Q.1. Describe the phonemes in English based on the following criteria. (20 Marks)

a) Vowels and Consonants
b) Voice
c) Place of Articulation
d) Manner of Articulation

Key for Assignment 1:

a) Vowels and Consonants

- Speech sounds: 44
- Vowels: 20
- Consonants: 34

b) Voice

SOUNDS (44)

VOICELESS

Consonants - /p, t, k, f, θ, tʃ, s, h/
(9)

VOICED

Vowels - / i:, ɪ, e, æ, æ, ə:, ʊ:, ʊ, ɔ:, ʊ, ɪ, ɔɪ, əʊ, ʌ, ə, ɒ, ɔ/ (20 + 15 = 35)

Consonants - /b, d, g, v, ð, dʒ, z, ʒ, m, n, ɳ, l, r, ɹ, w/ (20 + 15 = 35)

C) Place of Articulation

1. Bilabial
2. Labio-dental
3. Dental
4. Alveolar
5. Post-alveolar
6. Palato-alveolar
7. Palatal  
8. Velar  
9. Glotal  

d) Manner of Articulation  
1. Plosive  
2. Affricate  
3. Fricative  
4. Nasal  
5. Lateral  
6. Frictionless Continuant or Glide (Semi-vowel)  

Assignment 2

Q.1. Write short notes on any two of the following topics. (20 Marks)

1) The speech act theory
2) Word Accent
3) Verb phrase
4) Co-operative Principles and Politeness Principles

Model Answers:

1) The speech act theory
   - J.L. Austin
   - Locutionary
   - Illocutionary
   - Perlocutionary

2) Word Accent
   - Syllable structure: $C^{0-3} VC^{0-4}$
   - If an English word has more than one syllable, one of the syllables is spoken more prominently than the others. The syllable that is more prominent than others is said to receive the accent.
   - Examples: - 'winter', 'mother', 'English', ex'plain, be'lieve, de'cide.
   - Rules of the accentual patterns

3) Verb phrase
   - Crystal: A verb phrase is a group of verbs which together have the same syntactic function as a single verb.
   - A verb phrase can consist of one to five verbs. The last verb in the verb phrase is the main or lexical verb. The main verb can be preceded by up to four auxiliary or helping verbs.
   - $VP \rightarrow \text{Tense (M)} \ (\text{Perfect}) \ (\text{Progressive}) \ MV$
   - Finite verb phrase and non-finite verb phrase
   - Concepts related to the verb phrase – tense, aspect, mood and voice

4. Co-operative Principles and Politeness Principles
   Grice’s Cooperative Principle is an assumed basic concept in pragmatics.
   The Maxims of the Cooperative Principle
a. Quantity: Make your contribution as informative as is required
Do not make your contribution more informative than is required
b. Quality: Do not say what you believe to be false
Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence
c. Relation: Be relevant
d. Manner: Avoid obscurity of expression
Avoid ambiguity
Be brief
Be orderly

Geoffrey Leech: There is a **politeness** principle with **conversational maxims** similar to those formulated by **Paul Grice**. He lists six maxims: tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement, and sympathy.

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**Fiction (E - 112)**

**Assignment 1**

Q. 1. **Analyze the ‘Plot of Hard Times’ written by Charles Dickens.** (Marks 20)

Model Answers:
- 1. Thomas Gradgrind, a wealthy, retired merchant, devotes his life to a philosophy of rationalism, self-interest and fact, raises his children, Louisa and Tom, according to this philosophy,
- several incidents happen and then Gradgrind begins to realize the imperfections in his philosophy of rational self-interest, Stephen tries to return to clear his good name, falls into a mining pit and dies,
At the end, realization of his mistake

**Assignment 2**

Q. 1. **Attempt any 2 of the followings:** (Marks 20)

a) Character of Jim in Lord Jim
b) Character of Dorothea Brooke
c) Theme of Love in Pride and Prejudice
d) Character of Ursula

