



αἰετὸν ἔργον «ἐκζητᾷ» αἰῶνα

JA.J. vĚřPĀ, Á»vĀ aĀvĀŮ ··ÁμÁAvĀCzĀiĀÉĀ

ZĀĀĀŃ, ĀiĀÉĀdÉÉ

¥bPĒĀ

2013-2014

PA'AVIA PEIQACZAIIEA, M, U a'AEI, UAUFEAWa a'IE, MEgA – 570 006

a'IEZPEIA ZMA'AO, A	JgqEIA ZMA'AO, A	a'IEgEIA ZMA'AO, A	EAI'EIA ZMA'AO, A
1.1 a'IAAVgA vM'UkA a'AVU 1ZAVUkA	2.1 a'IAAVgA vAVUkA a'AVU «ZAEUkA	3.1 a'IAAVgZA a'AE-AA±A UkA (DAiI DzAj vA «ZAyöUkUj)	4.1 PEIQZP e a'IAAVgA Lw°A'PA, P'ÄÖPUE
1.2 a'IA «eAIE a'AVU a'IAAVgA	2.2 vAAwPA a'IAAVgA «eAIE a'AVU a'IAEKPUkA	3.2 a'IAAVgA vE°IPA «a'AZIE a'AVU a'IE°P'IAFE	4.2 DqkVA a'IAIAV PEIQ
1.3 vE°IPA, A°MA : Ew°A, vM'e a'AVU «ZAE	2.3 vE°IPA AgMAIA A»vA	3.3 a'IAAVgZA YBAGUkA	4.3 vE°IPA PA'kAA'IAA, E
1.4 (J) vE°IPA A»vA : PEIQ a'AVU vK'VA	2.4 vE°IPA A»vA PEIQ a'AVU »AC	3.4 vE°IPA A»vA : YA±AVA PA'PiUkA	4.4. (J) vE°IPA A»vA : D PEI a'AVU Pj ©AiIEI
1.5 YA'IEAVPA a'IAAVgA 1	2.5 YA'IEAVPA a'IAAVgA 2	3.5 a'IAZPA a'AVU a'IAAVgA	

IEAZIE : YA'IEAZA YMBUKE a'AgPE 4 UAmUMÄ

CAPUkA : 80 + 20 (DAVj PA a'IE°P'IAFE) = 100

Yj APÄ'Äü : 3 UAmE

a'IEZPEIE ZMA'AO, A

YMBE 1.1 : a'IAAVgAVM'UkA a'AVU 1ZAVUkA

1. a'IAAVgZA Yj PPEE - a'IAAVgZA GzIA±A a'AVU a'Ä;Ü - YB;P; AZA'IDZPe a'IAAVgZA CUMÄ a'AVU
YA'IEAdEUkA - a'IAAVgA : 'A«AV a'AVU «, IVA Yj CUkA.
2. a'IAAVgZA Yj a'IE - A'IEA YkUkA : Version, rendering, CEAAZA a'IAAVgA vIÄÖA, PEIA«PE -
a'IE°a'IE a'AVU Gc'p' a'IE - EAVqEA Translation YkZA «ZÄ bAAIÜUkA - a'IAAVgA a'AVU CEAAZA
YkUkA p'vü - a'IAAVgZA «ZUkA : CAVI'ÄÖTPA CAVI'ÄTPA CAVgi - A°P'IEAVPA (inter-semiotic) -
a'IAAVgA : a'IE°TPA a'IE°, SgP'ÄUE a'IE° - a'IAAVgA «eAIEP'PA'IA? - a'IAAVgPAGgA ZPE»UkA.
3. a'IAAVgA a'AVU EVgA eAIEP'AVUkA eFEV CZgA, ASAZA a'IA «eAIE Ew°A, P'ÄAd±A, a'IEEA«eAIE PA'E
a'AVU° vPA'UkA, ZPAÖ a'AVU, A, w, a'APgA, PEA±keAIE ±E°±A, EVÄC.
4. a'IAAVgZA AZMUMÄ a'AVU Ew«AWUMÄ °AUKE P'cj AiÄ e'IA'IAVPA AiAAUUMÄ - DzIÖ a'IAAVgPAGEA
C°DVUMÄ °AUKE DzIÖ a'IAAVgZA 1ZAVUkA : YkZPE YkZ CxÖPE CxÖ, a'IAPE a'IA) gIEYAAVgA
(Communication) 1ZAVV A'IEIA (Equivalence) 1ZAVV A°P'IEA (Communication) 1ZAVV CxÖ
(Meaning) 1ZAVV - a'IAAVgZA vM'UkA, «ZAIIVÄ vM'e a'IE-A'IA vM'e Yj °ÖgA vM'e DEIAZM'e
CEAgIEYVÄ vM'e

