



Odisha State Open University

GM University Campus, Sambalpur
Website: www.osou.ac.in, e-mail: info@osou.ac.in

ASSIGNMENTS FOR CERTIFICATE IN TRANSLATION (CIT) JULY 2017

INSTRUCTIONS

[Please read the instructions carefully before attempting assignment questions]

Dear Learner,

Welcome to the Certificate Programme in Translation (CIT) offered by Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur.

You are required to submit one assignment per course within the stipulated time in order to become eligible to appear in the term-end examination. The assignments will be evaluated by the counselors at your Study Centre. Please submit your assignment response to the Coordinator of the Study Centre. Before you attempt the assignments, please go through the course materials carefully. Please read the instructions pertaining to an assignment before you start writing your answer. Do not copy from the course material or from any other source. You are advised to read the material carefully, understand the same and write answers in your own language and style so that you can get good marks/grades.

Purpose of Assignments:

1. Assignments are part of the continuous evaluation process in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system. Due weightage is given to the marks/grades you obtain in the assignments. This will help you for better performance in the term-end examination. If you secure good grades/marks in assignments, your overall performance will improve.
2. Assignments are also a part of the teaching-learning process in ODL. Your assignment, after evaluation, will be returned back to you with specific and general comments by the evaluator. This will help you to know your strength as well as your weakness. Thus, it will establish a two-way communication between the learner and evaluator.

How to write assignments:

1. Write your name, programme code, course title, enrolment no. and study centre code at the top of the cover-page of the assignment answer booklet;
2. Download the Assignment Question Papers and attach a copy of the same to your answer sheet of relevant papers for the purpose of evaluation;
3. Write the answers in your own handwriting. Leave sufficient margin at the left side of each page so that the evaluator can give comments on each paragraph/page;
4. Do not cross the word limit given in each question;
5. Your handwriting should be neat and readable.

Weightage for each assignment:

1. Each assignment will carry 25% weightage and term-end examination will carry 75% weightage.
2. Each assignment will be of 100 marks; but it will carry 25% weightage.
3. You have to score minimum pass mark of 40% in each assignment. In case you do not submit the assignment or get fail marks in the assignment you have to re-submit such assignments during the next year.

SUBMISSION DATES FOR ASSIGNMENTS

Sl. No.	Course Name	Course Code	Date of Submission	Day As Per the Calendar
1.	Nature and Scope of Translation	CIT-01	5 th November 2017	Sunday
2.	Functional Translation	CIT-02	5 th November 2017	Sunday
3.	Translation of Official Documents	CIT-03	5 th November 2017	Sunday
4.	Literary Translation	CIT-04	5 th November 2017	Sunday

Course Title: NATURE AND SCOPE OF TRANSLATION

Assignment Code: CIT- 01/TMA/July/2017

Coverage: CIT-01, Blocks 1 & 2

Full Marks: 100

[Answer the questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate marks]

1. **Answer any three of the following questions in about 500-600 words:** [15x3=45]
- (a) Translators are mediators between cultures, peoples and nations: Discuss.
 - (b) Describe the importance of translation in the age of globalization.
 - (c) How can a translator develop the skills that are necessary to be successful in his/her career?
 - (d) What do you know about Calques? Discuss various types of calques with examples.
 - (e) Narrate in brief various duties of a translator.
2. **Write notes on:** [5x7=35]
- (a) Meaning and definitions of translation.
 - (b) structural differences between English and Odia
 - (c) Metaphrase and Paraphrase
 - (d) Translation and Transcreation
 - (e) Scope of translation
 - (f) Translation in science and technology
 - (g) Collocation
3. **Translate the following sentences into Odia.** [2X10=20]
- (a) The soldier deserted the dessert in the desert.
 - (b) We came across a murmuring stream running down the hill slope.
 - (c) I got up early in the morning with the chirping of the birds.
 - (d) Dust the room before you occupy it.
 - (e) Please tell me a tale about a tail.
 - (f) A weak old man came to my shop last week for a wick.
 - (g) I cannot turn down your request.
 - (h) The bandage was wound around the wound in the hospital.
 - (i) The distant sight of the site is very enchanting.
 - (j) A bird in hand is better than two in the bush



