

**M.A. Examination, 2018**  
**Semester – III**  
**Japanese**  
**Paper - J-11**  
**(Theory and Practice of Translation)**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Full Marks: 40**

**Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.**

**問題 I 次の和文を英文に直しなさい。**

**8+6+6=20**

- ア) 日本の付き合いで特に目立つのが「先輩」「後輩」の関係です。学校や職場において自分より年齢が上であったり、経験が深い人を先輩と呼び、それに相対するものが後輩となります。先輩は後輩から敬意を払われると同時に、頼られることも多く、後輩の面倒を見なくてはならないという責任感を感じる人も少なくありません。先輩後輩の関係は、男女を問わず中学生あたりから意識されるようになり、先輩に対しては改まった言葉づかいや態度を取るようになります。この関係は学校卒業後も続き、お互いに強い絆で結ばれています。
- イ) 和室についている押し入れは、ふとんや普段使わないものを収納する場所です。居間や客間として使っている和室が、夜になり押し入れからふとんを出して畳の上に敷くことによって寝室になります。人は一生の三分の一を寝て過ごすと言われていています。その大切な寝具として、日本ではベッドを使う人も多くなっていますが、まだまだ布団を敷いて寝る人の方が多いです。布団のよさは簡単にたたんで押し入れにしまうことができることです。
- ウ) Why “Translation theory” is important.  
or  
Write about any two theories of translation that you have studied?

問題 II. 次の英文を和文に直しなさい。

7+7+6=20

- ア) There used to be rules of style in writing letters, and to follow them was very important. Now a days many people write letters in a casual style, ignoring the complicated rules, but even today they abide by rules by beginning their letters with a greeting concerning a seasonal topic. This illustrates how the Japanese try to incorporate a consciousness of the seasons into their daily lives. These days people use the telephone rather than write letters.
- イ) Most Japanese middle and high school students wear uniforms. When the Japanese school system started in the Meiji period, students wore Kimonos and Hakama, but gradually they switched to Western-style uniforms with stand-up collars for boys and sailor suits for girls. Students wear different uniforms for summer and winter. In the past, regardless of the temperature, summer uniforms were worn beginning June 1<sup>st</sup> and winter uniforms beginning October 1<sup>st</sup> .People knew the arrival of summer by the striking change from dark winter color uniforms to light summer color uniforms.
- ウ) Japanese culture is rich and diverse, dating back to 10,000BC when the Jomon people first settled in Japan. It is widely known for its traditional arts as well as its contemporary pop culture. Today in Japan, it is still possible to see kimono-clad women shuffling down the street with umbrellas overhead, or oversized sumo wrestlers walking the street. A sophisticated cuisine, unique social customs, and refined performing and visual arts also contribute to a culture which has become attractive, and sometimes fashionable, to many foreigners.

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