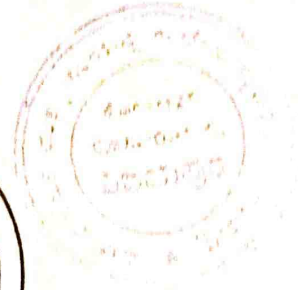
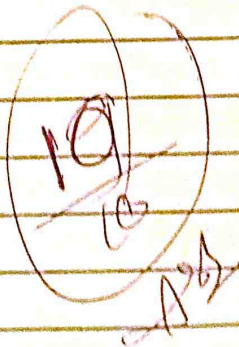


**S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR- 586 103.**



For B.A./ B.Sc. IVth Semester
2022 - 2023

Subject English

Assignment No.	Date	Marks Assigned	Marks Obtained	Name and Signature of Teacher	Remarks
1					
2					
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CARVALHO

- K.P. Pournachandra Tejasewi.

About the author:

Kuppalli Puttappa Pournachandra Tejasewi was a prominent Indian writer and novelist in Kannada. He was born on 8th September 1938 at Kuppalli, princely state of Mysore, British India. He also worked as a photographer, publisher, painter, naturalist, and environmentalist. He made a great impression in the "Navya" ("New") period of Kannada literature and inaugurated the Bandaya Saahitya genre of protest literature with his short-story collection Abachoonina Post Offisu. He is the son of noted Kannada poet Kuvempu. He died on 5th April 2007 at Mudigere. His noted works are "Tugani Cross", "Karvalo", "Chidambara Rahasya", "Millennium Series", "Kaddu Mattu Kraurya", "Mayaloka", "Huliyoonina Sarahadde", "Kiragoonina Cayyaligale", "Nigoodha Manushyanu", "Alemaniya Andaman Mattu Mahanadi Nile", and "Annana Nenapu" is the most important biography of Tejasewi which discusses his days with his father.

Introduction:

In Karvalo, the protagonist is a well-educated farmer, who is also the narrator of the same story. In spite of his great interest in rural lifestyle, his unsuccessful agricultural work makes him consider ending his life as a farmer to move to the city. During this time he meets Karvalo, a middle aged scientist in search of a rare lizard. Their first few meetings were made to discuss the agricultural difficulties. A character named Mandanna, a local cowboy who is considered as a good-for-nothing fellow by the villagers and his friends, is very close to Karvalo. Karvalo tells the protagonist that Mandanna is his student in a way. The farmer wonders why Mandanna and Karvalo become close and what the scientist finds so special in the local cowboy. As the story progresses, the farmer understands that the scientist finds that Mandanna possesses

special skills to identify creatures. Karvalo often goes into the deep jungle with Mandanna and this gets the sma town talking about their relationship.

One day Karvalo reveals that the endangered flying lizard Mandanna had seen, *Draco dussumieri* is an agamid, "flying" lizard, capable of gliding from tree to tree found in the Western Ghats and a relative of *Draco blanfordii* of China (SW. Yunnan), E Thailand, W. Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam, India and Bangladesh. Karvalo is interested in finding t lizard, previously thought to have been extinct.

The journey of these characters, the protagonist Mandanna, a camera man and cook along with Karvalo to find the elusive lizard is the story of this novel. The series of discussions and revelations during the expedition gives a philosophical touch to the story, particularly the search for the truth of life. Carvalho presents many worlds: the dream world, the world of science and mystery and the workaday world of normal simple human beings. It takes me back to the age of Darwinian Theory of Evolution. as, like Charles Darwin, Carvalho, the eponymous character of the book, undertakes a journey in search of the Truth of human existence. This invocative novel is set in a faraway village in the Moodigere district which is situated in the foothills of the Western Ghats.

The story of Carvalho is an incident that takes place in a corner of a village in Malnad. A surprising story of a scientist Carvalho becoming a chronologist by mixing with Mandanna, Prabhakara, Venkta, Kaniappa etc from the village. This work is completely different from all other Kannada novels which asserts that science is the path to realization like religion, meditation and penance. The novel has so far seen twelve editions in Kannada and has been published in English, Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam, and Japanese.

Characters

- * Carvalho: Great botanist, an entomologist.
- * Mandanna and Lakshmana: Works in Bee shop/Cooperative Society (bee keepers)
- * Ramiah: Father-in-law of Mandanna
- * Prabhakara: Radio mechanic in Chikamangalore/photographer for Carvalho.
- * Cyril D'Souza: Lawyer.
- * Venkta: Snake catcher
- * Kanappa Bisani: cook and tree climber.
- * Pyara: A muslim boy and a kitchen assistant in the narrator's house
- * Kiwi: A white spaniel (Narrator's dog)
- * Narrator: K.P. Purnachandra Tejaswi.

One day on a morning narrator visit to Moodigere "Bee-keepers Co-operative society" to buy honey for his father. The rainy season had set in for quite some time in Malnad. The whole town was covered with mud and slush and wore a bedraggled look. narrator took seventy rupees with him after calculating seventy rupees for seven bottles of honey each of cost 10 rupees. An Ayurvedic physician had advised narrator's father to take a spoonful of honey with water every morning - which worked to half-a-bottle a month and about seven bottles a year. narrator's father asked him to get honey from Moodigere as it was likely to be cheaper there than at Mysore.

When narrator visit Moodigere "Bee-keepers Co-operative society" met two bee keepers Mandanna and Lakshmana. They gave information about different kinds of honey and provided a Bought honey from Lulti area for Rs. 78. On the way back the narrators jeep made a few strange noises and then stopped. petrol tank was also empty. After a while narrator saw two young men they helped the narrator by bringing a can of petrol. Honey kept in the jeep caught by the group of bees. The narrator waited from darkness to the descend.

When narrator reached home it was quite late after a while the narrator was disappointed due to the white colour of honey which he expected for golden colour, luminous, heavy, textured thick liquid. The narrator thought he was cheated by bee-keepers. While he went to clear the bill he came to know that it was a best and pure honey and he also expected it.

One morning Mandanna requested the narrator to write an application for him. He wanted to submit the application to the minister who was also chairman of the Khadi Board. was coming to Mudigere and mandanna was to write an application urging him to appoint Mandanna as a bee-keeper of the society. and also said if he get that job he would get married. When Mandanna came to know that the minister's schedule was planned at visit Mudigere at vast public area he decided to give his application there. He also participated in scout group. After the flag hosting Mandanna and his scout group blew bugles, beat their drums and crushed their cymbals. The noise disturbed the humble bees in their hive get angry and attacked the whole programme people and programme was disturbed. Mandanna failed to submit his application to the Minister.

Once the narrator met Carvalho and discussed the problems of pests which were eating up his paddy crop. Carvalho suggested and told to bring few specimen and drain away the water from the fields. Possibly these pests live close to the stem, and under water, and said they must be army-worms. The narrator was impressed by Carvalho's physical appearance with moustache and beard gone grey, and aquiline nose and solemn-looking eyes, dignified. he was around fifty years old, and looked a Christian from Mangalore side. The Kannada he spoke was formal and correct. The Carvalho's prediction was right the pests had taken shelter near the stem under the water. water was drained away. The half of the crop was destroyed when the narrator.

went with a few specimens, Carvalho was happy; that his guess had proved right, and they discussed many things about Carvalho's disciple "Mandanna" and the narrator shared the 15th august bees' attack incident. After a week the narrator went to meet Carvalho but he went somewhere had applied for a week's leave with Mandanna.

