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IDE

Rajiv Gandhi University

*(Formerly Centre for Distance Education)
Rajiv Gandhi University
Rono Hills, Doimukh*

ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. KESANG DREMA KHDW

ERN*/Roll No. : 21DEENG013

Class : II SEMESTER

Subject : ENGLISH M.A.

Paper : English poetry from the Romantic to the modern period - 407.

Marked Obtained : _____

Instruction :

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets **within the specified date**. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to **obtain minimum 40%** of marks in assignment as per University rules.

In case one is not able to submit assignment she/he will be automatically declared absent and ineligible.

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(N.B.: ERN* - Enrolment Number)

81
Q. 10 (g) The above lines are taken from the poem 'The Rainbow' written by William Wordsworth's. Wordsworth acknowledges that nature is as beautiful as it was but the 'glory' the earth used to contain seems to have passed away.

(e) Great poetry is best complement with great analysis. Some of the greatest commentators of our time have been able to transfigure readers into reading poetry English-language poetry in both deeper and broader sense with regards to formal qualities saying a poem that is heavily steeped in the syntax of western traditionalism, with its "ABABABCC" rhyme scheme and iambic pentameter connoting a very Elizabethan tone that highlights the dark theme of the poetic subject and the gravity of the poem's main argument.

Q9) Find the elements of nature of poetry in the poem ode on the intimations of immortality.

Ans. Ode intimations of immortality from recollections of early childhood is a poem by William Wordsworth, completed in 1804 and published in poems, in two volumes. The poem was completed in two parts, with the first four stanzas written among a series of poems composed in 1802 about childhood.

The first part of the poem was completed on 27 March 1802 and a copy was provided to Wordsworth's friend and fellow poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who responded with his own poem, "Dejection: an ode", in April. The fourth stanza of the ode ends with a question, and Wordsworth was finally able to answer it with seven additional stanzas completed in early 1807.



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. SOLUNH BEYONG

ERN*/Roll No. : MAENG/42 / 21DEENG023

Class : SECOND SEMESTER (2021)

Subject : ENGLISH

Paper : MAENG-405 (LINGUISTICS, PHONETICS, AND MODERN ENGLISH USAGE-2)

Marked Obtained : _____

40
100

[Signature]

Instruction :

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(N.B.: ERN*- Enrolment Number)

Q7
(A)

Language Acquisition

Language is a very important part of human life, communication between people not only enables us to understand one-another, but aids in developing relationships and allows us to communicate our problems, suggestions and plans. Language acquisition is something that can often be misunderstood, simplified or even forgotten. Yet acquiring language and using language is an amazing ability we as human beings have.

Language acquisition is the process by which human acquire the capacity to perceive, produce and use words to understand and communicate. This capacity involves the picking up of diverse capacities including syntax, phonetics and an extensive vocabulary.

Language acquisition usually refers to 1st language acquisition, the capacity to acquire and use language is a key aspect and that distinguishes human from other organisms while many forms of animal communication exists, they have a limited range of non-

Syntactically structured vocabulary tokens that lack cross cultural variation between groups.

Language acquisition is a process which can take place at any period of one's life. In the sense of first language acquisition, however it refers to the acquisition of one's native language during the first 6 or 7 years of one's life.

Characteristics of Language acquisition ÷

- i) It is an instinct - This is true in the technical sense i.e. it is triggered by birth and takes its own course, though of course linguistic input from the environment is needed for the child to acquire a specific language.
- ii) It is rapid - The amount of time required to acquire one's native language is quite short, very short compared to that needed to learn a second language successfully later on in life.
- iii) It is very complete - The quality of first language acquisition is far better than that of a second



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. BIRBOM NAKE

ERN/Roll No. : 2LDEENQ004

Class : M.A SECOND SEMESTER

Subject : ENGLISH

Paper : NAENG-406, MODERAL ENGLISH DRAMA

Marked Obtained : _____

Instruction :

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets within the specified date. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to obtain minimum 40% of marks in assignment as per University rules.

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(N.B. : ERN* - Enrolment Number)

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Q1 Write short notes on any three of the following.

