

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Total Marks: 75

N.B. (1) All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following:

- a. Figurative Language
- b. Dialect and Register
- c. Imagery and Symbol

Q.2. Rewrite the below given passage, dividing each sentence into clauses. Identify the subordinate clauses within each main clause stating the type of subordination used:

Modernism was a radical shift in the arts and literature that emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It represented a break from traditional forms and embraced new ways of expressing the complexities of the modern world. Modernist artists and writers experimented with fragmented structures, stream-of-consciousness techniques, and abstract forms. This medium helped them to capture the disorientation and alienation of the era. This movement was influenced by rapid technological advancements, urbanization. Modernism questioned established norms and sought to portray the inner workings of the human mind. Overall, modernism reflects a profound shift in how people perceived and represented reality. It emphasized on experimentation, individual perspective, and the exploration of new forms of artistic expression.

Q.3. Break down the given passage into phrases, stating the types and functions of phrases used:

Service is an important aspect of many people's lives. It involves helping others and making a positive impact on their lives. Service can take many forms, such as volunteering, offering support, or providing assistance. When people serve others, they contribute to the well-being of their communities. Service often requires dedication and selflessness. It can be as simple as helping a neighbour with groceries or as involved as organizing a charity event. Many organizations and groups focus on service as a core value. They work to address various needs, such as hunger, education, and health. Service not only benefits those who receive help but also enriches the lives of those who give. It fosters a sense of connection and empathy between people.

Q.4. Attempt a stylistic analysis of the given text by explaining the effect of the linguistic choices made by the writer:

"Do you think I am an automaton? – a machine without feelings? and can bear to have my morsel of bread snatched from my lips, and my drop of living water dashed from my cup? Do you think, because I am poor, obscure, plain, and little, I am soulless and heartless? You think wrong! – I have as much soul as you, - and full as much heart! And if God had gifted me with some beauty and much wealth, I should have made it as hard for you to leave me, as it is now for me to leave you. I am not talking to you now through the medium of custom, conventionalities, nor even of mortal flesh: - It is my spirit that addresses your spirit; just as if both had passed through the grave, and we stood at God's feet, equal, - as we are!" – *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë

Q.5. Consider that you are about to teach the following text to an FYBA class. You wish to make the class learner-oriented. So instead of explaining the text you ask the students a series of questions on its linguistic features and expect that in the process of answering the questions they will understand the content. Note that your questions should mainly deal with those aspects of the text which are central to it. Also they must be simple enough for the average student to answer. Approximately 10 questions are required.

Indian literature is renowned for its rich and diverse linguistic heritage, reflecting the subcontinent's multifaceted cultural and historical experiences. One of the most notable linguistic features is the use of multiple languages and dialects, which creates a mosaic of literary expression. For example, classical Sanskrit literature, including works like the "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana," employs complex poetic structures and sophisticated rhetoric. The epic poems are written in a highly stylized language known for its elaborate metaphors and intricate syntax.

In contrast, modern Indian literature often incorporates a mix of regional languages and vernacular forms. Writers like Salman Rushdie and Vikram Seth use English but infuse their prose with local idioms, phrases, and cultural references, creating a hybrid linguistic style that reflects India's linguistic diversity. This blending of English with native languages, such as Hindi, Bengali, or Tamil, adds authenticity and depth to their narratives.

Additionally, Indian literature in regional languages, such as Bengali, Tamil, and Kannada, showcases unique linguistic characteristics. For instance, Bengali literature often features a lyrical quality and a rich tradition of poetic expression. In Tamil literature, the classical Sangam poetry employs a distinctive meter and thematic focus on nature and heroism.

These linguistic features not only highlight the cultural diversity of India but also enhance the richness and depth of its literary traditions, making Indian literature a vibrant field of study in the global literary landscape.