The rainy season was coming to a close. The narrator decided to dispose of his lands. The two reasons to sell his land were the first one is not getting any profit from the agriculture - he didn't even make enough money to pay the interest on the loans he had raised, and the second reason was the brooding, enveloping silence of Malnad, loneliness and rural poverty. One day an estate agent went to narrator.

As the discussion was on going between the agent and the narrator, the narrator saw Pyara (a muslim kitchen assistant of narrator's home), running as fast as he could. And came to know "Kiwi" (narrator's dog with it's extraordinary olfactory organ (sense of smell), good companion to narrator) has run away into the forest and he won't come out. Narrator scolds Pyara and went in search of Kiwi after informing agent to wait. Narrator and Pyara went in the dense bushes forest and finally Kiwi was found barking at an earthen pot full of bees. On their way back they deliberated over the incident and came to the conclusion that the bees had built hive in a pot which had been used for liquor-making. Pyara suggested he will ask Mandanna to place those bees in bee-box.

One day the narrator on his way to Moodigere, he saw professor Carvalho. Narrator had chat with Carvalho and later went to Carvalho's laboratory and discussed about the earthen pot which he saw in the forest. Narrator also came to know about Conch-shell worm get attached by the lights, some bees plagued by these worms. narrator was surprised to hear this.

These glow-worm spotted by Mandanna in the Nor-way jungle for the first time in India. Mandanna studied the habits of these worms. They glow blue light without emitting heat. Narrator facing many things and wonderful creature of the nature.

After this one day narrator was returning from Moodigere. he saw Carvalho and Mandanna walking down a road running between green fields glittering in the bright young sunlight. They were on narrator way to see him. Carvalho explained to Mandanna about earthen pot which was seen by the narrator at the jungle was not an ordinary pot used for distillation of liquor but was a way of tending bees in Malnad. After a coffee at narrator's home they reached earthen pot at jungle along with Pyara and Kiwi. Narrator stood away from the pot others were near the pot. After Mandanna slowly lifted the pot, they were attacked by the bees. Pot-breeding is an ancient method so they collected honey first and honeycomb left out. The bees would come back and start breeding, they would be put in the bee-box.

As Mandanna who had promised to get the pot bees into the beehive didn't turn up for a long time. Once thousands of bees circling around the firewood in the lumber room of the narrator. Pyara throwed a Jug over them. so there was a absolute need of Mandanna because he only can done by using his experience but he was not there, narrator told Ramiah to find Mandanna but he denied. narrator and Pyara left the jug in the forest when bees went out but when they back they didn't find a jug they are making hissing sound they tried to replace the jug but they didn't. In the morning they face a huge problem that bees fought themselves and thousands of bees had fallen dead in the battle. Narrator cursed Mandanna who did not turn up when he was needed.

One day Narrator unexpectedly saw Mandanna and scolding him because he didn't come when he was needed. During their conversation Mandanna was linking everybody and everything with his marriage. Mandanna was in love with Ramiah's daughter, but Ramiah denied to give his daughter because Mandanna had no job. Carvalho didn't appointed Mandanna as an attendant but he helped his own caste-man for this post. To get married, Mandanna need a job so Mandanna was angry with Carvalho. Narrator don't want to involve with this marriage issue of Mandanna but assured Mandanna to talk to Ramiah.

Now, another person "Prabhakar's" entry, he was a radio mechanic in Chikkamangalur as well as a student of Carvalho as a photographer. He also set up a lab in a part of Carvalho's Research Centre. Prabhakara, the Narrator and Carvalho discussed the way of solving Mandanna's problems. Also sent someone to fetch Money Ramiah. Narrator explained the Mandanna's problem to Carvalho and the Ramiah and asked Carvalho to give job to Mandanna but Carvalho was not able to do so. That's why they all explained to Ramiah, if he get married, he may behave a little more responsibly. Finally Ramiah agreed and Mandanna's wedding took place. Lakshmananna played Mandanna's father role. Prabhakar captured all the moments in his camera.

After three days of Mandanna's wedding he brought 7 boxes loaded on a bullock cart to narrator's home. He charged six or seven rupees per box, some forty-six rupees at all. Mandanna put the pot-bees into a beehive and had kept the other boxes in cool, shady place. Afternoon, the narrator went there with Pyara, Kiewi and his daughter. He did not find a single bee. Narrator scolded Pyara why he had lifted the lid of the box. Kiewi went back to home. He was making strange painful sounds. He had hidden a big piece of bone, with rotten flesh still sticking to it. The bone looked like that

of a cow or an ox. Kiwi had treasured it to chew at leisure, unseen. They thought Kiwi could have got information because of this. After a while narrator heard a rumour about the visit of police to Morvey Ramiah and arrested Mandanna. Narrator went to Ramiah's place and investigated about the incident, but they didn't give clear answers. So narrator thought that something was wrong. And he back to home all were sitting in front of Kiwi which was not responding at all, simply lying on the floor. As the narrator told them to carry Kiwi to Moodigere hospital the next day. Ramiah's house was raided by the police and Mandanna was beaten. Police found the Kasorike-blossom honey which was unusual smell.

Next day Narrator took Kiwi to Moodigere Veterinary hospital and doctor gave some stomach ailment and prescribed some medicine, leaving Pyara and his daughter at hospital with Kiwi. Narrator went to police station with Lakshman and tried to convince the police. But police did not. After they came to know that Mandanna will shift to Chikkamangaluru station imprisonment for a year and fine would be Rs. 500. Narrator gave surety and bailed Mandanna out. Kiwi was also recovered slowly.

Once a constable came to the narrator's house with the court's summon for Mandanna. On the other side, one agent was interested to buy narrator's land. For that Narrator should go to Bengaluru so he locked in this. Narrator blamed Lakshman for landing him in trouble if Mandanna did not appear to the court. Lakshman assured Narrator that he should find Mandanna. After this Narrator met Carvalho and explained the Mandanna's police case to Carvalho. After hearing this Carvalho requested Narrator to meet a criminal lawyer named Cyril Consalves and he appointed him to fight the case of Mandanna. All they went to court and the lawyer Consalves won the case finally in the favour of Mandanna.

After this Carvalho went away with Mandanna for a week to get the glow-worms. That time Carvalho said, "every insect is an avatar of God" by this we came to know that many mysterious things are there. Carvalho described his visit to Norway with Mandanna that two weeks before went to Norway with Mandanna. He came to know two things first one Carvalho had already seen the glow-worm found by Mandanna. second one he wanted to see the flying lizard. Once Mandanna said Carvalho about flying lizard, so Carvalho drew the picture of flying lizard as per Mandanna's description. Carvalho appreciated Mandanna that he was a natural born scientist. This was the reason that why Carvalho never agreed to the pure post to Mandanna.

Carvalho describes the drawing of the flying lizard to the Narrator. It's relatives lives in New-Zealand and is called Tauvatera. It developed no wings. Our chameleon has two wings but this flying lizard does not have wings. Mandanna saw the wings when the lizard in flight but could see nothing when it perched on the tree. Chameleon of this kind belongs to ancient ages prior to pre-history. Officially the flying lizards are declared extinct. In 1817, a padre is supposed to see this in the African Jungle. Carvalho spoke for a long time on geological ages, evolution, floods, snow-ages etc. His thoughts were beyond the time and space, that's why the reason Carvalho did not want Mandanna to be imprisoned because the flying lizard was Mandanna's finding.

Carvalho want to go on adventure on this. So funding for this expedition started. Many institutions like 'Smithsonian institute', 'the Zoological society', 'the British Zoological unit' had come forward with the help of 70,000 pounds sterling for this adventure so Carvalho was uncertain about this whether to accept this fund or not.

