

2014

ENGLISH

( Major )

Paper : 6.2

( Twentieth Century Criticism and Theory )

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Give very brief answers/Fill in the blanks  
(any seven) : 1×7=7
- (a) In which essay does Eliot formulate his 'impersonal theory of poetry'?
  - (b) I. A. Richards distinguishes the — language of poetry from the referential language of science.
  - (c) Which poem of John Donne is cited by Cleanth Brooks as a 'sufficiently extreme instance of paradox.?'?
  - (d) International fallacy refers to the habit on taking the intention of the — as a standard for critical evaluation.
  - (e) Which term is employed in Saussurean linguistics to refer to the individual speech utterances?

- (f) According to Bakhtin, the novels of Dostoevsky belong to the — type of novel.
- (g) Derrida's 'Difference' unites the senses of 'to differ' and 'to —'.
- (h) Who has coined the term 'écriture feminine' in the special context of women's writing?
- (i) In which year was Said's path-breaking book, *Orientalism* published?
- (j) Who is the writer of *Discipline and Punish* and *Archaeology of Knowledge*?
- (k) According to Terry Eagleton, the Formalists think of all literature as —.

2. Answer any four of the following : 2×4=8

- (a) Which two most powerful poets of the seventeenth century, in the opinion of Eliot, aggravated 'dissociation of sensibility'?
- (b) How does I. A. Richards define 'pseudo-statements'?
- (c) What, according to Brooks, are the twin concomitants of paradox?
- (d) From which two words does Allen Tate coin the term 'tension'?
- (e) What, according to Saussure, are the two fundamental characteristics of the linguistic sign?

- (f) "There is no transcendental or privileged signified." What does Derrida mean by 'transcendental or privileged signified'?
- (g) Name two leading exponents of New Historicism.

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

- (a) Stock Response (I. A. Richards)
- (b) Ambiguity as the defining characteristic of poetic language
- (c) Defamiliarization (Victor Shklovsky)
- (d) Heteroglossia (Bakhtin)
- (e) Binary Structures (Levi Strauss)
- (f) The Feminist re-reading of Freudian Psychoanalysis (Juliet Mitchell)

4. Answer any *three* from the following : 10×3=30

- (a) How does T. S. Eliot argue for an anti-Romantic approach in literary criticism through his concepts of 'impersonality' and 'objective correlative'?

Or

Give a brief account of the major issues and concepts associated with the aesthetics of New Criticism.

- (b) "In place of dealing with a text in isolation from its historical context, new historicists attend primarily to the historical and cultural conditions of its production, its meanings, its effects and also of its later critical interpretations." Analyze the basic tenets of New Historicism in the light of this statement.

Or

Examine Edward Said's views on 'Orientalism' as the starting point in postcolonial studies.

- (c) What, according to Terry Eagleton, are the difficulties involved in having a fixed and specific definition of literature?

Or

Discuss how Jonathan Culler tries to prove, with special references to Derrida and Foucault, that 'theory' is subject to endless revision.

- (d) Make an assessment of the contributions of Derrida and Foucault towards the development of post-structuralist thought.

Or

Examine 'écriture feminine' as a mode of writing that celebrates a specifically female consciousness.

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