

**Unique Paper Code: 12033904**

**Name of the Paper: SEC- Translation Studies**

**Name of the Course: BA(Programme) CBCS- SEC**

**Semester: III**

**Duration: 3+1 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 75**

**Instructions for Candidates:**

1. Read the questions and instructions carefully.
  2. This paper contains a total of **six** questions out of which the student must answer **any three**.
  3. Each question carries **25 marks** and must be answered within **500-800 words**.
  4. The maximum time allowed for the paper is **3+1 hours** of which 1 hour is given for downloading the question paper, scanning and uploading the answer sheets.
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1. How is consecutive interpreting different from simultaneous interpreting? How can the interpreter and the speaker overcome the challenges in the process of interpreting?
  2. Evaluate the success of machine translation. Explain in detail the three main approaches to machine translation.
  3. The “main focus of the activity of the translator is on the quest for finding adequate stylistic equivalents to the text of the original”. Discuss, with examples, the various kinds of stylistic transformations that take place in a cross-literary translation.
  4. a) Translation has helped the expansion of the reach of media. Discuss with examples. (15)  
  
b) Translate the following passage into Hindi. (10)

In the seventeenth century, the Indian trading classes were large in number, spread out all over the country, well-organised and highly professional. Some specialised in long-distance, inter-regional trade, and some in local, retail trade. The former were called *seth, bohra or modi*, while the latter were called *beoparies or baniks*. In addition to retailing goods, the baniks had their own agents in the villages and townships, with whose help they purchased foodgrains and cash crops. There was a special class of traders, the *banjaras* who specialised in carrying bulk goods. The banjaras used to move over long distances, sometime with thousands of oxen carrying foodgrains, pulses, ghee, salt, etc. But it was cheaper to move bulk goods through rivers on boats. Boat traffic on waterways, and coastal trade along the seashore was more highly developed than now. Foodstuff and a wide range of textile products were the most important components of inter-regional trade during the period. Movement of goods was also facilitated by the growth of a financial system which permitted easy transmission of money from one part of the country to another.

5. a) "A successful translator is not a mechanical translator of the text but is creative as well". Discuss, in detail, the qualities of a successful translator in the light of the above statement. (15)

b) Give Hindi equivalents of any four of the following. (10)

1. birds of a feather
2. Jack of all trades
3. The apple of one's eye
4. Pandora's box
5. Bosom pal

6. a) Translate the following passage from Hindi into English. (15)

**“मैंने वाटरलू के युद्ध में जो सफलता प्राप्त की उसका प्रशिक्षण ईटन के मैदान में मिला।”**

नेपोलियन को पराजित करने वाले एडवर्ड नेल्सन की यह पंक्ति खेल के महत्त्व को बयां करने के लिये पर्याप्त है। खेलों की महत्ता को दुनिया के प्रत्येक समाज व सभ्यता में स्वीकृति मिली है। रामायण, महाभारत से लेकर ग्रीको-रोमन दंत-कथाओं में होने वाले खेलों का जिक्र इस बात का प्रमाण है। पुनः ओलंपिक की प्रारंभिक शुरुआत यह स्पष्ट करती है कि खेलों को संस्थानिक महत्त्व मिलता रहा है।

खेलों द्वारा न केवल हमारी दिनचर्या नियमित रहती है बल्कि ये उच्च रक्तचाप, ब्लड शुगर, मोटापा, हृदय रोग जैसी बीमारियों की संभावनाओं को भी न्यून करते हैं। इसके अलावा खेल द्वारा हमें स्वयं को चुस्त-दुरुस्त रखने में भी मदद मिलती है।

एक अच्छा जीवन जीने हेतु अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जिस प्रकार शरीर को अच्छा और स्वस्थ रखने के लिये व्यायाम की आवश्यकता होती है उसी प्रकार खेलकूद का भी स्वस्थ जीवन हेतु अत्यधिक महत्त्व है। खेल बच्चों और युवाओं के मानसिक तथा शारीरिक विकास दोनों ही के लिये अति आवश्यक है। नई पीढ़ी को किताबी ज्ञान के साथ-साथ खेलों में भी रुचि बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

b) Give English equivalents of any four idioms. (10)

1. तलवे चाटना
2. नाम कमाना
3. कुत्ते का कुत्ता बैरी
4. खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया
5. दुम दबा कर भागना