BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024
Programme – B.A.(Eng)-Hons-2023
Course Name – Translation Studies
Course Code - BEN20002
(Semester II)

Full Marks : 60   **Time : 2:30 Hours**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)   1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

(i) Identify the correct answer from the options given below. Loss and gain in translation refer to:

a) The literal translation of words

b) The cultural and semantic changes in translation

c) The use of machine translation software

d) The elimination of translation errors

(ii) Identify the correct answer from the options given below. Equivalence in translation means:

a) Identical wording in the target language

b) Exact reproduction of the source text

c) Similar effect on the target audience as the effect of the source text

d) Literal translation of words and phrases

(iii) Identify the correct term for 'translating loosely from the original' –

a) Transference

b) Free Translation

c) Transcription

d) Literal translation

(iv) Name which of the following terms would describe act of 'paraphrasing'

a) Interlingual translation

b) Intralingual translation

c) Intercultural translation

d) Interracial translation

(v) Identify which one of the following would NOT be understood as a reason for 'loss' in translation –

a) Cultural dissimilarities

b) Linguistic dissimilarities

c) Spatial/temporal distance between the source and the target cultures

d) Differences in climates

(vi) Examine which of the following terms by Roman Jacobson is also understood as 'translation proper' –

a) Interlingual translation

b) Intralingual translation

c) Intercultural translation

d) Interracial translation

(vii) Examine which of the following is a reason for the idea of 'loss' in translation –

    a) Judging translation from the point of view of the source-text
    b) Similarities between the source and the target cultures
    c) Judging translation from the point of view of the target-text
    d) The translator being very efficient

(viii) Identify the author of Vakyapadiya, the famous book of Indian aesthetics –

    a) Patanjali
    b) Omar Khaiyam
    c) Bhartrihari
    d) Bharata

(ix) Identify the correct answer from the options given below. Adaptation in translation involves:

    a) Modifying the source text to suit the target culture
    b) Converting a literary text into a film script
    c) Translating technical documents
    d) Using translation memory software

(x) Identify the correct answer from the options given below. Transcreation refers to:

    a) The creative aspect in the process of translating
    b) The adaptation of advertisements for different markets
    c) The translation of legal documents
    d) The use of machine translation in the creative industry

(xi) Select the correct answer from the options given below. What does "source text" refer to in translation?

    a) The original text to be translated
    b) The text produced after translation
    c) The text written by the translator
    d) The source of all languages

(xii) Choose the correct answer. The concept of "cultural untranslatability" suggests that:

    a) Some cultural concepts cannot be translated accurately
    b) Translators should avoid cultural references in their translations
    c) Cultural differences have no impact on translation
    d) Machine translation can overcome cultural barriers

(xiii) Choose the correct answer. According to Walter Benjamin, the translator's task is to:

    a) Reproduce the original text word-for-word
    b) Create a completely new text inspired by the original
    c) Convey the spirit and essence of the original
    d) Adapt the text to suit the target audience

(xiv) Trace the correct answer from the options given below. What ancient Indian text introduces the sphota theory?

    a) Vakyapadiya
    b) Mahabharata
    c) Abhijnanasakuntalam
    d) None of these

(xv) State, after Aurobindo, what the translator must aim to achieve.

    a) Convey only the denotative meaning
    b) Reproduce cultural references literally
    c) Reproduce the spiritual temperament of the author
    d) Emphasize linguistic fidelity over cultural fidelity

Group-B
(Short Answer Type Questions)
3 x 5=15

2. Discuss the role of translation in the decolonization of literary discourse and the assertion of indigenous voices. (3)

3. Identify the ways in which translation differs from adaptation and transcreation. (3)

4. Explain the different types of translation. (3)

5. Examine how translation has shaped India's cultural and literary landscape. (3)

6. Estimate the challenges and opportunities of translating texts across diverse Indian languages and cultures. (3)

OR

Analyse in brief Bhartrihari's 'Sphota' theory and how it approaches the concept of (3)
'translatability'.

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions) 5 x 6=30

7. Discuss Tagore's approach to "transcreation" in his translation of Gitanjali. (5)
8. Articulate the historical evolution of the concept of translation. (5)
9. Discuss the metaphor of translation as a form of "violence" in post-colonial theory. (5)
10. Examine the significance of "transcreation" in the context of post-colonial literature. (5)
11. Analyze the implications of "Translation as Rewriting" for the reception and interpretation of (5)
    translated texts.
12. Assess how various disciplines contribute to the study of translation. (5)
OR
Appraise how the discipline of Translation Studies intersects with linguistics, literary theory, (5)
cultural studies, and other disciplines.

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