The preparation for the expedition of flying lizard started. Carvalho took big map of Norway: stretched from Shisadi lehat to Charmadi lehat. Along with Bisiyani Kaniappa: a cook and tree climber. Prabhakar had collected an electrical flash, a tele camera, a 16 mm movie camera and various sets of lenses. Kaniappa picked up a sword and double-barreled gun. Narrator with his topless jeep for all. Carvalho and Prabhakar were discussing the Navigators, chronometers, compasses, almo-meters etc. They all decided to reach first Barbar pet by bus and they walk the distance to Norway. After reaching Mandanna borrowed a bullock-cart to move all the things to marshy areas of forest.

The adventure begins for the flying lizard. Norway is an unusual strange flora, dense forests, stretched palm-trees. The next morning they yoked the bullocks and left. Kaniappa drove the bullock cart and others walked beside the cart. There were endless stretch of the palm-trees. Then suddenly a wild sheep sprang and Kiwi was encouraged by Mandanna to chase it. The narrator don't liked it. All waited for Kiwi and finally located by the narrator. A thorn had pierced through his ear, and blood was trickling down. He screamed in pain when the thorn was removed. After moving some distance, they found that they were lost. All around them were palm trees, stretching mile after mile.

All were moving for a place which was not known to anyone of them then also the flying lizard has no address of its place. After this the Carvalho suggest Prabhakar to set chronometer and compass instruments to know the right direction. Prabhakar set it. Kaniappa drove as the instruction of Prabhakar. Narrator suspected that they were going back. but Carvalho believed the direction given by the machines of Prabhakar. In the middle they lost internet and don't know what to do. That time the narrator started to think of his wife and daughter and became nostalgic. Kiwi was the only one who was with him having sweet memories.

Carvalho also telling about the wild animals of Dinosaurs, snakes, etc. Finally the palm-tree bushes ended. When the narrator woke up, he found that the palm-fields had ended and they were near the dense jungle. They all stopped there and camped there that night. Kariappa cooked the meal all bullocks were unyoked. After that all were listening to Carvalho experiences. and later they all slept.

The next morning, they yoked the bullocks and began the journey. all got into the cart. they were not experiencing wet land and palm trees. There were only trunks of huge trees. but all are appreciating the accuracy of Prabhakara's instruments. The road was not in good condition. Carvalho's soul soared and his enthusiasm knew no bounds. and he was so happy at that moment. He saw many things like hundreds of flowers, animals, shrubs, herbs etc and he was speechless.

In this forest, they saw number of lizards, chameleons and skunks. Narrator asked Mandanna a question that how did u find the new creatures on the Earth? Mandanna replied and narrator saw a big, brightly coloured chameleon sitting on a small branch and swinging itself. Trees were tall and their trunks were covered with green moss, some of which hung down like honeycombs. Prabhakara was told to capture everything in his camera.

Carvalho said about the earth worms earlier. so he pointed at a dry and thorny plant which became an insect, grew hands and legs and walked off to another tree. Carvalho showed them earth worms going up all trees and the ferns which grew on the tree. The earth worms eating dust from the wind and making a glue, which is a special kind of glue by the soil. They want to return back before the darkness. on the way they find a small Pond. there water was clear as crystal. A ball of fire sprang up from the depth and flew.

It was a kingfisher ^{happily} swooped down on an invisible fish. Prabhakar was busy in setting his camera, but he could not capture this in his camera and the kingfisher disappeared. The narrator was angry on Prabhakar.

Now Kariappa started hunting. He took his gun and aiming. Kariappa was about to bring down the horn-bill with his rifle. Carvalho shouted at Kariappa because the female species builds a nest on it. The male weaves a strong net around the nest. If the male is killed, the female has to starve to death. This was why Carvalho shouted on Kariappa. Kariappa happily missed it. This incident developed a fresh admiration for Carvalho. Carvalho was full of familial concern for the bird.

The next day or the second day in the forest there was no clue about the flying lizard, no one anywhere there was nothing information about the flying lizard. Carvalho said that the lizards and the lizards normally quenched their thirst by licking up the dew and therefore, it was useless to wait near the water-pools.

The next day two more characters joined they are Venkta and his wife. Venkta was an excellent snake-catcher. He came to collect skins of mongoose, otter and snakes. He also said the snake skin did not give much profit. An otter skin could give him 100 rupees and a snake's 13 rupees. Venkta had come there to look for the cow that had run away.

Here come about the conversation about God and flying lizards. Flying lizard is the representative form of life which existed several millions of years ago. During the long period of evolution, everything underwent a change. Here raised a question "why did the flying lizard remain as it was?" Flying lizards and others are the capsules of time, holding within them the secrets of the universe.

Then Carvalho spoke about the evolution of Eonilla and Chimpanzee. On the third morning in the forest Yekto came with a snake being skinned alive. After this they reached a small pond. After crossing the rough path, they reached a small pond. There unyoked the bullocks. After A big ant hill. there ant flying off on a dry leaves. an ant hill and gobbling up the ants which ran like a stream.

The brown coloured flying lizard about this they share. The creature was brown coloured flying lizard. This reptile brought many thoughts and dreams. It was the huge tree and the lizard looked small. It was still buy eating ants. It's wings looked like white blown-up foam which became invisible the moment it landed. It's form and features were similar to the description of Mandanna. It started going up and the narrator started calling Mandanna, Prabhakar and Carvalho and shouted that its climbing up the tree. Its form and features are same as the Mandanna explained to Carvalho. The narrator should not close his eyes simply looking at that lizard which was climbing up the tree.

After this Karioppa and Mandanna came and disturbed the concentration of the Narrator. The narrator told that the lizard entered the ant hill and eating away the ants, when too many of them surrounded it it can't move. Then Carvalho started to describe the flying lizard by asking Mandanna. "There is scaly, saw-like skin over it's head and neck. The tail goes up to the back. It has it's legs. It's feet has nails. it puts out it's tongue, the tongue like ours". Then Carvalho confirmed that the narrator was looking at a flying lizard.

Prabhakara gets ready with camera. Prabha-kara could not see anything even with his binoculars. Flying lizard began moving up where the narrator saw a green patch of moss. Carvalho instructed Prabhakara to keep the movie camera ready and put the tele-lens

focus on the moss. The Carvalho took the binocular and the Prabhakara watching with his camera. Mandanna confirmed that it is a flying lizard which has no wings but it flies. Carvalho could not see its wings. Prabhakar's camera made 'krr' sound. The Flying Lizard got merged with the colour of the bark of the tree. They all bent down. Carvalho said, "I don't know how much we have seen and how much we have missed."

Efforts to catch the flying lizard were so hard. Kaniappa, Mandanna, Carvalho and Prabhakara lay down the ground to keep a better watch over the tree. Mandanna and Yenka made a big fire under the tree. Thick dark cloud arise all over. Then Mandanna stood on the top of the hillock nearby. Then Kaniappa shouted, "it has flown away". Kaniappa and Mandanna saw that the flying lizard landed on the tree. Kaniappa began climbing the tree.

Flying lizard's movement appears very nice they explained it wonderfully. The next moment, the narrator saw a tiny four legged creature floating in the air. It whizzed past a tree and landed on the trunk of another. Near its ribs, thin white wings appeared and then disappeared. It amazed the narrator that it did not fold its wings like the birds nor did it gather them along with its legs like the bats. Mandanna, Carvalho and Kier rushed towards the tree.

