

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Dr. Johnson saw translation as a process of change into another language retaining the _____
(a) text (b) lexis (c) sense (d) grammar
2. Theodore Savoury defines translation as a/an _____
(a) art (b) craft (c) science (d) transfer
3. Susan Bassnett believes that the purpose of translation theory is to provide a set of norms for _____ translation
(a) providing (b) perfecting (c) understanding (d) creating
4. Translation proper is otherwise known as _____
(a) Interlingual Translation (b) Intersemiotic Translation (c) Intralingual Translation (d) Full Translation
5. Idioms and phrases are _____ bound
(a) reader (b) writer (c) text (d) culture
6. Words which are similar in concept have different _____ and value in their respective cultural context
(a) function (b) association (c) attribution (d) action
7. While translating culture bound words the translator has to accept the _____ of the SL into TL:
(a) translatability (b) untranslatability (c) vulnerability (d) suggestability
8. An attempt to impose the SL culture on the TL culture spoils the beauty of _____
(a) SL Text (b) Translation (c) TL Text (d) Translator
9. In _____ translation the entire text is submitted to translation process.
(a) full (b) partial (c) restricted (d) rank bound
10. In phonological translation, the phonology of the source language is _____ by the phonology of the Target Language
(a) retained (b) replaced (c) reworded (d) rephrased

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II) BA (Eng) - Introduction to Translation Studies

11. It was during the _____, for the first time a theory of translation was formulated
(a) Reformation (b) Renaissance (c) Elizabethan period (d) Shakespearean time
12. Sir John Denham stressed on the importance and need to _____ a text
(a) reword (b) rephrase (c) recreate (d) replace
13. _____ in his 'Lives of Poets' put forward many comments on the quality and nature of a good translator.
(a) Dr. Johnson (b) Ben Jonson (c) Dryden (d) Pope
14. Nida calls the interconnected activities of beginning and ending the translation as _____
(a) decoding and rewording (b) decoding and recording (c) recoding and rewording (d) decoding and encoding
15. _____ identifies two types of equivalence:
(i) formal equivalence (ii) dynamic equivalence
(a) Popovic (b) Catford (c) Nida (d) Steiner
16. _____ aims at the reader's maximum understanding of the SL text.
(a) Gloss Translation (b) Full Translation (c) Free Translation (d) Restricted Translation
17. The dynamic equivalence is based on the principle of _____
(a) Equal understanding (b) equal effect (c) fidelity (d) sense making.
18. The problem of _____ arises when there is an absence in TL of the concepts and terms equivalent to those in SL.
(a) gain (b) gain and loss (c) loss (d) understanding
19. 'സത്യം' is replaced in 'Pope's translation by _____
(a) Truth (b) Truthfulness (c) Trueness (d) Truthness
20. In Rajaji's translation _____ is an equivalent word to 'நன்றி'
(a) Thanks (b) benefit (c) help (d) assistance

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE of the following in 200 words each.

21. Write on the major characteristics of Elizabethan translation.
22. How did the spread of Christianity use translation as a tool?
23. When did the role of translation undergo significant changes? How?
24. Make a distinction between Decoding and Recoding.
25. Bring out Catford's views on equivalence.
26. When does untranslatability occur in translation?
27. Is the translation of C.U. Pope dynamically equivalent to the original Tirukkural in Tamil?

PART C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE of the following in about 300 words each.

28. Justify Eric Jacobsen's claim that 'translation is a Roman invention'.
29. Analyse the educative role of Translation.

30. Discuss the features of Dynamic equivalence.

31. Write on Translation shift.

32. Compare and contrast the translated versions of Tirukkural by C.U. Pope and Rajaji.