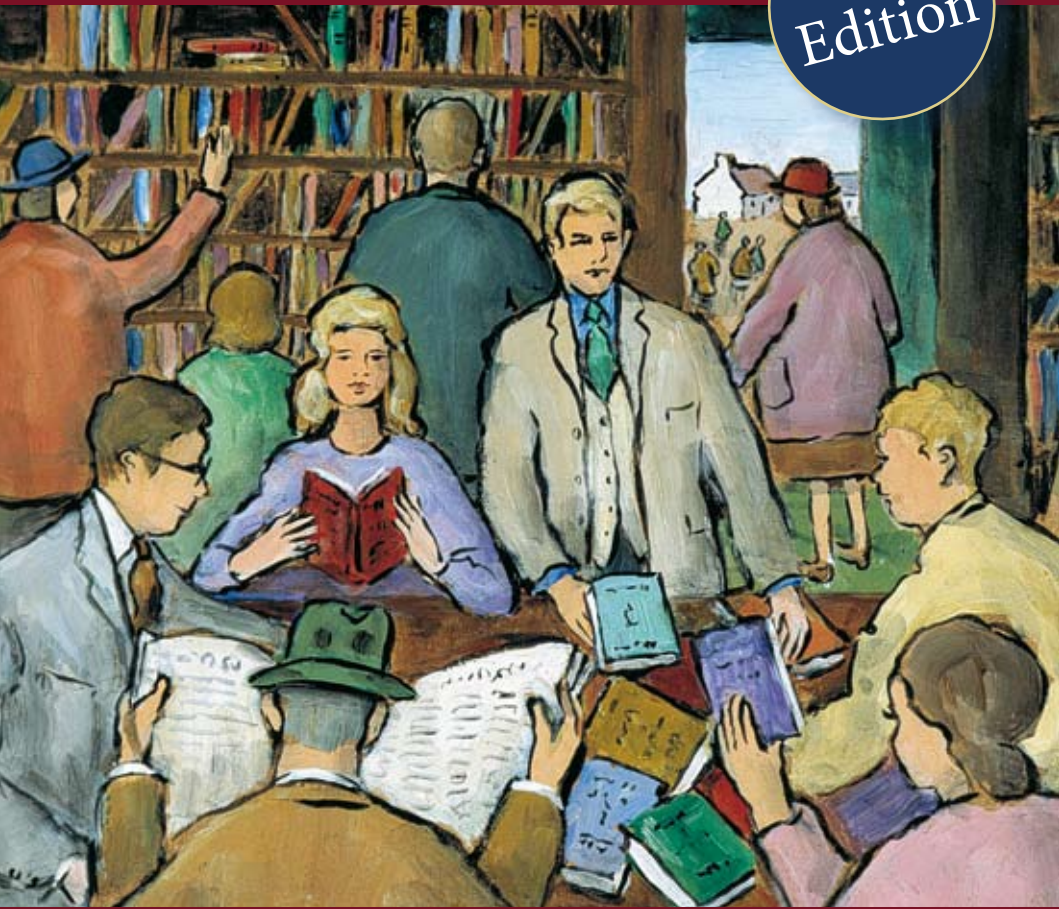


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Eagleton, Terry [Terence] 1943– Critic. Born in Salford, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge where he was a student of, and deeply influenced by, the Marxist critic, RAYMOND WILLIAMS. He was awarded his doctorate at the age of 21 and accepted an academic post at Wadham College, Oxford. His work, which has earned him pre-eminence as a critic of the Left, includes: *Shakespeare and Society* (1967); *Myths of Power: A Marxist Study of the Brontës* (1975); *Marxism and Literary Criticism* (1976); *Criticism and Ideology* (1978); *Walter Benjamin, or Towards a Revolutionary Criticism* (1981); *Literary Theory: An Introduction* (1983); *The Ideology of the Aesthetic* (1990); *Heathcliff and the Great Hunger: Studies in Irish Culture* (1995); *The Illusions of Postmodernism* (1996); *The Idea of Culture* (2000); *After Theory* (2003); and *The English Novel: An Introduction* (2004). In the latter half of his career, Eagleton has developed a witty and accessible critical style that has made his works popular with students of literature in many countries. He is also the author of a volume of autobiography, *The Gatekeeper: A Memoir* (2003).

