



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 Sahṛdaya .
- (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 Pūrvārdha and Pada Parārdha Vakratā.
- (ii) Proper place and function of *Alaṅkāras*.

3 (a) Define any two of the following : 10

- (1) Aucitya
- (2) Gunibhūta Vyāngya
- (3) Abhidhā
- (4) Pratibhā

(b) Give a short description of the following : (any two) 10

- (1) Artha - guna
- (2) The furious sentiment
- (3) Mahākāvya (Epic)
- (4) Vākyā – 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 10
write them in sequence : (any ten)

- (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) Sīrāsa (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) Alāṅkāras

(5) _____ defines the Ritiās Visiṣṭapadaracanā.

(A) Vāmana (B) Kūntak
(C) Kṣemendra (D) Dardin

(6) _____ was the pupil of Abhinavagupta.

(A) Kṣemendra (B) Mahima Bhatta
(C) Ānandaviddhāna (D) Dandin

(7) Rasa, Dhvani and _____ form the great and noteworthy contribution.

(A) Gunas (B) Aucitya
(C) S'abda (D) Artha

(8) The Riti-teachings mark a great advance on the _____ - doctrine.

(A) Rasa (B) Alāṅkāra
(C) Guna (D) Dosh

(9) _____ was a Kashmiri rhetorician of the eleventh century A.D.

(A) Vāmana (B) Bhāmah
(C) Kuñtak (D) Rajshekhar

(10) Vāmana classifies Pada-dosha, Padārtha-dosha, Vākyā-dosha and _____ dosha.

(A) Artha (B) Shabda
(C) Vākyārth (D) Visandhi

(11) _____ uses the term 'Dhvani'.

(A) Kumārilbhatta (B) Bhatta Nāyaka
(C) Abhinavagupta (D) Ānandavardhana

(12) The main division of 'Dhvani' is into _____ types.

(A) five (B) four
(C) three (D) two
