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THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Abstract:

The integration of learning English language and English literature prompts inquiries into the benefits and significance of this dual approach. Why should students studying English language also engage with English literature concurrently? At the heart of this discussion lies a fundamental question: what is the essence of learning these subjects? How do they interconnect, and what knowledge, rationale, and methodologies should guide our understanding?

This abstract sets the stage for an exploration into the intertwined nature of English language and literature education. It seeks to unravel the core motivations behind integrating these disciplines, probing into the relationships they embody. By delving into the what, why, and how of this educational approach, it aims to shed light on the synergies between language acquisition and literary analysis, ultimately advocating for a comprehensive and enriched learning experience for students.

Keywords:

English language, English literature, integration, benefits, significance, education, language acquisition, literary analysis, relationship, interconnectedness, interdisciplinary, curriculum, pedagogy, synergy, cultural understanding, critical thinking, empathy, aesthetic appreciation, language proficiency, linguistic nuances, societal norms, cross-cultural, holistic learning, methodology.

INTRODUCTION

The integration of English linguistics, English teaching, and English literature within English Studies represents a natural progression for individuals seeking to enhance their understanding and utilization of the English language. Proficiency in English is a prerequisite for studying English literature, as it enables students to grasp the nuances of language, themes, and literary techniques. Furthermore, the depth of one's English proficiency correlates with the strength of their English sensibility, enhancing their capacity for critical analysis and interpretation of literature.

This paper contends that English language and English literature are inherently interconnected, each complementing and enriching the other. Proficiency in English facilitates a deeper

appreciation and comprehension of literary works, while engagement with literature enhances language skills and cultural understanding. Thus, mastery of English is not only essential for studying literature but also enhances one's sensitivity and critical awareness of literary texts. Ultimately, this inseparable relationship underscores the importance of integrating language and literature studies within the broader framework of English Studies.

Study of English literature encompasses a broad spectrum of societal facets from which literary works emerge. These works reflect the experiences, perspectives, and values of English-speaking people from diverse backgrounds, including their cultural, religious, political, and socio-economic contexts. The primary goal of studying literature is to deepen our comprehension

of the profound moral and philosophical insights embedded within these works. However, unravelling the complexities of English literary texts necessitates more than just language proficiency; it requires a nuanced understanding of literary techniques, historical contexts, and analytical strategies. Therefore, this paper asserts that the study of English literature relies on achieving a delicate balance between understanding the why, what, and how of literary analysis. Each aspect plays a crucial role in unravelling the complexities of literary works and extracting their deeper meanings.

By maintaining a balance between the why, what, and how of literary analysis, students can cultivate a comprehensive approach to studying English literature. This ensures that they not only appreciate the intrinsic value of literary works but also develop the analytical skills and critical thinking abilities necessary for meaningful engagement with the subject.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: UNSEPARATED MATES

These various definitions of language offer insights into its multifaceted nature and its significance as a means of communication and expression within human societies. Despite the differences in wording and emphasis, they share common themes that highlight the essential characteristics of language:

1. **Chomsky's Definition:** Chomsky's definition emphasizes the structural aspect of language, viewing it as a set of sentences constructed from finite elements. This perspective underscores the systematic nature of language, with rules governing its construction and interpretation.
2. **Merriam Webster's Definition:** The definition provided by Merriam Webster emphasizes the social and cultural dimensions of language. It portrays language as a system of symbols used by individuals within a shared culture to communicate with each other. Additionally, it acknowledges the reciprocal relationship between language and culture, suggesting that language both reflects and shapes cultural norms and ways of thinking.
3. **Oxford Dictionary's Definition:** Similarly, the Oxford dictionary defines language as a method of communication

that encompasses both spoken and written forms. It highlights the structured and conventional nature of language, emphasizing the use of words to convey meaning within a communicative framework.

While these definitions may vary in their wording and focus, they collectively emphasize several key aspects of language:

- Language is systematic and governed by rules.
- It serves as a means of communication, both spoken and written.
- Language reflects the cultural and social contexts of its speakers.
- Language is essential for expressing and conveying ideas, thoughts, and emotions.

Overall, these definitions underscore the central role of language in human interaction, cognition, and cultural expression, highlighting its dynamic and multifaceted nature across different contexts and perspectives.