Earl of Toulous, The A VERSE ROMANCE written around 1400 in the north-east Midlands. It is, by its own account, a BRETON LAY. The Earl promises a prisoner freedom in exchange for a meeting with his beautiful Empress, the wife of the Earl's enemy. He goes disguised as a hermit and she gives him a ring as a love-token. The Emperor later goes away and entrusts his wife to knights who try unsuccessfully to woo her. They hide a naked youth in her chamber then vociferously 'discover' and kill him; the Empress is accused of adultery. Hearing of her need of a champion the Earl disguises himself as a monk, hears her confession and, assured of her innocence, successfully defends her. The Emperor accepts the Earl's friendship and on his death the couple marry.

The story is based loosely on historical fact. In 831 the Empress Judith, second wife of Louis le Debonnaire, was accused of adultery with Bernard I, Count of Barcelona and Toulouse, but

acquitted, and later married anyone who doubt

Earle, John c. 1616–1683. English poet, critic, and editor. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and was a student of, and deeply influenced by, the Marxist critic, RAYMOND WILLIAMS. He was awarded his doctorate at the age of 21 and accepted an academic post at Wadham College, Oxford. His work, which has earned him pre-eminence as a critic of the Left, includes: *Shakespeare and Society* (1967); *Myths of Power: A Marxist Study of the Brontës* (1975); *Marxism and Literary Criticism* (1976); *Criticism and Ideology* (1978); *Walter Benjamin, or Towards a Revolutionary Criticism* (1981); *Literary Theory: An Introduction* (1983); *The Ideology of the Aesthetic* (1990); *Heathcliff and the Great Hunger: Studies in Irish Culture* (1995); *The Illusions of Postmodernism* (1996); *The Idea of Culture* (2000); *After Theory* (2003); and *The English Novel: An Introduction* (2004). In the latter half of his career, Eagleton has developed a witty and accessible critical style that has made his works popular with students of literature in many countries. He is also the author of a volume of autobiography, *The Gatekeeper: A Memoir* (2003).

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The great Indian epic, *The Mahabharata* (1978).

narrative A literary narrative is a story of events, which may be told by a narrator, or which may be presented in a production, and which may involve some kind of artful shaping. Narrative involves such things as the shaping has been received prominence and the attitude of the narrator and so on.

narratology The system of narrative and its various components.

Indispensable

Eagleton, Terry [Terence] 1943– Salford he was educated at Cambridge where he was a student influenced by, the Marxist critic WILLIAMS. He was awarded his degree of 21 and accepted an academic post at Wadham College, Oxford. His work earned him pre-eminence as a critic. His books include: *Shakespeare and Society* (1968); *Power: A Marxist Study of the English Renaissance* (1971); *Marxism and Literary Criticism* (1976); *Reading a Poem* (1978); *Walter Pater and the Victorian Criticism* (1980).

water Bernard offered battle and rebuffed his innocence.

01–55 Essayist. A fellow of Merton College, at the age of 18, Earle wrote *My Boy*; or, *A Piece of the World Discovered* (1628). Although the book was anonymous, its author's identity was soon made public. Earle became famous. He is a collector of, or descriptions of behavioral such in fashion at the time. Easily won from the day-to-day life he knew, his essays are presented with insight and wit, and among the best of their kind. He was tutor to Prince Charles, remained in office throughout the Civil War. He was converted into Latin during his time as a Royalist. At the Restoration he was made Bishop of Westminster and later Bishop of

Se, The A poem by WILLIAM Shakespeare in three volumes between 1609 and 1612. It consists of 24 tales in verse, each with a linking narrative. The tales are: 1. The men flee the plague by setting out to sea in search of the Earthly Paradise. 2. Nobody grows old. After long and arduous journey they at last arrive, old and decrepit, in a distant sea where death and civilization have been pre-empted. 3. A man-made welcome and spend their time there. 4. Twice a month they meet to eat and exchange stories. One of them tells a tale of their past and one of them tells a classical legend. 5. Lyric poems in which the poet describes the landscape of the island. 6. The poem is in both its form and content. *Paradise* deliberately creates a sphere. In a famous passage the poet offers the reader an escape from the world by that Morris himself so despised: 'Forget the cares of the world, and let the fumes of the Westminister and later Bishop of

