

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.A. Degree Examination, March 2020

First Degree Programme Under CBCSS

English Language and Literature

Elective Course

EN 1661.1 : TRANSLATION STUDIES

(2013 Admission onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

I. Answer **all** questions, each in a word or a sentence :

1. Who is the author of *Ramacharitham*?
2. What is transcreation?
3. What is source language?
4. Write the Malayalam equivalent of 'innocence'.
5. Define target text.
6. Write the English equivalent of 'അനിവാര്യത.'
7. Who is the author of *The Translator's invisibility*?
8. Write the Malayalam equivalent of 'path'.
9. Define foreignization.
10. Write the English equivalent of 'ലാളിത്യം.'

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

II. Answer **any eight**, each in a short paragraph not exceeding **50** marks.

11. What is Herman Gundert's contribution to Malayalam?
12. Tejaswini Niranjana's views on colonialism and translation.
13. Who is Niranathu Rama Panikker.
14. Who is a *dwibhashi*?
15. What are the different approaches to translation?
16. Define 'equivalence'.
17. What is a 'broker language'?
18. Define 'register'.
19. Write a short note on Bible translation in India.
20. Define 'scientific translation'.
21. Define 'dialect'.
22. Tagore's contribution to translation in India.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

III. Answer **any six** each in a paragraph not exceeding 100 words.

23. Write a short note on the growth of translation in modern India.
24. Discuss the problems that occur in the translation of a literary text from one culture to another.
25. Attempt a short note on faithfulness to the ST in translation.
26. What are the effects of the British rule on the translation studies in India?
27. Attempt a short note on literary translation.
28. Paraphrase into English.
 - (a) പല തൂളി പെരു വെള്ളം.
 - (b) പയ്യെ തിന്നാൽ പനയും തിന്നാം.
 - (c) മിന്നുന്നതെല്ലാം പൊന്നല്ല.
 - (d) കുറക്കുന്ന പട്ടി കടിക്കില്ല.
29. Paraphrase the following idioms into Malayalam.
 - (a) Look before you leap.
 - (b) A storm in a teacup.
 - (c) Hit the nail on the head.
 - (d) Leave no stone unturned.

30. Paraphrase the following proverbs into Malayalam.

- (a) Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
- (b) You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
- (c) You can have too much of a good thing.
- (d) A leopard cannot change its spots.

31. Critically analyse the text below and comment on the extent to which translation has succeeded in conveying the sense originally expressed in the Source Language:

"It was only when the children's father told me that I learned where you are from. Good God! How intimate were we in the old days!" The story was that the vague string of a marriage between one Konthu uncle and one Kuttipennamma, two or three generations back, bound her family and mine together. When Suseela's mother told the story with beautiful movements of the eyes and dignified facial jerks, I was tempted for a short time to believe in its truth.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

IV. Translate **any two** of the following into Malayalam or Hindi:

32. Chaliyar is the fourth longest river in Kerala at 169 km in length. The Chaliyar is also known as Chulika River or Bey pore. River as it nears the sea. The Chaliyar originates in the Western Ghats range at Elambalari Hills in the Wayanad Plateau of Kerala and flows through Malappuram District for most of its length and then for around 17 km it forms the boundary between Malappuram District and Kozhikode District before entering the city of Kozhikode for its final 10 km journey and finally empties into the Lakshadweep Sea. Six major streams Chaliyarpuzha, Punnapuzha, Kanjirapuzha, Karimpuzha, Iruvahnipuzha and Cherupuzha constitute the Chaliyar River drainage system. Other important tributaries are Kurumanpuzha, Pandipuzha, Maradipuzha, Kuthirapuzha and Karakkodupuzha. Most of these rivers have their origin in the Nilgiri hills in the east and Wayanad hills in the north, where they form a number of rapids and waterfalls.

33. Confessional poetry is the poetry of the personal. This style of writing emerged in the late 1950s and early 1960s and is associated with poets such as Robert Lowell and Sylvia Plath. The confessional poetry of the mid-twentieth century dealt with subject matter that previously had not been openly discussed in American poetry. Private experiences with and feelings about death, depression and relationships were addressed in this type of poetry, often in an autobiographical manner.

The confessional poets were not merely recording their emotions on paper; craft and construction were extremely important to their work. One of the most well-known poems by a confessional poet is "Daddy" by Plath.

34. Golconda Fort is located in the western part of Hyderabad city and is about 9 km from the Hussain Sagar Lake. The outer fort occupies an area of three square kilometers, which is 4.8 kilometers in length. It was originally known as Mankal, and built on a hilltop in the year 1143. A mud fort under the reign of Rajah of Warangal, it was fortified between 14th and 17th centuries by the Bahmani Sultans and then the ruling Qutub Shahi dynasty. Golconda was the principal capital of the Qutub Shahi kings. The fort finally fell into ruin in 1687, after a year-long war leading to its fall at the hands of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. The inner fort contains ruins of palaces, mosques and a hill top pavilion, which rises about 130 meters high and gives a bird's eye view of other buildings. Golconda fort is undoubtedly one of most magnificent fortress complexes in India.
35. *A Suitable Boy* is a novel by Vikram Seth, published in 1993. At 1,349 pages and 591,552 words, the book is one of the longest novels ever published in a single volume in the English language. The novel is divided into 19 parts with, generally, each part focusing on a different subplot. *A Suitable Boy* is set in a newly post independence post-partition India. The novel follows the story of four families over period of 18 months, and centres on Mrs. Rupa Mehra's efforts to arrange the marriage of her younger daughter, Lata, to a 'suitable boy'. Lata is a 19-year-old University student who refuses to be influenced by her domineering mother or opinionated brother, Arun. Her story revolves around the choice she is forced to make between her suitors Kabir, Haresh, and Amit.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)