Indeed, literature carries profound significance and encompasses a multitude of meanings depending on the context in which it is referenced. Widdowson's observation underscores the diverse ways in which literature is understood and appreciated by individuals and within different academic disciplines. When viewed as literary writings, literature embodies a range of characteristics that contribute to its aesthetic and moral merit. It includes works of fiction, poetry, drama, and other forms of creative expression that are esteemed for their excellence of form and enduring relevance. This perspective aligns with definitions provided by Merriam Webster and Oxford, which highlight literature's ability to express ideas of permanent or universal interest and its lasting artistic merit.

Literature is often celebrated for its creative and imaginative qualities, offering readers a window into worlds both real and imagined. It serves as a vehicle for exploring complex themes, emotions, and human experiences, enriching our understanding of the world and ourselves. Moreover, literature has the power to evoke empathy, provoke critical reflection, and foster connections across time and cultures. In essence, literature encompasses a rich tapestry of characteristics, including excellence, aesthetic beauty, creativity, imagination, expressiveness, and universality. Its enduring appeal lies in its

ability to transcend boundaries and resonate with readers on a profound and deeply human level. As such, literature continues to hold a central place in our cultural heritage and collective consciousness, serving as a testament to the enduring power of storytelling and artistic expression. Absolutely, language serves as the indispensable medium through which the characteristics and essence of literature are conveyed and experienced. Without language, the rich tapestry of literary expression would remain inaccessible, existing only as abstract ideas or potentialities.

Language allows writers to craft narratives, shape characters, and evoke emotions through the careful selection and arrangement of words. It provides the structure and framework for expressing complex themes, exploring philosophical ideas, and capturing the nuances of human experience. Moreover, language enables readers to engage with literary works, interpreting symbolism, analysing themes, and connecting with the text on a personal level. In this sense, language acts as the ultimate means through which literature comes to life, bridging the gap between author and reader, past and present, and culture and individual. It facilitates the transmission of ideas, emotions, and insights across time and space, fostering connections and understanding among diverse audiences. Thus, while literature may embody a range of characteristics and meanings, language remains its essential conduit, enabling the expression, communication, and appreciation of literary artistry and significance.

The analogy of literature being the message and language being the mobile phone in the digital world glossary is a compelling way to illustrate the inseparable relationship between the two. Just as a mobile phone is the vehicle through which a message is transmitted, language serves as the medium through which literature is communicated and experienced. This analogy underscores the inherent symbiosis between language and literature. Without language, literature would be inaccessible, existing only as abstract ideas without a means of expression. Conversely, language finds its richest and most nuanced expression through literature, which utilizes its structure, vocabulary, and syntax to convey complex ideas, emotions, and narratives. The close bond between language and literature reflects their mutual dependence and interconnection. While there may be debates regarding the extent to which learners need to study both language and literature, it is clear that their proximity and interdependence underscore the importance of considering them together within the

broader framework of language education and literary studies.

Ultimately, the symbiotic relationship between language and literature highlights their shared role in shaping human expression, communication, and understanding, emphasizing the essential nature of both in the study and appreciation of language and literary arts. Absolutely, literature plays a significant role in early education, even if it's not the primary focus of study. In kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools, literature serves as a means of introducing students to aesthetic, creative, and imaginative writing. While it may not be the main subject, exposure to literary works such as stories, poetry, and drama enriches students' experiences and fosters a love for literature from an early age.

Bedtime stories, poetry recitations, and school plays are cherished memories for many individuals, serving as formative experiences that ignite their imagination and creativity. These literary activities not only entertain but also educate, instilling values, morals, and cultural awareness in young minds. Moreover, they provide opportunities for self-expression, confidence-building, and social interaction, as students engage with literary texts through reading, memorization, and performance. The stories told by grandparents, parents, or teachers often leave a lasting impression on children, shaping their understanding of the world and their place in it. Even if specific details fade over time, the emotional impact and lessons learned from these literary encounters endure, influencing personal growth and development. In this way, literature serves as a gateway to broader cultural experiences and imaginative exploration, laying the foundation for a lifelong appreciation of the arts and humanities. While it may be a minor subject in the curriculum, its impact on students' lives and learning journeys is profound and enduring.

Indeed, literature continues to play a vital role in education, especially in higher schools where students are exposed to a wide range of literary works spanning from the simplest to the most complex forms. These works serve as valuable learning materials that not only enhance students' language skills but also broaden their cultural and intellectual horizons. Plays, with their use of colloquial language and accessible storytelling, provide an excellent opportunity for students to engage with authentic language in context. Analysing plays in a language classroom not only improves language proficiency but also exposes

students to different dialects, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances, fostering a deeper understanding of language use in real-life situations.