Model Answers:

a) **Character of Jim in Lord Jim**

Hero of the story, also known as Lord Jim or Tuan Jim, inspired by popular literature, goes to sea dreaming of becoming a hero, gets a chance to save passengers but abandons the ship with the rest of the crew, haunted by his failure, wanders from job to job, finally becoming the manager of a remote trading post, falls in love with Jewel,
his dreams of heroism lead to his failure by killing Gentleman Brown, which leads to the death of his best friend and son of the local chief, shot by Doramin, the local chief.

b) **Character of Dorothea Brooke**
Dorothea is smart, pious, strong-willed and beautiful, helps needy people, e.g. redesigning the local farmers’ cottages, giving money to Lydgate’s hospital & giving money to Lydgate to free him from his debt to Bulstrode. Her philanthropic impulse indicates her essential goodness. Her husband Casaubon doesn’t trust her unmitigated devotion, either to his work or in loving him. She marries Ladislaw after Casaubon’s death, which helps her to grow as a person. This marriage is a mutual understanding and partnership.

c) **Theme of Love in Pride and Prejudice**
‘Pride and Prejudice’ contains one of the most cherished love stories in English literature: the courtship between Darcy and Elizabeth. Elizabeth’s pride makes her misjudge Darcy on the basis of a poor first impression, while Darcy’s prejudice against Elizabeth’s poor social standing blinds him, for a time, to her many virtues. Charlotte Lucas marries Mr. Collins.

d) **Character of Ursula**
In the novel, the development of Ursula is from adolescence to young womanhood, her journey towards emancipation begins from home, adolescent Ursula yearns for the world beyond and she believes that she has found the key to her freedom when she encounters Skrebensky, when she withdraws from the relationship, her soul seems to be finished and vacant, the scene of the horses reveals Ursula’s faith in the covenant of the rainbow, her fleeing of the horses brings on Ursula’s illness and miscarriage, her final experience with Skrebensky and her encounter with the horses represent Ursula’s full spiritual rebirth.

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**English Drama (E-113)**

**Assignment 1**

Q. 1. **Discuss Dr. Faustus as a tragic hero.** (Marks 20)
Model Answer:
   a) Aristotle’s concept of tragic hero in brief.
   b) Faustus’s character in detail, his reputation as a scholar.
   c) His mistaken choice and exchange of soul to Lucifer.
   d) His downfall.

**Assignment 2**

Write short notes on the following (any 2) (Marks 20)
1) Marlow’s use of comic characters for Faustus’ decline
2) Look Back in Anger as a dark Comedy
3) Look back in anger as a kitchen sink drama
4) The Relationship between Cruelty and Masculinity in Shakespeare’s Macbeth.
Model Answers:
1) Elizabethan drama, A short description of Dr. Faustus
   Comic relief in Elizabethan theatre
   Comic characters in *Dr. Faustus* in details.
   Comedy juxtaposed with tragedy.
2) 20th century English drama
   Genre of Dark Comedy
   John Osborne- a dramatist, plot of the play 'Look back in anger', main characters
   Harshness of realism and disillusionment of contemporary society.
3) 20th century English drama
   John Osborne- a dramatist, plot of the play 'Look back in anger', main characters
   Kitchen Sink Genre
   Dissatisfaction of working class with the ruling class status quo.
   The domestic world in Osborne’s *Look Back in Anger*.
4) A short description of Macbeth, the bloodiest tragedy by
   Shakespeare, Ambition is the main force of the play
   Issues of gender.
   Aggressive male characters.

Indian Literature in English (E - 114)

Assignment 1

Attempt a critical appreciation of the poem “Night of the Scorpion”. (Marks 20)

Model Answer:
1) Theme of the poem
2) Reflection of superstition in the poem
3) Traditional Approach versus modern approach
4) Indian philosophy followed by the villagers

Assignment 2

Write short note on any two of the following. (Marks 20)
1) Problems confronted by Indian creative writers in English.
2) Pre-independence poets
3) Satire in Jejuri
4) Indianness of Indian writers in English

Model Answer:
1) Problems confronted by Indian creative writers in English
   Indo – anglian literature is both an Indian literature and a variation of English
   literature. It has an appeal to Indians , and it should have an appeal to Englishmen as
   well. This double appeal becomes a matter of botheration for Indian creative writers .
   diffidence and lack of faith have done much harm. On the other hand, the Englishman
is apt to think that indo anglian literature is not and could never be as good as English literature. Hence there is a faint praise. condemned thus, there is an uneasy passage between these two complexes, the Indian's diffidence and the Englishman's indifference.