(a) Theatre of Absurd :- The theatre of the Absurd is a movement made up of many diverse plays, most of which were written 1940 and 1960. When first performed, these plays shocked their audiences as they were startlingly different than anything that had been previously staged. In fact, many of them were labelled as "anti-plays." In an attempt to clarify and define this radical movement, Martin Esslin coined the term "The Theatre of the Absurd" in his 1960 book of the same name. He defined it as such, because all of the plays emphasized the absurdity of the human condition, whereas it tend to use the word "absurd" synonymously with "ridiculous," Esslin was referring to the original meaning of the word - 'out of harmony with reason or propriety; ill-essentially, each play renders man's existence as illogical, and moreover, meaningless. This idea was a reaction to the "collapse of moral, religious, political and social structures" following the two world wars of the Twentieth Century.

Theatre of the Absurd, dramatic works of certain European and American dramatist



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. Hompi Doley
ERN*/Roll No. : 593 - IDE / 2020 - 21
Class : MA English Second Semester
Subject : Introductory Linguistics, Phonetics and Modern English
Paper : MA ENG 405 Usage 1
Marked Obtained : 55 / 100

Instruction :

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets within the specified date. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to obtain minimum 40% of marks in assignment as per University rules.

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Q.No.1 Write short notes on any three of the following.

(a) Language Acquisition

Answer:- Language acquisition is the process whereby children learn their native language. It consists of abstracting structural information from the language they hear around them and internalising this information for later use. This conception of language acquisition can explain why one can produce a theoretically unlimited set of sentences in one's native language. This stance is known as the nativist view and contrasts with an earlier empiricist view.

Language acquisition is a process which can take place at any period of one's life. In the sense of ^{first} language acquisition, however, it refers to the acquisition of one's native language during the first 6 or 7 years of one's life. For children learning their native language, linguistic competence develops in stages, from babbling to one word, then

telegraphic speech. Babbling is now considered the earliest form of language acquisition because infants will produce sounds based on what language input they receive. One word sentences (holophrastic speech) are generally monosyllabic in consonant-vowel clusters. During two word stage, there are no syntactic or morphological markers, no inflection for plural or past tense, and pronouns are rare, but the intonation contour extends over the whole utterance. Telegraphic speech lacks function words and only carries the open class content words, so that the sentences sound like a telegram.

The three theories of language acquisition: imitation, reinforcement and analogy, do not explain very well how children acquire language. Imitation does not



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ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE FORMAT

Name : Mr./Ms. KESANG DREMA KHOM

ERN*/Roll No. : 20EEN4013

Class : II SEMESTER

Subject : ENGLISH M.A

Paper : INTRODUCTORY LINGUISTIC, PHONETICS AND MODERN ENGLISH USAGE - I

Marked Obtained : MAEN4405

Instruction :

The assignments are to be written neatly in his/her own handwriting. Every candidate must submit completed assignment booklets within the specified date. It is one of the essential components of examination. The students are supposed to obtain minimum 40% of marks in assignment as per University rules.

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[Signature]

Q1(a) LANGUAGE ACQUISITION: Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate.

Language acquisition involves structure, rules and representation. The capacity to use language successfully requires one to acquire a range of tools including Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and an extensive vocabulary. Language can be vocalized as in speech, or manual as in sign. Human language capacity is represented in the brain. Even though human language capacity is finite, one can say and understand an infinite number of sentences, which is based on a syntactic principle called recursion. Evidence suggests that every individual has three recursive mechanisms that allow sentences to go indefinitely. These three mechanisms are: relativization, complementation and coordination.

There are two main guiding principles in first language acquisition: speech perception always precedes speech production, and the gradually evolving system by which a child learns a language is built up one step at a time, beginning with the distinction between individual phonemes.

Linguists who are interested in child language acquisition have for many years questioned how language is acquired. Lidz et al. state "The question of how these structures are acquired, then, is more properly understood as the question of how a learner takes the surface forms in the input and convert them into abstract linguistic rules and representations."

Language acquisition usually refers to first language acquisition, which studies infants' acquisition of their native language, whether that be spoken language or signed language, though it can also refer to bilingual first language acquisition, which refers to an infant