



Seat No. : _____

NH-140

November-2025

M.A., Sem.-III

503 : English

Literary Criticism

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : (1) Attempt **all** questions.

(2) **All** questions carry equal marks.

1. (A) "Tragedy is an imitation not of men but of an action and of life..." Comment on Aristotle's concept of tragedy in the light of this statement. **14**

OR

1. (B) "The plot is the soul of tragedy." What is the structural importance of plot according to Aristotle ? Discuss in detail. **14**

2. (A) Write a detailed note on the definition of *kavya* given by Mammata in 'Kavya Prakash' Ullas one. **14**

OR

2. (B) Discuss the purpose (*prayojana*) of poetry as outlined in Ullas one of 'Kavya Prakash'. **14**

3. (A) "The difference between the excellent and the inferior is felt in poetry, as it is in all art." Comment on Matthew Arnold's 'Touchstone Method' of literary criticism with reference to this statement. **14**

OR

3. (B) Discuss Matthew Arnold's central argument in "The Study of Poetry". What role does he assign to poetry in real life ? **14**

4. (A) Elaborate on Northrop Frye's concept of "displacement" in literature. How does it help in understanding the evolution of myth into fiction ? **14**

OR

4. (B) Illustrate with examples how romance functions as an intermediary mode between myth and realism in Northrop Frye's essay 'Myth, Fiction and Displacement'. **14**

5. Choose the correct option and answer the following : (any **seven**) **14**

(1) Which term refers to the emotional cleansing or purgation in tragedy ?

(A) Peripeteia

(B) Hamartia

(C) Anagnorisis

(D) Catharsis

- (2) Hamartia refers to _____ in Aristotle's "Poetics".
 (A) a tragic flaw or error in judgment
 (B) a happy ending
 (C) an imaginary action
 (D) a divine intervention
- (3) According to Mammata, a composition becomes *kavya* when it contains _____.
 (A) sublime thoughts (B) high vocabulary
 (C) *rasa* and *alankara* (D) *guna* and *riti*
- (4) The first Ullas of "Kavya Prakash" primarily deals with _____.
 (A) poetic truth (B) *rasa* theory in detail
 (C) types of meter (D) definition and purpose of poetry
- (5) According to Matthew Arnold, great poetry must have _____.
 (A) high seriousness (B) rhyme and meter
 (C) ornamental language (D) moral lessons
- (6) Arnold considered poetry to be a _____.
 (A) critique of society (B) medium of entertainment
 (C) historical document (D) criticism of life
- (7) Northrop Frye argues that literature originates from _____.
 (A) philosophy (B) science
 (C) political discourse (D) myth
- (8) Northrop Frye believes literature is _____.
 (A) displaced mythology (B) displaced history
 (C) displaced philosophy (D) displaced community
- (9) In post-structuralism meaning is considered to be _____.
 (A) constructed and fluid
 (B) fixed and stable
 (C) inherent in the author's intent
 (D) part of linguistics
- (10) The Geneva School is best known for its focus on _____.
 (A) Marxist ideology
 (B) structural linguistics
 (C) phenomenology and consciousness
 (D) study of the unconscious
- (11) In *Lochana*, Abhinava Gupta elaborates on which foundational concept in Indian poetics?
 (A) *Mimamsa* (B) *Dhvani*
 (C) *Vakrokti* (D) *Chhanda*
- (12) In literary analysis, psychoanalysis often focuses on _____.
 (A) historical context
 (B) social institutions
 (C) unconscious desires and symbolism
 (D) cultural influences
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