



AAD-001-001607 Seat No. _____

B. A. (Sem. VI) (CBCS) Examination

March / April - 2016

CCE-21 : English

(Indian Poetics)

Faculty Code : 001

Subject Code : 001607

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

[Total Marks : 70

1 Answer the following MCQs selecting one out of the **20**
options after each question.

(1) Anandvardhana integrates theory with his
dhvani theory.

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|----------|--------------|
| (a) riti | (b) vakrokti |
| (c) rasa | (d) aucitya |

(2) The dhvani theory of Anandvardhana considers
....., the indirectly evoked meaning, as the
characteristic property of literary discourse.

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|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) delineation | (b) suggestion |
| (c) narration | (d) evaluation |

(3) "Vepathu" means.....

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) crying | (b) trembling |
| (c) dreaming | (d) awakening |

(4) "Avahitta" means

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) ferocity | (b) begging |
| (c) constraint | (d) delusion |

(5) Who was the first alamkara poetician?

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|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Mammata | (b) Bhamaha |
| (c) Dandin | (d) Rudratta |

- (6) Who divided alamkaras into two broad categories: "Shabdalamkara" and "arthalamkara"?
- (a) Bhamaha (b) Mammata
(c) Rudratta (d) Dandin
- (7) Mammata enumerates 61 alamkaras, and groups them into how many types?
- (a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9
- (8) Bhoja added the third category of alamkaras. What is it called?
- (a) trayolamkara (b) visheshalamkara
(c) ubhayalamkara (d) treelamkara
- (9) What do you mean by "vyatireka"?
- (a) hyperbole (b) dissimilitude
(c) pun (d) metaphor
- (10) *Literary Theory : Indian Conceptual Framework* is written by
- (a) K. R. S. Srinivas (b) Kapil Kapoor
(c) Vishwanatha (d) Vishweshwar
- (11) It was who enriched rasa theory by elucidating its philosophic foundations.
- (a) Abhinavagupta (b) Dandin
(c) Anandvardhana (d) Ruyyaka
- (12) *Autsukya* (impatience) is one of the
- (a) sancharibhavas (b) anubhavas
(c) vibhavas (d) sattvikabhavas

- (13) *Utsaha* (enthusiasm) is one of the
- (a) anubhavas (b) sthayibhavas
(c) sancharibhavas (d) abhinayas
- (14) Kuntaka classifies *vakrokti* into heads.
- (a) four (b) five
(c) six (d) seven
- (15) *Vakrokti* literally means or marked expression.
- (a) signed (b) symbolic
(c) defragmenter (d) deviant
- (16) In *Dhvani* theory *sphota* means
- (a) figure of speech (b) explosion of idea
(c) grammar (d) special sound
- (17) Anandvardhana proposes levels of meanings.
- (a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
- (18) Dhvanyaloka was written during century AD.
- (a) sixth (b) seventh
(c) eighth (d) ninth
- (19) Rasa is the theory of literary experience strongly rooted in the human reality.
- (a) theoretical (b) experimental
(c) genuine (d) empirical
- (20) is one of the three *margas* or modes according to *Vakrokti*.
- (a) *Sukumara* (b) *Sadrishya*
(c) *Rupaka* (d) *Virodha*

- 2** Define "Rasa Theory" of Bharata and explain its application in the literary works that you have studied. **12**

OR

- 2** What is Vakrokti? What are its types? To what extent is it important in understanding and appreciating literature? Discuss. **12**
- 3** What is "Dhvani"? What is it as a literary theory? Explain its components and discuss its significance in literary composition. **12**

OR

- 3** How many are Alamkaras according to Bhamaha, Dandin, Udbhata, Rudrata and Mammata? Explain briefly each of the major Alamkara types and discuss. **12**
- 4** Explain classification of Indian literary theories with the names of the theorists and their theories with brief notes. **12**

OR

- 4** How did Abhinavagupta extend the theory of Dhvani which was originally given by Anandvardhana? Explain the original theory and its extension. **12**
- 5** Write short notes on any **two** of the following : **14**
- (a) Rasas corresponding to sthayibhavas
 - (b) Sancaribhavas
 - (c) Sattvikbhavas
 - (d) Kuntaka's contribution in Indian literary theory.
