(This question paper contains 1 printed page)

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Instructions for the Candidates : Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this Question Paper.

කෟරුව බ්ඡරශණි බව්ఖరులు పాటించవలసిన మెళకువలను గూల్చ రాయండి.

ව්සෘ

නත්රක හිර_ගු එරෙන්, නත්තු ඡ්රානත් දු ජාවරය නික්වර ක්රේ.

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Ε

ఉత్తమ సంపాదకీయానికి ఆవశ్యకమైన లక్షణాలను పేర్కొనండి.

ಲೆದಾ

'పेరమిడ్' పద్ధతి రచనా సంవిధానాన్మి విశదీకలంచంది.

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'෩෨෩෯' බ්ප්‍රක්සික පාච්‍ර පාණයේ.

ව්යා

'పుస్తక సమీక్ష' చేయవలసిన విధానాన్మి వివరించండి.

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అనువాద సమస్యలను పలశీలించండి.

ව්ದಾ

తెలుగులో లనువాదానికి ఆవశ్యకమైన పలభాషా కల్పనను వివరించండి.

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ಈ ළීටඩ භටෂಾನ್ನಿ මිපාරාණිතිපී භක්තියට යටයි:

Telugu language consists of poems, novels, short stories, dramas and puranas. Telugu literature has a rich and long literary tradition that can be traced back to the early 11th century period when Mahabharata was first translated to Telugu from Sanskrit by Nannaya. It flourished under the rule of the Vijayanagar empire, where Telugu was one of the languages spoken in the royal courts.

Telugu separated from early Dravidian language around 1 st century BC. Even though it still retains some of the primitive Dravidian characters, it is heavily influenced by Sanskrit and Prakrit. Andhras adopted a form of Prakrit which, in course of development, became the immediate ancestor of Telugu literature. Literary texts in Telugu might have been Sanskritized to an extent and every Telugu grammatical rule is laboriously deduced from a Sanskrit canon. There is no known Telugu literature prior to the eleventh century: all of the inscriptions before this period are written either in Sanskrit or Prakrit. 10