ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ

University of Mysore
(Estd.1916)

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN TRANSLATION

Programme Details

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

KUVEMPU INSTITUTE OF KANNADA STUDIES

Department of Studies in TRANSLATION

Manasagangotri, Mysuru-570006

Regulations and Syllabus

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN TRANSLATION
(ONE YEAR P.G. DIPLOMA COURSE ANNUAL SCHEME)

ಕೆ.ಐ॥ ಎನ್. ಎಂ. ತಳವಾರ
ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
ಮಾನಸ ಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ೦೬

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS LEADING TO
POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN TRANSLATION
(ONE YEAR P.G. DIPLOMA COURSE ANNUAL SCHEME)

Programme Details

Name of the Department	:	KUVEMPU INSTITUTE OF KANNADA STUDIES
Subject	:	TRANSLATION
Faculty	:	ARTS
Name of the Programme	:	POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN TRANSLATION
Duration of the Programme	:	ONE YEAR (ANNUAL SCHEME)

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

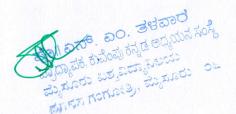**On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:**

1. This program mainly introduces basic concepts of Translation.
2. Various theories, Techniques and different types of Translation are analyzed over here.
3. Issues of Translation, kinds of Texts and applicational approaches of Translation.
4. Student has to submit dissertation of Translation of a single chosen work here as a part of this program.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

1. Comprehend the evolution of translation studies as a separate field from translation as an activity as the mark of its historical development.

2. Students of Commerce and Business Studies will have honed the skills of communicating well for business purposes.

3. Students will be able to communicate clearly, effectively and handle their day to day affairs well with their knowledge of language skills.

4. Apply their understanding of the various types of literary criticism in the interpretation of a literary work and presenting the findings in around thirty pages of dissertation as a practical project work.

5. Understand ethical and professional issues related to research, imbibe personal and professional ethics and thereby maintain high standards of academic integrity.

PROGRAMME PEDAGOGY

The pedagogy involves meaningful incorporation of teaching and learning materials in addition to use of text books and reference works.
It is needless to mention that the use of digital technology (ICT enabled teaching-learning) is a part of the pedagogy in this course.

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN TRANSLATION
STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

PAPER NO.	TITLE OF THE PAPER	INSTRUCTIONS PER WEEK	DURATION OF EXAMINATION	MARKS IN EXAMINATION
1	Theories and Principles of Translation	2 hrs	3 hrs	100
2	Techniques and Methods of Translation	2 hrs	3 hrs	100
3	Source Language Immersion-English	2 hrs	3 hrs	100
4	Types of Translation	2 hrs	3 hrs	100
5	Dissertation	2 hrs	2 hrs	100

COURSE-I : THEORIES AND PRINCIPLES OF TRANSLATION
COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Students understand aim and scope of translation and technological development in translation   here.
- The several names for translation are known here.
- Students come to know that translation is an artistic science.

COURSE CONTENT:

1. Translation : Aim and scope of translation; Need for and uses of translation in the present context (i) Rapid scientific and technological development (ii) As a powerful medium of diffusion of knowledge (iii) Language learning,

   Translation – Extended sense and restricted sense.

2. Definitions of translation; synonyms for translation : version, rendering anuvada, bhashantara, tarjuma, kannadaisuvike; Various meanings of the word `translation', derivation of the word anuvada its meaning and History; Translation as transference of symbols : Source language and target language: kinds of translation, intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic, Translation written and spoken.

3. Translation and its relationship with other subjects : linguistics, history, sociology, psychology, arts and fine arts, religion, culture, paleography, grammatology, lexicography, stylistics.

4. Translation as arts and science, *TRANSLATORS ARE TRAITORS*, Savory`s Contrastive pairs;

5. Qualifications of an ideal translator and characteristics of an ideal translation : 1. Proficiency on Source language and target language 2. Knowledge of the culture of SL & TL societies 3. Acquaintance with the subject 4. Knowledge of technical terms 5. Knowledge of dictionaries and how to use them 6.Honesty aptitude and responsibility 7. Creativity and discretionary prower 8. Practice.

6. Theories of Translation

   (a) 1. Sense for sense theory 2. Word for word theory

   (b) 1. General Theory 2. Linguistic theory 3. Theory of transformation

   (c) 1. Theory of equivalence 2. Theory of communication (two language, three language)

   (d) Theory of Meaning

      1. Componental analysis of meaning 2. Field theory of meaning

      3. Transitional process

   (e) Theory of Commentary (f) Theory of impact

   (g) Theory of cultural unity (h) Theory of recoding

(i) Theory of recreation   (j) Theory of impersonality

(k) Theory of imitation of an imitation

7.   Principles of Translation :

     1.Principle of fidelity   2. Principle of the pleasure of the reader

     3.Principle of originalness   4. Principle of commensurateness

     5. Principle of compensation

8.   Translation institutions in India, Karnataka and their contributions : Central

Sahitya, Akademi, National Book Trust, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. Universities, Langauge Commissions, Bharatiya Jnana Pith, Bharatiya Bhasha Parishat, Southern Languages Book Trust Translation Academy and other State and Central Government agencies.

COURSE-II : TECHNIQUES AND METHODS OF TRANSLATION

COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Students distinguish between Linguistics and Translation.
- The principle tools for translator are studied here.
- Techniques and Important forms are distinguished here.