COURSE TITLE: FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION

Assignment Code: CIT- 02/TMA/July/2017

Coverage: CIT-02, Blocks 1, 2 & 3

Full Marks: 100

[Answer the questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate marks]

- 1. Answer any three of the following questions in about 500 words. [10X3=30]**
- (a) What are the principles of translating non-literary texts?
 - (b) What do you know about text-corpus?
 - (c) Describe the salient features of a dictionary.
 - (d) What do you mean by 'registers' in linguistics? Clarify the concept with examples of various types of registers.
- 2. Write short-notes on any six of the following: [5x6=30]**
- (a) Syntactic difference of sentences in English and Odia
 - (a) Translation of Adjective Phrases
 - (b) Importance of dictionary and thesaurus in translation
 - (c) Collation and Collation algorithm
 - (d) Diacritic and cedilla
 - (e) Synonyms and antonyms
 - (f) Difference between language, dialect, colloquialism and slang
- 3. Translate the following texts into Odia: [15x1=15]**
- (a) Communal Harmony & Patriotism**

In This Town, Tazias Pay Homage to Krishna

[Amarjeet Singh, TNN | Oct 13, 2016, 10.39AM IST]

BHOPAL: It lasts only a few seconds but in the fabric of secularism, this pause is a milestone. In Bhandar town of Madhya Pradesh, it's customary for tazia processions on Muharram to pay homage at a temple of Lord Krishna before moving on. What's more, this Chaturbhuj Krishna temple was built by a Muslim family. Ever since the temple came up, over 200 years ago, tazias pause here to give 'salami' to Chaturbhuj Maharaj (Lord Krishna). They did so on Wednesday, too. And, when Krishna's savari sets out, it's imperative for at least one member of this family to lend his shoulder. "This has been going on for years. Some 40 such tazias were built in the town this time and all the tazias first pay 'salami' here and then move ahead," said Abdul Jabbar, president of the local tazia committee, who also took out a procession. Ramesh Panda, who is a third-generation priest at the temple, said, "This temple was constructed by Hazari, a local Muslim. We are told that he saw a dream where Lord Chaturbhuj said he is in a nearby pond. Hazari rushed to the pond and was amazed to find an idol of Krishna. It weighed four tonnes but he somehow brought the idol to his house. After a few months, the Lord again appeared in his dreams and told him that he should not keep him at his home. Hazari immediately began building this temple." "Not only do tazias first pay homage at the temple, whenever the savari of Lord Krishna is taken out, at least one member of the Hazari family must be there to lend his shoulders. Otherwise, it is not possible to take out the procession," Panda said.

BIHARSHARIF: Setting a new trend, people associated with Akhara committees in Biharsharif gave a patriotic touch to Muharram by not only flaunting tricolour alongside the religious flags, tazia and "naubatkhana" (a mini light house on wheels), but also chanting "Hindustan zindabad" slogans during the tazia processions on Thursday. "In a place which witnessed violent clashes during religious festivals in the past, an initiative like this would go a long way in inspiring youth across communities to avoid negativity and use religious functions to promote patriotic fervour," said Aftab Hasan Shams, a social activist and poet. Durga puja committees too played patriotic songs alongside the religious ones at puja pandals and during immersion processions on Wednesday. Durga Das, a resident of Jeengnagar locality in Biharsharif said this time the festival was celebrated with true fervour after so many years. Laxmi Prasad Gupta, a teacher, was all praise for district administration for peaceful Muharram and Dussehra in the town. "Nalanda DM Tyagrajan SM and SP Kumar Ashish constantly interacted with the residents," he said.

(b) POLLUTION

[10x1=10]

Thick black smoke curling out of smokestacks, horrible-tasting chemicals in your drinking water, pesticides in your food — these are examples of pollution. Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Some obvious kinds of pollution are pollution of the air, soil, and water. Some less obvious, or less salient, kinds of pollution are radioactive, noise, light pollution, and green-house gasses. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day. Noise pollution can be caused by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise. Noise has health effects on people and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems.

(c) POETRY

[5x1=5]

- (i) Will no one say hush! to thee,
Poor lass, poor bit of a wench?
Will never a man say: Come, my pigeon,
Come an' be still wi' me, my own bit of a wench!

