

T.Y.B.A. SEM – VI (2014 COURSE) : WINTER - 2017
SUBJECT: ENGLISH: LITERARY CRITICISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE-II

Day: Wednesday
Date: 01/11/2017

Time: 12.00 NOON TO 02.00 PM
Max. Marks: 40

W-2017-0080

N.B:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 A) Discuss in detail Aristotle's concept of tragedy. **(10)**

OR

B) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

- i) Qualities of Tragic Hero
- ii) Antiquity and Universality of Poetry
- iii) Catharsis

Q.2 A) Write a detailed note on Arnold's views on the Functions of Criticism. **(10)**

OR

B) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

- i) Aristotle's concept of Tragic Flaw
- ii) Sidney's views on different types of Poetry
- iii) Arnold's views on Qualifications of a Critic

Q.3 A) Discuss Eliot's views on 'Classic'. **(10)**

OR

B) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

- i) Comprehensiveness as an outstanding feature of 'Classic'
- ii) Eliot's views on Virgil
- iii) Eliot's views on maturity of manners

Q.4 Critically appreciate the passage given below with the help of the points given. **(10)**

A) **Time and the Machine**

Aldous Huxley

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the Orient, for example, is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection at minutes, each of which be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Oriental, just as it was wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace, he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes

P.T.O.

This brings us to a seeming paradox. Actually aware of the smallest constituent particles of time- of time, as measured by clock-work and train arrivals and the resolutions of machines- industrialized man has to a great extent lost the old awareness of time in its larger divisions. The time of which we have knowledge is artificial machine made time of natural, cosmic time as it is measured out by Sun and Moon, we are for the most part almost wholly unconscious.

Points:

- 1) Author's views about 'Time'.
- 2) Difference between 'Oriental sense of Time' and 'Western Sense of Time'.
- 3) What is seeming paradox about time?

OR

- B)** Attempt a critical appreciation of the poem with the help of the questions given below it.

In Church

.....**R.S. Thomas**

Often I try
To analyse the quality
Of its silences. Is this where God hides
From my searching? I have stopped to listen,
After the few people have gone,
To the air recomposing it self
For vigil. It has waited like this
Since the stones grouped themselves about it
These are the hard ribs
Of a body that our prayers have failed
To animate, Shadows advance
From their corners to take, possession
Of places the light held
For an hour. The bats resume
Their business. The uneasiness of the pews ceases
There is no other sound
In the darkness but the sound of a man Breathing, testing his faith
On emptiness, nailing his questions
One by one to an untenanted cross.

Questions:

- 1) Who is the speaker? What kind of person is he?
- 2) What do you learn about the setting?
- 3) What is the theme of the poem?
- 4) Comment on the use of words and phrases: silences, vigil, hard ribs of a body etc.
- 5) What is the attitude of the speaker to his religion?

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