

B. A. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - OCT. 2020 : FEBRUARY 2021**SEMESTER 1 : ENGLISH MODEL I****COURSE : 20U1CREN01 : METHODOLOGY OF LITERARY STUDIES***(For Regular - 2020 Admission)*

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

PART A**Answer All (1 mark each)**

1. What is Hudson's preliminary definition of literature?
2. Literature is "fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language." Elucidate in terms of traditional methodology of literary studies.
3. Show how literature is symbolic and metaphorical by using an example.
4. 'A literary work is a document... that may be manipulated as a force in its own right.' Comment on this basic credo of Formalist methodology.
5. Find out the ambiguity in the statement, 'Dogs must be carried on the escalator.'
6. Locate the setting of the story Kunti and the Nishadin.
7. Define biological essentialism.
8. Illustrate the use of the word 'hysteria' in the social construction of gender.
9. Why is history writing not an innocent desire to document the past?
10. How, according to Edward Said, has W.B. Yeats contributed towards cultural decolonisation?

(1 x 10 = 10)**PART B****Answer any 8 (2 marks each)**

11. What does Shakespeare assert in the final couplet of "Sonnet 116"?
12. Comment on the major metaphors in Sonnet 116 by William Shakespeare
13. Comment on the appropriateness of the technical devices (symbols, images, punctuation etc.) in unifying the form and the content of the poem "Because I could not Stop for Death".
14. Critically evaluate the poem "Because I could not Stop for Death" highlighting the formal devices that can be identified within it.
15. State the reason why Eagleton says that, the Formalists privilege the study of literary form over content.
16. Explain the line 'guilt is class conditioned' with reference to Kunti's forgetting of the Jatugriha episode.
17. How are the poet friends portrayed in the story, "Inside Every Woman Writer."
18. Explain the use of "inclusive he" to refer to members of both sexes.
19. How does the reference to Pablo Neruda in S. Joseph's poem intensify the political concerns presented within the poem?
20. Evaluate the poem 'Identity Card' by S. Joseph from a subaltern perspective.

(2 x 8 = 16)**PART C****Answer any 5 (5 marks each)**

21. Explain Jakobson's dictum that literature is 'an organised violence committed on ordinary speech.'
22. Analyse Eagleton's critique of I. A. Richards' Practical Criticism.
23. Compare the lives of Kunti and Gandhari in the forest as described in the story Kunti and the Nishadin.

24. Elaborate on Mahasweta Devi's subversion of the Jatugriha episode of the Mahabharata.
25. Explain Eagleton's criticism of the concept of estrangement and ambiguity as exclusive features of literary language.
26. Why do Tyson and other feminist critics suppose gender as a social construction?
27. What are the traditional gender roles that Sarah Joseph questions in her story, "Inside Every Woman Writer."

(5 x 5 = 25)

PART D

Answer any 2 (12 marks each)

28. Interpret the poem using formalist analysis.
 The butterfly, the cabbage white,
 (His honest idiocy of flight)
 Will never now, it is too late,
 Master the art of flying straight,
 Yet has — who knows so well as I?
 -A just sense of how not to fly:
 He lurches here and here by guess
 And God and hope and hopelessness.
 Even the aerobatic swift
 Has not his flying-crooked gift.
29. "Value Judgements have a close relationship to social ideologies; they refer in the end not simply to private taste but to the assumptions by which certain social groups exercise and maintain power over others." Discuss with reference to Eagleton's notion of literature and literary analysis.
30. Sarah Joseph's story, "Inside Every Woman Writer" provides a glimpse into the dreams and fears of women. Substantiate.
31. "The making of literary history becomes a political process". Substantiate.

(12 x 2 = 24)