It had to climb and reach some height before taking to flight. Because of the thick cloud of smoke, it was moving towards the top of the hill where trees were short and stubby. Yenka and Kaniappa were chasing it from tree to tree and its speed - were getting affected. Suddenly it flew past them and landed on the trunk of a nearby timber tree. Kaniappa started to climb that tree. It was hardly two arm-lengths away from him. It tried to escape from Kaniappa's hands and slipped away a little and

Kaniappa grabbed it by its tail. Kaniappa with one arm holding on to the tree and with the other the tail. Yenkata began climbing that tree. when Kaniappa tried to pull it nearer his palm, it hissed like a snake. Its skin got extended like an umbrella. Kaniappa got frightened. It hissed again, and the wings disappeared near its ribs. Kaniappa was losing his grip because his palms were sweating. Only the tip of the tail was in Kaniappa's hand.

Finally Yenkata reached Kaniappa who was waiting for him. The lizard's tail got cut and it climbed up past. It raced up and landed on a heap of boulders on the top of the hill. Yenkata and Kaniappa were still on the tree and others were down, helplessly watching. The flying lizard kept leaping from one boulder to other boulder. It reached the top of the promontory (a high point of land or rock projecting into a body of water).

Next, blindly followed the flying lizard. Following the flying lizard, they all reached to the very edge of the Sahyadri range; the other side was a sheer drop of several thousand feet. Forests and small rivers below could be seen. The rock was slippery and the dew and the moss added to their risks. but Yenkata and Kaniappa slowly started sliding up the precipice (a very steep side of a high mountain).

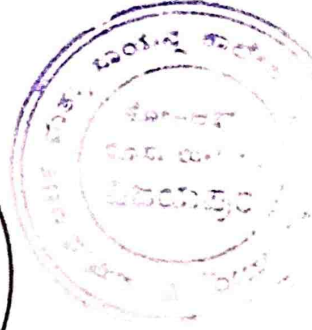
Finally, flying lizard hissed and spread its hood and looked back if it could move backwards. Then it looked forward, Kaniappa and Yenkata moved two more arm-lengths up. It leapt from the edge of the precipice. since it could not beat its wings and change course, it fell straight into the water. In a little while the strange flying lizard vanished into space. None of them felt disappointed. A link from the past had flashed past their eyes, like an apocalypse and then vanished.

Conclusion:

The expedition, like all true expeditions, is a failure as well as a success. The flying lizard escapes but expeditions have succeeded in understanding in an important way of evolution of the universe. Hence, Poornachandra Tegasewi's *Larvalho* presents many worlds. The dream world: the world of science and mystery. A world of normal simple human beings. All these are yoked together to the animal world through Kiewi, the narrator's hidden spaniel, and through the bon-climber of trees, Bixiyani Kanappa, the world of vegetation becomes an integral part of the story.

Simply written, unpretentious, *Larvalho* weaves a web of curiosity around the readers as all enticing stories do. Though the book, the author tries to re-establish the superiority of Nature over human control and tries to question the anthropocentric nature of the world. There is an attempt on the part of the writer to fuse the evolutionary history of human civilisation with the contemporary socio-political power structure by drawing extensively from the knowledge created by modern science as well as close observation of rural characters.

S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR- 586 103.



ASSIGNMENT

For B.A./ B.Sc. B.A IInd Semester
"2022 - 2023"

Name of the Student Ambika R. Pujari

Roll No. 87 R.C.U. Seat No. U15Km22A0092

Subject Introduction to phonetics and linguistics

Assignment No.	Date	Marks Assigned	Marks Obtained	Name and Signature of Teacher	Remarks
1		10	9		
2					
3					
4					

Introduction to Phonetics And Linguistics

Syntax

Index

<u>Page no.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page no.</u>
.1.	Syntax meaning and Introduction	1 to 2.
.2.	Rules	2 to 3.
.3.	types of sentence	3 to 6
.4.	categories and terminology	7 to 9.
.5.	functions and clauses.	10 to 12
.6.	conclusion and reference.	13 to 14.

Syntax

Introduction

Syntax structure is an influential work in linguistics by American linguist "Noam Chomsky" originally published in 1957. and it is derived from Greek word. not to be confused with syntax in programming, syntax in linguistics refers to the arrangement of words and phrases. Syntax covers topics like word order and grammar rules, such as subject-verb agreement or the correct placement of direct and indirect objects. and the study of the formation of sentences and the relationship of their component parts.

"What is Syntax"

Syntax can be defined as a set of rules, principles and processes that preside over the structuring of sentence in any given language. Syntax defines the rules that need to be followed when forming a sentence from words, clauses, punctuation and phrases. correct syntax involves the right choice of words and correct sentence and tense. Matching number, proper arrangement of words and phrases. proper syntax unlike diction is comparatively strict. Abiding by the rules of syntax is very important in all kinds of formal writing and it is an indication that the writer is knowledgeable.

2.

Syntax

Syntax refers to the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language. It encompasses the rules that govern the structure of a sentence, such as the order of subjects, verbs and objects.

The rules of syntax in sentence

Rule :- 1

A sentence should have a subject and a verb. Other than imperative sentence all other sentence must, for sure, have at least one subject and one verb. Imperative sentence do not require a subject.

Example :-

1. * It / was raining (declarative sentence)
subject / verb

2. * Switch off / your mobile phones.
(imperative sentence)
verb / object. It is a rule of one.

To make it simpler and easier for you to understand, here is a list of rules you have to keep in mind when forming sentence. Go through them and analyse your sentence to see if they have proper syntax.

Rule - 2

The subject should come first, followed by the verb. Only in the case of interrogative sentence do subjects follow the verb. In other words interrogative sentence begin with

Example :-

1. * The meeting / starts / in half an hour.
(declarative sentence)
Subject / verb / adjunct.

2. Does / the meeting / start / in half an hour
(interrogative sentence)
Helping verb / subject / main verb / adjunct.

Rule - 3

Describing words like adjectives and adverbs should be positioned before the words they describe.

Example :-

1. It is very cold today
(adverb - describes the intensity of the cold weather).

2. I wore a blue dress for my sister's wedding.

(adjective - describes the colour of the dress).

Rule - 4

Objects follow the subject and verb in a sentence. If there is a direct object and an indirect object, the indirect object comes after the verb and the direct follows the indirect object.

Example :-

1. * Bianca / gave / me / a book.

Subject / verb / indirect object / direct object.

2. Mandhu / bought / us / dinner

(subject / verb / indirect object / direct object).

Rule - 5

Clauses, irrespective of whether they are dependent clauses or independent clauses must have a subject and a verb. Phrases on the other hand, do not require a subject.

Example :-

1. Phrase / clause

* on the eve of christmas / we left for madrid

The clause 'we left for madrid' has a subject (we) verb (left) and adjunct (for madrid).

(dependent clause / independent clause)

2. Though lakshmi was tired / she did not take a day off from work.

The dependent clause has a subject lakshmi and a verb was. The independent clause also has a subject she and a verb did not take.

"The types of sentence of syntax"

Syntax in English sets forth a specific order for grammatical elements like subjects, verbs, direct and indirect objects etc.

Examples :- if a sentence has a verb direct object and subject the proper order is subject $\rightarrow$ verb $\rightarrow$ direct object.

* Types of sentence

1. Compound sentence.

2. Complex sentence.

3. Compound - complex sentence.

4. Simple sentence.

1. "Simple sentence" :-

Sometimes it's best to keep it simple. A simple syntactic structure is just a single independent clause.

