



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

[November - examination 2020](#)

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| FACULTY | : Humanities |
| DEPARTMENT | : LanCSAL |
| PROGRAMME | : BA Language Practice |
| MODULE | : Linguistics 3B (LIN3BB3 / LIN3B21) |
| PAPER | : Translation Studies (Paper 1) |
| EXAMINER | : Dr. G.E. Lier |
| MODERATOR | : Prof. J. Naude (UFS) |

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|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DURATION | : 2 Hours |
| INSTRUCTIONS | : Please answer <u>ALL</u> questions. |
| TOTAL QUESTIONS | : 30 |
| TOTAL POINTS | : 100 |

Question 1

Points: 2

Match each researcher name with his/her research input.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|------------------------|--|
| A. - | A. Hans J. Vermeer | A. Functional category of translation criticism (1971) |
| B. - | B. Katharina Reiss | B. Loyalty principle (1997) |
| C. - | C. Justa Holz-Mantarri | C. Theory of action |
| D. - | D. Christiane Nord | D. Skopos theory (1970s) |
| | | E. Theory of translational action (1986) |
| | | F. Intertextual coherence |
| | | G. Micro-level features in the TT |

Question 2:

Points: 10

From the Dropdown List below, choose the correct answer in each instance.

You are given a scenario in which you are commissioned to critically analyse an expressive text: **Mrs. Dalloway** by Virginia Woolf and its translation into Turkish by E.Meriç Selvi. The aim of translating an expressive text is to preserve [a ...]. The translation of an expressive text is usually discussed under the scope of [b ...] translation. Due to the structural differences between Turkish-English language pairs, it is expected to experience [c ...] shifts in the translation, which can become optional shifts in the translation. The clearest optional shift in Selvi's translation is the translation of the novel's [d ...], which Selvi translated as “Bayan Dalloway”. Thereby Selvi has foregrounded the Turkish [e ...]. The [f ...] readers want to feel the aesthetic structure of the novel in the translation. The expressive (form-focused) text types include many features which need different levels of [g ...]. The translator needs to preserve the punctuation since it is a key factor for stream of [h ...] technique. Virginia Woolf's punctuation seems to be rather intense. Woolf uses semicolons wherever it suits instead of colons or commas. Selvi did not preserve the [i ...] of source sentences by splitting sentences in the translation. **Mrs. Dalloway** has explanatory notes part at the end of the novel. Selvi has not translated most of the [j ...] by giving footnotes or endnotes.

Dropdown List:

1. reader
2. obligatory
3. references
4. equivalence
5. creative composition
6. literary
7. consciousness
8. rhythm
9. target
10. title

Question 3:

Points: 2

Match the first part of each sentence Column A with its corresponding second part in Column B.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|--|--|
| A. – | A. Communicative function | A. as to whether it can fulfil the intended TT function. |
| B. - | B. From a retrospective angle, the translator tries in his ST analysis to verify his expectation regarding text function | B. which should be reflected in the corresponding TT. |
| C. - | C. From a prospective angle, the translator must check each ST element | C. which has been built up by situational clues. |
| D. - | D. The translator must bear in mind that a ST may have more than one function | D. determines the strategies of text production. |

Question 4:Points: **2**

Fill in Multiple Blanks.

The "Cultural Turn" defines the relation between [a] and [b].

Question 5:Points: **3**

Fill in Multiple Blanks.

The three main turns in translation studies came about in the order of the

[a] turn, the [b] turn and the [c] turn.

**Question 6:**Points: **4**

Intercultural Text Transfer: Process in chronological order.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. ST receiver | |
| 2. ST producer | |
| 3. Translator | |
| 4. Source Text | |
| 5. TT receiver | |
| 6. ST sender | |
| 7. Target Text | |
| 8. Initiator | |



Question 7:Points: **3**

From the Dropdown List below, choose the correct answer in each instance.

The cultural turn defines the relation between [a ...] and culture.

The focal point is not the text level but the socio cultural [b ...].

Translation is seen as [c ...]. The cultural turn deals with the [d ...] and its cultural context.

The shift is from [e ...] orientated theories to target orientated theories; [f ...] factors are taken into consideration.

Dropdown List

1. rewriting
2. cultural
3. TT
4. source
5. translation
6. context

**Question 8:**Points: **3**

From the Dropdown List below, choose the correct answer in each instance.