COURSE CONTENT:

1.   Language, Linguistics and translation; Linguistic and polyglot, Elements of the origin of Language and nature of language; A brief introduction to the language families of the world and various classifications of the languages

2.   Elements of phonetics : Phone, allophone, phoneme : Elements of Morphology : Morph, allomorph, morpheme. A brief introduction to syntax and semantics.

3.   Translation in action in different environments : Translation as a process and also as an end product. Different stages of translation :

    1.   Understanding the text in source language – reading and analyzing

    2.   Transference of the text in the target language, formation of kernel structures and

    3.   Revision of the translated text in the target language

4.   Tools of the translator : 1. Dictionaries – monolingual, bilingual and multilingual 2. Encyclopaedias – General and Subject 3. Definitional Dictionaries 4. Glossaries of technical terms. 4. Year Books 5. Maps and Charts 6. Reference Works 7. Media

8. Internet 9. Information Centres 10.Human Resources 11. Specialised Dictionaries, Thesaurus, Idioms and Proverbs, Dialects, Slang 12. Compact Discs

5. Techniques and Methods of Translation I : Word to word and sense to sense translation (Metaphrase and Paraphrase or Close rendering and Free rendering); Expansion and abridgement; Commentary : Adaptation

6. Techniques and Methods of Translation II : Interpretation; simultaneous translation : Collaborative translation. Machine translation , Edited translation; Transcription (Phonological), Transliteration (Graphological), Transcreation (Creative).

7. Translation and Targets : Cultural laymen, scholars, students, children, adult literates;

   Translation and Media : General Literature, Text Books, Newspapers, Radio, Television, Plays and Movies.

8. Techniques of Translation of Important Forms of Literature : Prose, Poetry and Drama, Ambiguity and Limits of Translatability.

COURSE-III : SOURCE LANGUAGE IMMERSION-ENGLISH

COURSE OUTCOMES :

- One can easily understand the place for English in India.
- Students understand the knowledge of Grammar, Development of English and influences of various languages.
- One can comprehend English structure and the fundamental perceptions of Source and Target.

COURSE CONTENT:

1. Nature of English, English and Regional language Kannada, Place of English in India Varieties of English, Standard English, Indian English, American English, English as world language, Role of translation in its development.

2. English usage and vocabulary: Spoken and Written English for Specific purpose. Various forms of expression : (i) Greeting and introducing (ii) Describing people (iii) Asking and giving directions (iv) Expressing likes and dislikes, opinions, ages, dates, weights, measures

   Negioating Telephoning-Advising-Predicting-Warning (vi) Raising and Countering Objections.

3. Knowledge of Grammar : (a) Parts of Speech : Noun, Pronoun Verb, Adverb, Adjective, Preposition, conjunction, Interjection (b) Infinitives, Gerunds, Articles (c) Countables and

Uncountables, Negatives, Questions, Possessives, Comparisons (d) Subject and predicate (e) Phrase, Clause, Sentence and its kinds. Accepted Phrases and Idioms (f) Tenses : Present, Past, Future and their kinds like simple and perfect (g) Active and Passive Voice (h) Reported and Direct Speech (i) Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences – Analysis of Sentences.

4. Development of English language and its Vocabulary: Influences of Scandinavian, French. Latin, Greek, Shakespeare and Bible; Development of Dictionaries in English.

5. Basic English Structure and uses: Transferring the given text to simple language

6. Comprehension of texts, Analytical skills; Critical thinking: Answering Questions

7. Noting down key words, ideas, abbreviations, précis writing

8. Paraphrasing of the given poems.

COURSE-IV : TYPES OF TRANSLATION

COURSE OUTCOMES :

a. It makes understand students about linguistics analysis of source and target text.
b. Students analyze problems of translating of aesthetic literature here.
c. One can easily comprehend the technical terminologies and Principles of Evaluation of translated texts here
d.

COURSE CONTENT:

Linguistics analyses of the source and the target languages (English
        and Kannada) with comparison and contrast

2.   Problems of Translation: Linguistic, Cultural, Grammatical, Lexical.
        Style, Target and Media

3.   Translation Types based on the texts (a) Literature of Power (Literary): Fiction Plays
        and Poetry and (b) Literature of Knowledge (Non-literary) Humanities, Science and
        Technological, Law, Administration Commerce, Journalism and Mass
        Communication. Problems of translation based on the types shown
        above.

4.   Problems of translating Aesthetic literature
        Prose – Narrative, Descriptive, Dialogue, Statements, Reportage
        Poetry : Forms and Types – Epics (Narratives), Ballad, Sonnet, Lyric,
        Couplet Aphorisms {Metre, Accent, Syllable, Rhyme, Figure of Speech,
        Rhythm to be considered}

        Problems of translating idioms, Phrases and Proverbs

5.   Technical Terminology :1. Definition, need, kinds, source

                        2. Evolution of Technical Terminology

                        3. Problems of Technical Terminology and its
                           solutions

4. Critical Study of the works of

   (a) Raghuvira (b) Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (c) Langauge Commissions

5. Problem of Pan-Indian Common Terminology

6. Methods of coining technical Terms : Compound Method, Suffix Method, Prefix Method, Method of Grammatical Affinity Imaginative Method.

6. Principles of Evaluation of Translated Texts

7. Practical Translation of Some Passages of (a) Literary (b) Science

8. Practical Translation of Some Passages (a) Administrative (b) Media of Communication

COURSE-V : DISSERTATION

COURSE OUTCOMES :

- Student gets hands on experience of translation.
- Students can find much place for exposure of Research here.
- One can emerge as good Translator.