Take this sentence for "example" :- "Tom went home." It's a full thought with a subject and verb. But a simple sentence doesn't always look so simple. "Tom Harvey, and Jean all decided to walk over to Tom's massive house" is a much longer sentence, but still a single independent clause.

2. "Compound sentence" :-

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses, joined with a conjunction or a semicolon.

"Example" :- "Kathy felt sick all day, but she continued to work on her physics project." There are two clauses here which could be their own sentences.

"Kathy felt sick all day" and she continued to work on her physics project. They're put together with the conjunction "but".

3. Complex sentence

A complex sentence makes use of that dependent clause we were talking about. It combines dependent clauses with an independent clause.

Example :-

"Since Bob was shy" he went to the prom alone. "Since Bob was shy" is dependent and "he went to the prom alone" is independent - it could be its own sentence.

4. Compound - complex sentence

Compound and complex in this economy that's right folks. A sentence can have multiple independent clauses and a dependent clauses, making it compound - complex sentence.

Example :-

After they failed their project Daniel wept for forgiveness and Kyle denounced Ms. Klempt as a tyrant. Can you spot which clauses in which "After they failed their project" is dependent and Kyle denounced Ms. Klempt as a tyrant are independent.

The Basic Terminology and Categories

Syntax has a terminology of its own which includes words like terminals pre-terminals and non-terminals. This section introduces these terms and includes some working definitions of more common words like noun, verb, preposition, determiner etc.

Sarah Harmon (she/her/ella) Really quickly when we talk about syntax we talked about lexical categories and we talked about functional categories now when we talk about these things we're talking about their role with respect to the overall structure of a given phrase or sentence.

we see when we talk about morphology and we talk about lexical vs functional lexicon open versus closed class lexicon.

And it's true there is one exception you will notice that a preposition that is now a lexical category not a functional category and that's kind of what happens with prepositions or adpositions because it can be either before or after the noun phrase. In the next section we are going to talk about word order and then after that we are going to start talking about actual structure.

<u>lexical categories</u>	<u>functional categories</u>
N	Det
V	Aux
adj	Pro
adv	conj
P	comp

- lexical categories all have phrases associated with them and can be all be heads of a phrase.

1. A declarative sentence makes a statement
2. An imperative sentence gives a command.
3. An interrogative sentence asks a question.
4. An exclamatory sentence provides emphasis or expresses strong emotion

"Syntax categories"

- A family of expressions that can substitute for one another without loss of grammaticality is called a syntax category.

Example:-

1. The cat chases the mouse
2. The dog chases the mouse
3. The policeman chases the thief
4. The mother mouse chases the little mouse.

If words and phrases could not be assigned to a small group of categories it would be very hard to learn or use a language which share a significant number of common characteristics.

"Syntax category"

whole
adj.
adj - adj
adj - vp
adj
adj - np
np
np - vp
vp

"description"

whole sentence.
adverb phrase.
adverb phrase + adjective phrase
adverb phrase + verb phrase.
adjective phrase.
adjective phrase + noun phrase
noun phrase.
noun phrase + verb phrase
verb phrase.

1. Senses of category

classes and functions noun, noun phrase, subject
defining properties of word classes number
gender case, tense, aspect, degree etc.

2. Noun (Pronoun) category

Number : I (singular) vs. we (Plural) a book vs books.

Gender : his (masculine) her (feminine) they
(neutral)

case : nominative (I) accusative (me) vocative (oh
my god) genitive (my) dative (I gave a book
to him) ablative (He opened the door
with a key.)

3. Verb category

Tense : Present (future), past

Aspect : simple, progressive, perfect

voice : active, passive

mood : indicative, subjunctive and imperative

finiteness : finite

non-finite infinitive, gerund, participle.

The function of clauses in syntax

A main clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb. A main clause can form a complete sentence all on its own. Main clauses are also often referred to as independent clauses because they don't need any additional information to make sense. They express a complete thought.

Ex:- 1. The cat meowed.

2. His car broke down at the station.

3. The girl laughed loudly.

There are many simple ways that you can identify different types of clauses in a sentence through its structure and choice of nouns, adjectives and connectives. Read this simple breakdown in how to identify a clause.

1. Noun clauses :-

To identify whether a dependent clause is a noun clause, see if you can replace the clause with a pronoun (he / she / it / them) or noun.

2. Adjective clauses / relative clauses :-

An adjective clause takes the place of an adjective in a clause or phrase. It acts just like an adjective by describing a noun or pronoun. It's also known as a relative clause.

3. Adverb clauses :-

An adverb clause is a dependent clause that doesn't make sense on its own. It relies on another independent clause to make sense. This is why they're sometimes called dependent adverb clause. As it answers the question of how, when, where and why something happens. It gives an explanation for the independent clause and provides more detail and information.

4. Coordinate clauses :-

A coordinate clause is made when you connect two independent clauses that are of equal importance. These clauses are connected by coordinating conjunctions. A coordinate clause contains two sentences with equal importance. So just remember that in a coordinate clause, the two sentences are working together as a team to make one coordinate clause.

5. Subordinate clauses

A subordinate clause is a clause that can't stand alone as a complete sentence even though it contains a subject and a verb. It doesn't contain a complete thought as a main clause does. It has to be linked to the main clause using subordinating conjunction.

Subordinate clauses

1. Sitting happily, the chicken laid eggs.
2. she sighed wistfully, looking over the hill.
3. looking over the hill she sighed wistfully.
4. The girl who was looking over the hill sighed wistfully.

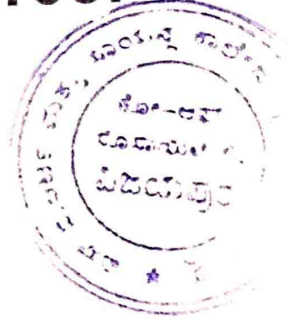
Conclusion

Learning and practising English syntax comprehensively encourage the syntactician new to generate new rules and formulate new theories derived from results of proved hypotheses and any analytical processes of the different structure of phrase, clauses, and sentence (immediate, intermediate ultimate and null constituents). Thus can be generalized and applied in the study and use of a language or languages.

Syntax is the study of how words are organised into phrases and phrases into sentences. In bigger units of construction and their elements patterns and regularities can be observed.

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**S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR- 586 103.**



ASSIGNMENT

For B.A./ B.Sc.^{4th} Semester
2022 - 2023

Name of the Student Jyoti. S. Anjulkagi

Roll No. 357

R.C.U. Seat No. U15KM21S0388

Subject English

Assignment No.	Date	Marks Assigned	Marks Obtained	Name and Signature of Teacher	Remarks
1					
2					
3					
4					

10
10
20

About the author

Kuppalli Puttappa Poomnachandra Tejaswi was a prominent Indian writer and novelist in Kannada. He was born on 8th September 1938 at Kuppalli, princely state of Mysore, British India. He also worked as a photographer, publisher, painter, naturalist and environmentalist. He made a great impression in the Navya (New) period of Kannada literature and inaugurated the Bardaya Saahitya genre of protest literature with his short story collection Abachoorina Post Office. He is the son of noted Kannada poet Kuvempu. He died on 5th April 2007 at Mudigere. His noted works are "Tugari Cross", "Kannalo", "Chidambara Rahasya", "Millennium Series", "Kaadu Mattu Knaaryu", "Mayaloka", "Huliyoovina Sorahadhu", "Kiraagoorina Gayyaligalu", "Nigoodha Manushyaru", "Alemariya Andaman Mattu Mahendhi Nile", and "Anano Nenapu" is the most important biography of Tejaswi which discusses his days with his father.

