

Proposal for Translation and Communicative Hindi

(Under the Department of Hindi, Sree Narayana College for Women, Kollam affiliated to the University of Kerala.)

Proposal Summary

- 1) Proposed by Sree Narayana College for Women, Kollam
- 2) Diploma Course / Duration : 1 Year
- 3) Course Name: Diploma in Translation and Communicative Hindi
- 4) Proposed Date of Commencement : Academic Year 2020-2021
- 5) Proposed Strength: 30
- 6) No.of Batches: One
- 7) Eligibility for Admission: Ongoing Degree Students
- 8) Method of Selection: Entrance Test and Personal Initiatives
- 9) Course Curriculum: Enclosed with the Proposal
- 10) Scheme of Evaluation: Enclosed with the Proposal

Background

Sree Narayana College for Women, affiliated to the University of Kerala, was established in 1951 and pursues excellence upholding the teachings of the great social reformer and visionary Sree Narayana Guru. Situated in the heart of Kollam town in Kerala, the college has been consistently showing potential for exceptionally high quality education. Sree Narayana College for Women lays a lot of emphasis on the curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular development and value based enhancement of the potential of students. It is one of the leading centres of learning in the field of higher education offering various courses at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in Kerala. Eventhough The College is situated in a Non - Hindi speaking State,it has been offering undergraduate course in Hindi Language and Literature since 1981.

The department of Hindi imparts students an understanding of Hindi Language and Literature that helps them to improve their proficiency in the national language. All the permanent faculty members of the department are PhD holders. Our students frequently secure top positions in the university examinations. We regularly organize national and international seminars with the intention of promoting Hindi language.

Recently we have organized a two day International Webinar on “Contemporary Discourse and Corona Period”. The faculty members of the Department have published books and articles in peer- reviewed journals. Two faculty members of the Department are research guides having four scholars each.

Need of the Course

- 1) Hindi is an official language of the central government for communication and administrative purposes along with English. As per the constitution of India, Hindi is one of the two languages that can be used in the Parliament, other being English. In the current scenario as far as our students are concerned, a graduation is inadequate to apply for the central and state government services.
- 2) All the ministries and departments various incentive schemes to accelerate the use of Hindi Language. The Narendra Modi Government is expanding the role of Hindi in politics and governance. Diploma in Translation and Communicative Hindi is highly useful to develop a functional proficiency in hindi language. It will equip students to work in the fast growing Translation Industry.
- 3) Various Incentives are offered by the Government or the Rajbhasha Department to its Employees to popularize Hindi in all Education Institutions and government departments. This has resulted in Institutions and Departments looking for Uniquely Translation and Communicative Hindi Course offers the students A unique Opportunity to enhance their career prospects as a professional translator in Embassies , Education Institutions and Government Departments.

Objectives of the Programmes

- To acquire a broad linguistic and cultural Knowledge that build a high level of Competency in the study of Hindi language.
- To understand the importance of Translation and Translator in all Inter-cultural exchanges.
- To learn and develop Skills in the Terminology and Technology of Translation
- To acquire Professional Skills in language transfer
- To enhance the students Linguistic competence and to keep pace with the need for linguistics specialists
- To develop awareness of current issues in Translating interpreting studies and practice.
- To enable the students to become efficient translators , interpreters, Bi- lingual editors or even tri-lingual editors or writers.

Placement Initiative

Diploma in Translation and Communicative Hindi would initiate appropriate placement campaign for aspiring students. Creating awareness and interest in relevant organizations will assist in establishing a separate Niche for Higher level Placement of the students. A dedicated placement call at the Department of Hindi, SN College for Women , Kollam will spearhead the placement initiative.

Curriculum Design ,Course Structure and Detailed Syllabus

COURSE TITLE: DIPLOMA IN TRANSLATION AND COMMUNICATIVE HINDI

Subject:Hindi

Course Category: UG Degree

TOTAL CREDITS: 60

Total Teaching Hours: 160

Semester I

SI.NO	COURSE TITLE/PAPER	CREDIT	COURSE TITLE/PAPER	CREDIT
	Skill Component Credits		General Education Credits	
1.	Hindi as Language of Media, Banking & Judiciary	4		
2.			History, Theory & Principles of Translation	4
3.	Official Correspondence	4		
4.			Different Forms of Translation	4
5.	Current Trends in Hindi & Technical Terminology	4		
6.	Hindi in Information Technology & Computing	4		
7.			Problems & Limitations of Translation	4
	Total			28-c

Semester II

SI.NO	COURSE TITLE/PAPER Skill Component Credits	CREDIT	COURSE TITLE/PAPER General Education Credits	CREDIT
1	Translation of Science, Technology & Social Science Literature	4		
2			Historical Development of Hindi Language	4
3			Hindi in the Constitution	4
4			Hindi & its Dialects	4
5	Literary Translation	4		
6.	Communicative Hindi	4		
7.	Hindi as Language of Administration	4		
8.	Project+ Viva	4		
	Total			32-c

DETAILED SYLLABUS

SEMESTER I

PAPER I: Hindi as Language of Media, Banking & Judiciary

This part concentrates on the translation of various Media Literature-Film, Advertisement, Sports and Games. Intensive translation works related to banking and Judiciary from Hindi to English and English to Hindi are taken as class room exercise.

PAPER II : History, Theory and Principles of Translation

Source Language, Target Language, Different Types of Translation. Good Qualities of a Translator. Process of translation – Different concepts of the process of translation

PAPER III : Official Correspondance

Hindi language as Link language, National Language and Official Language . Hindi in Commerce and Industry, Hindi and Mass Communication

PAPER IV: Different Forms of Translation

Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Free Translation, Word to word translation, Literary and Non literary Translation etc

PAPER V :Current Trends in Hindi & Technical Terminology

Pronunciation , communication skills different spheres of life & Technical Terms that used in different Streams

PAPER VI: Hindi in Information Technology & Computing

Inscript Key Boards Online/Offline – Hindi word Processing- Power Point- Devanagari font - Font Converters Online/Offline-Hindi Spell Checkers- Translation- Transliteration Tools. What is Hindi Computing- Popular Softwares available with Hindi Interface- ISM- Hindi Indic IME- Hindi Unicode - Krithi Dev- I Leap - Microsoft Indic- Google Input Hindi Tools Softwares related to Hindi Translation- C-Dac(Mantra) -Shabdakosh- Google IMI- Google Translate- Hindi Search Engines.

PAPER VII: Problems & Limitations of Translation

Problems of Literary and non- literary Translation, Problems of translation of poetry and drama, Problems of other forms of literature–Problems of translation of Scientific and Technological literature, Problems of official translation, Problems of banking literature, Problems of translation of advertisement, Problems of translation of legal literature.

SEMESTER II

PAPER I: Translation of Science, Technology & Social Science Literature

Importance of the translation of Science, Technology and Social Science Literature – History and development of the translation of science, Technology and social science Literature – Problems of Translation of science, Technology and social science literature-Basic knowledge – Creating and developing new words – Short cuts – Symbols – Concepts with noun – Sentence formation – Dictionary and thesaurus

PAPER II: Historical Development of Hindi Language

Language of the World- The different types of classification- Indo- European Languages CENTUM and SATAM- Indo - aryan Languages- Ancient, Medieval and Indian Languages, Classification of Indo- aryan Languages

PAPER III : Hindi In Constitution

Article 120 Language to be used in Parliament, Article 210 : Language to be used in the Legislature, Article 343 : Official language of India, Article 344 : Commission and Committee of Parliament on Official Language, Article 345, 346, 347 etc..

PAPER IV: Hindi & its Dialects

Development of Hindi Language- Three stages Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani. Important dialects of Hindi Language- Avadhi, Braj, Khadiboli etc...

PAPER V : Literary Translation

Problems and solutions in literary translation - Translation of title, Culture and values, Symbols, Mythology, Geographical references, Proverb – Sayings and one liners, Meter, Metaphor, Local language and Dialect, Rasa, Alankara and other formal problems. (These problems should look after in both type of translation – Poetry and Prose – respectively).

PAPER VI: Communicative Hindi

Hindi Language – Correct usage of words and sentences, Vocabulary, Idioms and phrases

PAPER VII: Hindi as Language of Administration

Indian Democracy and Language, Official Language, Importance of Hindi in Administration, Link Language, Standard Hindi, Structural Importance of Administrative Hindi etc..

PAPER VIII: Project+ Viva

Teaching Methodology

- Familiarize some words in source language and in target language
- They can improve their vocabulary by singing songs in Hindi
- Interact with some Hindi speaking peoples
- Small skits
- writing poems
- Writing assignments
- Quizzes, test-papers,
- Translate and summaries
- Running translation
- Reading movie subtitles etc etc

Scheme of Evaluation

The course shall have four papers in each semester of 100 marks each, that is a total of 800 marks. There shall be seven theory papers and paper eight shall be a viva-voce paper.

Each theory paper of 100 marks shall have two components of evaluation:

- a) Continuous evaluation of 20 marks, comprising of quizzes, assignments, test papers etc.
- b) Final Written Examination of 80 marks.

The viva-voce paper shall be a practical oral examination of 100 marks.

Final Score for 800 Marks shall be calculated for the continuous evaluation and final examination; and grade shall be as per the grading system below.

Grading System

Based on the student's performance in all the five papers, a final letter grade will be awarded at the end of the Diploma course. The letter grades and the corresponding grade points are as given in Table: Grades and Grade Points

S.No.	Grade	Grade Points	Absolute Marks
1	O (Outstanding)	10	90 and above
2	A+ (Excellent)	9	80 to 89
3	A (Very Good)	8	70 to 79
4	B+ (Good)	7	60 to 69
5	B (Above Average)	6	50 to 59
6	C (Average)	5	45 to 49
7	P (Pass)	4	40 to 44
8	F (Fail)	0	Less than 40
9	Ab (Absent)	0	

Grade Point Average

A Grade Point Average (GPA) for the course will be calculated according to the formula:

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\sum [C \cdot G]}{\sum C}$$

A student who earns a minimum of 4 grade points (P grade) in the final exam and continuous evaluation put together in each of the eight papers, is declared to have successfully completed the course, subject to securing a GPA of 8 for a pass in the course.

S.No	Module	Maximum Marks	
		Continuous Evaluation	Semester End Evaluation
1	Sem .I Paper I	20	80
2	Paper II	20	80
3	Paper III	20	80
4	Paper IV	20	80
5	Paper V	20	80
6	PaperVI	20	80
7	PaperVII	20	80
8	Sem.II Paper I	20	80
9	Paper II	20	80
10	Paper III	20	80
11	Paper IV	20	80
12	Paper V	20	80
13	Paper VI	20	80
14	Paper VII	20	80
15	Paper IV Project +Viva	100	
	Total Credits For Award	60	Total =1500 Marks