

Reg. No. :

Name :

Sixth Semester B.A. Degree Examination, April 2016

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Core Course

EN 1642 : 20th Century Malayalam Literature in English Translation
(2013 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Mark : 80

I. Answer all questions, each in a word or sentence.

- 1) Name two young poets who extended the radical spirit of progressivism to the poetic genres.
- 2) What is the term generally used to describe the poetry that developed after the 1950s ?
- 3) Mention the title of a work written by O.N.V. Kurup other than "A Requiem to Mother Earth."
- 4) What causes the poet's sense of despair in "Where is John?"
- 5) Mention the title of Sugatha Kumari's first book of poetry.
- 6) Who organised the public recitals of poetry in the form of *cholkazhchas* ?
- 7) What is name of the central character of "Wooden Cradles" ?
- 8) Who is considered to be the most outstanding representative of Dalit literature in Malayalam ?
- 9) In which year was Malayattoor's *Roots* published ?
- 10) What is the source of inspiration for *Kanchana Sita* ? (10×1=10 Marks)

II. Answer any eight, each in a short paragraph not exceeding 50 words.

- 11) The central concern in "The Story of the Axe."
- 12) The world of fantasy in "The Son of Sahyan".
- 13) Comment on the structural experiments in "Advent".
- 14) Consider "Lay of the Anklet" as a modern reading of *Chilappatikaram*.
- 15) How do you appreciate the portrayal of Nainital hills in *Mist* ?



- 16) The autobiographical elements in Malayattoor's *Roots*.
- 17) Sketch the character of Orotha.
- 18) How did the Long-Nosed one's life change in six years ?
- 19) Kochuthresia in "In the Moonlit Land".
- 20) Retrieval of the tradition of women writing in "The Vein of Memory".
- 21) The inner conflict of Rama in *Kanchana Sita*.
- 22) Representation of Hanuman in *Kanchana Sita*. **(8x2=16 Marks)**

III. Answer **any six each** in a paragraph **not** exceeding **100** words.

- 23) Write a short note on the call for restoring the dignity of poetry in the modern world in "The Temple Bell".
- 24) Voices of self and other in "How to Go to the Tao Temple."
- 25) How does Kadammanitta treat the period of Emergency in "Shanta?"
- 26) 'Cane Pillai' in "In the Moonlit Land."
- 27) Significance of the title, "The Last Show."
- 28) The elements of postmodernism in "The (Postmodern) Story of Jyoti Viswanath".
- 29) Seasonal cycle and the mindscapes of characters in *Mist*.
- 30) Significance of the title, *Roots*.
- 31) The structure of *Kanchana Sita*. **(6x4=24 Marks)**

IV. Answer **any two each** in about **three hundred** words.

- 32) Explore the theme of commodification of nature in O.N.V. Kurup's "A Requiem to Mother Earth".
- 33) Comment on the theme of identity crisis in Malayattoor's *Roots*.
- 34) "Spectral Speech is the only outlet offered to the Dalit Women by the Society." Discuss with reference to C. Ayyappan's short story.
- 35) Sreekantan Nair's *Kanchana Sita* questions the discrimination in terms of gender and caste. Do you agree ?

(15x2=30 Marks)



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Sixth Semester B.A. Degree Examination, April 2016
First Degree Programme Under CBCSS
English Language and Literature
Elective Course
EN 1661.1 : TRANSLATION STUDIES
(2013 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

I. Answer **all** questions, **each** in a **word** or **sentence**.

- 1) Who translated *The Pilgrim's Progress* into Malayalam ?
- 2) What is cultural untranslatability ?
- 3) Who is a polyglot ?
- 4) Write the Malayalam equivalent of 'narration'.
- 5) Define transcreation.
- 6) Write the English equivalent of 'ഓർമ്മക്കൾ'.
- 7) Who is the author of *The Translator's Invisibility* ?
- 8) Write the Malayalam equivalent of 'remind'.
- 9) Who are metaphrasers ?
- 10) Write the English equivalent of 'നിഴൽ'.

(10x1=10 Marks)

II. Answer **any eight**, **each** in a short paragraph **not** exceeding **50** words.

- 11) Define source language.
- 12) Early translations of *Ramayana*.
- 13) Define 'afterlife'.
- 14) The contribution of William Jones to the development of translation in India.
- 15) What are the different types of translation ?
- 16) The development of translation in the Mughal era.