Tejaswi has translated a number of English books to Kannada enriching the depth of Kannada literature. His famous translations include the series on Kenneth Anderson's hunting expedition and Henri Charrier's popillon.

Introduction

In Carvalho, the protagonist is a well-educated farmer who is also the narrator of the same story. In spite of his great interest in rural lifestyle, his unsuccessful agricultural work makes him consider ending his life as a farmer to move to the city. During this time he meets Carvalho.

a middle aged scientist in search of a rare lizard, their first few meetings were made to discuss the agricultural difficulties. A character named Mandanna a local cowboy who is considered as a good for nothing fellow by the villagers and his friends is very close to Carvalho. Carvalho tells the protagonist that Mandanna is his student in a way.

The farmer wonders why Mandanna and Carvalho become close and what the scientist finds so special in the local cowboy. As the story progresses the farmer understands that the scientist finds that Mandanna possesses special skills to identify creatures. Carvalho often goes into the deep jungle with Mandanna and this gets the small town talking about their relationship.

One day Carvalho reveals that the endangered flying lizard Mandanna had seen. *Draco dussumieri* is an agamid "flying lizard" capable of gliding from tree to tree found in the western Ghats and a relative of *Draco blanfordi* of China, E Thailand, to Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam, India and Bangladesh. Carvalho is interested in finding the lizard, previously thought to have been extinct.

The journey of these characters the protagonist, Mandanna, a comore man and cook along with Carvalho to find the elusive lizard is the story of this novel. The series of discussion and revelations during the expedition gives a philosophical touch to the story, particularly the search for the birth of life. Carvalho presents many worlds: the dream world, the world of science and mystery and the workday world of normal simple human beings. It takes me back to the age of Darwinian Theory of Evolution as like Charles Darwin. Carvalho, the eponymous character

of the book. undertakes a journey in search of the truth of human existence. This invocative novel is set in faraway village in the Moodigere district which is situated in the foothills of the Western Ghats.

The story of Carvalho is an incident that takes place in a corner of a village in Malnad. A surprising story of a scientist Carvalho becoming a Chronologist by mixing with Mandanna, Prabhakara Venkta, Kanappa etc. from the village. This work is completely different from all other Kannada novels which asserts that science is the path to realization like religion, meditation and penance. The novel has so far seen twelve editions in Kannada and has been published in English, Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam.

Characters

- * Carvalho : Great botanist, an entomologist
- * Mandanna and Lakshmana : Work in Bee Shop / Co-operative Society (bee keepers)
- * Ramiah : Father-in-law of Mandanna
- * Prabhakara : Radio mechanic in Chikkamangalur
photographer for Carvalho
- * Cyril Gonsalves : Lawyer
- * Venkta : Snake catcher
- * Kariappa Biryani : Cook and tree climber
- * Pyaree : A muslim boy and a kitchen assistant in the narrator's house
- * Kiwi : A white spaniel (Narrator's dog)
- * Narrator : K. P. Ponnachandru Tejaswi

Explanation : One day on a morning narrator visit to Moodigere "Bee keepers Co-operative Society" to buy honey for his father. The rainy season had set in for

quite some time in Malnad. The whole town was covered with mud and slush and wore a bedraggled look. Narrator took seventy rupees with him after calculating seventy rupees for seven bottles of honey each of cost 10 rupees. An Ayurvedic physician had advised narrator's father to take a spoonful of honey with water every morning which worked to half a bottle a month and about seven bottles a year. Narrator's father asked him to get honey from Moodig as it was likely to be cheaper there than at Mysore.

When narrator visit Moodigere "Be-keepers Co-operative Society" met two beekeepers Mandanna and Lakshmana. They gave information about different kinds of honey and provided a bought honey from gutli area for R.S 78. On the way back the narrator's jeep made a few strange noises and then stopped. Petrol tank also empty. After a while narrator saw two young men they helped the narrator by bringing a can of petrol. Honey kept in the jeep caught by the group of bees. The narrator wailed from darkness to the descent.

When narrator reached home it was quite late after a while the narrator was disappointed due to the white colour of honey which he expected for golden colour, luminous, heavy, textured thick liquid. The narrators thought he was cheated by bee keepers. While he went to clear the bill he came to know that it was a best and pure honey and he also tasted it.

One morning Mandanna requested the narrator to write an application for him. He wanted to submit the application to the minister who was also Chairman of the Khedi Board. was coming to Moodigere and Mandanna was to write an application urging him to appoint Mandanna as

a bee keeper of the society and also said if he got that job he would get married when Mandanna come to know that the minister schedule was planned at visit Mudigere at vast public area he decided to give his application there. He also participated in scout group. After the flag hoisting Mandanna and his scout group blew bugles, beat their drums and crushed their cymbals. The noise disturbed the humble bees in their hive got angry and attacked the whole programme people and programme was disturbed. Mandanna failed to submit his application to the minister.

Once the narrator met Carvalho and discussed the problems of pests which were eating up his paddy crops. Carvalho suggested and told to bring few specimen and drain away the water from the fields. Possibly these pests live close to the stream and under water and said they must be army worms. The narrator was impressed by Carvalho's physical appearance with moustache and beard gone grey, and aquiline nose and solemn-looking eyes dignified he was around fifty years old and looked a Christian from Mangalore side. The language he spoke was formal and correct. The Carvalho prediction was right. The pests had taken shelter near the stream under the water. Water was drained away the half of the crop was destroyed when the narrator went with a few specimens. Carvalho was happy; that his guess had proved right and they discussed many things about Carvalho discipline. Mandanna and the narrator shared the 15th August bee's attack incident. After a week the narrator went to meet Carvalho but he went somewhere had applied for a weeks leave with Mandanna.

The rainy season was coming to a close. The narrator decided to dispose of his lands. The two reasons to sell his land were the first one is not getting any profit from the agriculture he didn't even make enough money to pay the interest on the loans he had raised and the second reason was the breeding enveloping silence of Malabar loneliness and rural poverty. One day an estate agent went to narrator.

As the discussion was on going between the agent and the narrator. Saw Pyara (a muslim kitchen assistant of narrator home) running as fast as he could. And came to know "Kiwi" (narrator's dog with it's extraordinary olfactory organ (sense of smell). good companion to narrator) has run away into the forest and he won't come back. Narrator scolds Pyara and went in search of Kiwi after informing agent to wait. Narrator and Pyara went in the dense bushes / forest and finally Kiwi was found bawling at an earthen pot full of bees. On their way back they deliberated over the incident and came to the conclusion that the bees had built hive in pot which had been used for liquor-making. Pyara suggested he will ask Mandanna to place those bees in bee-box.

One day narrator on his way to Moodegere he saw professor Carvalho; Narrator had chat with Carvalho and later went to Carvalho laboratory and discussed about the earthen pot which he saw in the forest. Narrator also came to know about Conch-shell worm get attached by the lights. Some bees plagued by these worms. narrator was surprised to hear this.

These glow-worm spotted by Mandanna in the Norway jungle for the best time in India. Mandanna studied the habits of these worms. They glow blue light without emitting heat. Narrator facing many things and wonderful creature of the nature.

