

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Translation Theory Lecture 1

[أسئلة مراجعة - Theory Translation - Halimah Ahmad.Dr]

1) The origin of the word 'translation' is the Latin word 'translatus' which means

- Tracked
- **Transferred**
- Transformed

2) Being preoccupied with the translation of literary texts as a pastime activity, scholars of the last century looked at translation as:

- a craft
- a science
- **an art**
- a profession

3) When we are faced by a text- written or oral in a language we know, we are able to work out its equivalence by looking in to the following

- The semantic sense of each word and sentence
- Its place in time and space
- Its communicative value
- The information about the participants involved in its production and reception
- **All true**

4) Laws of good translation are

- Translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work
- The style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original
- The Translation should be instant
- **A and b**

5) defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL

- Bell
- **Catford**
- Newmark
- In the present sense

6) defines it as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or

statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language

- In the present sense

- **Newmark**

- Bell

- Catford

7) is a generic term used to refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another

- **In the present sense**

- Newmark

- Bell

8) [Advanced Definitions of Translation] Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language

- Gerver 1977

- Newmark

- **Bell 1991**

9) [Advanced Definitions of Translation] Translation is a generic term for the interlingual, sociolinguistic and cultural transfer for any message from one community to another through various modes of written, oral, or mechanical means or combinations thereof

- **Gerver 1977**

- Newmark

- Bell 1991

10) the message contained in the text, the content of the signal, the propositional content of the speech acts

- Where

- **What**

- Why

11) Orients us towards the intentions of the sender, the purpose for which the text was issued

- Where

- What

- **Why**

12) Is concerned with the time of communication realised in the text and setting it in its historical context; contemporary or set in recent or remote past or future

- **When**
- Where
- How

13) manner of delivery: the tenor of the discourse; is it serious or ironic

- **How**
- Where
- What

14) Is concerned with the place of the communication; the physical location of speech event realised in the text

- **Where**
- What
- How

15) medium of communication; the mode of the discourse : is it oral or written

- **How**
- Where
- What

16) Refers to the participants involved in the communication; the sender and receiver(s). Both spoken and written reveal the characteristics of the speaker or writer as an individual

- How
- **Who**
- What

17) is the process i.e. (to translate; it is the activity rather (than the tangible object

- A Translation
- **Translating**

18) is the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text)

- **A Translation**
- Translating

19) the dictionary meaning of the English verb "to translate"

- **is to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect**

- it means "traduction" ss anoun and "a traduire" as averb

- it means اخرى لغة الى الترجمة

20) To achieve the equivalence in translating text . we should look in to the

- eight-wh-questions

- three-wh-questions

- **six-wh-questions**

21) According to bell ,the material of a good translation must beinto another language . ?

- **completely transfused**

- not transfused

- partly transfused

22) To be a good translation , it should give aof the ideas of the original work

- identical transcript

- **complete transcript**

- similar transcript.

23) The style and manner of writingbe of the same character with that of the original

- **should**

- shouldn't

- not necessary

24) Translating is the

- product

- **process**

- both

25) The communicators tend to faceproblem's as those of translators

- **same**

- less

- more