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- 17) What is a 'broker language' ?
- 18) Define 'E-factor'.
- 19) Eurocentric hierarchy in translation.
- 20) Define 'machine translation'.
- 21) Define 'idiolect'.
- 22) A.K. Ramanujan's observations on translation practices in India

(8x2=16 Marks)

III. Answer any six, each in a paragraph not exceeding 100 words.

- 23) What role does culture play in the translation of a literary text ?
- 24) Discuss the major problems in translation.
- 25) Major contributors to the growth of translation in modern India.
- 26) Attempt a short note on non-literary translation.
- 27) How did the colonial rule affect the translation practice in India ?
- 28) Paraphrase into **English**.
 - a) ഉർവശീശാപം ഉപകാരം
 - b) അക്കരെ നിന്നാൽ ഇക്കരെ പച്ച
 - c) കുറയുന്ന പട്ടി കടിക്കില്ല
 - d) നാട് ഓടുമ്പോൾ നടുവേ ഓടണം.
- 29) Paraphrase the following idioms into **Malayalam**.
 - a) Add insult to injury.
 - b) Cry over spilt milk.
 - c) It takes two to tango.
 - d) Taste of your own medicine.
- 30) Paraphrase the following **proverbs** into **Malayalam**.
 - a) An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
 - b) A bad tree does not yield good apples.
 - c) Kindle not a fire you cannot put out.
 - d) Little strokes fell good oaks.



- 31) Critically analyse the text below and comment on the extent to which translation has succeeded in conveying the sense originally expressed in the Source Language.

But the parties of which the long-nosed one was not a member formed a United Front and began to proclaim. The ministry must resign ! This is a fraud on the people! It's a rubber nose !

Look at the way falsehood was being perpetuated ! Would there not be confusion of thought ? What could the poor intellectual do ?

(6x4=24 Marks)

IV. Translate **any two** of the following into **Malayalam** or **Hindi** :

- 32) The Sundarbans mangrove forest, one of the largest such forests in the world (140,000 ha), lies on the delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers on the Bay of Bengal. It is adjacent to the border of India's Sundarbans. World Heritage site inscribed in 1987. The site is intersected by a complex network of tidal waterways, mud flats and small islands of salt-tolerant mangrove forests and presents an excellent example of ongoing ecological processes. The area is known for its wide range of fauna, including 260 bird species, the Bengal tiger and other threatened species such as the estuarine crocodile and the Indian python. Bestowed with magnificent scenic beauty and natural resources, it is internationally recognized for its high biodiversity of mangrove flora and fauna both on land and water.

- 33) Romanticism was arguably the largest artistic movement of the late 1700s. Its influence was felt across continents and through every artistic discipline into the mid-nineteenth century and many of its values and beliefs can still be seen in contemporary poetry. It is difficult to pinpoint the exact start of the romantic movement, as its beginnings can be traced to many events of the time : a surge of interest in folklore in the early to mid-nineteenth century with the work of the brothers Grimm, reactions against neoclassicism and the Augustan poets in England and political events and uprisings that fostered nationalistic pride. Romantic poets cultivated individualism, reverence for the natural world, idealism, physical and emotional passion and an interest in the mystic and supernatural.

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34) The Charminar in Hyderabad was constructed in 1591 by Mohammed Quli Qutab Shah. He built the Charminar to mark the end of plague in the Hyderabad city. Since the construction of the Charminar, the Hyderabad city has almost become synonymous with the monument. The Charminar has four imposing arches which face the four main directions. A row of small vaulted niches ornament each of the four arches. The Charminar is a two-storied building with the first floor being covered. The balconies on this floor provide a great view of the surrounding areas. A small mosque adorns the top floor of the Charminar. This mosque is said to be the oldest surviving mosque in Hyderabad city. The Charminar is square in shape, each side measuring 100 feet, with a central pointed high arch at the center.

35) Thirty Years' War (1618-48), in European history is a series of wars fought by various nations for various reasons, including religious, dynastic, territorial and commercial rivalries. Its destructive campaigns and battles occurred over most of Europe and when it ended with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, the map of Europe had been irrevocably changed. The war came to involve the major powers of Europe, with Sweden, France, Spain and Austria all waging campaigns primarily on German soil. Known in part for the atrocities committed by mercenary soldiers, the war ended with a series of treaties that made up the Peace of Westphalia. The fallout reshaped the religious and political map of central Europe, setting the stage for the old centralized Roman Catholic empire to give way to a community of sovereign states.

(2×15=30 Marks)