

TERM END EXAMINATION - DECEMBER, 2018
CERTIFICATE IN TRANSLATION
(CIT)

CIT-04: LITERARY TRANSLATION

Total Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hrs.

(Instructions: Answer all the questions from Group A, answer any four questions from Group B & any four from Group C and any two questions from Group D)

GROUP-A

Q.1 Answer all the questions.

(1×10=10)

- (a) Write the literal (metaphrase) and paraphrase of the phrase: To rain cats and dogs
- (b) Word-to-word translation is known _____ Translation or linguistically the technical name given to it is _____.
- (c) The method of translation in which the sense is carried forward to the target language is called _____.
- (d) It is necessary that we use both the methods of _____ and _____ in literary translation as and when necessary.
- (e) Translation of literary texts of one language into another is known as _____ translation.
- (f) Translation of masterpieces from various languages has opened new windows for the _____ of world cultures.
- (g) A literary translator should have a brief knowledge of the forms, characteristics, classification and other aspects of various branches of literature so that s/he can _____ those aspects in his translation text to give it a _____ form.
- (h) In olden days, learned people translated classic works into their own language so that the _____ embedded within can be _____ to the general masses.
- (i) Idioms and phrases make a language and its literature more beautiful and _____.
- (j) Idioms and proverbs have historical roots, metaphorical meaning and deep relation with _____.

GROUP-B

Q.2 Answer any four of the following questions in 50 words each. (5×4=20)

- (a) What are the things a translator takes into account while translating a text?
- (b) What are the basic principles of literary translation?
- (c) Define Literary Translation.
- (d) Why do you think that cultural boundaries have begun to disappear?
- (e) What are the basic principles of literary translation?
- (f) Differentiate Literal and Literary Translation.

GROUP-C

Q.3 Answer any two of the following questions in 200 words each. (10×2= 20)

- a. How should we translate long sentences given in the English text into Odia? Give reasons.
- b. What are the basic principles of literary translation?
- c. Differentiate Literal and Literary Translation.
- d. Literary translation has unlimited scope in the present context. Discuss.
- e. What are the methods of translating literary texts?

GROUP-D

Q.4 Translate the following texts into Odia.

(10×5= 50)

Translate into Odia:

- (a) Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments
By narrow domestic walls
Where words come out from the depth of truth
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit
Where the mind is led forward by thee
Into ever-widening thought and action
Into that heaven of freedom,
My Father, let my country awake.
- (b) The historic speech was given on September 11, 1893 by Swami Vivekananda:
Sisters and Brothers of America, It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects. My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honor of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance.
- (c) We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman

tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation.

- (d) My family lives in a small house. It's simple but pretty. It has a large garden. I like to work in the garden but my sister hates to work in the garden. She prefers to read. She reads in the morning, in the afternoon and at night. I give all of the vegetables to mom and dad. They like to cook in our small kitchen. I eat any vegetable but my sister eats only a few. My family always eats breakfast and dinner together. We talk. We laugh. Then my sister washes the dishes. At night dad likes to listen to music. Mom works on the computer. I watch television. And my sister reads. Soon we go to bed. My parents go to bed late but my sister and I go to bed early. I'm ready to go to sleep but my sister wants to keep reading.
- (e) One of the saddest moments of my life was my mother's early death. She died from heart disease when she was 45 years old and I was still in high school. But I think the harsh village life killed her. She worked as a teacher, and she had village work and field work to do. Conditions were unimaginably harsh. The land was so mountainous and infertile. And then she had to help her mother-in-law. Quite simply the harsh village life had an adverse effect on her, and she passed away very early.

