

INDIAN ART HISTORY CHANGING PERSPECTIVES JOURNAL

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How did Indian art change after the Indian independence in 1947? Following India's independence in 1947, Indian artists creating modern works of art sought to maintain a local idiom, an “Indianness” representative of their newly independent nation, while connecting to modernism, an aesthetic then understood as both universal and presumptively Western.

What is the oldest Indian art? Archaeologists have found evidence of prehistoric rock art in India, an early art form consisting of carvings or drawings on cave rocks. The oldest examples are the Bhimbetka petroglyphs found in central India and believed to be at least 290,000 years old.

How has Indian painting evolved? Modern Indian art has seen the rise of the Bengal School of art in 1930s followed by many forms of experimentations in European and Indian styles. In the aftermath of India's independence, many new genres of art developed by important artists like Jamini Roy, M. F. Husain, Francis Newton Souza, and Vasudeo S. Gaitonde.

How has art history changed over time? Accounts of Western art that once featured only white males were revised to include artists of color and women. The traditional focus on painting, sculpture, and architecture was expanded to include so-called minor arts such as ceramics and textiles and contemporary media such as video and performance art.

Is Indian art bound up with India's past? Answer: The origin of Indian art can be traced to prehistoric settlements in the 3rd millennium BCE. On its way to modern times, Indian art has had cultural influences, as well as religious influences such as

Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Islam.

What are the major changes in India after independence? The constitution adopted in 1950 made India a democratic republic with Westminster style parliamentary system of government, both at federal and state level respectively. The democracy has been sustained since then. India's sustained democratic freedoms are unique among the world's newly independent states.

Who is the father of Indian art? Raja Ravi Varma (1848–1906) Labelled by art historian Geeta Kapur as the “father of modern Indian Art”, Raja Ravi Varma is best-known for his paintings and prints that exquisitely render Indian subjects using European techniques.

Which was the first masterpiece of Indian art? Detailed Solution. The correct answer is Bharatmata by Abanindranath Tagore. Bharatmata by Abanindranath Tagore's artworks was hailed by Sister Nivedita as the 'first masterpiece of Indian Art'.

What is the golden period of art in India? The Gupta era, which spanned the fourth and sixth centuries CE, is frequently referred to as the "Golden Age" of Indian art. Significant developments in architecture, painting, and sculpture were made during this period, indicating a thriving artistic and cultural renaissance in ancient India.

What are the six limbs of Indian art? Sadrishyam varnakabhangam iti chitram shadakam ||” This Shloka enumerates the six limbs of Indian Art- Rupa-bheda (secrets of form), pramanani (proportion), bhava (emotional disposition), lavanya-yojanam (gracefulness in composition), sadrisyam (('similitude')and varnika-bhanga (colour differentiation).

What is Indian art influenced by? Much Indian art illustrates the gods and spiritual figures of three major religions that developed in India. Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism all teach their stories to the faithful through images. In all three traditions, believers worship independently rather than gathered as a congregation.

Why did Indians paint themselves? Warriors painted themselves before battle to signify and activate their own medicine (spiritual power), reveal their identity (original

paint designs often conveyed precise meanings), and for protection.

Who was the first artist in the world? More than 65,000 years ago, a Neanderthal reached out and made strokes in red ochre on the wall of a cave, and in doing so, became the first known artist on Earth, scientists claim. The discovery overturns the widely-held belief that modern humans are the only species to have expressed themselves through works of art.

What is the first painting in the world? Archaeologists believe they have discovered the world's oldest-known representational artwork: three wild pigs painted deep in a limestone cave on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi at least 45,500 years ago. The ancient images, revealed this week in the journal *Science Advances*, were found in Leang Tedongnge cave.

Who made the first art? In July 2021, scientists reported the discovery of a bone carving, one of the world's oldest works of art, made by Neanderthals about 51,000 years ago.

What happened in 1947 after India received independence? On 2 June 1947, the last Viceroy of India, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, announced that Britain had accepted that the country should be divided into a mainly Hindu India and a mainly Muslim Pakistan, encompassing the geographically separate territories of West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh ...