YgA°ÄDEA, A»vA

1. a'IAAVgA PEI - YkZAEI UAgAZMI

5. PEIqA „A»vA Zj vE- gA. 2A. aAAUk
6. »Aq „A»vA : aA. A. PkP AEWÖ, YAgAAUA aEgA «±kZAAiA

YARÉ 2.5 : YAAIEAVPA „ÁAVbA- II

1. „ÁAIA «±ÁAIE: Zk, DPW aAVAU aAPZA oAVUkP eJZAgAUaA „P A UUA - oPA vP A WA PUUA «±ÁUf (I C Analysis) - CAVBPAAcwbZEE aAVAU „ÁoPAAcwa gZEEf (Surface structure and Deep structure) - „ÁAIA C©P DU ±DU: aAZA ©Pit, aUAU - „ÁAIE aAVAU ±E° -PEA±YbUUA : YbUUA pμW (etymology), „ÁAIA e YbUUA 1APit, PEIqZA YAZA oPA „ÁZUUA, PA AEAPPE AZP e „ÁAIA SZÁ A AIE
2. „ÁAIE aAVAU „A „W - YbUUA CXDPPEA±A aAVAU „ÁA PEA±A - „A „W AIA „ÁZUUA : ZA «ÁOPÁ „A AAFPÁ „ÁPÁ „EUEA oPA - YAJ „ÁPÁ YbUUA ZP AÖ, ZAE EA PÁ E Ew° A „A eAEKZA aAAVZA PAVUUA - EUbA „A „W aAVAU UA AAT „A „W UUE „A SA C P ZAVE „ÁAVbA „P A UUA, „EQU EA RU AÖ aAVAU UA ZUUA „ÁAVbA
3. YAAIEAVPA C „ÁA 1 : GEMA aAI EA YbUUA „ÁAVbA UZA „AUUA - LZÁ C „ÁA UUA (EAVP i oAZA PEIqPE aEgA C „ÁA UUA PEIqC AZA EAVP i UE JgqA)
4. YAAIEAVPA C „ÁA 2 : PA A EA aAZA (aEgA) - EAI PA EA aAZA (aEgA) - aIA Zj UUA

YbA aA±DEA „A»vA

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. „A © „A EAVP i | - J . i . j . i . ±Á μ j g A i |
| 2. aIt OEAVPA „ÁA «eAIEA | - PE PA YAU EQA |
| 3. „ÁA «eAIEA | - PE PA YAU EQA |
| 4. „ÁA «eAIEA | - „IEA - AEAXA w a Aj |
| 5. aAP P Aj PA CE A AAZA | - „IEA - AEAXA w a Aj |
| 6. Problems of Translation | - H. Lakshmi |

aEgEAIA ZIA AÖ „A

YARÉ 3.1 : „ÁAVbA: vE oPA «aZEE aAVAU aIE oPA YEA

1. „A»vZAV E oPA «aZEE: „A»vA PwUA „ÁAVbA „AZA UUA aAVAU «AWUA - S° A „ÁAVbA CUM aAVAU YAAIE Ad EUUA - „ÁAVbA vE oPA «aZEAIA C aEPMÉ; vA UUA aAVAU «ZAE UUA
2. „ÁAVbA vE oPA «aZEAIA e JZAgAUaA „P A UUA aAVAU Yj oAGUUA UZgME YbA „ÁAVbA : vE oPA ZB PÖ - ZA «ÁOPÁ PwUA „ÁAVbA - „UP K I VÉ aAVAU „S T EA XA PwUA „ÁAVbA - „UP K I VÉ aAVAU „S T EA XA PwUA S° A „ÁAVbA
3. PA «kAA A A AIA aAE AA±UUA : C©APAgA j Aw, Zk, gA aPEAOU Oava Yb UUA - PA bZEAIA e bAZP IEA YAVe - PA a „ÁAVbA D±AIA UUA aAVAU „AZA UUA - PA a „ÁAVbA vEQP AUA aAVAU a AgUKEAIA YAAIA UUA - PA a „ÁAVbA vE oPA aIA Zj UUA - gA A A A I A T, aA o A AgMA „AUP MA o AUME PAVZA „Ac PkUUA C©EVA PwUA NZAUP NÜ o EA B DZj 1 ZA S° A „ÁAVbA - PAVZA „EA aAVWZEVÄ, ©JA 2A C bA 'EAVP i VAVUA - EA UUA DA I AY „AUUA vE oPA «aZEE
4. EAI PA: Zk aAVAU ±E a IA ZP A UUA - EAI PZA ©Pit UUA aAVAU Yb UUA - vE oPA aIA Zj UUA - EAI PZA „ÁAVbA e JZAgAUaA vEQP AUA : „ÁAIE ±E°, „P P EA „A „W aAAVZA ZB PUAZA - PAVZA „EA ±APAVP, „A „EA „P A „P Zk M P A P i ; A I A g i EA o A P I e m i , a I A P I v i EAI PUUA DA I AY „AUUA vE oPA «aZEE

