**Bonsecours college for women**

**III B.A – English**

**Translation theory practice**

**Question Bank**

**UNIT -I**

1. Changing source language text into target language text is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Equivalence b) Translation c)Metaphase d) adaptation

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of translation

a)4 b)6 c)3 d)2

1. A translator is otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Speaker b)Receiver c)Adaptor d) Interpreter

1. There is no room for emotions in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ translation

a)oral b) Machine c) Free d) Written

1. The other names of Literal translation is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Intra- lingual b) Intra- lingual c) Word do word d)Dynamic Equivalence

1. Paraphrasing refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_ translation

a) Free b)Complicated c)paradigmatic d) linguistic

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a restatement of the original passage.

a)Paraphrase b) Interpretation c) communication d)Translation

1. The original is abridged or reproduced in an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Adaption b)Interpretation c) Communication d) Translation

1. Dryden’s adaption of Shakespeare’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)All is well that end is well b) allysess c) Tempest d) Antony and ceopatra

1. B.M. Shri’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an adoption of socphocles’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)The serpent and therope b) Ajar c) Othello d) Paradise Lost

1. Any translation should not be ambiguous is a statement by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Catford b)nida c)savory d) William vou Humbold

1. \_ has pointed out three main suggestions regarding the art of translation

a) Wedegger b) thedore savory c) Levy d) Roman Jacobson

1. A translation must read as a contemporary of the original and not as a contemporary of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) orator b)speaker c)Writer d) Translator

1. Te two opposite schools of translation are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Metaphysical Schools b) Decoding & Recording c) SL & TL d) Formal & Dynamic

1. “Translation is a conglometric of two structure” is a saying by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Belloc b) Levy c) Derrider d) Nida

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has stated that “translation is an interpretation of thought”

a) Milton b) Heidegger c) Belloc d) Freud

1. The similarity in thought and style between the SL text and TL text is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Translation b)Stylistic equivalence c) Equivalence d) Lingustic Equivalence

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_identifies four types of equivalence

a) Shakespeare b) Arnold c) Popovic d) Sapir

1. Equivalence is not possible in translation is the view of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Sapir b) Levy c) Theodore d)Catford

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a synonym for word-for-word

a)Linguistic Equivalence b) Syntacmatric c) Lexical d)Cultural

1. Similarities in grammar between the source language and target language occur in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Paradigmatic Equivalence b) Linguistic Equivalence c) Inter – Linguistic Equivalence d) Intra - Linguistic Equivalence

1. Functional equivalence of elements in SL and TL refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Stylistic b) linguistic c) lingual d) Dynamic Equivalence

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an equivalence where the form and shape are simiar.

a)Textual b) Literal c) Written d) spoken

1. Textual equivalence is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Syntagmatric b) Paradigmatic c) Systematic d) Sematric

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has divided equivalence into two kinds

a) Nida b) Deridder c) Jacobson d) Belloc

1. The two types of equivalence are \_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Decoding & Recording b) Sl & TL c) Formal & Dynamic d) Textual & Written

1. “A Linguistic Therory of Translation” is a book written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Levy b) Sapir c) Cat ford d) Savory

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said that “Poetry when connotative is unstransable”.

a) Roman Jacobson b) Cat ford c) Plutarch d) Humbold

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of adaption.

a)Transliteration b) Transcription c) Transcreation d) Translation

1. Translating prose is easier than translating\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Drama b) Fiction c) One – Act play d) Poetry

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has laid down six rules for translating prose.

a) Hillarie Belloc b) Cat ford c)Levy d) Arnold

1. The translator should divide the work into \_\_\_\_\_

a)Word for word b) Division c) Blocks d) Whole

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are very important in the translation of prose

a) Figures of speech b) Symbolism c) Idioms d) Cliche

1. Belloc’s exclamation ‘By the dog’ is taken from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language
2. Latin b) Greek c) French d) German
3. While translating unnecessary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_should be avoided.

a)Embellishment b) Distortion c) Explanation d)Quotaions

1. The two types of untranslatability according to Cat ford are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Lexical & Cultural b) Formal & Dynamic c) SL & TL d) Recording & Decoding

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is abound in colloquial expressions.

a)Poetry b) Prose c) Fiction d) Drama

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Translation is used in computers.

a) Oral b) Free c) Machine d) Textual

1. Translators must be excellent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Readers b) Writers c) Competitors d) Winners

1. Formal and dynamic equivalence are otherwise termed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Fideldity & Transparence b) Textual &written c) Dynamic & Formal d) Cultural & Lexical

1. Formal equivalence corresponds to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

a) Paraphrase b) Summary c) Metaphase d) Comprehension

1. Dynamic equivalence corresponds to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

a)Free b) textual c) Paraphrase d) Lingustic

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cautioned against the license of ‘imitation’ in adaption

a) Dryden b) Pope c) Arnold d) T.S.Eliot

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century brought new standards of accuracy and style in translation

a) 19th b) 20th c) 16th d) 18th

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a German theologian and philosopher.

a) Friedrich Scheiemhacher b) Vonhold c) Cat ford d) Savory

**II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (2 marks)**

1. Define translation
2. Explain decoding and recoding which are the two opposite schools of translation
3. What is equivalence?
4. What is textual Equivalence?
5. What is Sematic Translation?
6. What is TL & SL?
7. What is transliteration?