What changes took place in India after the implementation of Indian Independence Act of 1947? The Indian Independence Act was passed in 1947. The act created two new independent dominions; India and Pakistan. Pakistan was split into Pakistan and East Pakistan which is now Bangladesh. The Bengal and Punjab provinces were partitioned between the two new countries.

Which change occurred immediately after India gained its independence in 1947? The Partition of India in 1947 was the change of political borders and the division of other assets that accompanied the dissolution of the British Raj in the Indian subcontinent and the creation of two independent dominions in South Asia: India and Pakistan.

How did the outcome of India's independence movement in 1947 differ from?

How did the outcome of India's independence movement in 1947 differ from the outcome of Vietnam's independence movement in 1954? India experienced conflict as a result of core religious difference, while Vietnam fought over political differences.

What are the problems of translation and its solution?

What is an example of a free translation? Example of Free Translation: Original Text: Sei un uomo. Free Translation: Be a man. Overall, literal translations can sometimes produce awkward or unnatural-sounding language in the target language, while free translations may not always convey the exact words of the original text.

What are the stylistic problems of translation? The stylistic problems offered include: clarity, ellipsis, redundancy and extraposition. As regards the cultural problems discussed, they cover the problems underlying the translation of idioms, proverbs and culture-bound words.

Who among these is an Indian theoretician of translation? In recent years translation theorists like Sujit Mukherjee, Ganesh Devy, Harish Trivedi, Uday Narayan Singh, Tejaswini Niranjana produced masterpieces on Indian translation of colonial and post-colonial era.

Why is the translation problem so difficult to solve? What makes it exceptionally difficult is when you need to translate between languages with completely different structures (for example, subject-verb-object vs. subject-object-verb sentence structures). This means translators often must add, rearrange, and remove words for the translation to make sense.

What are the problems with translation from Arabic to English? Arabic has unique linguistic features, including lexicon, morphology, syntax, text and rhetorical differences, and pragmatic factors. These differences can make it difficult to translate Arabic into English, especially when trying to maintain the meaning and tone of the original text.

What are the 4 types of translation? Types of Translation and Interpretation legal translation—and interpretation.—literary—translation.—medical—translation—and

interpretation. scientific translation and interpretation.

What is the most reliable free translator?

What are the benefits of free translation? It helps to strengthen communication between China and other countries around the world, promote economic, technological, and cultural development, and spread China's voice[1]. Free translation is a translation method that focuses on conveying the original meaning of the original text rather than its literal meaning.

What are some cultural problems in translation? For example, certain words or idioms may have different meanings in different cultures, which can lead to confusion or misinterpretation. Another challenge is dealing with cultural nuances. Every culture has certain values, beliefs, and customs that shape its language and communication style.

What are the main lexical problems of translation? One of the major lexical problems is translating metaphorical meaning as a non-metaphorical, or vice versa. Another problem is translating synonyms, near-synonyms, polysemous items, collocations and homonyms. Other problems include problems of equivalence, lexical gaps, and denotative and connotative meanings.

What are the struggles of translation? Idioms, Expressions, and Slang Everyday expressions can be very language-specific and pose issues for translation. You often can't take them literally and many derive from the language's culture. You can even have expressions with divergent meanings in dialects of the same language.

What are the problems of translation? Some students mentioned other internal or self-inflicted problems which could be encountered in the process of translation – insufficient grammatical knowledge, spelling mistakes and mistakes of style (mentioned in 17 essays). The source language sentence structures are not always the same in the target language.

What is Ak Ramanujan's concept of translation? RAMANUJAN'S CONCEPTION OF TRANSLATION In his published work Ramanujan reflected on translation most often in the context of poetry, and conceived of it as a multi- dimensional process in which the translator has to deal with his or her material, means, resources and

objectives at several levels simultaneously.

Who is the father of translation? Jerome, known as the 'Father of Translation,' and has been celebrated since 1953. Every year on September 30, the world observes International Translation Day in honor of Saint Jerome, the Bible translator.