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narrative

his tragi-comedies of human aberration and attainments. His finest novels belong to his middle period. They explore the conflicts that occur when Hindu values, usually personified by a small businessman engaged in a Brahminical profession, are challenged by the advent of alien forces – with the locals, like the printer in *Mr Sampath* (1949; published as *The Printer of Malgudi* in the USA) and the pavement money-lender in *Financial Expert* (1952), overreaching themselves. The trickster is transformed into a villain in *The Man-Eater of Malgudi* (1962) and a family-planning official in *The Painter* (1963), causing havoc. *Waiting for the Rain* (1965) tolerantly exposes the mixed results of some of Gandhi's followers. His books at its best in *The Guide* (1958), in which the trickster is transformed into a villain in *Sweet Vendor* (1967; published as *The Sweet Vendor* in the USA), in which a sweet vendor's self-control by conquering his passions in fiction includes: his later novel *Malgudi Days* (1983), *Talkative Man* (1984), *The God of Small Things* (1990); the novella *The God of Small Things* (1990); the short-story collection *Two Goats* (1970). Prominent in his non-fiction output are *Reluctant God* (1971), in which he comments wryly on an attempt to reinvent him as a mystical figure in *Days* (1975), a genial autobiography of his early years. A *Writer's Nightmare* (1976) is a collection of his essays. He also wrote various retellings of Hindu myths, including *Gods, Demons and Others* (1964) and his English adaptations of Tamil versions of the two great Indian epics, *The Ramayana* (1972) and *The Mahabharata* (1978).

narrative A literary narrative is an account of events, which may be related in verse or prose by a narrator, or which may unfold in a dramatic production, and which has been the subject of some kind of artful shaping. The study of narrative involves such things as the analysis of how the shaping has been done, which events receive prominence and how they are ordered, the attitude of the narrator to the narrative, and so on.

narratology The systematic study of NARRATIVE and its various components, embracing structural and formal elements, questions of chronology, the role of the narrator and the types of narrator, and the kinds of discourse employed in narrative.

Nasby, Petroleum V (vesuvius) [Locke, David Ross] 1833–88 American humorist and journalist. In the style of ARTEMUS WARD and BILLINGS, he specialized in facetious letters-to-the-editor and achieved a wide audience with the series first published in the *Jeffersonian* of Findlay, Ohio, and collected as *The Nasby Papers* (1864). It ridiculed the Confederate cause in the Civil War by loudly proclaiming its righteousness in the silliest way possible. Locke became editor and later owner of the *Toledo Blade*, in which he continued to publish letters under his pseudonym. He also wrote a political novel, *The Demagogue* (1881).

Nash, Ogden 1902–71 American poet. He was born in Rye, New York, and educated at Harvard. His light verse shows him a master of IRONY, adept at questioning the commonplace in American life and finding humour in social assumptions, domestic problems, even the nature of grammar and prosody itself. Though critics often neglect Nash, other 20th-century poets have frequently admired and been influenced by him. His books include *Cricket for Cavador* (1925), *Free Wheeling* (1931), *The Bad Parents' Garden of Verse* (1936), *I'm a Stranger Here Myself* (1938), *Good Intentions* (1942), *Versus* (1949), *Family Reunion* (1950), *Everyone But Thee and Me* (1962), *Marriage Lines* (1964), *Merrill Lynch We Roll Along* (1965), *Bed Riddance: A Poem for the Indisposed* (1970) and the posthumous *A Penny Saved is Impossible* (1981).

Nashe [Nash], Thomas 1567–1601 Satirist, pamphleteer and playwright. Nashe graduated from St John's College, Cambridge, in 1586. After a tour through France and Italy he settled in London in 1588 and joined the circle of writers that included ROBERT GREENE. His first published work was a stern review of recent literature prefaced to Greene's *Menaphon* (1589), which attacks plagiarism from classical authors and ranting tragedies, and praises SPENSER and PEELE as well as Greene. *The Anatomy of Absurdity* (1589) is another piece of SATIRE on contemporary literature, attacking artificiality in romances. These early works display a fashionable EUPHUISM and Nashe confessed in a later work: 'Euphuus I read when I was a little ape in Cambridge.' Various anti-Puritan pamphlets in the Marprelate controversy have been assigned to him (see MARPRELATE, MARTIN), but only *An Almond for a Parrot* (1590) with any certainty. Nashe was also involved in a personal controversy with GABRIEL HARVEY and his brother Richard. Richard attacked Nashe for presumption in the preface to *Menaphon* and Nashe replied in *PIERCE*

the principal successor to HUGH MACDIARMID, with whom his linguistic affinities are strong.