YbA aA±DEA „A»vA

1. „ÁAVbA „EgA A
- J . i . © O A E A G A I A T C g E A G A

4. (i) The impact of Science on Society – Bertrand Russell

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವ ಕೃತಿ. - ಬೆರೆಂಡ್ ರಸೆಲ್. ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

(ii) Choma's Drum - Zdzisław Chłapowski

- U.R. Kalkur - ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ಪಾಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ

ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೃತಿಗಳು

1. ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಞನೇಶ್ವರನು - ಅನಾಮಧೇಯರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು, ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು ಎಂಬ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿರುವ ಕೃತಿ

2. ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಞನೇಶ್ವರನು - ಅನಾಮಧೇಯರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು - ಅನಾಮಧೇಯರನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು (ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು - ಆಂಗ್ಲ)

3. Introduction to Vachana Literature : Naming the Nameless

Rowena Hill and Prabhushankara - ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಚನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

(10 Selected Vachanas)

(5 Vachanakaras - two Vachanas from Each)

4. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ದೇವತೆ - ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಡುವುದು

5. Krishna Gowda's Elephant – Dr. K.M. Srinivasa Gowda

(Selected Chapters from Hagiography : A Study of the

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವ ಕೃತಿ. - ಬೆರೆಂಡ್ ರಸೆಲ್. ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

M.PHIL in Translation Studies

Scheme And Syllabus

	Teaching	hours	Exam
			Max.
	per week	Hours	marks
Paper I–Trends in Translation	4	3	100

Paper II–Applications of Translation	4	3	100
Paper III–Specialised Course (Any One)	4	3	100
a) Kannada as Administrative Language			
b) Kannada Literature and Translation			
c) Literary, Scientific and Technological Translation			
d) Translation and Mass Communication			
e) Applied Translation Banking, Commercial and Legal			

Paper IV- Dissertation

200 Marks

Translation of a single chosen work of not less than 200 pages crown octavo in 12 points or its equivalent from English to Kannada to be selected by the student and approved by the Head of the Department of Translation, at the beginning of the course and to be submitted in duplicate along with the original text before the end of the term days.

Paper V Viva voce in general and in defence of translation in particular 100 Marks

- Note :
1. Total number of Marks ; Three examination Theory papers (300) + Dissertation (200) + Viva Voce (100) = 600 Marks.
 2. There shall be seminar of two hours and practical work of two hours of each paper per week. Total number of hours of work per week : 20 Hours.

Paper 1 - Trends in Translation

1. Translation : An Introduction to modern concepts of translation. Its Philosophy, relevance and function in the modern world.
2. a) History of translation in the west and tracing the development of theories of translation :
 Babylon Hebrew Arab Spain Germany France England
 b) i) The Romans and the Greeks ii) Renaissance
 iii) 17th & 18th Centuries iv) Romanticism & Post-Romanticism
 v) The Victorians vi) 20th Century (Modern)
3. Elizabethan translation – Bible translation – Toledo School of Translation – Translation of Classics
4. History of translation in the east – History of translation in India (Ancient, Medieval, Modern)
 i) Sanskrit ii) Pali iii) Prakrit iv) Aprabramsha ;
 Milestones of translation in the history of Kannada literature
5. A) Literary trends a) Text-oriented i) Prosaic ii) Abridgement
 iii) Adaptation iv) Commercial
 b) Target-oriented i) Cultural Laymen ii) Scholars iii) Children iv) Students
 v) Adult Literates
 B) Non-literary trends: i) Educational ii) Science & Humanities
 iii) Institutional iv) Administrative
 v) Computer vi) Commercial activities
 C) Commercial trends : i) Journalism ii) Audio Media
 iii) Visual Media such as a) TV, b) Video c) Film-Subtitling and dubbing
 D) Other trends : i) Interpretation ii) Simultaneous translation
 iii) Conference translation iv) Oral translation
 v) Collaborative translation vi) Multiple translation

vii) Transcreation

6. Machine translation (Computer) :
 - a) History, development and prospects
 - b) Stages of MT, Pre-editing and post-editing
7. Some linguistic aspects :
 - i) Lexicostatistics
 - ii) Language universals
 - iii) Transformational-Generative Grammar
 - iv) Discourse Analysis
8. Study of translation as a discipline in Indian Universities.

