

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. All questions carry equal marks.
 3. Question No 4(a) and 4(b) are compulsory.

Q. 1 a) Define translation. Discuss its significance and limitations in the global context.

OR

b) Evaluate the various theories of equivalence and its impact in the process of translation.

Q. 2 a) Analyse the process of translating a literary text at linguistic level.

OR

b) Explain in detail the role played by the theories of equivalence in the act of translating poetry, prose and drama at social and cultural level.

Q. 3 a) Elucidate with suitable examples the problems encountered while translating a literary text at phonological, lexical and syntactic levels.

OR

b) Give an account of the difficulties encountered due to social and cultural values while translating poetry, prose and drama.

Q. 4 Translate the following passages into Hindi / Marathi.

a) In Indian tradition teacher is accorded higher status than parents because he ignites the inherent talents and moulds the character of students. The teacher is the backbone of the educational system, maker of the mankind, and architect of the society. In the western world also, the teacher occupies great respect. The teacher affects eternity, his influence does not confine to a particular state or a country, it transcends all the boundaries. NCTE document (1998) exhorts that only enlightened and emancipated teachers lead communities and nations in their march towards better and higher quality of life. Teaching is the most difficult and challenging profession which demands a lot of hard work and dedication because it deals with the mind of the pupil, having various faculties. Hence someone who is entrusted with nurturing the mind is definitely a person of great importance.

b) By now there were other factors that made Naga feel that continuing his education would only bring him unease, despite the fact that it seemed to give peace and comfort to some others. A few details should make things clear.

By the time Naga was ready to leave the middle school at Anandapur for Sagar, the tumultuous pulls inside him as well as the happenings outside had both assumed overwhelming proportions. Every morning, he would go to the well at the entrance of the village and take a bath in the freezing water. Then he would go to the Krishnadhara for a swim before the Yajamana got there. Only activities like walking briskly, tilling the field with his father, climbing trees or riding bisons seemed to calm his sense enough for him to be able to think or see clearly.