



Universitas  
**Esa Unggul**

**INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS**  
**(PBI 321)**

**1st MODUL**  
**INTRODUCTION**

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## INTRODUCTION

### A. Learning Objectives

After completing this course, students are expected to be able to:

1. Get deep understanding about the history and kinds of literature works
2. Have knowledge about elements of a literary work
3. Get basic concepts of teaching English through Literature

### B. Explanation

#### 1. Vision and mission

Universitas Esa Unggul mempunyai visi menjadi perguruan tinggi kelas dunia berbasis intelektualitas, kreatifitas dan kewirausahaan, yang unggul dalam mutu pengelolaan dan hasil pelaksanaan Tridarma Perguruan Tinggi.

Untuk mewujudkan visi tersebut, maka Universitas Esa Unggul menetapkan misi-misi sebagai berikut :

- a. Menyelenggarakan pendidikan tinggi yang bermutu dan relevan
- b. Menciptakan suasana akademik yang kondusif
- c. Memberikan pelayanan prima kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan

#### 2. Course topic

In this subject, we are going to learn what literature is. You are going to be able to explain the concept and purposes of learning literature, how to identify and elaborate the history of literature, how to analyse the elements of fiction, recognize and explain drama and its elements, and identify and elaborate the theory of poetry and its elements. Those are what we have in the first half semester. You have to master what are elements of fiction, such as plot, character, setting, point of view, theme, and narrative language, while

in the drama, the elements cover dialogue, plot, setting, character, and various theme of drama.

Then, for the last half semester, we will study about how to use literature in teaching English. It means how we utilize prose, poem, and drama in English Foreign Language (EFL) classroom since you are an English teacher to be. We can look how literature can be exploited in the classroom and what kind of method a teacher can use. Why do you think we use literature in our class? It is because literature is an authentic material which is good for our students as they will be exposed by this kind of unmodified language outside the class and be more interesting than the texts that students will find in coursebook.

### 3. Activities and media

This subject covers online class (*hybrid learning*). All classes are recorded in Siakad web (<http://siakad.esaunggul.ac.id>), while for the online class only is on elearning website (<http://elearning.esaunggul.ac.id>). Activities besides those two are not valid, based on university principle.

On online class, students are supposed to have the explanation and some tasks based on the topic given in each session. Topics **before Mid-term test covers:**

1. Course outline
2. History of literature : Anglo-Saxon, medieval, English Renaissance, Revolution and Restoration, Romanticism, Critical Realism, and Modern
3. History of literature : Revolution and Restoration, Romanticism, Critical Realism, and Modern
4. Elements of Literature: Prose
5. Elements of Literature: Poetry
6. Elements of Literature: Drama
7. Review 2-6

While the topics **before final test includes** :

8. Why and what method in teaching English using literature
9. Lesson planning on novel, poems, drama
10. Teaching **Listening** using Literature
11. Teaching **Speaking** using Literature
12. Teaching **Reading** using Literature
13. Teaching **Writing** using Literature
14. Review 8-13

#### 4. **Assessment**

Assessment is done through *learning management system* (computer) while online task feedback is based on the lecturer in its *due-date*, so hopefully each student should pay more attention to the dateline.

This is the component of assessment :

- Midterm Test : 30%
- Final Test : 30%
- Quiz : 20%
- Online task : 20%

#### C. **Exercises**

1. What abilities that you are able to after joining this course?
2. Why do we use literature in teaching English?
3. What do we learn about literature after middle test?

#### D. **Answer key**

1. You are going to be able to explain the concept and purposes of learning literature, how to identify and elaborate the history of literature, how to analyse the elements of fiction, recognize and explain drama and its elements, and identify and elaborate the theory of poetry and its elements.

2. It is because literature is an authentic material which is good for our students as they will be exposed by this kind of unmodified language outside the class and be more interesting than the texts that students will find in coursebook.
3. We will study about how to use literature in teaching English. It means how we utilize prose, poem, and drama in English Foreign Language (EFL) classroom since you are an English teacher to be. We can look how literature can be exploited in the classroom and what kind of method a teacher can use.

## What is literature?

### A. Learning Objectives

Students are able to understand what literature is and what kinds of text can be categorized as literature.

### B. Explanation

- Etymologically, the Latin word “litteratura” is derived from “littera” (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing.
- Literature can refer to anything written, e.g.: The Department of Agriculture will, upon request, send an applicant “literature on canning tomatoes.” People who ask for such material expect it to be clear and informative, but they do not expect it to be interesting. (Barnet et al, 2008: 3)
- Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word.

Two different approaches to the definition of literature:

1. Criterial approach  
It provides criteria for written text to be called literature.
2. Prototypical approach  
It focuses on a good example of literature to which other examples bear resemblance.

Prototypical works are:

1. Written text
2. Marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration
3. Literary a genre (poetry, prose fiction, drama)
4. Read aesthetically
5. Intended by the author to be read aesthetically
6. Contain may weak implication (open interpretation)

### C. Exercise

1. What is the meaning of literature etymologically?
2. What are the approaches in defining the meaning of literature and how they are different?
3. What are the criteria in prototypical approach?
4. When a written text fulfil the criteria of literature based on prototypical approach, but its genre is not prose, poem, nor drama, can we categorised it as literature?

### D. Answer key

1. Etymologically, the Latin word "litteratura" is derived from "littera" (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing.
2. Two different approaches to the definition of literature:

    Critical approach : It provides criteria for written text to be called literature.

    Prototypical approach : It focuses on a good example of literature to which other examples bear resemblance.

3. Prototypical works are:
  - Written text
  - Marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration
  - Literary a genre (poetry, prose fiction, drama)
  - Read aesthetically
  - Intended by the author to be read aesthetically
  - Contain may weak implication (open interpretation)
4. No, because all those criteria must be met by a written text to be called literature.

## E. References

Cavanagh, Dermot., et al. 2010. *The Edinburgh Introduction to Studying English Literature*. Edinburgh University Press.

Klarer, Mario. 2013. *Introduction to Literary Studies (3rd Ed.)*. London. Routledge

Barnet, Sylvan, Morton Berman, and William Burto. 2008. *Introduction to Literature: Fiction, Poetry, Drama (15th ed.)*. US: Longman Pearson