



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
University of Kelaniya - Sri Lanka

දුරස්ථ සහ අඛණ්ඩ අධ්‍යාපන කේන්ද්‍රය
Centre for Distance and Continuing Education

ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී (සාමාන්‍ය) උපාධි දෙවන පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර) - 2016
Bachelor of Arts (General) Degree Second Examination (External) - 2016

2022 ජූලි
July 2022

මානවශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය
Faculty of Humanities

භාෂා පරිවර්තන විධි
Translation Methods

TRMD E 2015

භාෂා පරිවර්තන සිද්ධාන්ත / Theory of Translation

එක් කොටසකින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙක (2) බැගින් තෝරාගෙන ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04) පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

Answer only four (04) questions, selecting two questions from each part.

ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව : 07
No. of Questions : 07

කාලය : පැය 03.00 යි.
Time : 03.00 Hours

I කොටස / Part I

1. 'පරිවර්තනය' යන්න නිර්වචනය කර, එහි සාම්ප්‍රදායික සහ නූතන ප්‍රවේශ අතර වෙනස පහදන්න.
Define 'Translation' and explain the difference between its' traditional and modern approaches.
2. පරිවර්තකයකුට භාෂා ද්විරූපතාව, උපභාෂා හා සංස්කෘතිය පිළිබඳ දැනුම වැදගත් වන අයුරු නිදසුන් සහිතව පහදන්න.
Explain how the knowledge on diglossia, dialects and culture becomes vital to a translator, citing examples.
3. "පද්‍ය පරිවර්තනය සෙසු සාහිත්‍ය පරිවර්තන ප්‍රවර්ගවලට සාපේක්ෂව ඉතා සංකීර්ණය". විමසන්න.
"Poetry translation is far more complex than the other types of literary translation". Discuss.

(අ. ඩී. බ / P. T. O)

4. පරිවර්තකයකුගේ කාර්යයභාරය, නිදහස, වගකීම, රහස්‍යභාවය සහ ආචාර ධර්ම යන කාරණා ඔස්සේ විමසන්න.

Discuss the task of a translator in relation to freedom, responsibility, confidentiality and ethics.

II කොටස / Part II

5. සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhalese.

The tea industry provides employment directly and indirectly to a million people, supporting livelihoods of poor communities in estates and remote rural areas of the country. At the farm level, tea is a cash crop that generates income for both the farmers and workers, paying for food, schooling, and health care.

The industry also generates a significant amount of valuable foreign exchange. Tea was the highest foreign exchange earner until about the 1980s when it was overtaken by foreign employment, garments, and tourism. In 2016, 12.3% of total export earnings were from black tea. Ceylon Tea, grown in the highlands of Sri Lanka-which was formerly known as Ceylon, fetches a premium in the global market. Sri Lanka is the fourth largest tea producer in the world and contributed to 6.5% of global production after the People's Republic of China (40.5%) India (23.3%), and Kenya (8.6%).

The global tea industry is increasingly under threat on many fronts. A range of complex domestic and global issues have affected the quality and quantity of tea produced and exported while increasing international competition has had a significant impact on price and profitability.

One of the key issues confronting the tea industry is the decline in productivity, notably in tea plantations of such major producers as Kenya, India, and Indonesia. The causal factors for the low productivity and production include inadequate replanting, inconsistent fertilizer applications, aging and debilitating tea bushes, soil erosion, high wages, lack of worker and staff training, shortage of labor, poor living and working environment, high cost of production, and low profitability. More tea workers are finding alternative work while the young generation aspire for upward social mobility.

Tea production is also influenced by the agricultural condition of estates, the topography of the tea lands, and other environmental and climatic conditions. In recent times, climatic changes that are taking place in different parts of the world, including tea-growing areas, have changed the quality of the tea that is being produced. Changing buyer interests, increasing health and environmental concerns, and stringent regulations have increased the number and nature of standards governing the industry.

<https://development.asia/summary/making-sri-lankas-tea-industry-sustainable>

(අ. ඩී. ඔ/ P. T. O)

6. සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhalese.

Without a doubt, the Indian literary tradition is one of the oldest in the world. It comprises 22 officially recognized tribal and foreign languages like Persian, French, Portuguese and English. While a significant amount of the Indian literature is written, a lot more is propagated orally in regional languages, all of which have received an enormous reception worldwide.

The first ancient Indian literature was Sanskrit literature which comprised Rig Veda, Mahabharata, and Kannada, all of which were written in the first millennium BCE. They were then followed by Marathi, Urdu and into the modern times, with Rabindra Nath Tagore, a Bengali writer who went on to become the first Indian to receive a Nobel Prize for his literary work.

During the anti-colonial period, the Indians began gauging themselves with the rest of the world in education. To keep pace with the world's developed literature, the Indian linguist created genres unknown to the past. Genres like fiction, essay, lyrical poetry, theatre, criticism and literary history started to be all been shaped according to Indian demands and public reception.

The essence of the writings suffered a sea-change, apart from revolution in forms. The increasing pace of industrialization and urbanization exposed literary imagination to the experience of the city. The impact of science and rationality encouraged authors to criticize institutions and practices that did not otherwise face logical scrutiny. The other worldly concerns of pre-modern literature gave way to a growing curiosity for the current reality around them. In addition to bringing the ancient gods, Indian creativities established new gods. Men in society and nature were the foremost of these.

Tagore is a perfect representation of traditional and modern Indian writers. Although he was deeply interested in Indian traditions, he cannot be said to be a traditionalist. He was not a blind modernist, even though he was attracted by West and the rest of the world. In plays like *Bisorjon*, he dramatized his dissatisfaction with the outmoded conventions. He also criticized the blind pursuit of modernity in *Muktadhara* without regard to humans and nature.

<https://www.caleidoscope.in/caleidoscope-blog/history-and-development-of-indian-literature-2>

7. සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhalese.

The agriculture sector contributes about 7.4 percent to the national GDP, out of which the fisheries sector contributes around 1.3 percent, and the livestock sector accounts for 0.9 percent. Over 30 percent of Sri Lankans are employed in the agricultural sector. Although Sri Lanka is a fertile tropical land with the potential for the cultivation and processing of a variety of crops, issues such as productivity and profitability hamper the growth of the sector.

Sri Lanka's primary food crop is rice. Rice is cultivated during two seasons. Tea is cultivated in the central highlands and is a major source of foreign exchange. Fruit, vegetables, and oilseed crops are also cultivated in the country. One of the current government's top priorities is to increase productivity in the agriculture sector. Sri Lanka has been slow to adopt mechanized farming. The government wants to increase mechanization and grow higher value cash crops such as fruit, flowers, and other export-oriented crops. The lack of private investment in agriculture due to uncertain policies limits the expansion of the sector.

The importation of food and beverages accounted for 9.7 percent of total imports in 2020 with total agriculture, food, and beverage imports reaching \$1.6 billion. Since the start of the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Sri Lanka has placed temporary restrictions, albeit without a stated expiration, on many agricultural imports. Some government officials have publicly called for restrictions to be made permanent and to be expanded to cover all food products.

On April 26, the Sri Lankan government announced an immediate ban on all chemical fertilizer and pesticide imports, fulfilling a campaign promise by President Rajapaksa, which has subsequently been revised to a licensing regime purportedly as an interim step toward a complete ban in the future. The government has proposed increasing domestic production of organic fertilizers as substitute. On May 31, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the appointment of a "Special Procurement Committee on the Procurement of Organic Fertilizers and Natural Minerals" to facilitate the importation of organic fertilizer and minerals for the upcoming rice season, beginning in September.

<https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/sri-lanka-agricultural-sector>