

Roll No. : .....

Total No. of Questions : 12 ]

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# DDPG-571

## PG Diploma in Translation Examination, 2023

### ANUVAD AND STRUCTURE

#### Paper - II

Time : 3 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 50

#### Section-A

(Marks : 1 × 10 = 10)

**Note** :- Consists of *ten* questions of 1 mark each (All compulsory).

#### Section-B

(Marks : 4 × 5 = 20)

**Note** :- Consists of seven questions, out of which *five* questions are to be attempted.  
Each question carries 4 marks.

#### Section-C

(Marks : 10 × 2 = 20)

**Note** :- Consists of four questions, out of which *two* questions are to be attempted.  
Each question carries 10 marks.

#### Section-A

1. Attempt all *ten* questions. Answers should not exceed 50 words in each question.

- (i) What are Monothongs ?
- (ii) Frame two words with suffix 'age'.
- (iii) Frame two words with prefix 'em'.
- (iv) Frame a sentence on the following structure :  
Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object
- (v) Define Translationese.

- (vi) How many vowels are there in Hindi Varnmala ? Enlist them.
- (vii) How does English pronunciation differ from that of Hindi ?
- (viii) What are Diphthongs ?
- (ix) “All’s well that ends well” is a common English idiom. Give its Hindi equivalent.
- (x) Write stages of Translation process.

### **Section–B**

- 2. Enlist the major differences in sentence structure of English and Hindi by giving suitable examples.
- 3. How does ‘Translationese’ affect the quality of translation and how it can be avoided ? Discuss.
- 4. What is restructuring ? What are its benefits ? Discuss.
- 5. Give Hindi equivalents of the following proverbs :
  - (i) As you sow; so you reap.
  - (ii) Rome was not built in a day.
  - (iii) Birds of the feather flock together.
  - (iv) Barking dogs seldom bite.
- 6. Make sentences of the following idioms :
  - (i) Once in a blue moon
  - (ii) All at sea
  - (iii) Face the music
  - (iv) A red letter day
- 7. ‘Analysis’ is an important stage in the process of translation. Elaborate.
- 8. Give the semantic translation of the following expressions :
  - (i) No admission
  - (ii) No smoking
  - (iii) From the womb to tomb
  - (iv) It is too bad you have a cold

### Section–C

9. Translation is neither 'transliteration' nor 'transcreation' and it has to guard against the danger of word for word for literal translation as well taking too much liberty. Discuss.
10. Discuss the different types of sentence structure of English and Hindi with appropriate examples.
11. Translate the following passage into Hindi :

The modern world has been shaped by its metaphysics, which has shaped its education, which in turn has brought forth its science and technology. So, without going back to metaphysics and education, we can say that the modern world has been shaped by technology. It tumbles from crisis to crisis on all sides, there are prophecies of disaster and indeed visible signs of breakdown.

If that which has been shaped by technology and continues to be so shaped looks sick, it might be wise to have a look at technology itself. If technology is felt to be becoming something better—a technology with a human face.

Strange to say, technology, although of course the product of man, tends to develop by its own laws and principles and these are very different from those of human nature or of living nature in general. Nature always, so to speak, knows where and when to stop. Greater even than the mystery of natural growth is the mystery of the natural cessation of growth. There is measure in all natural things in their size, speed, or violence. As a result, the system of nature, of which man is a part, tends to be self-balancing, self-adjusting, self-cleansing. Not so with technology, or perhaps I should say not so with man dominated by technology and specialization. Technology recognizes no self-limit principle—in terms, for instance, of size, speed, or violence. It therefore does not possess the virtues of being self-balanced, self-adjusting and self-cleansing. In the subtle system of nature, technology and in particular the super-technology of the modern world, acts like a foreign body and there are now numerous signs of rejection.

Suddenly, if not altogether surprisingly, the modern world, shaped by modern technology, finds itself involved in three crises simultaneously. First, human

nature revolts against inhuman technological, organizational and political patterns, which it experiences as suffocating and debilitating; second, the living environment which supports human life aches and groans and gives signs of partial breakdown; and third, it is clear to anyone fully knowledgeable in the subject matter that the inroads being made into the world's non-renewable resources, particularly those of fossil fuels, are such that serious bottlenecks and virtual exhaustion look ahead in the quite foreseeable future.

12. Translate the following passage into English :

देश-प्रेम को किसी विशेष क्षेत्र एवं सीमा में नहीं बाँधा जा सकता। हमारे जिस कार्य से देश की उन्नति हो, वही देश-प्रेम की सीमा में आता है। अपने प्रजातंत्रात्मक देश में, हम अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए ईमानदार एवं देशभक्त जनप्रतिनिधि का चयन कर देश को जाति, सम्प्रदाय तथा प्रान्तीयता की राजनीति से मुक्त कर इसके विकास में सहयोग कर सकते हैं। जाति-प्रथा, दहेज-प्रथा, अन्ध-विश्वास, छुआ-छूत इत्यादि कुरीतियाँ जो देश के विकास में बाधा हैं, इत्यादि को दूर करने में अपना योगदान कर हम देश-सेवा का फल प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। अशिक्षा, निर्धनता, बेरोजगारी, व्यभिचार एवं भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जंग छेड़कर हम अपने देश को प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर कर सकते हैं। हम समय पर टैक्स का भुगतान कर देश की प्रगति में सहायक हो सकते हैं। इस तरह किसान, मजदूर, शिक्षक, सरकारी कर्मचारी, चिकित्सक, सैनिक और अन्य सभी पेशेवर लोगों के साथ-साथ देश के हर नागरिक द्वारा अपने कर्तव्यों का समुचित रूप से पालन करना ही सच्ची देश-भक्ति है।

नागरिकों में देश-प्रेम का अभाव राष्ट्रीय एकता में बड़ी बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है, जबकि राष्ट्र की आन्तरिक शान्ति तथा सुव्यवस्था और दुश्मनों से रक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता परम आवश्यक है। यदि हम भारतवासी किसी कारणवश छिन्न-भिन्न हो गये तो हमारे पारस्परिक फूट को देखकर अन्य देश हमारी स्वतंत्रता को हड़पने का प्रयास करेंगे। इस प्रकार अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा एवं राष्ट्र की उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता परम आवश्यक है और राष्ट्रीय एकता बनाये रखना तभी सम्भव है जब हम देश के प्रति अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे। जो राष्ट्र संगठित होता है, उसे न कोई तोड़ सकता है और न ही कोई उसका कुछ बिगाड़ सकता है। वह अपनी एकता एवं सामूहिक प्रयास के कारण सदा प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर रहता है।

अतः हमारा कर्तव्य है कि सब कुछ न्यौछावर करके भी हम देश के विकास में सहयोग दें ताकि अनेक राष्ट्रीय व अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं का सामना कर रहा हमारा देश निरन्तर प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर रहे। अन्ततः हम कह सकते हैं कि देश सर्वोपरि है, अतः इसके मान-सम्मान की रक्षा हर कीमत पर करना देशवासियों का परम कर्तव्य है।