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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/  
Choose the correct answer (any seven) :  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 
  - (a) What, according to T. S. Eliot, is the only way of expressing emotion in the form of art?
  - (b) Which 17th century poet was highly appreciated by F. R. Leavis for the language of 'enactment' in his/her poetry?
  - (c) In the opinion of Cleanth Brooks, the language of poetry is the language of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (d) What was the critical phrase employed by Wimsatt and Beardsley to suggest the 'confusion between the poem and its result'?
- (e) Who wrote *The Principles of Literary Criticism and Practical Criticism*?
- (f) Write the name of the book in which William Empson analyzed the concept of 'ambiguity' in detail.
- (g) Foregrounding of all the components of a work of poetry is practically ——. (possible/ impossible)
- (h) Which critical term was coined by Bakhtin to mean 'other-languageness'?
- (i) "Women must write through their bodies." Who said this?
- (j) According to Derrida, the text is a field for free play of ——.

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

- (a) What, according to I. A. Richards, are the two technical terms associated with the idea of metaphor?
- (b) What does Eliot mean by 'Unification of Sensibility'?
- (c) What, according to Victor Shklovsky, is the purpose of 'defamiliarization'?

- (d) In what sense, 'Orientalism' is a Western style of dominating and restructuring the East?
- (e) What does Juliet Mitchell mean by the phrase 'Pre-Oedipal'?
- (f) What, according to Jonathan Culler, is the major cause of resistance to theory?

3. Answer the following questions (any *three*) :

5×3=15

- (a) How does the emotive use of language differ from its referential or scientific use? Explain in the light of I. A. Richards' views on this matter.
- (b) "Dostoevsky thought not in thoughts, but in points of view, consciousness, voices." Explain this statement of Bakhtin as the basic principle of 'dialogism'.
- (c) On what grounds do the New Historicists view history as a text?
- (d) Why does Derrida dismiss the concept of 'presence' or 'centre' in any quest for meaning in a text?
- (e) "There is no reading of a work which is not also a rewriting." What does Terry Eagleton mean by this remark in his essay *What is Literature?*

