

Seat No. : _____

MO-141

March-2019

B.A., Sem.-VI

CC-313 : English

(Title : Literary Criticism)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- (1) Marks for each question are given on the right.
 - (2) Clearly indicate the option that you are attempting.
 - (3) The answers of the MCQs have to be correctly and clearly mentioned, not just the option number.

1. (a) According to T.S. Eliot, “the artist must continually surrender himself to something which is more valuable than himself, i.e. the literary tradition. He must allow his poetic sensibility to be shaped and modified by the past. He must continue to acquire the sense of tradition throughout his career.” – Discuss. **17**

OR

- (b) According to Matthew Arnold, “The function of criticism is a disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world, and thus to establish a current of fresh and true ideas.” – Discuss.

2. (a) “According to practitioners of deconstruction, the job of the literary critic is to look for “slippage” in the text – to note duplicity, or to expose how a text has violated the very linguistic and thematic rules it has set up internally.” Discuss the theory of ‘Deconstruction’ as given by Jacques Derrida, in light of the above statement. **17**

OR

- (b) “Literature matters vitally to civilization.” Elaborate F.R. Leavis’ concept of the business of criticism in the light of this statement.

3. Write short notes on the following : (any **two**) **17**
- (1) Alankar Dhvani
 - (2) Anandvardhana’s concept of Dhvani
 - (3) The three levels of meaning – Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana
 - (4) Rasa Dhvani

4. (a) Write short notes on the following : (any **two**)

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- (1) Structuralism
- (2) Cultural Studies
- (3) New Historicism
- (4) Ecocriticism

(b) Choose the correct answer from the options given below each of the following statements :

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- (1) Matthew Arnold is the father of the _____ method.
(a) touchstone (b) creative
(c) evaluative (d) judgmental
- (2) The phrase “impersonal theory of poetry” was used by _____.
(a) Matthew Arnold (b) I. A. Richards
(c) T. S. Eliot (d) Philip Sidney
- (3) Eliot does not consider _____ to be criticism.
(a) factual analysis (b) interpretation
(c) creative impressions (d) exercise of intellect
- (4) While examining the working of the human mind, I. A. Richards considers it to be a system of _____.
(a) feelings (b) impulses
(c) thoughts (d) impressions
- (5) For Richards, the two uses of language are : _____.
(a) analytical and absolute
(b) descriptive and argumentative
(c) communicative and explanatory
(d) scientific and emotive
- (6) Poetry, for Richards, is a representation of uniquely ordered _____.
(a) state of mind (b) arrangement of words
(c) arrangement of ideas (d) thoughts
- (7) In the Dhvanyaloka, Anandvardhana establishes his theory that _____ is the soul of poetry.
(a) emotion (b) suggested sense
(c) lyricism (d) thought
- (8) The two aspects of meaning, according to Anandvardhana, are _____.
(a) the explicit and the implicit (b) the clearer and the opaque
(c) broad and narrow (d) useful and utilitarian
- (9) When the suggested sense is conveyed through figures of speech, it is called _____ dhvani.
(a) sphota (b) lakshana
(c) vyanjana (d) alankar