

English: Translation Studies: Theories & Practice - II

Time: 03.00 Hours

Marks: 100

N.B.: 1. Attempt all questions.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1. Write Short notes on ANY TWO of the following: **25**

- A. Principles governing Formal and Dynamic Equivalence
- B. Qualities of a good translator
- C. Audio-visual translation
- D. Commercial translation

Q.2. A Discuss the major problems faced by translator during translating prose and fiction. **25**

OR

- B. Act of translating drama is altogether different from that of other forms/genres of literature. Do you agree with it? Explain.

Q.3. A. Comment on the degree of faithfulness between the Source and Target texts of Premchand's *Gulli-Danda* **25**

OR

- B Discuss the translation of Nissim Ezekiel's *Night of the Scorpion* as a literary translation.

Q.4. Translate the following passages into Marathi or Hindi **25**

- A Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,

And sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood

And looked down one as far as I could

To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,
And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

AND

B On the day of the Quit India movement, Mahatma Gandhi gave a speech to the people at the Kranti ground in Bombay. The speech of Mahatma Gandhi included many important points but mostly in his speech he focused on the idea and the importance of non-violence. He said that to get independence everyone should follow a nonviolent approach and the

draft resolution of the working committee of the congress is written on the foundation of ahimsa and anyone who does not trust the nonviolence approach to attain independence can separate themselves from the operation. During this speech, he gave many examples and the situations of the resolutions from history which were fought with the weapons and eventually lost. He said that a person who fights for freedom with only the violent approach will have the blood of his comrades on his hands. He made sure to let the people know that we as Indians are fighting against the non-democratic British rule and its government and not the British people. He said to not hate or have a sour feeling for other English people but to treat everyone with respect. Mahatma Gandhi finally concluded the speech by saying the very famous slogan "Do or die". The slogan was a message to every Indian across the country that made sure to say that the fight for the independence of India is the endgame and no one will stop until and unless we get what we want. The Quit India movement speech became an open challenge to the British government from Mahatma Gandhi who was speaking for the millions of Indians across the country to give our country independence.
