



DII-001-018403

Seat No. _____

M. A. (English) (Sem. IV) (CBCS) Examination

April / May – 2015

CCT-12 : Indian Poetics

(New Course)

Faculty Code : 001

Subject Code : 018403

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

1 Attempt any one of the following : 14

- (1) Genuine great poetry by the Kavi and Sahrdaya .
- (2) Comment on eight different types of 'Rasa'.
- (3) 'Suggestion is the soul of poetry'. - Elucidate.

2 (a) Attempt any one of the following : 10

- (i) Riti, the particular arrangement of words.
- (ii) Poetry and the principle of delight.

(b) Attempt any one of the following : 10

- (i) Pada Pūrvaṛdha and Pada Parārdha Vakratā .
- (ii) Proper place and function of Alaṅkāras .

- 3 (a) Define any two of the following : 10
- (1) Aucitya
 - (2) Guṇibhūta Vyāgya
 - (3) Abhidhā
 - (4) Pratibhā
- (b) Give a short description of the following : (any two) 10
- (1) Artha - guṇa
 - (2) The furious sentiment
 - (3) Mahākāvya (Epic)
 - (4) Vākya – Vakratā
- 4 Answer the following in one or two lines each : 6
- (1) How many transitory states are there ?
 - (2) What does the integral linguistic sign reveal ?
 - (3) How many kinds of Riti proposed by Vāmana ?
 - (4) How many Guṇas are united in Vaidarbhi ?
 - (5) Name the four powers or functions of words.
 - (6) How many varieties are distinguished in Vakrokti ?
- 5 Answer the following by choosing the right option and write them in sequence : (any ten) 10
- (1) ____ is one of the eight temperamental states.
(A) Change of voice (B) Recollection
(C) Impatience (D) Joy

- (2) The _____ is produced from a combination of determinants, consequents and transitory states.
- (A) Contentment (B) Sentiment
(C) Weeping state (D) Fainting state
- (3) Slēsa (Pun) is of _____ kind/kinds.
- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
- (4) _____ must never become main theme.
- (A) Rasa (B) Sentiments
(C) Flavour (D) Alaṅkāras
- (5) _____ defines the Ritis Viśiṣṭapadaracanā .
- (A) Vāmana (B) Kuṇṭak
(C) Kṣemendra (D) Dandin
- (6) _____ was the pupil of Abhinavagupta.
- (A) Kṣemendra (B) Mahima Bhaṭṭa
(C) Ānandavīdhana (D) Dandin
- (7) Rasa, Dhvani and _____ form the great and noteworthy contribution.
- (A) Guṇas (B) Aucitya
(C) S'abda (D) Artha
- (8) The Riti-teachings mark a great advance on the _____ - doctrine.
- (A) Rasa (B) Alaṅkāra
(C) Guṇa (D) Doṣa

- (9) _____ was a Kashmiri rhetorician of the eleventh century A.D.
- (A) Vāmana (B) Bhāmah
(C) Kuṇṭak (D) Rajshekhar
- (10) Vāmana classifies Pada-dosha, Padārtha-dosha, Vākya-dosha and _____ dosha.
- (A) Artha (B) Shabda
(C) Vākyaārth (D) Visandhi
- (11) _____ uses the term 'Dhvani'.
- (A) Kumārilbhāṭṭa (B) Bhāṭṭa Nāyaka
(C) Abhinavagupta (D) Ānandavardhana
- (12) The main division of 'Dhvani' is into _____ types.
- (A) five (B) four
(C) three (D) two
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