

University of Halabja
College of Basic Education
Department of English



Syllabus of: Literature

Semester: 1st

Lecturer's name: Nsar W. Mustafa
Academic year: 2024-2025

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Course Book Outline

1. Course name	Written Translation
2. Lecturer in charge	Nsar Wali Mustafa
3. department/ college	English/basic education
4. Contact	E-mail: Nsarnostalgia@yahoo.com
5. Time (in hours) per week	Theory: 3 hours
6. Office hours	
7. Course code	
8. teacher's academic profile	<p>I would like to brief my work experience as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal translator • Influencer (on social platforms) • Present college / university teaching professional /Halabja university, Halabja (Iraq) • I taught English learning courses and IELTS preparation courses to different levels of students. • Education and training • 01/09/2009–01/09/2013 b.a in english language sulaimani university, Halabja(Iraq) • 01/07/2019–01/06/2021 m.a in tefl , Kurdistan university, Sanandaj (Iran) • 1/2/2022–1/12/2022 teacher training course Halabja university, Halabja(Iraq)
9. Keywords	Literature, introduction, Kurdish, English

Course Overview:

A literature course provides an in-depth study and analysis of various literary works, including novels, plays, poems, and short stories. The course aims to develop students' critical thinking skills, analytical abilities, and appreciation for literature as an art form. While specific course content may vary, here is a general overview of what you might expect in a literature course:

Introduction to Literary Elements: The course typically begins with an introduction to key literary elements such as plot, character, setting, theme, symbolism, and figurative language. Students learn how to identify and analyze these elements within a literary work.

Literary Movements and Genres: The course explores different literary movements and genres throughout history, such as Romanticism, Modernism, Realism, or Gothic literature. Students examine the characteristics, themes, and major works associated with each movement or genre.

Close Reading and Analysis: Students learn close reading techniques, focusing on the careful analysis of literary texts. They learn to identify and interpret literary devices, explore the author's intention, and examine the deeper meaning and symbolism within the text.

Discussion and Interpretation: Literature courses often involve lively discussions and interpretations of the assigned readings. Students share their insights, interpretations, and perspectives, fostering critical thinking and engagement with the texts.

Literary Theory and Criticism: Students are introduced to different literary theories and critical approaches, such as feminist criticism, postcolonial theory, or formalism. These theories provide different lenses through which to analyze and interpret literature.

Author Studies: The course may include in-depth studies of specific authors, exploring their life, literary works, and contributions to the literary canon. Students examine the author's style, themes, and the historical and cultural context in which they wrote.

Writing about Literature: Literature courses often include assignments that require students to write essays, literary analyses, or research papers on the assigned readings. Students learn how to develop a thesis, support their arguments with evidence from the text, and refine their writing skills.

Comparative Literature: Some courses may incorporate comparative literature, where students analyze and compare works from different cultures, regions, or time periods. This comparative approach encourages students to explore universal themes and gain a broader understanding of diverse literary traditions.

Independent Reading and Research: Students may be assigned independent reading projects, allowing them to explore additional literary works of their choice and conduct research on specific topics or authors of interest.

Course Objectives:

The objectives of studying literature can vary depending on the specific course or educational institution. However, here are some common objectives of literature study:

Developing Critical Thinking: Literature encourages students to think critically and analyze texts from various perspectives. It helps them develop skills in interpreting and evaluating complex ideas, themes, and literary devices.

Enhancing Analytical Skills: Literature study promotes the development of analytical skills by teaching students to examine the structure, language, and style of literary works. It involves close reading, identifying patterns, and making connections between different elements of a text.

Cultivating Appreciation for Literature as an Art Form: Literature courses aim to foster an appreciation for literature as a form of artistic expression. Students learn to recognize the unique qualities and beauty of literary works, exploring the power of language, imagery, and storytelling.

Understanding Cultural and Historical Contexts: Literature provides insights into different cultures, time periods, and social issues. Studying literature exposes students to diverse perspectives and helps them understand the historical, social, and cultural contexts in which literary works were created.

Developing Communication and Writing Skills: Literature courses often involve writing assignments that require students to articulate their ideas and arguments effectively. Students develop their writing skills, learn to express their thoughts clearly, and support their interpretations with evidence from the text.

Promoting Empathy and Emotional Intelligence: Literature allows students to explore the experiences, emotions, and struggles of diverse characters. It fosters empathy by encouraging students to understand and relate to different perspectives, promoting emotional intelligence and compassion.