Smith, William Robertson 1846–94 Biblical scholar. Born at Keig in Aberdeenshire, he studied at New College in Edinburgh and the universities of Bonn and Göttingen, and was appointed professor of oriental languages and Old Testament exegesis at Free College, Aberdeen, in 1870. His contributions to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, which began publication in 1875, were influenced by the HIGHER CRITICISM and angered the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland by their failure to present the Bible as the authoritative word of God. He was dismissed from his post in 1881. After working as joint editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, he was appointed professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1883 and spent the rest of his career there.

Smith, Zadie 1975– Novelist and short-story writer. Born in north London, Smith studied English at Cambridge University where she began work on her first novel, *White Teeth* (2000), a sprawling and panoramic vision of a multicultural London told through the perspectives of three families from diverse ethnic backgrounds. The book won the *Guardian* First Book Prize, the Whitbread First Novel Award, and the Commonwealth Writers

Prize (Best Autobiography). *White Teeth* was a *Granta* magazine 'Best Novelist'.

Smithers, John 1915– Short-story writer. Most of his work is in the library. *Smithers* is a collection of short stories. *EMERSON* is a spare, often seemingly appeared in a language. *Early collection* (1975), *You* (1978), *Gas* (1978), *Canary* (1978), *Daughters* (1978), *The 1990s* (1990), *Tudor Style* (1990), *New material* (1990), *Zealand's* (1990), *lished from* (1990), *the Embassy* (1990), *Jane Austen* (1990).



Zadie Smith by Jonathan Wateridge

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n of libertarian politics and anticipate both the 1960s the right-wing backlash of grew increasingly idiosyncratic of his personal pre-displacing plot and <i>Who Walked through Walls</i> To Sail beyond the Sunset niples.	
e. A novel by CHARLOTTE in 1853. Sir Guy Morville, re, secretly pays the debts of it is consequently unable to extravagance to his guard-malicious cousin Philip ing, which prompts Guy's m from his house and the ater Amy, whom he loves. ated and married to Amy. ey encounter Philip danger- Forgiving all injury, Guy ealth but catches the fever en Amy's child, a girl, is the heir of Redclyffe. The successful, passing through	
by JOHN BURGOYNE, first	
Smither, Elizabeth	
t First Book). Her second novel, <i>The Man</i> , was published in 2002 to less out in 2003 Smith was included in magazine's 'Best of Young British list.	
Elizabeth 1941– New Zealand poet, writer and novelist. She has spent er life in New Plymouth, working as a journalist and editor. EMILY N. WALLACE STEVENS and WILLIAM are acknowledged influences on the n witty lyrics, informal in tone and impersonal in subject, which have in her many volumes. Her work also keen sense of the elusive nature of and a strong interest in Catholicism. ections include <i>Here Come the Clouds</i> 're <i>Very Seductive William Carlos Williams anova's Ankle</i> (1981), <i>Professor Mugrova's</i> 86) and <i>A Pattern of Marching</i> (1989). 86). Smither published <i>A Cortège</i> of (1993) and <i>The Lark Quartet</i> (1999). <i>The</i> (1993) is a selection that also contained ut. In 2002 she was named as New ven Poet Laureate. Smither has pub- collections of short stories – <i>Nights at</i> (1990), <i>Mr Fish</i> (1994), <i>The Mathematics of</i> (1997) and <i>Listening to the Everly Brothers</i>	



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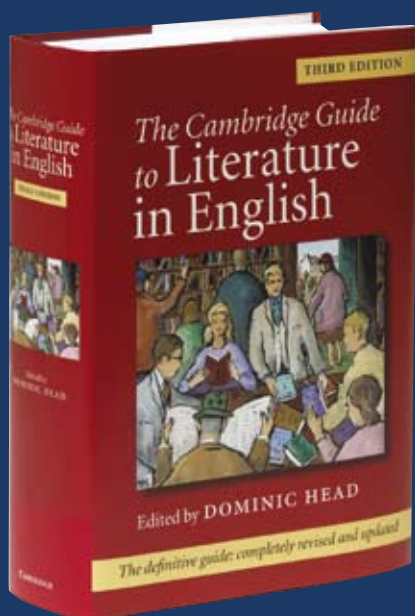
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About the editor

Dominic Head is Professor of English at Nottingham University. He was previously Professor of English, and head of the English Department at Brunel University, and, before that, head of the School of English at the University of Central England. He is the author of *The Cambridge Introduction to Modern British Fiction*.



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