



ABSTRACTS OF COSMOS PROJECTS

ENGLISH

IMAGERY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

As Sir **PHILIP SIDNEY** said *“Imagery is itself the very height and life of poetry”*. Most figures of speech cast up a picture in your mind. These pictures created or suggested by the poet are called 'images'. To participate fully in the world of poem, we must understand how the poet uses image to convey more than what is actually said or literally meant. We speak of the pictures evoked in a poem as 'imagery'. Imagery evokes the meaning and truth of human experiences not in abstract terms, as in philosophy, but in more perceptible and tangible forms. This is a device by which the poet makes his meaning strong, clear and sure. The poet uses sound words of color and touch in addition to figures of speech. The concrete details that appeal to the reader's senses are used to build up images. Although most of the image-making words in any language appeal to sight (visual images), there are also images of touch (tactile), sound (auditory), taste (gustatory), and smell (olfactory).

I CAME 'L'

PROPAGANDA AND CENSORSHIP IN LITERATURE

Most of the books are banned or censored in the world because of the racial, sexual, religious, violent quotes or thoughts which are not accepted by many people around the world. Even the books which are famous and award winning are challenged. The methods used involved reading or researching of various books which have been banned or censored, articles on censored books and the books used for propaganda. It is recorded from our observations that books related to the nudity, sexism, religion etc., are being banned as it affects the mentality of the people or hurts the feelings of the people. The reason cited for a ban on many famous books is censorship.

I HEPP 'N'

Neologism

Neologism – meaning “new”, is defined as a newly coined term, word, phrase, abbreviation or slang that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not yet been accepted into the main stream language. When a word or phrase is no longer “new”, it is no longer a neologism. Neologisms may take decades to become old. Opinions differ on exactly how old a word must be to cease being considered a neologism. Lewis Carroll has been called “the king of neologistic poems” because of his poem “Jabberwocky” which incorporated dozens of invented words. Neologisms can be created through abbreviation or acronym by intentionally rhyming with existing word or simply through playing with sounds. This project examined neologism in the English language.

I CAMS 'K'

LANGUAGES

TRADITIONAL KODAVAS

The Coorgs form a distinctive group in Karnataka who love freedom. They cling to old-world customs and manners. On ceremonial occasions, the Coorgs wear a traditional dress. Their customs have been under the influence of Hinduism for thousands of years. In speech, dress, and food habits, the Coorgs show a fine blend of East and West. They worship Ketrappa and Ayyappa, local variants of Aryan gods. The source of the River Kaveri is the most sacred place for them. It is called Dakshina Ganga. Coorg had its associations with the heroes and sages of ancient legends and the Puranas. The Kaveri Mahatme is part of the Skanda Purana. The Lakshmana Tirtha, a tributary of the river Kaveri, has its origin in Coorg. The Brahma Giri is sacred to the seven sages.

MANGALORE MAGIC

Mangalore is the chief port city of Karnataka. In this project, we mainly focus on the traditional dressing of Mangaloreans. Men wear Dhoti/lungi and Kurtha. Ladies wear saree (kache type) and their hair dressing consists of a knot with flowers kept in a semicircle style. Old men wear a dhoti and shirt, cover it with a coat and wear a cap. This tradition is seen in Mangalore even today. Mangalore has the influence of Christianity and is one of the oldest ports in South India.