2) **Pre – independence Poets**

The nineteenth century saw the institutionalization of British imperialism in India. An oppressive economic, political and social system was put into place which emphasized the inequality between the minuscule British ruling class and a vast populace of Indian subjects. Indian English poets displayed various degrees of compromise and resistance to it. The fact that they wrote in English itself showed the extent of their capitulation. On the other hand, they tried to make up for this by writing in a manner which emphasized their difference, their Indianness. The tension between the alienating language and the Indian sensibility is as old as Indian poetry in English itself.

Contribution of the following writers is worth to be considered:

- Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-1831)
- Michael Madhusudan Dutt (1824 – 1873)
- Toru Dutt (1856 – 1877)
- Manmohan Ghose (1869 – 1924)
- Sri Aurobindo (1872 – 1950)
- Sarojini Naidu (1879 – 1949)
- Rabindranath Tagore (1861 – 1941)
- Sri Ananda Acharya (1881 – 1941)
- Puran Singh (1881 – 1931)
- J. Krishnamurti (1895 – 1986)
- Humayun Kabir (1906 – 1969)

3. **Satire in Jejuri**

*Jejuri* poems oscillate between faith and skepticism. In his plat and colloquial tone, Kolatkar ironically treats the parallel scenario reinforcing it with concrete imagery. Kolatkar’s use of concrete imagery, subtle irony and symbolism reinforces the central theme of alienation and perception. Thus *Jejuri* is a bunch of short poems, which tells about the narrator’s journey to a place of folk worship, covered in a single revolution of the sun. The place, the time and the narrator provide unity of a sort to the collection. The juxtaposition and the contrastive placing of the human, the natural and the animal, the graphic portraits of fellow – travelers and their experiences, the priest and his son, the beggar woman, Vaghya and Murali and their songs introduced for local color and the site of ruin that is Jejuri itself – all these contribute to a skillful patterning of details that claims to have a poetic logic of its own. The recurring theme in *Jejuri* is Time. The entire sequence is framed between sun – rise and sun – set, the sun appearing in the poem from time to time as a significant central symbol. The other important theme is the very existence of life and the variety of forms it has. *Jejuri* celebrates life in all its varieties and the reverent openness to life in its livingness is one of the most endearing qualities of the poem. The poet presents through a special kind of consciousness of microcosm reflecting in some significant way the macrocosm of the universe. He also puts forth man’s quest for his identity in this vast universe. In fact his journey to Jejuri is his journey towards eternity. The poems prescribed although represents three different themes, the common link between them is that they are the
poet’s account of experience at Jejuri. The prescribed poems are nothing but satire on Jejuri

*Paraphrase of ‘The Door’*

*Paraphrase of ‘The Butterfly’*

4. **Indianness of Indian writer in English**

The Indian English poetry began far back before the independence. The credit of introducing Indians to English goes to Lord Macaulay. The Indian value of cultural assimilation was applied to English language. With English education, Indians befriended English making it a language of their intellectual as well as emotional make-up.

The pre-independence period poetry had imparted some great minds like Tagore, Dutt family and Aurobindo. Their poetry had themes like nationalism, nature, Indian culture, love etc. Most of the poets of those times wrote poetry in imitation but there were few genuine figures too. Their poetry reflected their individualism.

Post-independence brought in a dawn of a new era of disillusionment and identity crisis. The promises of a bright future of India and the bitter experience of partition had made life miserable. A new elite middle class had come into existence bringing in a quest for identity as Indians and as humans. Diaspora and culturally rootedness had its own problems. These themes gave birth to new techniques and experimentation in poetry. Confessional mode of poetry explores the trauma of modern life. The poetry of the modern and the post-modern Indian poets reflect the contemporary society and life. It can be called a India in a miniature form.

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*Best of Luck!*