After this one day narrator was returning from Moodigere, he saw Carvalho and Mandanna walking down a road running between green fields glittering in the bright young sunlight. They were on narrator way to see him. Carvalho explained to Mandanna about earthen pot which was seen by the narrator at the jungle was not an ordinary pot used for distillation of liquor but was a way of tending bees in Malnad. After a coffee at narrator's home they reached earthen pot at jungle along with Pyara and Kiwi. Narrator stood away from the pot others were near the pot. After Mandanna slowly liked the pot. They were attacked by the bees. Pot-breeding is an ancient method so they collected honey first and honeycomb left out. The bees would come back and start breeding, they would be put in the bee-box.

As Mandanna who had promised to get the pot bees into the bee box didn't turn up for a long time. Once thousands of bees circling around the firewood in the lumber room of the narrator, Pyara throwed a jug over them. So there was a absolute need of Mandanna because he only can done by using his experience but he was not there. Narrator told Ramiah to find Mandanna but he denied, narrator and Pyara left the jug in the forest when bees went out but when they back they didn't find a jug they are making kissing sound they tried to replace the jug but they didn't. In the morning they face a huge

that bees fought themselves and thousands of bees had fallen dead in the battle. Now after seeing Mandanna who did not turn up when he was needed.

One day Narrator unexpectedly saw Mandanna and scolding him because he didn't come when he was needed, during their conversation Mandanna was linking everybody and everything with his marriage. Mandanna was in love with Ramiah's daughter but Ramiah denied to give his daughter because Mandanna had no job. Carvalho didn't appoint Mandanna as an attendant but he helped his own clerk-man for this post. To get married, Mandanna need a job so Mandanna was angry with Carvalho. Narrator don't want to involve with the marriage issue of Mandanna but assured Mandanna to talk to Ramiah.

Now another person Prabhakar's entry, he was a radio mechanic in Chikla Mangaluru, as well a student of Carvalho as a photographer, he also set up a lap in a part of Carvalho discussed the way of solving Mandanna's problems. Also sent some to fetch Noruey Ramiah. Narrator the Mandanna problem to Carvalho and the Ramiah and asked Carvalho to give job to Mandanna but Carvalho was not able to do so that's why they all explain to Ramiah if he get married he may behave a little more responsibly. Finally Ramiah agreed and Mandanna's wedding took place. Lakshma played Mandanna's father's role. Prabhakar captured all the moment in his camera.

After three days of Mandanna's wedding brought 7 boxes loaded on a bullock cart to narrator's home. The charges: Six or seven rupees per box. Some forty-six rupees at all. Mandanna put the pot-bees into a kee box and had kept

other boxes in wood. Shady place after noon, the narrator went there with Pyara, Kiwi and his daughter. He did not find a single bee. Narrator soiled Pyara. Why he had tilted the lid of the box, Kiwi went back to home. He was making strange painful sounds. He had hidden a big piece of bone with rucker flush still sticking to it. The bone looked like that of a cow or an ox. Kiwi had treasured it to chew at leisure. Unseen, they thought Kiwi could have got infection because of this. After a while narrator heard a news about the visit of police to Norrey Ramiah and asked Mandanna. Narrator went to Ramiah's place and investigated about the incident but they didn't give clear answers. So narrator thought that something was wrong. And he back to home all are sitting in front of Kiwi which was not responding at all. Simply lying on the floor. As the narrated of everything told them to carry Kiwi to Moodigere hospital the next day. Ramiah's house was raided by the police and Mandanna was beaten. Police found the Kasarika-blossom honey which was unusual smell.

Next day Narrator took Kiwi to Moodigere Veterinary hospital and doctor gave some stomach ailment and prescribed some medicine leaving Pyara and his daughter at hospital with Kiwi. Narrator went to police station with Lakshmana and tried to convince the police. But police did not. After they came to know that Mandanna will shift to Chikkamangalur station imprisonment for a year and fine would Rs. 500. Narrator gave seveny and bailed Mandanna out. Kiwi was also recovered slowly.

Once a constable came to the narrator's home with the court's summon for Mandanna. On the other side. One agent was interested to

They all bent down. Carvalho said "I don't know how much we have seen and how much we have missed."

Efforts to catch the flying lizard were so hard; Kariappa, Mandanna, Carvalho and Probhakar lay down the ground to keep a better watch over the tree. Thick dark cloud arose all over. Then Mandanna stood on the top of the hillock nearby. Then Kariappa shouted "It has flown away". Kariappa and Mandanna saw that the flying lizard landed on the tree, Kariappa began climbing the tree.

Flying lizards movement appears very nice they explained it wonderfully. The next moment the narrator saw a tiny four legged creature floating in the air. It whizzed past a tree and landed on the trunk of another. Near its ribs its white wings up spread and then disappeared. It amazed the narrator that it did not fold its wings like the birds nor did it gather them along with its legs like the bats. Mandanna, Carvalho and Kari rushed toward the tree.

It had to climb and reach some height before taking to flight. Because of the thick cloud of smoke it was moving towards the top of the hill where trees were short and scrubby. Venkta and Kariappa were chasing it from tree to tree and its speed was getting affected. Suddenly it flew past them and landed on the trunk of a nearby timber tree. Kariappa started to climb that tree. It was hardly two arm lengths away from him. It tried to escape from Kariappa's hands and slipped away a little and Kariappa grabbed it by its tail.

kariappa with one arm holding on to the tree and with the other the tail. Venkta began climbing that tree, when kariappa tried to pull it nearer his palm, it hissed like a snake. Its skin got extended like an umbrella, kariappa got frightened. It hissed again and the wings disappeared near the ribs kariappa was losing his grip because his palms were sweating only the tip of the tail was in kariappa's hand.

Finally flying lizard hissed and spread its hood and looked back if it could move backwards, then it looked forward. kariappa and Venkta moved two more arm-length up. It leapt from the edge of the precipice. Since it could not beat its wings and change course it fell straight into the water. In a little while the strange flying lizard vanished into space. None of them felt disappointed. A link from the past had flashed past their eyes like an apocalypse and then vanished.

Conclusion

The expedition like all true expeditions is a failure as well as a success. The flying lizard escapes but expeditions have succeeded in understanding in an important way of evolution of the universe. Hence, Poomachandra Tyaseeri Carvalho presents many worlds. The dream world: the world of science and mystery, a world of normal simple human beings. All these are yoked together to the animal world through kivi the narrator's golden spaniel and through the born climber of trees, Biriyari kariappa the world of vegetation becomes an integral part of the story.

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**S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
VIJAYAPUR- 586 103.**



ASSIGNMENT

For B.A./ B.Sc.^{IInd} Semester
2022 - 2023

Name of the Student Akshata . R. Patil.

Roll No. 247 R.C.U. Seat No. 015KM2250307.

Subject English.

Assignment No.	Date	Marks Assigned	Marks Obtained	Name and Signature of Teacher	Remarks
1		10	9		
2					
3					
4					

1 Write a critical analysis of the lesson 'on saying Please'?

The lesson 'on saying please' is written by the poet A.G. Gardiner. He was an English Journalist, editor, Author. He was also a chairman of Anti-sweating League.

Gardiner says that words like 'please' and 'Thank you' the small coins we pay on our journey through life as civilised human being, living in a civil society. These courtesies allow us to live in society without friction.

