

## COURSE DESCRIPTION

Course code	Course group	Volume in ECTS credits	Course valid from	Course valid to	Reg. No.
LFL1001	C	5	2014 01 22	2017 05 30	

<b>Course type (compulsory or optional)</b>	Compulsory
<b>Course level (study cycle)</b>	The first stage of the studies
<b>Semester the course is delivered</b>	The first
<b>Study form (face-to-face or distant)</b>	Face-to-face

### Course title in Lithuanian

ŠIUOLAIKINĖS LIETUVIŲ LITERATŪROS PROBLEMOS

### Course title in English

THE PROBLEMS OF CONTEMPORARY LITHUANIAN LITERATURE

### Short course annotation in Lithuanian

Šiuo kursu siekiama suteikti studentams žinių apie šiuolaikinę lietuvių literatūrą (poeziją, prozą ir dramą); supažindinti su moderniosios XXI a. literatūros transformacijomis; aptarti žanrų kaitą ir sintezę; apibūdinti populiariosios ir intelektualiosios literatūros santykį; analizuoti postmodernaus pasakojimo ir dramos struktūrą, taikant elementarius teksto analizės metodus.

### Short course annotation in English

The aim of the course is to provide the knowledge and skills that help to understand the concept of contemporary Lithuanian literature (poetry, prose, and drama), the transformations of modern Lithuanian literature in the 21st century, the diffusion of the genres, the relations between popular and intellectual literature, the structure of postmodern fiction and drama and to use the most common methods of literary analysis.

### Prerequisites for entering the course

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### Course aim

To provide the students with the knowledge of modern Lithuanian literature (poetry, prose and drama) and the backgrounds of literary analysis.

### Links between study programme outcomes, course outcomes and criteria of learning achievement evaluation

Study programme outcomes	Course outcomes	Criteria of learning achievement evaluation
To define the main trends of modern linguistics and literary research and to rely them with the practice of the researcher.	To analyse literary texts using basic methods of literary analysis (close reading.)	To apply the method of close reading while analysing the extracts of prose texts or the poems.
	To analyse and to interpret the texts of contemporary drama, to characterise the creative work of contemporary Lithuanian drama authors.	To know the basic rules of drama analysis, to analyse composition, plot, characters, time-space, language.
To apply the knowledge and methods of linguistics, literary research, publishing and media technologies in various fields of science.	To apply particular criteria of evaluation suggested by Lithuanian literary researchers.	To apply the criteria suggested by J. Sprindytė when evaluating the main literary texts by Lithuanian writers.
	To name the features of modern and post-modern drama, to characterise the creative work of contemporary Lithuanian drama authors, to define the main tendencies of Lithuanian drama of the beginning of the 21st century.	To define the features of modern and post-modern drama.
To explain language and literature as a whole, encompassing all the levels, and as a social phenomenon, reflecting and modeling the mentality of a nation and of an individual.	To generalize the main features of contemporary Lithuanian literature.	To define the most vivid tendencies of contemporary Lithuanian literature, to distinguish different literary genres.
	To compare literary texts of the 21st century with the texts by Lithuanian writers of the 20th century.	To motivate the differences of the texts written in the 20th and in the 21st centuries and to explain the reasons of the differences.
	To compare drama texts of the 21st century	To explain the principles of

	with the texts by Lithuanian drama writers of the 20th century. To compare the texts of contemporary Lithuanian drama with drama texts of foreign authors.	comparative method and to compare different dramas.
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### Link between course outcomes and content

Course outcomes	Content (topics)
1. To analyse literary texts using basic methods of literary analysis (close reading.)	The specifics of the method of close reading: advantages and shortages. The main rule of <i>distant</i> reading.
2. To apply particular criteria of evaluation suggested by Lithuanian literary researchers.	The most vivid tendencies of contemporary Lithuanian literature: <i>literature of the states of being</i> . The main criteria of evaluation of Lithuanian literature of the 21st century.
3. To generalize the main features of contemporary Lithuanian literature.	The problem of literary generation in postmodern era. The problem of the genre at the beginning of the 21st century (D. Kajokas, K. Navakas, G. Radvilavičiūtė, R. Aškinytė). The characteristics of Lithuanian „literary journalism“.
4. To compare literary texts of the 21st century with the texts by Lithuanian writers of the 20th century.	The situation of feminine literature at the beginning of the 21st century (R. Šerelytė, J. Skablauskaitė, I. Toleikytė ir kt.). Different poles of creative work of R. Granauskas and R. Lankauskas. The relation of intellectual and popular literature.
5. To analyse and to interpret the texts of contemporary drama, to characterise the creative work of contemporary Lithuanian drama authors.	Lithuanian drama of the 21st century: L. S. Černiauskaitė's, G. Grajauskas's, G. Gugevičiūtė's, M. Ivaškevičius's, J. Keleras's, M. Korenkaitė's, G. Labanauskaitė's, H. Kunčius's, M. Macevičius's, S. Parulskis's, T. Šinkariukas's, J. Tertelis's, M. Valiukas's, V. Veršulis's texts.
6. To name the features of modern and post-modern drama, to characterise the creative work of contemporary Lithuanian drama authors, to define the main tendencies of Lithuanian drama of the beginning of the 21st century.	The features of modern and postmodern drama. Absurd. Grotesque. Farce. Intertextuality. Post-drama. Stage context of modern drama.
7. To compare drama texts of the 21st century with the texts by Lithuanian drama writers of the 20th century. To compare the texts of contemporary Lithuanian drama with drama texts of foreign authors.	The relationship with Lithuanian drama of the 20th century: the follow-on of traditions and new tendencies. The search for modern structure, peculiarities of the plot, new language of the stage.

### Study (teaching and learning) methods

Teaching methods: telling, explaining, consulting, demonstrating, analysing of particular case, feedback.  
Study methods: group discussions, group work, practical training.

### Methods of learning achievement assessment

Semi-exam, exam, the evaluation of the skills of text analysis.

### Distribution of workload for students (contact and independent work hours)

<b>Lectures</b>	<b>30 hours</b>
<b>Seminars</b>	<b>15 hours</b>
<b>Individual students work</b>	<b>90 hours</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>135 hours</b>

### Structure of cumulative score and value of its constituent parts

Semi-exam – 30 %, homework – 20 %, exams – 50 % of the final mark.

### Recommended reference materials

No.	Publication year	Authors of publication and title	Publishing house	Number of copies in		
				University library	Self-study rooms	Other libraries
<i>Basic materials</i>						
1.	1998	Bergez D. <i>Literatūros analizės kritinių metodų pagrindai.</i>	Baltos lankos	15		
2.	2003	Kubilius V. <i>Tautinė</i>	VDU	22		

		<i>literatūra globalizacijos amžiuje.</i>				
3.	2003	<i>Naujausioji lietuvių literatūra: 1988–2002</i> , sud. G. Viliūnas.	Alma littera	3		
4.	2006	Sprindytė J. <i>Prozos būsenos 1988–2005.</i>	LTI	15		
<b><i>Supplementary materials</i></b>						
1.	1998	Hawthorn J. <i>Moderniosios literatūros teorijos žinynas.</i>	Tyto alba		5	
2.	2000	Borchmeyer D., Žmegač V. <i>Pagrindinės moderniosios literatūros sąvokos.</i>	Tyto alba	14		

**Course programme designed by**

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