

(6 pages)

APRIL 2021

71218/BRE5A

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

1. Translation is a transference of _____
from source language to the target language.
(a) culture (b) meaning (c) text
2. Translation involves the process of change into
another language retaining the _____
(a) sense (b) content (c) form
3. The central problem of translation practice is that
of finding TL translation _____.
(a) materials (b) structures (c) equivalents
4. Theodore Savory defines translation as _____.
(a) an exercise (b) an art (c) a science

5. Meanings in both source and target languages are affected by their _____ context.
(a) cultural (b) social (c) religious
6. The translator should not only give the lexical equivalent of words but keep in mind the _____ matrix.
(a) socio-cultural (b) socio-political (c) geo-political
7. What is desired in translation is not so much a translation of words but a translation of _____
(a) words and phrases (b) words and clauses
(c) meanings
8. _____ is the translation proper
(a) Intralingual translation (b) Interlingual translation (c) Intersemiotic translation
9. In _____ translation SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar.
(a) Total (b) Partial (c) Impartial

10. _____ is a word by Translation.
(a) Phonological Translation (b) Transliteration
(c) Literal translation
11. Translation was regarded as a meta text by _____.
(a) the Romans (b) the Greeks (c) the French
12. During the eighteenth century the translator was compared to _____.
(a) a critic (b) an artist (c) a painter or imitator
13. _____ words create a good deal of problems in translation.
(a) Grammatical (b) Lexical (c) Cultural
14. Decoding is a process of _____ and translation of coded information into a comprehensible form.
(a) illustration (b) interpretation (c) expansion

15. If some grammatical category is absent in a given language, its meaning may be translated into this language by _____.
- (a) lexical means (b) phonological means
(c) graphological means
16. Formal equivalence is revealing as much as possible the _____ of the original language.
- (a) style and meaning (b) form and content
(c) sense and style
17. Dynamic equivalence is directed primarily towards equivalence of _____ rather than equivalence of form.
- (a) response (b) action (c) style
18. Shifts means departure from _____ in the process of going the SL to the TL.
- (a) formal correspondence (b) lexical correspondence
(c) grammatical correspondence

19. In Rajaji's translation of the Tirukkural the phrase 'loving men' is replaced by _____
(a) the tender hearted (b) the love hearted
(c) the sweet hearted
20. Pope uses _____whereas Rajaji translate them as gentle words.
(a) sweet words (b) fine words (c) pleasant words

SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions, each in 200 words.

21. Trace the history of the translation of The Bible.
22. What is untranslatability in translation?
23. Discuss briefly the concept of loss and gain in translation.
24. What are the basic factors causing differences in translation?
25. How can Dynamic equivalence be targeted in translating the source text into the target text?

26. Write on category shifts in Translation.
27. Bring out the prose renderings of the selected verses of Tirukkural by Rajaji.

SECTION C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions, each in 300 words.

28. Write an essay on the Translation theories of the middle ages.
29. Translation done within the limits of translating an original writing becomes successful – How?
30. How does the translator overcome the linguistic and cultural problems?
31. Bring out the principles governing translation oriented towards formal equivalence.
32. Make a comparative analysis of the translated versions of the Tirukkural verses of G.U. Pope and Rajaji.