The linguistic turn was a [a ...] step for translation studies.

It included the following concepts: meaning; equivalence, shift and text [b ...].

The main concern was to provide [c ...].

The consideration of [d ...] was neglected.

The understanding of translation was limited to the [e ...] level.

The focus is only on the relationship between the [f ...].

Dropdown List

1. context
2. analysis
3. linguistic
4. languages

5. historical
6. equivalence

Question 9:

Points: **3**

From the Dropdown List below, choose the correct answer in each instance.

The translator moves [a ...] from the TT to the SS and back to the TT which closes the circle. If the translator has succeeded in producing a [b ...] text conforming to the initiator's needs, the target text will be [c ...] with the TT skopos.

Dropdown List

1. congruent
2. backwards
3. functional



Question 10:

Points: **2**

Match each item in column A to its correct corresponding item in column B.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|--------------------------|---|
| A. - | A. Translational action | A. Its purpose or aim is of crucial importance. |
| B. - | B. Text type | B. It is often seen as a major factor that shapes a text and predetermines its structure and stylistic features. |
| C. - | C. Communicative purpose | C. It helps a translator to deal with pragmatic, intercultural, interlingual, and text-specific translation problems. |
| D. - | D. Translation brief | D. It focuses very much on producing a TT that is functionally communicative to the receiver. |

Question 11:Points: **3**

Match each term with its correct explanation.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|------------------------|---|
| A. - | A. Time | A. serve to highlight or focus certain parts of the text and to push others to background. |
| B. - | B. Subject matter | B. macro and microstructure. |
| C. - | C. Content | C. signs which do not belong to any linguistic code and which are used as supplements to them. |
| D. - | D. Presuppositions | D. generally applicable to literary texts. |
| H. - | E. Non-verbal elements | E. implicitly assumed by the speaker, who takes it for granted that this will also be the case with the listener. |
| I. - | F. Lexis | F. categories of lexical or syntactical segments, sentences, paragraphs. |
| | | G. the main topic of a text. |
| | | H. the reference of the text to objects and phenomena in an extralinguistic reality. |
| | | I. the affiliation of a word to stylistic levels and registers, word formation, connotations, rhetorical figures. |

Question 12:Points: **2**

Match each term with its definition.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
| A. - | A. Initiator | A. transmits a text in order to send a certain message. |
| B. - | B. Text sender | B. a TT should be coherent with other texts of the same text type in a target culture as the ST is in the source culture. |
| C. - | C. Equivalence | C. someone approaching a translator because he needs a certain target text. |
| D. - | D. Intertextual coherence | D. the greatest possible correspondence between source text and target text. |

Question 13:Points: **2**

Match the term in column A with its correct definition in column B.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|------------------|--|
| A. - | A. Discourse | A. is a certain system of classifying texts based on the field they belong to, their genre and purpose as well as the type of discourse. |
| B. - | B. Genre | B. is an orderly sequence of linguistic elements which can altogether perform a communicative action. |
| C. - | C. Text typology | C. is a system for achieving social purposes by verbal means. |
| D. - | D. Text | D. is related to a specific pragmatic situation, thus comprising text and context. |

Question 14:Points: **2**

Reference is to Christiane Nord's article (2007).

Match each statement with its correct counterpart.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|--|--|
| A. - | A. Loyalty may be at stake in an ambiguous passage | A. that allows more than one interpretation. |
| B. - | B. Loyalty requires the reduction of ambiguity | B. that refers to a social relationship between individuals. |
| C. - | C. Loyalty is an important complementary criterion | C. when the addressees are laypersons who are not enabled to choose between two different interpretations. |
| D. - | D. Loyalty is an interpersonal category | D. when the gap between source and target cultures is so large that analogies are hard to detect. |

Question 15:Points: **7**

Reference is to Tuncay Tezcan's (2015) "Analysis of Samples", pp 66-119.