The young lift man in a City Office who threw a passenger out of his lift the other morning and was fined for the offense was undoubtedly in the wrong. It was question of 'please'. The complainant entering the lift, said 'Top'. The lift man demanded 'Top-Please' and this concession being refused he not only declined to comply with the instruction, but hurled the passenger out of the lift. This of course was carrying a comment on manner too far. Discourtesy is not a legal offense, and it does not excuse assault & battery. If a burglar breaks into my house and I knock him down, the law will admit me, and if I am physically assaulted, it will allow me to retaliate with reasonable violence. It does this because the burglar and my assailant have broken quite definite commands of the law but no legal system could attempt to legislate against bad manners, or could sanction the use of violence against something which it does not recognize itself as a legally punishable offense. And whatever our sympathy with the liftman we must admit that the law is reasonable. It would never do if we were at liberty to box people's ears because we did not like their behavior, or the tone of their voices, or the scowl on their faces. Our fists would never be idle, and the gutters of the city would run with blood all day.

I may be as uncivil as I may please and the law will protect me against violent retaliation. I may be haughty or boorish and there is no penalty to pay except the penalty of being written down by an ill-mannered fellow. The law does not compel me to say 'please' or to attune my voice to other people's sensibilities any more than it says that I shall not wax my mustache or dye my hair or wear ringlets down my back. It does not recognize the laceration of our feelings as a cause for compensation. There is no allowance for moral and intellectual damage in these matters.

This does not mean that the damages are negligible. It is probable that the lift man was much more acutely hurt by what he regarded as a slur upon his social standing than he would have got a legal redress. The pain of a kick on the shins soon passes away but the pain of a wound to our self-respect or our vanity may poison a whole day. I can imagine that lift man, denied the relief of throwing the author of his wound out of the lift, brooding over the insult by the hour, and visiting it on his wife in the evening as the only way of restoring his equilibrium. For there are few things more catching than bad temper and bad manners. When Ser. Anthony Absolute bullied Captain Absolute, the latter went out and bullied his man, Fag, whereupon Fag went out downstairs and kicked the page boy. Probably the man who said 'top' to the lift man was really only getting back on his employer, who had not said 'Good morning' to him because he himself had been henpecked at breakfast by his wife, to whom the cook had been insolent. Because the housemaid had 'answered her back'. We infect the world with our ill-husbands. Bad manners probably do more to poison the stream of the general life than all the crimes in the calendar.

But though we are bound to endorse the verdict against the lift man most people will have a certain sympathy with him. While it is true that there is no law that compels us to say 'please', there is a social practice much older and much more sacred than any law which enjoins us to be civil. and the first requirement of civility is that we should acknowledge a service 'please' and 'Thank you' all the small changes with which we pay our way as social beings. They are the little courtesies by which we keep the machine of life oiled and running sweetly. They put our intercourse upon the basis of a friendship co-operation an easy give and take, instead of on the basis of superiors dictating to inferiors. It is a very vulgar mind that would wish to command where he can have the service for asking, and have it with willingness & good feelings instead of resentment.

I should like to 'feature' in this connection my friend the polite conductor. By this discriminating title, I do not intend to suggest a rebuke to conductors in general. On the contrary, I am disposed to think that there are few classes of men who come through the ordeal of a very trying calling better than bus conductor do. Here & there you will meet an unpleasant specimen who regards the passengers as his natural enemies as creatures who scheme purpose on the bus is to cheat him, and who can only be kept reasonably honest by a loud voice and an aggressive manner. But this type is rarer than it used to be.

It is not, therefore, with any feeling of unfriendliness to conductors as a class that I pay a tribute to a particular member of that class. I first became conscious of his existence one day when I jumped on to a bus and found that I had left home without any money in my pocket. Everyone has had the experience

and knows the feeling. the mixed feeling, which the discovery arouses. You are annoyed because you look like a fool at best and like a knave at worst. You would not be at all surprised if the conductor eyed you coldly as much as to say, "yes I know that stale old trick. Now then, off you get. And even if the conductor is a good fellow and lets you down easily you are faced with the necessity of going back and the inconvenience, perhaps, of missing your train or your engagement.

Having searched my pockets in vain for stray coppers, and having found I was utterly penniless, I told the conductor with as honest a face as I could assume that I could not pay the fare, and must go back for money. 'Oh, you don't need to get off. that's all right', he said. All right, I said 'but I haven't a copper on me. "oh I'll book you through", he replied. where'd'ye want to go? "and he handled his bundle of tickets with the air of a man who was prepared to give me a ticket for anywhere from the Bank to Hong Kong. I said it was very kind of him, and told him where I wanted to go, and as he gave me the ticket I said, 'But where shall I send the fare?' 'Oh, you'll see me some day all right', he said cheerfully, as he turned to go. And then, luckily, my fingers still wandering in the corners of my pockets lighted on a shilling and the account was squared. But that fact did not lessen the glow of pleasure which so good natured an action had given me.

A few days later, my most sensitive toe was trampled on rather heavily as I sat reading on top of a bus. I looked up with some anger & more agony, and saw my friend of the cheerful countenance "sorry sir", he said. 'I know these are heavy boots. Got 'em because my own feet got trod on so much. And now I am treading on other people's. Hope I didn't hurt you, sir,

'He had hurt me but he was so nice about it that I assured him he hadn't. After this I began to observe him whenever I boarded his bus, and found a curious pleasure in the constant good nature of his bearing. He seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of his bearing. He seemed to have patience, a gift for making his passengers comfortable. I noticed that if it was raining he would run up the stairs to give some one the tip that there was a room inside. With old people he was as a father. He evidently had a peculiarly warm place in his heart for young people, and always indulged in some merry jest with them. If he had a blind man on board it was not enough to set him down safely on the pavement. He would call to him in front to wait while he took him across the road or round the corner, or otherwise safety on his way. In short, I found that he irradiated such an atmosphere of good temper and kindness that a journey with him was a lesson in natural courtesy and good manner.

What struck me particularly was the ease with which he got through his work. If bad manners are infectious, so also are good manners. If we encounter incivility most of us are apt to become uncivil, but it is an unusually uncouth person who can be disagreeable with sunny people. It is with manners as with the weather. 'Nothing clears up my spirits like a fine day', said Keats, and a cheerful person descends on even the gloomiest of us with something of the blessing of a fine day. And so it was always fine weather on the polite conductor's bus, and his own civility, his conciliatory lightening their spirits. He lightened his own task. His gaiety was not a wasteful luxury, but a sound investment.

I have missed him from my bus route of late, but I hope I have missed that so he has carried his sunshine on to another road. It cannot be too widely

diffused in a rather drab world. And I make no apologies for writing a panegyric on an unknown key conductor. If words worth could gather lessons of wisdom from the poor leechgatherer 'On the loney moor'; I see no reason why lesser people should not take lessons in conduct from one who shows how a very modest calling may be dignified by good temper & kind feeling.

It is a matter of general agreement that the war has had a chilling effect upon those little everyday civilities of behavior that sweeten the general air. We must get those civilizations back if we are to make life kind and tolerable for each other. We cannot get them back by invoking the law. The policeman is a necessary symbol and the law is a necessary institution for a society that is still somewhat lower than the angels. But the law can only protect us against material attack. Nor will the lift man's way of meeting moral affront by physical violence help us to restore the civilities.

I suggest to him, that he would have had a more subtle and effective revenge if he had the gentleman who would not say 'please' the elaborate politeness. He would have had the victory, not only over the boor, but over himself and that is the victory that counts. The polite man may lose the material advantage, but he always has the spiritual victory. I commend to the lift man a story of Chesterfield. In his time the London streets were without the pavements of today and the man who took the wall had the driest footing. I never give the wall to a scoundrel,' said a man who met Chesterfield one day in the street. 'I always do,' said Chesterfield. Stepping into the road with a bow. 'I hope the lift man will agree that his revenge was much sweeter than if he had flung the fellow into the mud.'