How do you overcome translation problems? To overcome these issues, translators often employ creative solutions such as finding similar idioms or metaphors in the target language that match the meaning and tone of the original one; explaining the meaning of the idiom or metaphor in a simple and natural way; or replacing the idiom or metaphor with a different ...

What are the common mistakes during translation? Improper use of tone, incorrect use of slang and idioms, and wrong placement of words can lead to inconsistency in translated material. If the source text is a formal academic paper, for example, the tone of the words in the translation should be professional and formal.

What about culture makes translation difficult? It requires an in-depth understanding of cultural contexts and subtle nuances that may not be directly translatable. Proverbs and idioms are classic examples of these challenges. Every language has its own colourful expressions that can be incomprehensible or lose their essence when translated literally.

Why is the Quran not translated into other languages? According to Islamic theology, the Qur'an is a revelation very specifically in Arabic, and so it should only be recited in Quranic Arabic. Translations into other languages are the work of humans and so, according to Muslims, no longer possess the uniquely sacred character of the Arabic original.

Why is it difficult to translate the Koran? The many differences between Arabic and English cause various syntactic problems when translating the Holy Quran to English. Tense is an obvious syntactic problem that translators usually encounter in translating the Holy Quran.

Why some words Cannot be translated? Words that are untranslatable normally are tied to an experience that is unique to a specific culture or society. An example of an untranslatable word is komorebi, a Japanese word that refers to the sunlight that

filters through the leaves of trees.

What are the problems with translation in research? The chief difficulties in translating can be also lexical, not grammatical, i.e. words, collocations and fixed phrases or idioms. The following general difficulties in any translation: No two languages are exactly identical in their phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic features.

What can go wrong with translation? Grammar and Syntax Errors: Different languages have unique grammar and syntax rules. While translating, translators must remember differences in spelling, subject-object-verb agreement, and sentence construction. Sometimes, regional differences can change the way that syntax and grammar operate.

What are the common mistakes in the translation process? The most frequent translation errors are syntactic, followed by semantic errors. Some of the other significant errors likely to occur in translation include the usage of incorrect phrases, wrong words, inconsistency in the tone or style, incorrect word-to-word translation, etc.

What are some cultural problems in translation? For example, certain words or idioms may have different meanings in different cultures, which can lead to confusion or misinterpretation. Another challenge is dealing with cultural nuances. Every culture has certain values, beliefs, and customs that shape its language and communication style.

What is intermediate level in Chinese? Intermediate level. Having a proficiency level of or equal to HSK 2, or a vocabulary size of 300 words, or having about 50 hours total previous class time.

How many words is intermediate Chinese? Your speech should be close to natural speed. Reading: You can recognize 1,000 to 1,200 Chinese characters or around 3,000 frequently used Chinese words/phrases (including some colloquial and formal expressions) and read short articles modified for foreign students on topics as mentioned above.

Are Chinese and Mandarin written the same? Irrespective of the dialect spoken by the individual, Chinese must be written in the manner of standard Chinese (Mandarin), regardless of whether simplified or traditional Chinese characters are used.

What writing system does Mandarin use? Chinese writing, basically logographic writing system, one of the world's great writing systems. Like Semitic writing in the West, Chinese script was fundamental to the writing systems in the East.

How long does it take to learn intermediate Chinese? Approximately 3 years to achieve an intermediate level of Chinese.

What level is fluent Chinese? Lastly, the HSK Level 6 exam corresponds to the CEFR Level C2. This level is for highly proficient Chinese speakers with a near-native level of mastery of the language. You should also possess a vocabulary of over 5,000 characters and the ability to discuss a wide range of topics fluently.

How many Chinese words do I need to learn? 2500 words are about the minimum amount it takes to be “fluent” in Chinese. This is not as many Mandarin words as a native speaker knows, but it's enough to describe whatever it is you are trying to say.

How long does it take to become fluent in Chinese as an English speaker? According to the FSI scale, learning Chinese to reach native/bilingual proficiency will take about 2200 hours or 88 weeks of active learning if you are an English speaker.

How hard is Chinese for English speakers? Learning Chinese is significantly harder to learn than Spanish for native English speakers. According to the U.S. Foreign Service Institute, learning Chinese takes 88 weeks of full-time study. On the other hand, learning Spanish takes 24 weeks of full-time study.