Match each item in Column A with the correct item in Column B.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| A. - | A. Anton Popovic | A. a linguistic approach. |
| B. - | B. Werner Koller | B. Is concerned with the question of how to measure the quality of translation. |
| C. - | C. Katharina Reiss | C. Evaluates the translated works from different aspects: literary category, pragmatic category, functional and personal categories. |
| D. - | D. Juliane House | D. Divides equivalence into five types and the translator needs to choose the most convenient type of equivalence for his/her translation. |
| H. - | E. Raymond Van den Broeck | E. Takes the system of texts into consideration. |

| | | |
|------|-------------------|--|
| I. - | F. Gideon Toury | F. Examines the norms of translations and considers the translated works as the products of target culture. |
| J. - | G. Antoine Berman | G. Translation Criticism has 3 functions: postulating function, analytical function and operative function. |
| | | H. The approach has three steps: translation reading and rereading, the reading of the original and in search of a translator. |
| | | I. "The Lord of the Sabbath" (Mark 2, 28) |
| | | J. functionalism and loyalty. |

Question 16:

Points: [2](#)

The "turns" in Translation Studies have had an influence on translation.
Four translation criticism approaches fall into the Linguistic Turn.

Match each proponent in Column A with his/her development in Column B.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|--------------------|---|
| A. - | A. Anton Popovic | A. developed a model for Translation Quality Assessment. |
| B. - | B. Werner Koller | B. analysed the results of the translation process into the literary, language, and pragmatic category. |
| C. - | C. Katharina Reiss | C. linked the concept of equivalence with correspondence. |
| D. - | D. Juliane House | D. developed the concept of "shifts of expression" in translation analysis. |

Question 17:

Points: [3](#)

Christiane Nord (2007) provides a text sample (*Jas. 1, 14-18*) in which she discusses and applies the principle of "Bridging coherence gaps".

From the list below, identify by underlining, three **cohesion markers** that guide the reader's comprehension without being additions to the message.

1. cohesive devices; 2. cataphoric references; 3. anaphoric references; 4. connectors

Question 18:Points: **2**

Mark four correct descriptions of Translation Criticism from the list below:

- a. is the systematic study, evaluation, and interpretation of different aspects of translated works.
- b. raises awareness of the delicacy involved in translation.
- c. is a disciplinary field closely related to literary criticism and translation theory.
- d. is a vital link between translation theory and its practice.
- e. approaches are dependent on the text type.

Question 19:Points: **2**

"Text type" is a highly contradictory and debatable term.

Different linguists use other terms instead of text "text type" such as

[a], [b], [c] to refer to similar phenomena.

Question 20:Points: **2**

Indicate the correct answer from the list below.

Intersemiotic transmutation is

1. an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal systems.
2. an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.
3. an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
4. an interpretation of verbal signs by means of oral translation.

Question 21:Points: **5**

Christiane Nord discusses *loyalty* as corrective not only in function-orientated but also in equivalence-based translation processes.

From the list below, choose five correct answers in relation to her discussion.

1. The German translation of *En Cuba* was published in 1972. In the translation the dedication is omitted. This means that the German audience most likely will believe that the author has adopted a critical attitude toward Castro's regime although this conclusion is not in line with the intention of the author himself. The author however expects the translation to reproduce his personal viewpoints. Both the author and the target audience are deceived although the translation may have been functional from the publisher's viewpoint.

2. Vagueness:

When Paul appeals to his addressees to flee fornication English readers will understand something different from what he intended to say, although the dictionary indeed translates the Greek word *porneia* by "fornication" [...] Luther (rev. 1984) translates *porneia* by "Hurerei" (= prostitution), whereas contemporary German translations use the dictionary equivalent "Unzucht". This word is marked as obsolete in the Dictionary of the German Language (Duden 1993). Luther (rev. 1984) translates *porneia* by "Hurerei" (= prostitution), whereas contemporary German translations use the dictionary equivalent "Unzucht". This word is marked as obsolete in the Dictionary of the German Language (Duden 1993).

3. Vagueness:

The first four versions of the text (KJV, LUT, BSB and NTF) might be regarded as the most faithful ones, since the generic verb leaves the interpretation to the readers. But here we have to think of the cultural gap between the source and the target situations. Today, readers would probably be inclined to adopt the pessimistic interpretation (like the translators of NIV, BDG, GNB, and SBN) because it seems so much more logical from a 21st century point of view, when we realize that, after more than 2000 years, the light is far from having won the battle against darkness. Many readers might not even think of interpreting the text in a different way, nor are they aware of the culture-specificity of their own perspective.

4. Vagueness:

The score is even for each of the three strategies: vagueness, pessimism and optimism. Any translator has to decide for themselves, and loyalty may be a better guideline to find out what the author's intention may have been than faithfulness.

5. Loyalty does not prevent a translator from being mistaken, from taking the "wrong" decision.

There is no restriction to the range of possible ends, the source text could be manipulated as clients (or translators) see fit.

