

**Bachelor's Degree Programme
(BDP)**

Foundation Course in Telugu (FTG-01)

Assignment
(For July-2024 and January-2025 sessions)

Last Date of Submission of Assignment
31st March, 2025 for July-2024 session and
30th September, 2025 for January-2025 session



School of Humanities
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068

14. ఈ క్రింది జాతీయాలలో రెండింటికి వివరణ రాయండి. 4
 అ. పానకంలో పుడక ఆ. చిలుక పలుకులు ఈ. గొర్రె తోక
15. 'నేను- నాదేశం' రచనలో కనిపించే సంఘ సంస్కరణ అంశాలను తెలియజేయండి. 5
16. ఈ క్రింది మాటలకు రెండేసి పర్యాయపదాలను రాయండి. 3
 అ. నేర్పు ఆ. భూమి ఈ. ఆభరణము
17. సామెతల లక్షణాలను విశదీకరించండి. 3
18. అనువాదంలో అనువాదకుడు అవలంబించవలసిన సూచనలను తెలపండి. 3
19. ఈ క్రింది అంశాన్ని తెలుగులోకి అనువాదం చేయండి. 10

The word *navala*, used in Telugu to denote Novel shows that fiction is of a later origin in Telugu. It is one of the most important new trends in modern Telugu literature that may be regarded as the results of the influence of English on Telugu literature. There had been lengthy tales and stories like *katha saritsagaram* and *hamshavimshati*. But they were simple narratives from the beginning to the end, like the fairy tales in England and other countries in the past.

The novel evolved from such tales with a special technique. It is a lengthy, imaginary story, with descriptions of scenes connected to the story, narration of events and dialogues. Novels may be social or historical. Social novels are mainly imaginary. Historical novels are no doubt based on historical facts, but they are not mere chronicles.

During the second half of the 19th century, young men who had received English education and had consequently become acquainted with English literature, entertained the idea of writing novels like the English novels. Vireshalingam pantulu claimed in his autobiography, that he was the first novelist in Telugu literature and referred to his *Rajasekhara charitra* published in 1878.