Novels, on the other hand, offer more complex language styles, themes, and narrative structures, challenging students to expand their language repertoire and critical thinking skills. By studying novels in advanced language classrooms, students gain exposure to sophisticated language usage and literary techniques, which enriches their language experience and enhances their overall language competence.

These practices not only serve as an early introduction to literature but also highlight the enduring impact that literature has on our lives. From childhood bedtime stories to advanced literary analysis in higher education, literature continues to shape our understanding of the world, refine our language skills, and provoke critical reflection on society, culture, and human nature. Its influence, whether profound or subtle, is deeply ingrained in our lives and continues to resonate throughout our journey of learning and personal growth. The symbiotic relationship between language and literature quite succinctly. Language indeed acts as the gateway to understanding and appreciating literature, while literature, in turn, serves as a means of enriching one's language skills and cultural understanding. Mastering English is indeed essential for studying English literature effectively. Without a solid foundation in English language skills, including grammar, vocabulary, and comprehension, it becomes challenging to engage deeply with the nuances and complexities of literary texts. A strong command of English allows readers to navigate the subtleties of language, appreciate literary techniques, and discern deeper meanings within the text. Conversely, studying English literature provides invaluable opportunities for language development. By immersing oneself in literary works, students encounter a diverse range of vocabulary, sentence structures, and linguistic styles, which enriches their language proficiency and fosters a deeper understanding of language use in context.

In essence, the interplay between language and literature underscores the interconnectedness of these disciplines, highlighting their mutual dependence and complementarity. Together, they form a dynamic and symbiotic relationship that enhances both language learning and literary appreciation, ultimately enriching the educational

experience and broadening one's cultural horizons. Absolutely, studying English literature can significantly enhance and refine one's mastery of the English language. Engaging with literary works offers a multifaceted approach to language learning, allowing students to develop a deeper understanding of language usage, structure, and context.

Reading English novels, short stories, plays, and poetry provides invaluable exposure to diverse linguistic styles, narrative techniques, and literary devices. Through close analysis of dialogue, description, and character development, readers not only gain insight into the creative aspects of language use but also refine their own language skills, including vocabulary acquisition, sentence structure, and stylistic expression. Moreover, studying English literature exposes students to a wide range of historical, cultural, and social contexts, fostering an awareness of how language is shaped by and reflects specific cultural and historical realities. By examining the interplay between text and context, readers develop a nuanced understanding of how language functions within different social and cultural frameworks, which enhances their ability to communicate effectively in various contexts. Furthermore, exposure to different genres and forms of literature, such as journalism, historical writing, and creative nonfiction, broadens students' language repertoire and strengthens their ability to adapt their language use to different rhetorical situations and communicative purposes.

In summary, studying English literature not only enriches one's knowledge and understanding but also serves as a powerful tool for honing language skills, fostering linguistic creativity, and cultivating an awareness of the intricate relationship between language, text, and context.

KNOW “WHY-WHAT-HOW” IN THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Understanding the "why-what-how" in the study of English literature is crucial for appreciating its significance and deriving maximum benefit from literary works.

1. Why study English Literature?

People engage with English literature for various reasons, including personal enrichment, cultural understanding, and intellectual growth. Literature offers insights into human experiences, emotions, and moral dilemmas, fostering empathy and critical thinking skills. Moreover, studying literature allows individuals to explore diverse perspectives, challenge their assumptions, and broaden their worldview.

2. What benefits does English literature provide?

English literature offers a wealth of benefits to readers, including moral and philosophical insights, aesthetic appreciation, and intellectual stimulation. Literary works contain timeless wisdom and universal truths that resonate across cultures and generations. By engaging with literature, readers gain a deeper understanding of themselves and the world around them, enriching their lives and expanding their horizons.

3. How does literature convey meaning and value?

The meaning and value of literary works are inherently subjective and multifaceted. Each reader brings their own experiences, beliefs, and interpretations to the text, shaping their understanding and response. Literature functions as a mirror reflecting the complexities of human existence, inviting readers to engage with its themes, characters, and narrative structures on a personal level. Through dialogue, reflection, and analysis, readers uncover layers of meaning and significance, enriching their appreciation of the text and its enduring relevance.

