

[2]

OR

- b) Discuss the differences between approaches to translation theory provided by John Dryden and Friedrich Schleiermacher.

CO3: (Answer **any one** question from CO3) Marks: 7.5

3. a) Why do translators like P. Lal prefer 'transcreation' over translation while crossing over from one culture to another in time as well as space? Elaborate on the key factors of post-colonial translation in a multilingual country like India?

OR

- b) In the essay 'Dependability', Sisir Kumar Das advocates in favour of prose translation of poetry. Would you accept his view? Discuss.

CO4: (Answer **any one** question from CO4) Marks: 7.5

4. a) Can institutionalised approach to translation expand the critical understanding of translation. Discuss referring to NBT and Sahitya Akademi as case studies.

OR

- b) Discuss the nuances of practising post-colonial translation with relevant examples.

Ex/ARTS/COMP/UG/MINOR/TH/12/102/2024

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION 2024

(1st Year, 2nd Semester)

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

COURSE: ARTS/COMP/UG/MINOR/TH/12/102

[TRANSLATION STUDIES]

Time : Two Hours

Full Marks : 30

All questions carry equal marks.

Answer all questions either in English or in Bangla
but all *four* in the same language.

CO1: (Answer **any one** question from CO1) Marks: 7.5

1. a) Comment on 'translatability' and the 'afterlife' of the original text within the framework of comparative literature.

OR

- b) Unpack the following statement: "Translation is always transcreation".

CO2: (Answer **any one** question from CO2) Marks: 7.5

2. a) What does Harish Trivedi mean by saying "the ultimate question before us in India therefore is where to situate ourselves and our literary culture vis-à-vis the new post-colonial global cultural configuration"? Contextualize this argument in terms of linguistic and cultural transfer with suitable references.

[Turn over