(This question paper contains 1 printed page)

Roll No.

SI. No of Question Paper: 5277 Unique Paper Code: 208365

Name of the Paper: Journalistic Writing and Translation

Name of the Course: B. A. (Prog.) Telugu B

Semester: III

**Duration: 3 Hours** Maximum Marks: 75

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

1. 'ముఖాముఖీ' నిర్వహణలో బాధ్యత గల పాత్రికేయుల ఆదర్శాలను సమీక్షించండి.

ಶೆದಾ

ವಾರ್ರಾತಥನಂಲೆ శీಲ್ವಿ ತಾರವನ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯಾನ್ನಿ ವಿವಲಂವಂಡಿ.

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Ε

- - (i) పుస్తక సమీక్ష లక్షణాలు, సమీక్షకుని పరిమితులు.
  - (ii) ವಾರ್ತ್ಗಾರವನ ಒತ ತಳ.
  - (iii) వారాకథనంలో మెళకువలు.
  - (iv) 'ව්ট්' බ්පෑලාුුනු හපැුුුු හැ.

2X10=20

3. ఉత్తమ సంపాదకీయంలో విశ్వసనీయతకు ప్రామాణ్యసిద్ధి ఎలాగో నిరూపించండి.

పత్రికా విలేఖలికి కావలసిన సొధనసంపత్తిని, శిక్షణక్రమాన్ని విశదీకలించండి.

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సాహిత్యానువాదంలో అనుసరింపవలసిన పద్దతులను సమీక్షించండి.

ಲೆದಾ

పాలిభాషిక పదాల అనువాదంలో సమస్యలను గూల్ష చల్లంచండి.

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5. ಈ දුිංධ මංණබ<sub>්</sub> *මිපාත්ණීඩ*ම් මක්ක්ඩංచంයී:

Though there have been many claimants for modernism in Telugu literature, and all of them justified, a literary historian notices a perceptible change with the emergence of GurajadaAppaRao (1862-1915). His play Kanyasulkamu (Bride Price) masterfully depicts the anxiety of an emerging middle class in an increasingly colonial, social and political world. Gurajada also effected change in Telugu poetry. He had reintroduced folk metres and a metre with the name Mutyalasaramu (Garland of pearls) based on a Persian ghazal. His poetry can be taken as a clear mark of turn to didacticism in which he addressed child marriage, patriotism and other such issues. He shunned the earlier high literary style called the Granthika and singularly fought battles to inject new ideas in literature and society. Using spoken language in his writings, he composed short stories and social plays for the first time in Telugu, successfully employing literature as means to his reforms and struggles. 10