

(8)

heard saying, “Is there anything left in the basement”? In response to it monosyllabic ‘No’ was shouted back. It seemed as if the voice was welling up from the Netherland.

For the next two days, I was totally unconcerned of our new neighbour.

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Total No. of Questions : 5]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

Course Code
CIT - 04

Term End Examination - December, 2019

LITERARY TRANSLATION

Certificate in Translation (CIT)

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer **all** Groups as directed

Group—A

1. Answer the following questions: 1×10=10

- (a) The Govt. of India has recently launched a new mission, _____, to popularize Indian literature among the foreign readers.
- (b) Who translated Srimad Bhagvat in Odia and why?
- (c) English has _____ and _____ sentence structure that Odia does not.
- (d) A successful translator is a co-creator of the text. (True or False)

(2)

- (e) While trying to translate an idiom, it is very essential that we understand its _____ meaning correctly. (contextual/ ambiguous)
- (f) Why do people stop when a black cat crosses their road?
- (g) A barking dog seldom bites is a universal/ culture-specific taboo. (Tick the correct answer)
- (h) Odia has been used in _____ works since 1954.
- (i) _____ makes the translated text more appropriate, easy to perceive, acceptable and useful.
- (j) Literature always has an element of _____ embedded in it.

Group—B

2. Answer any *four* questions each within 100 words : 5×4=20

- (a) "Translation has served as a force of national integration in a multi-lingual country like India." Explain.
- (b) Define Standardisation.

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What though we toss at the fall of the sun
Where the hand of the sea-god drives?
He who holds the storm by the hair,
Will hide in his breast our lives.

- (c) Sharply, after a month, on one fine super Sunday morning, our new neighbour came with all his belongings, (this also included his wife and their girl child) in a truck. A considerable din of various sounds: honk of truck, shouting while unloading, door crashing, calling out the names, probably of the help boy\ caretaker, snatches of songs, noise of feet going up and coming down seven flights of stairs made me restless. For that whole day, intermittent bursts of noise like pushing and pulling of furniture, strokes of a hammer to fix the nails though awesome, yet one had to bear with it. Mutual tolerance is the cardinal principle if one wants to stay in an apartment. Meantime I had already inculcated to parry with this sort of inconvenience. Thus I kept my annoyance to myself.

It was only towards 4 pm an expressionless tone of voice was

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Chitta Ranjan Das, a politician in Bengal. There Bose became a youth educator, journalist, and commandant of the Bengal Congress volunteers. His activities led to his imprisonment in December 1921. In 1924 he was appointed a chief executive officer of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, with Das as mayor. Bose was soon after deported to Burma (Myanmar) because he was suspected of connections with secret revolutionary movements.

- (b) Rise, brothers, rise; the wakening skies
Pray to the morning light,
The wind lies asleep in the arms of
the dawn
Like a child that has cried all night.
Come, let us gather our nets from the
shore
And set our catamarans free,
To capture the leaping wealth of the
tide,
For we are the kings of the sea!
No longer delay, let us hasten away
In the track of the sea gull's call,
The sea is our mother, the cloud is
our brother,
The waves are our comrades all.

(3)

- (c) What do you mean by the culture-specific term? Elucidate with examples.
- (d) Differentiate between 'literary' and 'literal' translation.
- (e) How does a translator ensure that there is minimum loss of meaning while translating a text?
- (f) What is the difference between foreignization and domestication in the context of translation?

Group—C

3. Answer any *two* questions each within
200 words : 10×2=20
- (a) What are the various steps of standardization in the process of translation?
- (b) Write a short note on Autobiography as a literary genre. How do you differentiate it from Biography?
- (c) Mention at least five points pertaining to literary translation that a translator should remember while translating a text.

(4)

Group—D

4. Translate the following sentences into
Odia : $2 \times 10 = 20$

- (a) Ramesh called up the man.
- (b) Mr John cannot be involved in such illegal deeds; he is the salt of the earth.
- (c) He shook the ants off his sleeve.
- (d) Your letters are behind the clock.
- (e) The teacher called up the naughty boy.
- (f) Go back, the bomb may explode now.
- (g) I missed the train and had to go back on the bus.
- (h) The girl led her little brother quickly to school.
- (i) Get your hands off.
- (j) My father on whom I depend is a writer.

5. Translate the following paragraphs into
Odia : $10 \times 3 = 30$

- (a) Subhas Chandra Bose, by name Netaji (Hindi), was the Indian revolutionary

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who led an Indian national force against the Western powers during World War II.

The son of a wealthy and prominent Bengali lawyer, Subhas Chandra Bose studied at Presidency College, Calcutta (Kolkata), from which he was expelled in 1916 for nationalist activities, and the Scottish Churches College (graduating in 1919). He then was sent by his parents to the University of Cambridge in England to prepare for the Indian Civil Service. In 1920 he passed the civil service examination, but in April 1921, after hearing of the nationalist turmoils in India, he resigned his candidacy and hurried back to India. Throughout his career, especially in its early stages, he was supported financially and emotionally by an elder brother, Sarat Chandra Bose (1889–1950), a wealthy Calcutta lawyer and Congress Party politician.

Bose joined the noncooperation movement started by Mohandas K. Gandhi, who had made the Indian National Congress a powerful nonviolent organization. Bose was advised by Gandhi to work under