

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Birendranagar, Surkhet
End - Semester Examination, 2081

Subject: ENG 534 –Translation Studies

FM:60

Level/program: Master (M.A) Semester: III

Time: 3 Hours

PM: 30

Candidates are required to answer the questions in their own words as far as practicable.

Attempt ALL of the following Very Short Answer Questions.

10x1=10

1. How do you define translation?
2. Mention two types of norms.
3. Write two similarities between translation and an interpretation.
4. State any two limitations of translation.
5. What do you mean by inter-lingual translation?
6. What is meant by heterogeneity in translation?
7. What is copyright?
8. Do you believe that a translator forms a new culture? Justify your response in short.
9. How is the translation a transcreation of a text?
10. Mention the techniques that Lekhnath Pathak applies in the translation of *Muglan*.

Attempt any THREE of the Following Short Questions.

3x8=24

11. Explain the key themes and concepts of Theo Hermans' 'paradoxes and aporias in translation and translation studies'.
12. How does translation become a creative writing? Explain.
13. Why does translation matter in the present era? Discuss with the reference that you read in the course.
14. Elaborate Devkota's transcreation of the foreign Promethean Myth into Nepali in his epic *Pramithas*.

Attempt any TWO of the Following Long Questions.

2x13 =26

15. Discuss the pedagogical challenges and considerations in teaching translation skills and theory with the reference to the article. " Aspects of a theory of Norms and some issues of teaching translation."
16. How does Singh relate the idea of 'selfing the other' and 'othering the self' to the transformative power of translation? Provide examples from the text to support your answer.
17. Translate the given extract into Nepali and list the problems that you found in translating.
It was for her sister Bijaya, more than for herself, that Prema wished a different life. She wished she could do something about the lack of prospects, the lack of a future with which Bijaya had come into this world, motherless. Bijaya had grown into a mulish girl occupied only with chores and errands, taciturn and closed-off, even to their father, even to Prema. Perhaps she felt that her birth had destroyed her family. She had not passed out of high school despite their father's exhortations: 'You must progress.' When the Maoist rebels came by the village, they had had to force others to join them. Not Bijaya. 'She went just like that,' their father had told Prema afterwards, on the telephone. He had sounded bewildered. She had left the village as a new recruit. Had she really seen a future in warfare? The idiot girl. Now and then word filtered back to their father that she was still alive, she was well; but no one knew, any more, where she was or what she was doing.