What is the hardest language to learn? 1. Mandarin Chinese. Interestingly, the hardest language to learn is also the most widely spoken native language in the world.

Do you say "I speak Chinese or Mandarin"? If you are speaking to someone who may not be familiar with the various Chinese dialects, saying “I speak Chinese” is generally sufficient and understood to mean Mandarin.

Can Chinese speakers understand Mandarin? They are both tonal languages, though the tones are different and they are not mutually intelligible. As such, they cannot really be referred to as dialects because a Cantonese speaker cannot understand a Mandarin speaker and vice versa. In fact, this is the case with many of China's "dialects".

How to start learning Chinese language?

How is Mandarin written and read? Left-falling strokes are written before right-falling ones. Characters are written from top to bottom. Characters are written from left to right. If a character is framed from above, the frame is written first.

What is Chinese writing called in English? Chinese characters, also called Hanzi, are the oldest continuously used writing system in the world. Unlike the Roman alphabets, Chinese characters are used to illustrate meaning rather than sound. That's why learning to read Chinese requires a lot of memorization. There are over 100,000 different Chinese characters.

Can I learn Chinese in 3 months? With the right study techniques and attitude, you can make massive progress in Chinese in three months. And if having a Mandarin conversation is your primary goal, you can do so even if you're starting from zero.

What level is intermediate Chinese? For those who require a piece of paper to prove their level, the official Chinese exam is the ?????? (HSK) which assesses your listening, reading, and writing skills. The HSK is set at six levels: 1-2, beginner, 3-4 intermediate, and 5-6 advanced.

Can Duolingo make you fluent in Chinese? Completing the Chinese level of HSK6 will require you to learn about 5,000 Chinese words. Duolingo does not have that many words. At most, it'll get you somewhere beyond HSK3 but short of HSK4. If you see the screenshots below, you'll see the final 'levels' of Chinese with Duolingo.

What is the hardest language to learn if you're Chinese? Arabic is a language most Mandarin speakers will find challenging. Its writing system is an abjad, which functions very differently from both Chinese characters and the English alphabet because it uses letters to represent consonants but not all vowels, and it uses a

cursive script, so letters combine and change forms.

Can I become fluent in Chinese in 1 year? How long does learning Mandarin Chinese really take. On average, conversational skills can develop in 2 years, but expect the overall journey to fluency in Mandarin Chinese to take 3 or 4 years (2200 hours or 88 weeks of learning) for most students.

How many characters in Chinese do you need to know to be fluent? Out of the 80,000+ Chinese characters that exist, a working knowledge of just 2,000-3,000 characters is considered a good foundation for literacy in Chinese, and equips the reader to understand approximately 97-99% of modern texts.

How many hours a day to learn Chinese? It takes about 4-7 years (roughly 2200 to 4000 hours) to become fluent in every aspect of the language, if you spend at least an hour and a half to study every day. However, it's quite common for learners to become more fluent in some areas than others depending on how they allotted their study time.

How can I memorize Chinese fast?

How many vocabulary words to be fluent in Chinese? Characters Needed for Literacy and Fluency For effective day-to-day communication, a base of around 2,000 – 2500 commonly used characters is usually considered sufficient. In the HSK system, HSK 5 requires knowledge of 2500 vocabulary words and HSK 6 includes about 5000 vocabulary words.

What is the meaning of intermediate level? An intermediate stage or level is one that occurs between two other stages or levels.

Is fluent better than intermediate? Intermediate English serves as a functional level, enabling individuals to engage in everyday conversations, written communication, and basic interactions. On the other hand, Fluent English transcends functionality, reflecting a mastery that allows for articulate expression, even in intricate or specialized subjects.

What is intermediate level in HSK? The HSK Speaking Test (Intermediate Level) is for students who have studied Chinese 2-3 hours per week for 1-2 academic years and have acquired a vocabulary of approx. 900 words.

What language level is intermediate? CEFR-level B1 (intermediate) You can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. You can enter unprepared into conversation on topics that are familiar, of personal interest or pertinent to everyday life (e.g. family, hobbies, work, travel and current events).