Paper II : Applications of Translation

1. Extended and Restricted realms of translation - Functions and features of language-Language, dialect, idiolect - Spoken language versus written language-Pidgins, creoles, slang; jargon-Supra-linguistic features of language like intonation, accent and stress.
2. a) Linguistic Aspects of Translation I : Elements of Linguistics : Fields of Linguistics-Historical, Comparative, Descriptive, Contrastive, Structural, Applied ; Branches of linguistics-Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics
b) Linguistic Aspects of Translation II : Translation Equivalence : Formal Correspondence, Total Translation, Transference, Translation Shifts.
3. a) Translation and meaning : Social, Cultural, Historical, Linguistic, Contextual-Shabdashakti Abhidha, Lakshana, Vyanjana : Change of meaning-Narrowing, widening, elevation, degeneration, transference ; Connotative and Denotative.
b) Translation and Style : Diction, Verbal Uses, Forms of Speech, Manners
4. Grammar and Translation : Morphological Processes : Affixation, Subtraction, Internal Change, Suppletion, Reduplication ; Form Structures-Noun, Adjective, Word Classes ; Grammatical Categories-Gender, Number, Case, Person, Tense Voice, Structures : Surface Structures and Deep Structures, Arrangement of words ; Vocabulary-Intimate and Cultural.
Constructions : Word order, Exo-centric and Endo-centric Constructions-Immediate Constituent Analysis.
5. A) Techniques of Translation : Techniques of being
 - a. Faithful to the Source Language
 - b. Faithful to the Target Language
 - c. Faithful to the Diction
 - d. Faithful the Content
 - e. Faithful to the Style of the Author
 - f. Committed to be Natural
 - g. Committed to be Commensurate
 - h. Aligned to the Reading ClassesB) Methods of Translation :
 - a) Literary Forms :
 - i) Prose
 - ii) Poetry
 - iii) Fiction
 - iv) Drama
 - v) Others
 - b) Subject-oriented :
 - i) Administrative
 - ii) Scientific and Technological
 - iii) Legal
 - c) Need-based :
 - i) Literal Translation
 - ii) Paraphrase
 - iii) Interpretation
 - iv) Adaptation
 - v) Amplification
 - vi) Abridgement
 - vii) Commentary
 - viii) Free Rendering
 - ix) Close-Rendering
 - x) Edited Translation
 - xi) Transcription
 - xii) TransliterationC) Specialised Varieties of Translation :
 - a) Collaborative Translation
 - b) Machine Translation
 - c) Transcreation

6. Problems of Translation a) Linguistic, Cultural, Lexical, Grammatical, Stylistic b) Cognate and non-Cognate languages
7. a) Comparison and Evaluation of Translation : Principles of Evaluation of Translation
b) Comparison and Evaluation of Select Portions from the following multiple translations:
i) Shakespeare's *Macbeth* ii) Kalidasa's *Shakuntala*
8. Select Passages for Practical Translation (Advanced Level)

Paper III : Specialised Course : (One of the following)

1. Kannada Literature and Translation
2. Kannada as Administrative Language
3. Literary, Scientific and Technological Translation
4. Translation and Mass Communication*
5. Applied Translation : Banking, Commercial and Legal*

(*Detailed Syllabi of the above specialised courses will be sent as and when the courses are implemented)

1. Kannada Literature and Translation :

1. Old Kannada Literary works as translation and adaptations : Kavirajamarga, Pampa, Ponna, Nagavarma, Nagachandra, Rudrabhatta, Janna, Chikkupadhyaya, Muddana-to be specially Considered.
2. Bible translations in Kannada
3. Literary works from Sanskrit : Basavappa Shastry, L.Gundappa, Mysore Sitarama Shastry, Jayarayacharya, Panyam Sundarashastry, S.V. Parameshwara Bhatta, K.Krishnamurthy, Bendre, C.P.K. – to be specially considered.
4. Translations of Shashtra works from Sanskrit : Poetics, the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Bhagavadgita.
5. Translations from English : Poetry translations of S.G.Narasimhachar, Hattangadi Narayana Rao, Panje Mangesha Rao, M.N. Kamath, Govinda Pai, B.M.Srikantaiah.
6. Drama Translations of Srikantesha Gowda, Basavappa Shastri, D.V. Gundappa, Masti, Kuvempu, Nisar Ahmed, V.Seetharamaiah, A.N.Murthy Rao, Pu Ti Na
7. Fiction translations of Ananda, H.L.Nagegowda, De Ja Gow, A.N. Murthy Rao, Rama Rao, A. Mylari Rao.
8. Translations of Greek, French, Russian, American and other foreign language works.