[Poor Bit of a Wench by DH Lawrence]

Tips : Hush: make or become quiet. Wench (archaic or humorous) a girl or young woman, a prostitute; Pigeon: ପିଞ୍ଜର

(d) Translate these sentences into Odia:

[2x5=10]

- (i) A lot of water-grown weeds were removed while cleaning the pond.
(ii) Many of the most intelligent people of the past invented ways and means to establish peace and harmony in the human society.
(iii) The liquid in the bottle kept on the table is a health- tonic.
(iv) The Geeta is the most ancient holy book of the world that contains solutions for every problem faced by human beings.
(v) The last five experiments carried out by the scientist were crucial for his new invention.



COURSE TITLE: FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION

Assignment Code: CIT- 03/TMA/July/2017

Coverage: CIT-03, Blocks 1& 2

Full Marks: 100

[Answer the questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate marks]

1. Answer any three of the following questions in about 500 words.

[10X3=30]

- (a) Define Official Document. Give an account of the guidelines for its translation.
- (b) What do you mean by 'Administrative Terminology'? Describe the rules pertaining to translation and evolution of such terminology
- (c) What is a 'report'? Describe the salient features of a report with reference to its various types.
- (d) What is 'Machine Translation'? Describe various approaches of MT.

2. Write short-notes on:

[5x6=30]

- (a) Importance of translating official documents
- (b) Ethics in translation of official documents
- (c) Status of Official Language in the State of Odisha
- (d) Scope of translation of administrative terminology
- (e) Steps taken by the Union and State governments for evolution of administrative terminology
- (f) Rules pertaining to translation of reports

3. Word-Magic

[1x15=15]

Translate the following sentences into Odia with the appropriate contextual meaning of the word 'term':

- (a) The teacher asked, "What do you mean by the term 'ultras'?"
- (b) 'Habeas Corpus' is a legal term.
- (c) The press termed Modi's New York visit a triumph.
- (d) Today is the first day of the second term of the year.
- (e) A mid-term by-election is inevitable.
- (f) The policy is near the end of its term.
- (g) Always think over for long-term plans and avoid such short-term solutions.
- (h) We will not accept these terms; the other party will never agree with this on any terms.
- (i) The question of financing the enterprise was not within our terms of reference.
- (j) Try to be on friendly terms with everyone.
- (k) The third party is trying to compete with us on unfair terms.
- (l) The officer has taken the stand that women should be conscripted on the same terms as men.
- (m) They are not on speaking terms.
- (n) China could not succeed in dictating terms for peace on the issue of Dokolam Stand-off with India.
- (o) Instead of confronting, an employee should always try to abide by the terms of the management to avoid termination.

4. UNDP: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[10x1=10]

Sustainable Development goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that

all people enjoy peace and prosperityThe SDGs are an inclusive agenda. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unite us together to make a positive change for both people and planet.

UNDP's role: The SDGs came into effect in January 2016, and they will continue guide UNDP policy and funding for the next 15 years. As the lead UN development agency, UNDP is uniquely placed to help implement the Goals through our work in some 170 countries and territories. Our strategic plan focuses on key areas including poverty alleviation, democratic governance and peace building, climate change and disaster risk, and economic inequality. UNDP provides support to governments to integrate the SDGs into their national development plans and policies. Our track record working across multiple goals provides us with a valuable experience and proven policy expertise to ensure we all reach the targets set out in the SDGs by 2030. But we cannot do this aloneAchieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens alike to make sure we leave a better planet for future generations.

UNDP report: India ranked 131 among 188 in human development

The Improvement in India's HDI Value is Second Among BRICS Countries With China Recording The Highest Improvement Of 48 Per Cent.

India has been ranked 131st among 188 countries in the UN Development Programme (UNDP)'s 2016 'Human Development for Everyone' report released on Tuesday. It is third among South Asian countries (behind Sri Lanka and Maldives) and comes under the medium human development category. India's Human Development Index (HDI) based on life expectancy, access to knowledge and standard of living; value has increased by 46 per cent (from 0.428 to 0.624) between 1990 and 2015. Its gross national income per capita increased by about 223.4 per cent during the same time. The improvement in India's HDI value is second among BRICS countries with China recording the highest improvement of 48 per cent. India's annual average HDI growth (1990-2015) is higher than that of other countries in its category. [By: [Express News Service](#) | New Delhi | Published:March 22, 2017 4:09 am]

Take action: UNDP is committed to ending poverty once and for all. That's why we work to get to the root causes of poverty and create lasting change. The good news is we have a plan. But we need your help to get the job done.

