

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
Term End Examination January -2026

Course	: Diploma in Translation studies	Date	: 06/03/2026
Subject Code	: DTS-06	Time	: 03:00pm to 05:15pm
Subject Name	: Literary Translation	Duration	: 02.15 Hours
		Max. Marks	: 70

Q-1 Explain the concept of Literary Translation and discuss its major characteristics. **14**

OR

Distinguish between Literal Translation and Literary Translation with suitable examples.

Q-2 Discuss the role of the Literary Translator. Why is the translator often regarded as a *second author*? **14**

OR

Examine the linguistic and cultural challenges involved in literary translation.

Q-3 Explain the methods of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. **14**

OR

Discuss the literary translation techniques suggested by Amparo Hurtado Albir.

Q-4 Short notes (Any two) **14**

1. Adaptation
2. Compensation
3. Untranslatability
4. Challenges in Poetry Translation

Q-5 Choose the correct option for the questions given below and write the answer. **14**

1. Literary Translation mainly emphasizes:
(A) Grammar accuracy (B) Word-for-word meaning
(C) Form, meaning and aesthetic effect (D) Technical precision
2. The term *Metaphrase* refers to:
(A) Free translation (B) Literal translation
(C) Adaptation (D) Communicative translation
3. Which literary genre is considered the most difficult to translate?
(A) Prose (B) Drama (C) Poetry (D) Essay
4. "Poetry is what gets lost in translation" was said by:
(A) John Dryden (B) Robert Frost
(C) Eugene Nida (D) Peter Newmark

5. In Adaptation, the translator:
- (A) Retains literal meaning (B) Replaces a cultural element
(C) Changes grammar (D) Omits sentences
6. Untranslatability mainly arises due to:
- (A) Vocabulary limitations (B) Grammatical structure
(C) Cultural differences (D) Sentence length
7. A literary translator is called a *double agent* because:
- (A) He works in two languages (B) He translates two texts
(C) He serves both author and reader (D) He rewrites the text