6. Loyalty is the old faithfulness or fidelity in new clothes, because faithfulness and fidelity usually refer to an intertextual relationship holding between the source and the target texts as linguistic entities.

7. Loyalty may oblige the translator to lay open their translation purposes and justify their translational decisions.

Question 22:

Points: **3**

Fill in the blanks.

Christiane Nord introduces the [a] principle into the functionalist model.

This principle refers to the [b] relationship between the translator, the source-text sender, the target-text addressees, and the initiator. The [c] refers to the factors that make a text work in line with the intended way in the target situation.

Question 23:

Points: **3**

Fill in the blanks.

The purpose of translation criticism it to improve the [a] of the translator; expand the knowledge and understanding of the source and target texts by presenting [b]; enable the translator to fully [c] both texts.

Question 24:Points: **5**

Fill in the correct term for each definition:

[a] is the person who initiates the translation; someone “approaching a translator because he needs a certain target text”.

[b] can be defined as a person who “transmits a text in order to send a certain message”.

[c] is the person who “actually produces the text”. If the text producer and the text sender are represented by the same person, he or she is called an “author”.

[d] is “a distinctive configuration of relational dominances obtaining between or among elements of surface text, textual world, stored knowledge patterns, situation of occurrence”.

[e] is “the greatest possible correspondence between source text and target text”. Translators are constantly looking for balance between “fidelity and servility on the other hand, and liberty and libertinage on the other hand”. [[

[f] coherence simply means that a TT should be coherent with other texts of the same text type in a target culture as the ST is in the source culture. Likewise, the ST should be coherent with the TT. However, “in a skopos-oriented translation the observance of the skopos is performed prior to intertextual coherence with the source text”.

Question 25:Points: **2**

Translation involves a process of cultural decoding, recoding and then encoding.

When figuring out how to go about the translation of a text, the translator has to take into account the following four aspects of the target audience:

1. Traditions
2. Cultural identity
3. Dialect
4. Colloquialisms
5. Ethnicity
6. Regional dialect
7. Socio-political standing

Question 26:

Points: **3**

The word 'culture' is known for pertaining to three of the following main categories of human activity.

1. Personal
2. Political
3. Collective
4. Race
5. Expressive
6. Religion

Question 27:

Points: **2**

Match Column A with the correct answer in Column B.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
| A. - | A. The target language is | A. a process of cultural decoding, recoding, and then encoding. |
| B. - | B. The source text is | B. is something a translator and company must keep in mind before entering the translation process. |

| | | |
|------|----------------------------|---|
| C. - | C. The target language is | C. the initial text to be translated. |
| D. - | D. The "target culture" is | D. the opposite of the source text. |
| | | E. a process of deciding what information to translate for a target market. |
| | | F. the language that the source text is translated. |

Question 28:

Points: **8**

Match Column A with the correct response in Column B.

| Match | Question Items | Answer Items |
|-------|---|---|
| A. - | A. Skopos theory | A. is responsible for specifying intention. |
| B. - | B. Skopos | B. is determined by the function of the product. |
| C. - | C. In Skopos theory, the process of translation | C. is a Greek word for 'purpose'. |
| D. - | D. Functionalism | D. is a term which describes the information a translator needs to accomplish his/her task. |
| E. - | E. Function | E. is yet another term that refers to what a text means. |
| F. - | F. According to Nord (1991), the sender | F. is based on the target culture. |
| G. - | G. Translation brief | G. aims to dethrone the source text. |
| H. - | H. The workability of the translation brief | H. is a theory of translation by the German translator Vermeer in 1978. |

Question 29:Points: **7**

Deficiencies of the Skopos Theory according to Jabir (2006):

A criticism of the Skopos Theory is that not all actions have an [a ...]. Not every translation can be interpreted as [b ...]. It is claimed that Skopos Theory is not an [c ...] theory. Functionalism is not based on [d ...] findings. Skopos Theory is [e ...] to determine the (relative) equivalence and adequacy of a translation. Due to the role of the 'purpose' of a translation, the ST is considered as a mere offer of [f ...]. The translation brief [g ...] the job of the translator.

Dropdown List

1. unable
2. purposeful
3. original
4. information
5. limits
6. intention
7. empirical

Question 30:Points: **1**

Fill in the blank.

The main concern of an operative text is to [x].