5. Auditors' Certificate on Corporate Governance

[5x1=5]

To The members of Ocl India Limited

- (i) We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by OCL India Limited (the Company) for the year ended on 31st March, 2016, as stipulated in Part C of Schedule V read with regulation 34(3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.
- (ii) The Compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to review of procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
- (iii) 3. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the above mentioned listing regulations. 4. We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For V. Sankar Aiyar & Co,

Course Code: CIT-04

Course Title: NATURE AND SCOPE OF TRANSLATION
Assignment Code: CIT- 04/TMA/July/2017

Coverage: CIT-04, Blocks 1, 2 & 3

Full Marks: 100

[Answer the questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate marks]

1. **Answer any three of the following questions in about 500-600 words:** **[10x3=30]**
- a) What do you mean by idioms? Give a few examples of idioms that have literal, idiomatic, ambiguous and metaphorical use.
 - b) Literary translation is all set to demolish the cultural boundaries of the world: discuss.
 - c) Do you think that scientific and technological translation is easier than literary translation? Justify your answer.
 - d) Describe the process of standardization during translation so as to produce a good text in the target language.

2. **Write notes on:** **[5x6=30]**
- a) Scope of Literary translation
 - b) Meaning and definition of literary translation
 - c) Translation of culture-specific idioms
 - d) Nature of literary translation
 - e) Points to be borne in mind during literary translation
 - f) Difference between literary and literal translation

PRACTICAL COMPONENT: Translate the following passages into Odia

3. **Translate the following idioms and phrases into Odia:** **[1x15=15]**
- (a) Wash one's hands of, (b) Rain cats and dogs (c) Be at hammer and tongs (d) Come down with (e) Kick the bucket, (f) give up the ghost (g) To carry coal to Newcastle, (h) Bring home to (i) Put off (j) See off (k) Turn off (l) Turn up (m) hand out (n) take off (o) shake the ants off

4. **Word-Magic** **[2.5x2=5]**
- (i) While visiting the factory, though everything was all right; while passing through the corridor leading to the bathrooms, I found a trough containing dirty water that had become a breeding froth for the mosquitoes.
 - (ii) It is interesting¹ that the accused made a fraudulent attempt to give his own account number in the agreement with the sole interest² of devouring the large amount of interest³ arising out of the huge investment made by his ancestors, without sharing the same with other members of his family.

5. **BIRBAL'S DAUGHTER FETCHES BULL'S MILK** **[10X1=10]**
- One day Akbar became very ill. He had a terrible pain in his stomach, so he sent for the doctor. The doctor came at once, examined the King, and then said: I have a very good medicine here. It will make you well again in no time, but you must take it with bull's milk."

The King was very surprised to hear this, for he had never heard of bull's milk. So he turned to the doctor and said: "I think there is no mistake. How is it possible to get bull's milk."

"No, there is no mistake, Sire," replied the doctor. "Ask Birbal to get bull's milk for you. He is very clever; he can do anything."

Now this doctor hated Birbal, for the latter did not like that he should take money from poor people for medicines which the King had asked him to give them free of cost. The doctor saw his chance. He thought this would be a good way of making trouble for Birbal.

After the doctor had left, Akbar at once sent for Birbal. He asked him to get for him bull's milk, for the doctor wanted him to take the medicine with it.

Birbal at once understood that the doctor was trying to make trouble for him.

"But how can a bull give milk ?" asked Birbal.

Akbar became angry. "I don't know," he said. "You must get it at once, for the doctor says that I must take the medicine only with bull's milk."

Birbal knew that if he said more, the King would become all the more angry. So he bowed low, and left the palace.

When he reached home, he ate his meal, and then sat thinking hard how to get bull's milk. His daughter, seeing Birbal looking so sad, -asked him what the matter was. At first he would not tell her anything. But she begged him again and again to tell her, and at last he did.

"The King has asked me to get him bull's milk, or I shall be put to death."

"Is that all, father ?" said the girl. "Don't worry about it. I'll soon put that right."