In essence, the study of English literature involves exploring the why, what, and how of literary engagement, allowing readers to derive meaning, insight, and inspiration from the rich tapestry of human expression found within its pages. The relationship between language and power is indeed a significant aspect of the study of English literature. English, as a global lingua franca, holds considerable influence in various spheres of life, including politics, economics, and culture. Mastery of the English language, which can be cultivated through the study of English literature, is often viewed as a precondition for accessing opportunities and exerting influence in these domains.

Historically, English has been associated with colonialism, imperialism, and cultural hegemony, with those who wielded the language often holding positions of power and privilege. While the distinctions between first, second, and third language speakers may blur in today's globalized world, English remains a key determinant of access to education, employment, and social mobility. Studying English literature not only enhances language proficiency but also offers insights into the cultural, historical, and social contexts in which the language operates. By engaging with literary works from diverse perspectives and voices, students gain a deeper understanding of the complexities of power dynamics and linguistic privilege within society. Furthermore, literature itself often grapples with issues of power, identity, and representation, shedding light on the ways in which language can be used to assert dominance, challenge authority, and negotiate social hierarchies. Through critical analysis and interpretation, readers of English literature can develop a nuanced understanding of the intersection between language, power, and identity, empowering them to navigate and critique power structures in their own lives and communities.

In summary, while English language mastery may indeed confer certain advantages in terms of accessing power and influence, the study of English literature also offers opportunities to interrogate and challenge existing power dynamics, fostering critical consciousness and social awareness among students.

the importance of understanding the context in which literary works are produced and interpreted. Indeed, literature is deeply rooted in the social, cultural, political, and historical contexts from which it emerges. Without a nuanced understanding of these contexts, readers may struggle to fully grasp the meanings and messages conveyed within literary texts.

Brum fit's assertion that successful reading of literature requires interpretation underscores the complexity of engaging with literary works. Literary interpretation involves navigating the nuances of style, tone, and narrative structure, as well as considering the author's intentions and the socio-cultural milieu in which the work was created. Inexperienced learners may be tempted to rely on secondary sources or surface-level understanding, but true appreciation of literature requires a deeper engagement with the text and its contextual significance.

Analysing literature through the interrelationship between text and context allows readers to establish meaningful interpretations and appreciation of the work. By considering the historical, social, and cultural factors that inform the text, readers can uncover layers of meaning and gain insights into the broader themes and issues addressed by the author. Moreover, the interdisciplinary nature of literary analysis enriches our understanding of literature beyond its textual content. Drawing on insights from sociology, psychology, history, and other disciplines, literary scholars engage in rich critical analysis that illuminates the complexities of human experience, societal dynamics, and cultural phenomena depicted within literary works.

In essence, studying English literature involves more than just reading and analysing texts; it requires an exploration of the intricate relationships between language, culture, and society. By delving into these interconnections, readers can derive deeper meanings and appreciation for the richness and complexity of literary expression.

Brum fit's insights underscore the multifaceted nature of the study of English literature, which encompasses a range of knowledge, attitudes, skills, and responses. The study of English literature goes beyond mere analysis of texts; it fosters a holistic engagement with literary works that encompasses knowledge acquisition, attitudinal development, and critical skills enhancement. By embracing the diverse perspectives and voices within literature, students of English literature embark on a journey of intellectual exploration and personal growth that enriches their lives and broadens their understanding of the world.

Richards and Rogers' framework of approach, design, and procedure in language teaching indeed provides a valuable lens through which to examine the methods employed in learning English literature.

- Applying Richards and Rogers' framework to the study of English literature emphasizes the importance of adopting a systematic approach to literature learning that incorporates theoretical understanding, thoughtful design, and effective instructional procedures. By employing these methods, students can develop a deeper appreciation of literature, enhance their critical thinking skills, and cultivate a

lifelong love of reading and literary exploration.

an important aspect of studying English literature: the need for adaptable methods, strategies, and techniques that cater to individual learning purposes and objectives these elements can be tailored to enhance the study of English literature:

1. Close reading and language analysis:

Close reading, which involves analysing the text in detail, is indeed a foundational method for studying English literature. By closely examining the language, structure, and style of a literary work, readers can uncover layers of meaning and nuance. Language analysis allows readers to dissect the text, identifying literary devices, motifs, and themes that contribute to its overall impact and significance.

