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SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper : 6.4

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Give the answers of the following questions : 1×7=7

    (a) What term is used to denote the Chapters of the *Sāhityadarpaṇa*?

    (b) How many types of meaning are there according to Viśvanātha?

    (c) To which Vṛtti the term संकेत is related?

    (d) Give an example of the Mahāvākya.

    (e) Who has coined the term Indo-European originally?

    (f) Which Indo-European language is grammatically very similar to Sanskrit?

(Turn Over)

(g) Which English word is at the root of the linguistic division of the IE language in satəm and centum groups?

2. Give the answers of the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) Explain the reason for which the expression वह्निना सिञ्चन्ति cannot be taken as a specimen of a वाक्य.

(b) Why is लक्षणा termed as an अर्पिता शक्ति?

(c) Explain how can लक्षणा be established in the sentence ''कर्मणि कुशलः''.

(d) Why the Sanskrit language does not follow word-order?

3. Answer any *one* of the following : 5

(a) Explain the idea contained in—

''वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हान्वितैकार्थबोधकाः''

(b) Write a note on the treatment of संकेत in connection with the अभिधावृत्ति.

4. Answer any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

(a) Write a note on the usage of Upasarga in the Vedic Sanskrit language.

(b) Explain the meaning and application of the Verner's Law.

(c) How is Sanskrit related to the family of Indo-European language?

5. Discuss the salient features of Indo-European language. 10

Or

What is ablaut? What are the causes behind the ablaut phenomenon? Discuss the ablaut-position of the Sanskrit language.

6. Write an exhaustive note on तात्पर्यवृत्ति. 10

Or

Discuss the statement ''तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः''.

7. Explain the difference between उपादानलक्षणा and लक्षणलक्षणा showing the reasons why those two are named as अजहत्स्वार्था and जहत्स्वार्था respectively. 10

Or

Discuss the लक्षणा contained in— 2½×4=10

गङ्गायां घोषः ; कलिङ्गः साहसिकः ; अश्वः श्वेतो धावति ; आयुर्घृतम्।

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