Is intermediate a beginner level? Users with a skill score in the bottom part of the range are beginner, those with skill scores in the middle part are intermediate, and those with skill scores in the top part of the range are advanced.

What grade level is intermediate? The time spent in Intermediate school (6th – 8th grade) is a formal, operational stage of development for children. During this stage, your child will develop skills to logically solve problems, understand different views, and make plans for the future.

How do you describe intermediate level? Learners who achieve B1 Intermediate level can understand information about familiar topics. They can communicate in most situations whilst travelling in an English-speaking area. They can write simple connected texts on familiar topics.

Is C2 native level? A C2 level of English is essentially a native level. It allows for reading and writing of any type on any subject, nuanced expression of emotions and opinions, and active participation in any academic or professional setting.

How do you know if you are intermediate in a language? Intermediate language users have a stronger grip on the language than a novice user — Intermediate learners can create with the language, which means they can express themselves (and understand others) beyond formulaic phrases and memorized words.

Is Duolingo good for intermediate? Few Options for Advanced Speakers While Duolingo has a huge selection of lessons, its resources aren't vast and varied enough to propel intermediate and advanced students toward full fluency. Once a learner has completed a Duolingo program, they may go back and redo lessons and/or strengthen their skills.

What level is intermediate Chinese? For those who require a piece of paper to prove their level, the official Chinese exam is the HSK which assesses your

listening, reading, and writing skills. The HSK is set at six levels: 1-2, beginner, 3-4 intermediate, and 5-6 advanced.

What are the three types of Chinese language? Jerry Norman classified the traditional seven dialect groups into three zones: Northern (Mandarin), Central (Wu, Gan, and Xiang) and Southern (Hakka, Yue, and Min).

Which HSK is hardest? Unlike Levels 1-6 which have their own exams, Levels 7-9 will be a single exam, where your performance will determine which Level you receive. The new Level 7-9 exams are not just more granular testing; they are substantially more difficult.

What comes after intermediate? Levels of proficiency in language learning are categorized into three main levels: beginner, intermediate, and advanced. These levels indicate the learners' ability and skills in the target language.

What is an example of an intermediate language? The CPU cannot directly execute a language generated from programming source code. Being platform-independent, the intermediate language (IL) is also called bytecode, p-code, pseudocode, or pseudo-language. Examples of intermediate languages are assembly languages, such as PL/I, BASIC, and Fortran.

What level does Duolingo get you to? The Duolingo Scottish Gaelic course contains 2933 words over 69 topic units, and by the end of it, you can expect to have a reasonably solid B1 level of vocabulary. Duolingo Spanish course is one of its most popular offerings, covering beginner to upper intermediate levels (A1-B2).

Wolfgang Iser and the Act of Reading

1. Who is Wolfgang Iser?

Wolfgang Iser (1926-2007) was a German literary theorist and one of the founders of reader-response criticism. He believed that the meaning of a literary text is not solely determined by the author, but is also shaped by the reader's active involvement in the act of reading.

2. What is the Act of Reading?

For Iser, reading is not a passive process of decoding symbols, but an active process in which the reader interacts with the text. The reader brings their own experiences, knowledge, and expectations to the text, and these shape the way they interpret and understand it.

3. How Do Readers Create Meaning?

Iser believed that readers create meaning through a process of "filling in the gaps" in the text. The text provides cues and suggestions, but the reader must fill in the details and make sense of the story. This process is called "actualization," and it is through actualization that the reader creates a unique and personal interpretation of the text.

4. What is the "Implied Reader"?

Iser argued that every text implies a certain type of reader. This "implied reader" is not the actual reader, but a hypothetical reader who is capable of understanding and appreciating the text. The implied reader is created by the text's structure, language, and style.

5. What are the Implications of Iser's Theory?

Iser's theory has significant implications for the way we think about reading and literature. It challenges the idea of a single, fixed meaning in a text and emphasizes the importance of the reader's active involvement in the act of reading. It also suggests that the meaning of a text can change over time as different readers interpret it in different ways.

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