2. Understanding Context:

Understanding the background of the writer, the societal context in which the work is produced, and the author's personal experiences is essential for contextualizing and interpreting literary texts. Readers must explore the historical, cultural, and biographical factors that inform the creation of the work, shedding light on its intended meanings and resonances.

3. Applying Analytical Approaches:

Different analytical approaches can be applied to analyse literary works, depending on the objectives of the study and the nature of the text. Readers may employ various theoretical frameworks, such as formalism, structuralism, psychoanalysis, or postcolonial theory, to interpret and critique literary texts from different perspectives. Each approach offers unique insights into the text's themes, symbols, and narrative techniques, enriching the reader's understanding and appreciation.

4. Adaptation to Individual Purposes:

Methods, strategies, and techniques should be adapted to suit the individual purposes and interests of learners. Some students may be more interested in historical or biographical contexts, while others may prefer to focus on stylistic analysis or thematic exploration. Educators should provide flexibility in their teaching approaches, allowing students to pursue their own lines of inquiry and interpretation.

Thus, the study of English literature benefits from a diverse range of methods, strategies, and techniques that can be tailored to meet the individual needs and objectives of learners. By engaging in close reading, understanding context, applying analytical approaches, and adapting to individual purposes, students can deepen their appreciation and understanding of literary texts, fostering a lifelong love of literature and critical inquiry.

Indeed, the procedure of learning English literature encompasses various factors, including time allocation and access to appropriate resources such as media or multimedia laboratories. Engaging with literary works through different mediums can enhance the learning experience and deepen understanding.

1.Poetry Reading and Film analysis:

Learning poems through poetry readings and analysing films in a multimedia laboratory can make the learning process more dynamic and interactive. Hearing poems read aloud can enhance appreciation for their rhythm, sound, and musicality, while analysing films allows students to explore visual storytelling techniques and cinematic elements.

2.Understanding Language in Poetry:

Analysing poetry requires a thorough understanding of each word, both lexically and connotatively. Students must pay attention to diction, word arrangement, rhymes, and syntactical structures to unravel the layers of meaning within the poem. Close attention to language allows readers to appreciate the nuances of poetic expression and the thematic complexities embedded within the text.

3.Utilizing language as a tool:

Language serves as the primary means for examining poems, as it is through language that poets craft their verses and convey their ideas. Through grammatical and syntactical analyses, readers can dissect the structure and form of poems, uncovering the poet's stylistic choices and rhetorical devices.

By providing opportunities for immersive experiences such as poetry readings and film analyses, educators can foster a deeper engagement with literary works and facilitate meaningful discussions about language, form, and content.

Access to multimedia resources and technology enables students to explore literature in new and innovative ways, enriching their learning experience and broadening their understanding of literary texts. Ultimately, language serves as the conduit through which students can unlock the beauty and complexity of poetry and film, enhancing their appreciation for the artistry and craftsmanship of literary expression.

The advent of the Postmodern era has indeed transformed the methods, strategies, and techniques used in learning English literature, ushering in more universal and flexible approaches that challenge traditional paradigms. Let's explore some key ways in which Postmodernism, Feminism, and Postcolonialism have influenced the study of English literature:

1.Deconstruction of grand narratives:

Postmodernism questions the validity of "grand narratives" or overarching systems of meaning, such as those rooted in Western culture or colonialist ideologies. Instead, Postmodern approaches emphasize the plurality of perspectives and the fluidity of truth. This shift opens up new avenues for interpreting literary works, allowing for greater exploration of diverse voices, experiences, and interpretations.

2.Intersectionality and Diversity:

Feminism and Postcolonialism highlight the intersections of gender, race, class, and other social identities within literature. These perspectives challenge dominant narratives and power structures, advocating for inclusivity, representation, and social justice. In the study of English literature, this means examining texts through a lens that considers the experiences and perspectives of marginalized groups, shedding light on previously overlooked voices and narratives.

3.Freedom and self-values in literary works:

Postmodernism celebrates individualism, subjectivity, and self-expression in literary works. Instead of adhering to rigid conventions or predetermined meanings, Postmodern approaches embrace ambiguity, irony, and intertextuality. This freedom allows readers to engage with literature on their own terms, interpreting texts in ways that resonate with their own experiences, values, and perspectives.

the influence of Postmodernism, Feminism, and Postcolonialism has led to a reevaluation of traditional approaches to studying English literature, encouraging greater openness, diversity, and reflexivity in literary interpretation. By challenging grand narratives, embracing intersectionality, and celebrating individual agency, these approaches offer new insights into the multifaceted nature of literary works and their significance in shaping cultural, social, and political discourse.