Encouraging Creativity and Imagination: Literature sparks students' creativity and imagination by exposing them to imaginative narratives, vivid descriptions, and thought-provoking themes. It inspires students to think beyond the confines of reality and engage with imaginative worlds.

Fostering Cultural and Literary Literacy: Literature study helps students become more culturally and literarily literate. They gain knowledge of significant literary works, authors, and genres, which contributes to their broader understanding of the literary canon and cultural references.

Stimulating Personal Reflection and Self-Discovery: Literature often explores universal human experiences, dilemmas, and existential questions. Students engage with these themes, allowing for personal reflection and self-discovery as they connect their own lives and experiences to the themes and characters portrayed in the literature.

Student's Obligation

- Be present
- Take the quizzes
- Bring examples
- Show absolute understanding via participation

Forms of Teaching

Data Show,

White Board, Colorful Markers

Pictures, Drawing, Diagrams, Visual tools

Group Works, Educational games , individual works

Handouts, Text Books, Quotations from Books,

Assessment of scheme

7th Semester Average:

Quizzes and class participation: 30marks

Assignment and Seminars: 10 marks

Final Exam: %60

Course Reading List and References:

1. Literature Textbooks: Academic textbooks specifically designed for introductory literature courses can provide a structured and comprehensive overview of different literary genres, movements, and techniques. Look for textbooks that cover a wide range of authors, periods, and themes.
2. Anthologies: Literature anthologies compile a collection of literary works from various authors and time periods. They often include representative pieces from different genres, allowing readers to explore a diverse range of texts in one volume. Anthologies can be organized by theme, period, or genre, and are often used as course materials.
3. Literary Journals and Magazines: Literary journals and magazines publish contemporary works of literature, including poems, short stories, and essays. Subscribing to or reading reputable literary publications can expose you to new voices, styles, and emerging trends in literature.
4. Online Resources and Open Courseware: Many universities offer open courseware platforms where you can access lecture notes, syllabi, and reading lists from literature courses. Websites like Open Yale Courses, MIT Open Courseware, or Course offer free or paid online courses that cover various literary topics.

5. Literary Criticism and Analysis: Books and articles on literary criticism and analysis provide insights into the interpretation and understanding of specific literary works. These sources delve into the themes, symbols, and historical contexts of literary texts and offer different critical perspectives.

Useful References:

The Topics of the First Semester:

No.	Title of the subject	wee ks	Tutor's name
1-	Lecture One: What is literature? Several reasons why literature is considered important: Literary Elements	1	Lecturer: Nsar W.
2-	Lecture two: Types of characters Genre and forms:	2	Lecturer: Nsar W.
3-	Lecture three: Literary movements and periods	3	Lecturer: Nsar W.
4-	Lecture Four Critical approaches to literature	4	Lecturer: Nsar W.
5-	Lecture Five: Literary criticism Types of literary criticism	5	Lecturer: Nsar W.

6-	Lecture Six Literary approaches and literary criticism Close reading and analysis	6	Lecturer: Nsar W.
7-	Lecture Seven Figurative language	7	Lecturer: Nsar W.
8-	Lecture Eight Importance of symbolism in literature Overview of the lecture structure	8	Lecturer: Nsar W.
9-	Lecture Nine Definition and Overview of Symbolism Definition of symbolism and its role in conveying meaning	9	Lecturer: Nsar W.
10-	Lecture Ten Explanation of symbolism in fiction Examples of symbolic elements in well-known works of fiction	10	Lecturer: Nsar W.
11-	Lecture Eleven Recap of main points covered in the lecture Encouraging further exploration of symbolism in literature	11	Lecturer: Nsar W.
12-	Lecture Twelve Symbolism in Drama:	12	Lecturer: Nsar W.
13-	Lecture Thirteen	13	Lecturer: Nsar W.

	Interactive Activities:		
	Multimedia Examples		

Coursework and Exams

Essay Exams

Short Answer or Identifications

Multiple-Choice Exams

Comparative Analysis

Close Reading or Passage Analysis

Take-Home Exams

Peer Review

I certify that:

- 1- I read and verify all requirements of teaching quality assurance are respected in this course book.
- 2- The scientific contents are new, convenient and well organized for this stage.
- 3- The order of chapters is well done.
- 4- References are new and available for students.

That's why I signed on this course book. And I take all responsibilities.

Name:

Scientific title:

University:

College:

Department:

E-mail:

Mobile:

Date:

Signature:

