

M.G.UNIVERSITY
MODEL QUESTION PAPER
RESTRUCTURED SYLLABUS
PGCSS
M.A. Sanskrit Special Vyakarana
SEMESTER IV
Course XVII Elective I – Translation

Time: 3hrs.

Weightage: 30

PART A

1-8: Translate any five passages choosing at least two from each part.
One weightage for each question

A. Translate into English

1. वाल्मीकिः कुशलवाभ्यां स्वकृतिं रामायणं गापयामास। दिलीपः तपोवनाद्वसिष्ठमानीय पुत्रस्य जातकर्मादिकमकारयत्। रावणकुम्भकर्णौ कठिनेन तपसा विधिमतोषयत्। भ्रातरं वनवासात् निवर्तयितुमिच्छन् भरतः चित्रकूटं ययौ। संसारसागरं तितीर्षुभिः श्रीमद्भागवतं पठनीयम्। विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्तमनुतापं जनयति। पितुरङ्कमारुरुक्षन्तं ध्रुवं प्रतिषिध्य सुरुचिः तपसा हरिं तोषय इत्यवदत्। यदि ते धर्मजिज्ञासा तर्हि गुरुमुपगम्य धर्मानुपदिश इति सविनयं ब्रूहि। आत्मनः अभिलाषपूरणे निराशा सागरिका जीवितं जिहासुरेकाकिनी रात्रौ प्रमदवनमगच्छत्।

2. रामः हरिं भजते। बालः विद्यालयं गच्छति। शिष्याः आचार्यं वन्दन्ते। किङ्करः भारं वहति। बालिकाः कन्दुकेन क्रीडन्ति। गोविन्दः रामेण सह आगच्छति। व्याधः बाणैः मृगान् हन्ति। छात्राः क्रीडायै उद्यानं प्रविशन्ति। गृहस्थः अतिथये भोजनं ददाति। भरतः रामस्य पादयोः पतति। रात्रौ नक्षत्राणि प्रकाशन्ते। कमलैः तडाकः शोभते। तापसाः वने निवसन्ति।

3. उद्यमेन हि सिद्ध्यन्ति

कार्याणि न मनोरथैः

न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य

प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः।

4. उपायेन हि यच्छक्यं न तच्छक्यं पराक्रमैः

काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो निपातितः।।

B. Translate into Sanskrit

5. Savitri was the only daughter of king Aswapathi. She was endowed with divine beauty and hence no suitor desired to marry her. So her father gave her permission to choose a suitable man for her husband. She loved her house and after seeing many places and men made her choice returned home and told her father- “ father, I have made up my mind to marry satyavan, son of Dyumatsena.
6. Near the hermitage of Gautama there lived an old Brahmin within to perform a sacrifice, he went a village, bought a goat and carrying it on his shoulder, he started to his home. On the way he was seeing by three cheats. They thought that if this goat can be got by some trick, it will delight their heart and also they can have a good meal that night.
7. One should not stand or go along with a wicked person. The swan was killed because of the friendship with the crow and the quail going along with the crow.
8. One should think of the way to get out of a difficulty. It's not proper to dig a well when the house is on the fire.

5x1= 5

PART B

9-16: Translate any five passages choosing at least two from each part..
Two weightage for each question.

A. Translate into English

9. आदेशः स्थानिवत्स्यात् न तु स्थान्यलाश्रयविधौ। परनिमित्तो अजादेशः स्थानिवत्स्यात् स्थानिभूतादचः पूर्वत्वेन दृष्टस्य विधौ कर्तव्ये। विशेषणं तदन्तस्य संज्ञा स्यात् स्वस्य च रूपस्य। पदस्य चरमावयवे द्विर्वचनादौ च कर्तव्ये परनिमित्तो अजादेशो न स्थानिवद्। प्रसक्तस्यादर्शनं लोपसंज्ञं स्यात्। संयोगान्तं यत्पदं तदन्तस्य लोपः स्यात्। एचः क्रमाद् अय् अव् आय् आव्

एते स्युरचि। हलः परस्य यमः लोपः स्यात् वा यमि।शबदस्य स्वं रूपं संज्ञि। शब्दशास्त्रे या संज्ञा तां विना।

10. प्रसङ्गे सति सदृशतमः आदेशः स्यात्। यत्र अनेकविधमान्तर्यं तत्र स्थानत आन्तर्यं बलीयः। पञ्चमीनिर्देशेन क्रियमाणं कार्यं वर्णान्तरेण अव्यवहितस्य परस्य ज्ञेयम्। अवर्णपूर्वयोः पदान्तयोः यवयोः लोपः वा स्यात् अशि। अवर्णान्तादुपसर्गादृकारादौ धातौ परे वृद्धिरेकादेशः स्यात्। निमित्तं विनाशोन्मुखं दृष्ट्वा तत्प्रयुक्तं कार्यं न कुर्वन्ति।
11. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये
जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेशेवरौ।।
12. भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवःफलागमैः
नवाम्बुभिर्दूरविलम्बिनो घनाः
अनुद्धताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः
स्वभाव एवैष परोपकारिणाम्।।

B. Translate into Sanskrit

13. Pleasure is valuable when one has experienced many pains. It is like seeing a lamp amidst thick darkness. When one goes poor after experiencing much pleasure, he lives dead for his physical appearance.
14. And in the morning the king released the saints cow to go to the forest after milking its calf and tying it somewhere else and having adorned with garlands by Sudakshina
15. When a simple vowel is followed by a homogenous vowel, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both the precedent and the subsequent vowels. In the absence of any special sthani, whenever guna or vrddhi is enjoined about any expression by using the terms guna or vrddhi, it is to be understood to come in the room of the *ik* vowels only of that expression.
16. The short, long and prolated, when enunciated as such, by using these terms, are to be understood to come in the place of vowels only. Of whatsoever the augments by an indicatory ढ् or क् they precede or follow it accordingly. The augment that has an indicatory

म् comes after the last among the vowels, and becomes the final portion of that which it augments.

5x2= 10

PART C

17-22: Write an essay on any three. Five weightage for each question.

17. Write an essay on how one should translate a matter in Sanskrit to English.

18. Write an essay on translation and their impact on the society.

19. Translate the first five verses from canto 5 of Kumarasambhava into English

20. Translate the verses from 3rd to 7th from canto 2 of Raghuvamsa into English

21. King Bharata was a devout worshipper of Vishnu. He handed over the kingdom to his eldest son and resorted to the forest to do penance. One day when he was bathing in the river near his hermitage a pregnant deer came out of the forest to drink water. At the same moment the loud roar of a lion was heard in the close proximity. The deer was startled and with a mighty leap, darted away. In consequence of her sudden leap her young one was born and she also died. Bharata who saw all this took pity on the young one and taking him to his hermitage, reared with great care. His whole attention was diverted in taking care of the deer and in course of time, nothing but the deer concerned him. He always thought of him and at last, when he died, he was again born as a deer with the remembrance of his former birth. It is said in Gita that one will reborn as that object of which he thinks at the time of his birth.

22. Translate the following passage into English

अनिर्धारितसम्बन्धविशेषा षष्ठी स्थानेयोगा बोध्या । सप्तमीनिर्देशेन विधीयमानं कार्यं वर्णान्तरेण अव्यवहितस्य पूर्वस्य बोध्यम् । ऋ इति त्रिंशतः संज्ञेत्युक्तम् । तत्स्थाने योऽण् स रपरः सन्नेव प्रवर्तते । तत्रान्तरतम्यात्कृष्णद्विरित्यार् । तवल्कार इत्यत्राल् । अचो रहाभ्यामिति पक्षे द्वित्वम् । आदेचि परे वृद्धिरेकादेशः स्यात् । योऽयमेकादेशः स पूर्वस्यान्तवत्परस्यादिवत्स्यात् । ओमि आडि चात्परे पररूपमेकादेशः स्यात् । ध्वनेरनुकरणस्य योऽच्छब्दस्तस्मादितौ परे पररूपमेकादेशः स्यात् ।

3x5= 15