Absolutely, skills, methods, and strategies play essential roles in the learning and teaching process, providing structure and coherence to the acquisition of knowledge. In the study of English literature, understanding the conventions and characteristics of different literary genres is indeed a significant starting point for readers and learners. Genre knowledge provides readers with a framework for interpreting and analysing literary texts. By understanding the conventions and expectations associated with different genres, readers can anticipate the themes, conflicts, and narrative structures that are typical of each genre. For example, knowledge of the novel genre prepares readers for the nuanced character development, intricate plots, and thematic depth found in works like Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" "genre knowledge serves as a foundational element in the study of English literature, offering readers a roadmap for navigating the complexities of literary texts. By understanding genre conventions, readers can approach literary works with greater insight, confidence, and appreciation, enriching their understanding of the diverse and dynamic world of literature. The integration of technology into English literature classrooms offers exciting opportunities for teachers to engage students in innovative and immersive learning experiences. By leveraging technology, educators can enhance the study of literary works and create dynamic learning environments that foster creativity, critical thinking, and active participation. The integration of technology into English literature classrooms opens up new possibilities for dynamic and interactive learning experiences. By embracing technology-enabled pedagogies, educators can inspire students to engage with literary works in meaningful ways, fostering a deeper understanding of literature and a lifelong passion for reading and critical inquiry.

The shift towards multiple viewpoints in language and literature studies reflects a broader movement towards learner-centred approaches that prioritize autonomy, critical thinking, and diverse

perspectives. By embracing multiple viewpoints, students are empowered to engage with language and literature in more meaningful and personally relevant ways.

1. Empowerment through diversity:

Embracing multiple viewpoints in language and literature studies allows learners to explore diverse voices, perspectives, and cultural contexts. Rather than adhering to a single, monolithic interpretation, students are encouraged to consider a range of viewpoints and interpretations, enriching their understanding of language and literature as dynamic and multifaceted phenomena.

2. Active engagement and inquiry:

Learners are no longer passive recipients of knowledge; instead, they are encouraged to take an active role in their own learning journey. This shift towards learner-initiated research and inquiry empowers students to explore topics and texts that align with their interests, passions, and personal experiences. By engaging in independent research and exploration, students develop critical thinking skills and a deeper appreciation for the value of literature in their lives.

3. Relevance to everyday life:

By empowering learners to connect literature to their own lives, educators facilitate a more meaningful and personally relevant learning experience. Students are encouraged to explore how literary themes, characters, and narratives resonate with their own experiences, identities, and aspirations. This emphasis on relevance fosters a deeper emotional and intellectual engagement with literature, inspiring students to apply the insights and values they gain from literary works to their own lives and communities.

the shift towards multiple viewpoints in language and literature studies reflects a broader commitment to learner-centred education that prioritizes empowerment, diversity, and relevance. By embracing diverse perspectives, encouraging active engagement and inquiry, and fostering connections to everyday life, educators create learning environments that inspire students to explore, question, and appreciate the richness and complexity of language and literature.

CONCLUSION

By integrating these three aspects—knowing why, what, and how—into the learning process, educators can create a holistic and effective learning experience that fosters understanding, engagement, and mastery. Empowering learners with a sense of purpose, clarity of objectives, and practical skills equips them with the tools they need to succeed not only in their studies but also in their personal and professional endeavours.

Firstly, maintaining balance between the "know-why," "know-what," and "know-how" in learning English literature enables learners to develop a systematic understanding, encourages exploration and expression, and promotes active engagement and ownership. By incorporating these elements into the learning process, educators can create a dynamic and enriching educational experience that inspires a deeper appreciation and understanding of literary works.

Secondly, designing the syllabus for studying English literature requires careful consideration of the learning goals, materials, and pedagogical approaches that support the development of critical thinking and positive values. By aligning the syllabus with these principles, educators can create a transformative learning experience that inspires intellectual curiosity, fosters ethical reflection, and cultivates a lifelong love of literature.

Thirdly methods, strategies, and techniques are formulated to suit the content and material of English literature studies, aligning with learning objectives, adapting to diverse needs, integrating technology, and facilitating assessment and feedback. By employing effective instructional approaches, educators can create engaging and meaningful learning experiences that enable students to achieve their goals and develop a deep appreciation for literature.

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