So Birbal left the matter to his daughter. When the night came, she collected some dirty clothes, went to the bank of the river Jamuna, and chose a spot just beneath the King's bed-room window. At midnight, when everyone was asleep, she started washing the clothes. First she dipped the clothes in the river, then she beat them with a heavy stick. "Thud, thud !" went the noise of the stick. The King woke up and was very angry at the noise. He at once sent a guard to find out what that noise was. The guard went out and found a girl washing clothes on the bank of the river.

"What are you doing here ?" he shouted.

"Can't you see ?" replied the girl. "I am washing clothes."

"Is this the time to wash clothes ? Who are you ?"

"I am a girl"

"Whose daughter ?"

"My father's," was the reply.

"Who is your father?"

"My mother's husband."

"Don't try to be clever, my girl," said the guard. "Come with me to the King. He will deal with you himself."

So the girl was taken to the King. When the guard told the King how rudely the girl had replied, he became very angry. Turning to the girl, he said loudly, "Who are you ? Why have you come to wash clothes beneath my bed-room window ?"

The girl pretended to be afraid. "Sire," she said, "I had to wash clothes at night. My father gave birth to a son this afternoon. I could not wash the dirty clothes in the evening. So I have come to wash them at night Excuse me Sire."

"Nonsense, you silly girl !" cried the King. "You are trying to make a fool of me. Who ever heard of a man having a baby ?"

"Well, your Majesty", replied the girl, "who ever heard of a bull giving milk ?"

Akbar at once understood what the girl meant. He smiled and asked the girl, "Aren't you the daughter of Birbal ?"

"Yes, Sire, I am his daughter," replied the girl.

Akbar was very pleased with the girl's cleverness and courage. Turning to the girl, he said: "Well, go and tell your father that Akbar has received the bull's milk. It is to be given to the baby that Birbal has had."

"But, Sire, how will my father believe me ?" said the girl, boldly.

"I will give you in writing," said the King.

Akbar at once took a piece of paper and wrote on it: "The bull's milk sent through your daughter has been received. I am sending it back to you to feed the baby that you have had."

He then signed it, and gave it to the girl. The girl thanked the King and returned home with the paper. Birbal laughed heartily when his daughter told him the whole story and showed him the paper signed by Akbar. Birbal never knew that his daughter was so clever !

4. **Buddha (c. 500s B.C.E.)**

[5X1=5]

[<http://www.iep.utm.edu/buddha>]

The historical Buddha, also known as Gotama Buddha, Siddhārtha Gautama, and Buddha Śākyamuni, was born in Lumbini, in the Nepalese region of Terai, near the Indian border. He is one of the most important Asian thinkers and spiritual masters of all time, and he contributed to many areas of philosophy, including epistemology, metaphysics and ethics. The Buddha's teaching formed the foundation for Buddhist philosophy, initially developed in South Asia, then later in the rest of Asia. Buddhism and Buddhist philosophy now have a global following.

In epistemology, the Buddha seeks a middle way between the extremes of dogmatism and skepticism, emphasizing personal experience, a pragmatic attitude, and the use of critical thinking toward all types of knowledge. In ethics, the Buddha proposes a threefold understanding of action: mental, verbal, and bodily. In metaphysics, the Buddha argues that there are no self-caused entities, and that everything dependently arises from or upon something else.

This allows the Buddha to provide a criticism of souls and personal identity; that criticism forms the foundation for his views about the reality of rebirth and an ultimate liberated state called "Nirvana." Nirvana is not primarily an absolute reality beyond or behind the universe but rather a special state of mind in which all the causes and conditions responsible for rebirth and suffering have been eliminated. In philosophical anthropology, the Buddha explains human identity without a permanent and substantial self. The doctrine of non-self, however, does not imply the absolute inexistence of any type of self whatsoever, but is compatible with a conventional self-composed of five psycho-physical aggregates, although all of them are unsubstantial and impermanent. Selves are thus conceived as evolving processes causally constrained by their past.

5. **POETRY**

[5x1=5]

I, the man with the red scarf,
Will give thee what I have, this last week's earnings.
Take them and buy thee a silver ring
And wed me, to ease my yearnings;
For the rest when thou art wedded
I'll wet my brow for thee
With sweat, I'll enter a house for thy sake,
Thou shalt shut doors on me.

[Gipsy by DH Lawrence]

Tips : Yearn: have an intense feeling of loss and longing for something.

