

Seat No. : _____

AC-131

April-2019

M.A., Sem.-II

411 : English

[EA : World Classics in English]

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Attempt **all** questions.

1. (a) Trace the origin and development of classical Indian drama. **20**
OR
(b) Evaluate *Swapnavasavdattam* as Bhasa's masterpiece and the fruit of his mature genius.
2. (a) Write a critical note on the significant characteristics of Existentialism. **20**
OR
(b) Analyze *The Trial* as a work of powerful and prophetic symbolism.
3. (a) Write short note on any **one** : **7**
(1) Shakuntala
(2) Out Sider
(3) War and Peace
- (b) Answer in brief : (any **four**) **8**
(1) Define the term "Nandi" in classical Indian drama.
(2) Discuss Bharata's concept of Nayaka.
(3) Attempt a brief character sketch of Vidushaka.
(4) Comment on *Swapna Drasya*.
(5) Discuss the major literary and social influences on Existentialism.
(6) Bring out the significance of the title *The Trial*.
4. Write the correct option : (any **fifteen**) **15**
(i) The poet was the seer of _____ in Vedic tradition.
(a) future (b) beauty
(c) truth (d) moral
- (ii) _____ is the source of inspiration for any creative writer.
(a) Bhava (b) Alankara
(c) Riti (d) Rasa
- (iii) _____ is an episode by which the progress of the plot is illustrated.
(a) bij (b) bindu
(c) pataka (d) karya
- (iv) _____ Samdhi is the combination of Bij and arambha.
(a) Mukha (b) Garbha
(c) Pratimukh (d) Upsamhar

- (v) The hero and the higher characters speak _____ language in classical drama.
- (a) Pali (b) Prakrit
(c) Sanskrit (d) Avadhi
- (vi) The sources of _____ and Charudatta can not be definitely traced.
- (a) Pratima (b) Abhishek
(c) Avimarka (d) Panchratra
- (vii) The first reference to Swapnavasavdatta was mentioned in _____.
- (a) Natya Darpana (b) Natya Shastra
(c) Ratnavalli (d) Vakyapadiya
- (viii) Kalidasa refers with great respect to Bhasa in his _____ work.
- (a) Shakuntala (b) Rutusamhara
(c) Raghuvamsham (d) Malvikagnimitra
- (ix) The king's sorrow for Vasavdatta is renewed with the discovery of _____.
- (a) Ghoshvati (b) Sanumati
(c) Bhanumati (d) Netravati
- (x) The city of Kausambi was first mentioned in _____.
- (a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata
(c) Raghuvamsham (d) Harshcharit
- (xi) _____ philosopher has coined the term existentialism.
- (a) Neitzche (b) Kierkegaard
(c) Camus (d) Kafka
- (xii) Kafka lived in _____ towards the end of his life.
- (a) Georgia (b) Austria
(c) Africa (d) Czechoslovakia
- (xiii) The term 'Kafkaesque' is derived from _____ literature.
- (a) German (b) Latin
(c) French (d) Greek
- (xiv) Kafka bequeathed a number of manuscripts to his friend _____.
- (a) Max Brod (b) John Max
(c) Lehmann (d) Camu
- (xv) Chapter seven of *The Trial* titled as _____.
- (a) The Arrest
(b) K's Uncle Leni
(c) Lawyer-Manufacturer-Painter
(d) In the Cathedral
- (xvi) The pursuit of _____ under the law is one of hthe chief form of Kafka's search for truth.
- (a) justice (b) charity
(c) nobility (d) honesty
- (xvii) The Trial was translated by _____.
- (a) Douglas Scott and Chris Waller
(b) Donald Davie and Kingsley Amis
(c) Walter Scott and James Stevenson
(d) Philip Sidney and Philip Larkin

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[EB : Translation : Theory and Practice]

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Attempt all questions.

1. (a) “Translation is transcreation.” Justify. 20

OR

- (b) “Translation is the most effective means for communication in multi-cultural and multi-lingual India.” Comment.

2. (a) Write a critical note on the types of Translation 20

OR

- (b) Discuss in detail major problems of translation.

3. (a) Translate the following paragraph into Gujarati or Hindi. 15

Why do we care for literature ? We care for literature primarily on account of its deep and lasting human significance. A great book grows directly out of life; in reading it, we are brought into large, close and fresh relations with life; and in that fact lies the final explanation of its power. Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspect of it which have most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language. Such expression is fashioned into the various forms of literary art. But it is important to understand, to begin with, that literature lives by virtue of life which it embodies. By remembering this, we shall be saved from the besetting danger of confounding the study of literature with the study of philology, rhetoric and even literary technique.

OR

(b) Style fundamentally a personal quality when Pope called it “the dress of thought”, he failed entirely to recognize its essentially organic character, for he evidently conceived it a something apart from the man, which he could put on or take off at will. Style as Carlyle says in one of his journals is not the coat of a writer; but his skin. There are authors of course, who have deliberately shaped their utterance on the speech of stronger men, and set themselves to reproduce their very gestures and mannerisms, the tyro in letters is often indeed advised by teachers who know no better to take this or that master as his model. Moreover the strongest and most original men are frequently deeply influenced by others, and carry traces of such influence in their style.

4. (a) Translate the following paragraph into English.

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સાહિત્યના અભ્યાસની સાથે સાહિત્યના ઈતિહાસનો અભ્યાસ સંકળાયેલો છે. એનો ખ્યાલ આપણે સાહિત્યાભાસમાં વધુ ઊંડા ઉતરીએ ત્યાર પહેલાં જ આવી જાય છે. મહાન લેખક એ કોઈ અટૂલી હડકત નથી. તેને ભૂત અને વર્તમાન સાથેના જોડાણ છે. અને તેની આ સંલગ્નતા ધારા તે આપણને અનિવાર્યપણે તેના સમકાલીનો અને પૂરોગામીઓ તરફ અને છદ્દે ઉત્ક્રાન્તિના જુદા-જુદા તબક્કાઓમાંથી પસાર થવાની સાથે પોતાનું સાતત્ય ભરેલું જીવન અને વિકાસગામી દેહ ધરાવતા રાષ્ટ્રીય સાહિત્યની સૂઝ તરફ દોરી જાય છે. આમ સાહિત્યના ઈતિહાસનાં પાસાંના આપણા અભ્યાસમાં આપણે બે બાબતો વિચારવાની રહેશે – સતત ચાલું એવું જીવન અથવા તેમાંની રાષ્ટ્રીય ભાવના અને તે સતત ચાલુ જીવનના જુદા જુદા સ્તબકો અથવા તો એક પછી એક આવતી યુગોની પબટાતી ભાવનાઓને તે જે રીતે વ્યક્ત કરે છે કે સાકાર કરે છે તે રીત.

OR

(b) सुवर्णपुर वहाँ स्थित है जहाँ पश्चिमी सागर से भद्रा नदी का संगम होता है । सागर ने नदी रूपी हाथ से कमर पर बालक को गोद में लिया हो उस प्रकार एक टोकरी के ढलाव पर उसका विस्तार फैला हुआ है । इस नगर के बंदरगाह पर माघ मास में एक दिन एक जहाज ने लंगर डाला । छोटी बड़ी नौकाएँ उसके माल को उतारने के लिए गई । वहाँ माल की गठरी उतारी जा रही थी उनके साथ-साथ कोई कोई यात्री भी उतर रहा था । एक नौका में कई वेपारी उतरे उनके साथ एक तरुण युवक भी उतरा और नौका के कोने में छूपकर बैठ गया