

Roll No.

(07/22-II)

13208

Open Elective of Hindi EXAMINATION

(For Batch 2021 Only)

अनुवाद सिद्धांत
(Open Elective)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

नोट : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं । निर्देशानुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : $5 \times 2 = 10$

(क) प्रकृति के आधार पर अनुवाद के प्रकार लिखिए ।

(ख) मशीनी अनुवाद किसे कहते हैं ?

(ग) अनुवाद में भाषांतर की प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

(घ) प्रशासनिक शब्दावली से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

(ङ) 'ज्ञापन' किसे कहते हैं ?

खण्ड 'क'

2. (क) अनुवाद किसे कहते हैं ? अनुवाद के प्रकारों का सविस्तार विवेचन कीजिए । 15

अथवा

- (ख) 'अनुवाद' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए अनुवाद के क्षेत्र की विवेचना कीजिए ।

खण्ड 'ख'

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पन्द्रह शब्दों के हिन्दी में प्रयुक्त प्रशासनिक शब्द लिखिए : $1 \times 15 = 15$

- (i) Adjustment
- (ii) Act
- (iii) Landslide
- (iv) Legal Notice
- (v) Contribution
- (vi) Advertisement
- (vii) Cabinet
- (viii) Additional
- (ix) Space

- (x) Log book
- (xi) Record
- (xii) Workshop
- (xiii) Superintendent
- (xiv) Labour dispute
- (xv) Honorarium
- (xvi) Hard copy
- (xvii) Nomenclature
- (xviii) Memorandum
- (xix) Inspector
- (xx) Outstanding.

खण्ड 'ग'

4. निम्नलिखित अंग्रेजी गद्यांशों में से किसी एक का हिन्दी अनुवाद कीजिए : 15

'The success of such partnerships lies in the fact that writers, if they are good writers, can bring to the translation the subtlety and energy of a literary stylist. They understand that if the book is to be responsible to the original, it has

to be creatively inspired like the original. One of the obstacles facing English-language translations today is that so few of our best creative writers are also translators. This does not seem to be the case in other countries where literary translations are read more widely. Fortunately, we do have plenty of excellent translators with the stylistic facility of a novelist—which is, in fact, a large part what makes those translators excellent.’

अथवा

In ancient times in most civilized countries, for example, in Egypt, Iraq, India, China and in the Roman Empire, many great irrigation works were constructed. In very hot countries water is even carried in underground channels to prevent it from being evaporated by the sun’s heat. In modern times, great dams have been built across rivers and these are used for more than one purpose, hence they are called multipurpose undertakings. Firstly, such dams,

help to prevent floods, by controlling the amount of water which rushes down a river in the rainy season. This also prevents an enormous amount of damage and loss to farmers. Secondly, by storing up great quantities of water in the artificial lakes behind the dams, irrigation can be provided for many acres of land in the dry season, so that crops can be grown where none would have grown before. Thirdly, the people in the towns and cities in the neighbourhood can be certain of getting a sufficient supply of water for drinking and other purposes, even in the driest weather. Fourthly, the water stored up behind the dams is made to generate electric power by letting it run through turbines.

खण्ड 'घ'

5. (क) कार्यालयी अनुवाद से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
कार्यालयी अनुवाद की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं
पर प्रकाश डालिए ।

15

अथवा

(ख) सरकारी पत्र किसे कहते हैं ? सरकारी पत्र के प्रकार व उनके प्रारूप लिखिए ।