

Roll No. :

Total No. of Questions : 12]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 3

PGD-449

P.G. Diploma in Translation Examination, 2022

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. Answer should not exceed **50** words in each question :

- (i) How does English pronunciation differ from that of Hindi ?
- (ii) Which *two* English phonemes are difficult for Hindi speakers to distinguish ?
- (iii) Frame *two* words with Hindi suffix morphemes which are frequently attached to English stems.

(Hint : Some of the trending suffixes are : -Vaalaa, -baazi, -giri etc.)

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- (iv) What are Diphthongs ?
- (v) What is the difference between idioms and proverbs ?
- (vi) What, according to Nida's model of translation, is the final stage in the process of translation ?
- (vii) Differentiate between formal and dynamic equivalence.
- (viii) 'It is raining cats and dogs' is a common English idiom. Give its Hindi equivalent.
- (ix) Mention the grammatical feature which is particularly associated with English but not found in Hindi.
- (x) What does the term 'translationese' mean ?

Section-B

Note :- Attempt any *five* questions out of seven. Answer should not exceed **200** words in each question.

- 2. In English, there is no one to one correlation between spelling and pronunciation whereas Hindi is phonetic. Elaborate.
- 3. How does sentence structure in English differ from that of Hindi ?
- 4. What is restructuring in translation ? What are its benefits ? What are the three types of restructuring strategies ?
- 5. How should the translator deal with the source text and the target text during translation process ?
- 6. What does it mean to contextualize something ? How does context affect translation ?
- 7. The term 'translationese' bears some of the negative connotations. Elaborate.
- 8. Give Hindi equivalents of the following popular proverbs :
 - (a) Barking dogs seldom bite.
 - (b) A burnt child dreads the fire.
 - (c) It's no use crying over spilled milk.
 - (d) It takes two to make a quarrel.

Section–C

Note :- Attempt any *two* questions out of four. Answer should not exceed **500** words in each question.

9. Present a contrastive description of speech sounds of English and Hindi.
10. Elucidate with suitable examples the problems encountered while translating a literary text at phonological, lexical and syntactic levels.
11. Illustrate the analysis–transfer–restructuring model of translation.
12. Translate the following passage into Hindi :

“The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere and I do not quite know what to tell you and how to say it. Our beloved leader, Bapu as we call him, the father of our nation, is no more.

Perhaps I am wrong to say that. Nevertheless, we will not see him again as we have seen him these many years. We will not run to him for advice and seek solace from him, and that is a terrible blow not to me only but millions in this country. And it is difficult to soften the blow by any advice that I or anyone else can give you.

All this has happened. There is much more to do. There was so much for him to do. We could think he was necessary or that he had done his task. But now particularly when we are faced with so many difficulties, his not being with us is a blow most terrible to bear.

A mad man has put an end to his life....”