with "a characteristic and original control of the blank verse medium." His blank verse in this poem is sententious and weighty.' The Wisdom of hoarded experience and determination speaks in its slow deliberated movement. When the verse occasionally relaxes, it does so to gain momentum for a fresh sweep of controlled eloquence.

To beaded more, the diction is full of surprises because Tennyson has extracted the utmost value from the words used by him. "I will drink life to the lees," 'a Hungary heart', 'hoard myself', took the thunder and the sunshine are some of those phrases which speak for the caliber of the poet. The classical spirit and the echoes of the classical phrases combine with the lure of the unknown:

"And this gray yearning in desire
To follow known, like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought."

In conclusion, we must say that as a poet of man Tennyson appears before us as a man of lofty and noble ideals. He was always faithful to what lovely and noble in life. His characters are noble and inspiring like here Ulysses – strong, calm, serene and dignified who is ever after 'strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.'

The Literary/Poetic Devices Used in Ulysses

There are several literary/poetic devices used in Ulysses; some bring texture and phonetic variation (alliteration and assonance, internal rhyme), others alter the pace (caesura and enjambment) or help deepen meaning (simile and metaphor) :

Alliteration

When two or more words start with the same consonant and are close together in a line:

***life to the lees...hungry heart...climates, councils...drunk
delight...sinking star...noble note...sail beyond the
sunset...for some three suns to store..***

Assonance

When two or more words contain similar sounding vowels and are close together in a line. For example:

***little profit/king...sleep/feed...ringing plains of windy...rust
unburnished***

Caesura

This is a pause midway through a line, caused by a comma or other punctuation. As in lines 39,40,41:

Most blameless is he, centred in the sphere

Of common duties, decent not to fail

In offices of tenderness, and pay

Enjambment

When a line runs on into the next with no punctuation. Momentum gathers as the pause is reduced. Lines 58,59,60 are enjambed

Push off, and sitting well in order smite

The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds

To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths

Internal Rhyme

Words in lines that are close together, either full or slant rhymed, bringing echo and connection:

mete/sleep/feed/lees...me/rainy/sea...port/wrought/thought...

Metaphor

When something becomes something else to deepen understanding for the reader and bring extra imagery into play:

Yet all experience is an arch wherethrough

Gleams that untravelled world whose margin fades

Simile

When a comparison is made, as in line 31:

To follow knowledge like a sinking star,

Personification

Personification is to give human qualities to an inanimate object. For example, "For always roaming with a hungry heart". Here, the heart is personified as if it can experience hunger

List of Resources

Ulysses Resources

Websites

Victorian Web's massive site for Tennyson.

Video

A picture of Tennyson that is made to look as though it were reading.

Image

The Poet

Tennyson when he was really old.

Tennyson's Grave

A brief description of Tennyson and a picture of his gravestone in Westminster.

Arthur Henry Hallam

Picture of Hallam, Tennyson's good friend whose death was the impetus behind several of Tennyson's major poems, including "Ulysses."

The following list contains a few poems about Ulysses or Odysseus. These poems also explore similar themes present in Tennyson's oft-quoted poem. You can also read more Alfred Lord Tennyson poems.

- '*Odysseus to Telemachus*' by Joseph Brodsky – This poem is told from the perspective of the epic hero, Odysseus while he is stranded on Circe's island. Read more Joseph Brodsky poems.
- '*Ithaka*' by C. P. Cavafy – This poem describes the journey of Odysseus to his homeland and how it can be prolonged for increasing knowledge, wisdom, and wealth. Explore more poems of C.P Cavafy.

- '*Canto I*' by Ezra Pound – It's one of the best-known poems of Ezra Pound. This is the start of Pound's collection of musings on Homer's *Odyssey*. Read more Ezra Pound poems.
- '*Ithaca*' by Carol Ann Duffy – It's one of the famous poems of Carol Ann Duffy. The poem's speaker explores the importance of the journey in comparison to homecoming. Explore more Carol Ann Duffy poems.