



**LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034**

**B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FIFTH SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2014**

**EL 5405 - COMPARATIVE LITERATURE-THEORY AND PRACTICE**

Date : 10/11/2014

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time : 09:00-12:00

**Part A**

**I Answer any EIGHT of the following in about 100 words each: (8 x 5= 40)**

1. Define Translation. Give examples.
2. What are the different types of translation?
3. What is Comparative Literature?
4. Explain the concept of *Tinai* in Sangam literature.
5. What are the characteristics of epic poetry?
6. What is the difference between epic and tragedy according to Aristotle?
7. Define Realism. Give examples.
8. Write a note on Bible Translation.
9. How did comparative literature originate?
10. What is the relationship between translation studies and comparative literature?

**Part B**

**II Answer any TWO of the following in about 250 words each: (2 x 20=40)**

11. Compare Shakespeare's characterization of Miranda in 'The Tempest' and Kalidasa's portrayal of Shakuntala in 'Abijnanashakuntalam'.
12. What are the major themes and motifs in Comparative Literature?
13. Trace the history of translation from the classical times to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Part C**

**III Answer any ONE of the following in about 250 words: (1 x 20 =20)**

14. Compare the two creation myths given below in terms of content and structure:

Long, long ago, a great island floated in a giant ocean. This island hung from four thick ropes from the sky, which was solid rock. There were no peoples and it was always dark. The animals could not see so they got the sun and put it in a path that took it across the island from east to west each day. The animals and plants were told by the Great Spirit to stay awake for seven days and seven nights but most could not and slept. Those plants that did stay awake, such as the pine and cedar and those few others were rewarded by being allowed to remain green all year. All the others were made to lose their leaves each winter. Those animals that did stay awake, such as the owl and the mountain lion and those few others were rewarded with the ability to go about in the dark. Then the people appeared. – Cherokee Native American Myth

In the beginning there was nothing but Nzame. This god is really three: Nzame, Mebere, and Nkwa. It was the Nzame part of the god that created the universe and the earth, and brought life to it. While the three parts of Nzame were admiring this creation, it was decided to create a ruler for the earth. So was created the elephant, the leopard, and the monkey, but it was decided that something better had to be created. Between the three of them they made a new creature in their image, and called him Fam (power), and told him to rule the earth. Before long, Fam grew arrogant, he mistreated the animals and stopped worshipping Nzame. Nzame, angered, brought forth thunder and lightning and destroyed everything that was, except Fam, who had been promised immortality. Nzame, in his three aspects, decided to renew the earth and try again. He applied a new layer of earth to the planet, and a tree grew upon it. The tree dropped seeds which grew into more trees. Leaves that dropped from them into the water became fish, those that dropped on land became animals. The old parched earth still lies below this new one, and if one digs deep enough it can be found in the form of coal. Nzame made a new man, one who would know death, and called him Sekume. Sekume fashioned a woman, Mbongwe, from a tree. These people were made with both Gnoul (body) and Nissim (soul). Nissim gives life to Gnoul. When Gnoul dies, Nissim lives on. They produced many children and prospered. – African Myth

15. Translate the following proverbs from Tamil to English and discuss the problems in translating them.

- அகற் அ முக வற் .
- அரஃ ஙுல நா அசஸல ஃ .
- அ தாரகாரஃ புத ஃய .
- உயர் உயா பறநஃ ஊர் பருநஃ ?
- எல எழு கஸஃ ஃ .
- எழுதற ஙுல ஆஃ .
- கடவு நயபஃ ஸகஃ பஃ .
- தறஃ வசஃ ஙுடஃய சாரபஃ .
- தாயஃஸ கஸஃ கஸஃடஃ யஃ நிற .
- குல தஃ , நஃஸற தஃநஃ .