Kannada as Administrative Language

1. Use of language in Administration–Kannada as administrative language–India as a linguistic state – National language, Regional language–Languages scheduled in the Constitution and languages approved by the Sahithya Akademi–Issues pertaining to language of communication and language of Administration–Need for and use of Kannada as a language in Administration–Role of translation in the formation of Administrative language.
2. Development of Kannada as Administrative language : A historical outlook–Unification of Karnataka and Kannada movement–Steps taken by the Government in implementing Kannada

as an Official Language–Kannada Development Authority of Karnataka - Kannada Sahithya Parishat - Karnataka Sahithya Academy–Kannada Watchdog Committee.

3. Correspondence in Kannada : Personal letters–Business letters–Official Correspondence–Applications, Leave letters, duty report, challans - Types of Administrative letters : Official, Demi–official, Memoranda, Circulars, Notifications, Advertisements, Tenders, Press reports Proceedings, Govt. Orders.
4. Official drafting and noting–Office procedure and use of Kannada in file maintenance–Telegrams, fax, e-mail in Kannada–Kannada Websites–Legal Correspondence.
5. Administrative Terminology : Evolution of Administrative vocabulary–Methodology of coining. Administrative terms–Inspection of the nature of Administrative vocabulary in old documents and records–Most Common words and phrases used in day-to-day administration–Names of various departments and administrative posts in the Government machinery.
6. Practicals pertaining to Sl.No. 3 above.
7. Practicals pertaining to Sl. No. 4 above.
8. Practicals pertaining to Sl.No. 5 above.

Post-Graduate Diploma in Translation Studies Scheme and Syllabus

Papers	Teaching Hours per Week	Examination Hours	Max. Marks
1. Theories and principles of Translation	3	3	100
2. Techniques and methods of Translation	3	3	100
3. Source Language Immersion - English	3	3	100
4. Types of Translation	3	3	100
5. Dissertation*			100

Total Number of Papers – 5	12	-	500
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- Translation of a single chosen work of not less than 75 pages crown octavo in 12 points or its equivalent from English to Kannada to be selected by the student and approved by the Head of the Department of Translation, at the beginning of the course and to be submitted along with the original text before the end of the term days

Note : In each theory paper one hour per week will be devoted to practical work.

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Paper I : Theories and Principles of Translation

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, kannadisuvike; Various meaning 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 : intra-lingual, inter-lingual and inter-semiotic; Translation : written and spoken.
3. Translation and its relationship with other subjects : Linguistics, History, Sociology, Psychology, arts and fine arts, religion, culture, Palaeography, Grammatology, Lexicography, Stylistics, Anthropology, Biology, Mathematics, Computer Science.
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 power and 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
() 1. Theory of equivalence 2. Theory of communication (Two language, three language)
(d) Theory of meaning 1. Componential analysis of meaning 2. 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, Language Commissions, Bharatiya Jnana Pith, Bharatiya Bhasha Parishat, Southern Languages Book Trust, other state and central government agencies.

Paper II : Techniques and Mehtods of Translation

1. Language, linguistics and translation; Linguist and polylot; 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 analysing 2. Transference of the

text into the target language, formation of kernel structures and rearranging 3. Revision of the translated text in the target language and comparing with the original.

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, News Papers, Radio, Television, Plays and Movies.
8. Techniques of Translation of Important Forms of Literature : Prose, Poetry and Drama. Ambiguity and Limits of translatability.

Paper III : Source Language Immersion – English

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 purposes – Various forms of expression : (i) Greeting and Introducing, (ii) Describing people (iii) Asking and giving directions (iv) Expressing likes and dislikes, opinions, ages, dates, weight, measures (v) Offering – Ordering – Requesting – Lending – Borrowing – Suggesting – Agreeing – Disagreeing – Negotiating – 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, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous 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, 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, precis writing
8. Paraphrasing of the given poems

Paper IV : Types of Translation

1. Linguistic analysis 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 – Narratives, 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 }