**III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5 marks)**

1. What are the principles of Translation?
2. Describe adaptation.
3. What does Theodore savory point out regarding the art of translation?
4. Differentiate formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.
5. How would you differentiate lexical and cultural untranslatability?
6. Explain in detail any five types of translation.
7. Discuss briefly on the principles of Translation using a diagrammatic representation.
8. What are the views of various translators on Equivalence?
9. What are the problems of untranslatability?

**IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL (10 marks)**

1. Write an essay on the definition and etymology of translation.
2. Discuss elaborately on the theory and practice of translation.
3. Write an account on the translation of religious texts.
4. Write a dtailed account on fidelity versus transparency. Formal and Dynamic equivalence.
5. Elaborate your answer regarding literary translation.
6. How does poetry challenge the translators?
7. Give an account of Back – translation.
8. What are the attributes of a translator?
9. Share your views on interpreting and machine translation.

**UNIT -II**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. **The difference between word for word and sense for sense bwas established in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a)Rome b) Japan c) Germany d) England .

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divides theory, practice and history of translation into four periods.**

a) George Steiner b) Catfoxd c) Nida d) Levy

1. **Tylter’s essay on the principles of translation was published in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) 1791 b) 1891 c) 1991 d) 1781

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ says that Translation is Roman invention**

a) Eric Jacobson b) Pluto c) Milton or d) Shakespeare

1. **The roman lack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a)Creative imagination & Originality b) Textual & Formal c) Dynamic & Non Dynamic d) TL & S.L

1. **Word for word translation was differentiated by Cicero and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) Horace b) Pluto c) Purveg d) Nida .

1. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most important holy texts of the world**

a) Bible b) Koran c) Gita d) epic.

1. **Originally the Bible wa available in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a)French & English b) Greek & Latin c) Hindi & Sanskrit d) English

& Hindi.

1. **The first translation of the complete Bible into English was done by\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Wycliffe b) Tyndale c) Catford d) Shakespeare

1. **The first edition of the bible was revised by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) Wycliffe b) Tyndale c) Purveg d) Shakespeare.

1. **The general prologue of the second edition dealt with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stages**

a) Four b) Three c) Two d) Five

1. **The new testament printed in 1825 was the work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) Tyndale b) Wycliffe c) Purveg d) Catford

1. **The Great Bible contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

a) Psalms b) old textament c) New Testament d) Bank of Job

1. **This Bible is also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bible**

a) Crammer’s b) Tyndale’s c) Wycliffe’s d) Purveg’s

1. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bible was the work of William Whittingham, John knox & others**

a) Geneva b) King James c) Catholic d) Revised.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_ version is regarded as an Authentic translation of the Bible.**

a) King James I b) Geneva c) Old Testament d) Revised.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scholars were appointed by King James I.**

a) 40 b) 50 c) 35 d) 38

1. **The authorized version has \_\_\_\_portions.**

a) Three b) Two c) Five d) Six

1. **Martin Luther stresses the importance of style and meaning in his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_letter on Translation**
2. Circular b) Square c) Rectangular d) Oval
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a French humanist**

a) Purveg b) Levy c) Eliemedolet d) Tyndate

1. **Dolet established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ principles for the translator.**
2. 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repeated the views of Dolet.**
4. George Champman b) Horace c) Wycliffe d) George Steirner
5. **In Renaissance Europe, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the poem is given more importance than style.**
6. Meaning b) Subject c) Matter d) Mode
7. **Additions and omissions were used in the work of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
8. Philemon Holland b) Dolet c) Abraham Cowley d) Milton
9. **Renaissance means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
10. Revival b) Revision c) Repair d) Republic
11. **Imitation was used as a means of instruction during the \_\_\_\_ century**
12. 16th b)17th c) 18th d) 19th
13. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preface is Pindaric Odes**
14. Abraham Cowley b) Milton c) Dryden d) Shakespeare
15. **Dryden advocates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basic types of translation**
16. 3 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7
17. **Dryden was poet & a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
18. Translator b) Speaker c) Minister d) Advocate
19. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called word by word & line by line translation**
20. Metaphase b) Paraphrase c) Summary d) Text
21. **Free translation refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
22. Metaphrase b) Paraphrase c) Poem d) Other
23. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that every literature should pass through three stages of translations**
24. Goethe b) Levy c) Dryden d) Milton
25. **The principles of translation was published in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
26. 1791 b) 1781 c) 1871 d) 1971
27. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poets gave importance to imagination**
28. Romantic b) Restoration c) Puritan d) Elizabethan
29. **The argument of creating a new universe is found in the Defence of poetry by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
30. Shelly b) Milton c) Dryden d) Goethe
31. **Coleridge in his book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has differentiated fancy & imagination**
32. Biographa literaria b) Literary forms c) Paradise Lost d) The Divine Comedy
33. **“All act of speaking and writing are arts of translation – a saying of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
34. A.W.Schelegal b) F. S. Macher

c) William Morris d)Oscar Wilde

1. **Schelegal – Ticket’s translation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. Shakespeare b) Milton c) Oscar Wilde d) Dryden
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the version of Schelegal & cary**
4. The Divine comedia b) Comedy of Manners
5. Comedy d) Tragedy
6. **There were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conflicting tendencies that prevailed during Romanticism.**
7. One b)Two c) Three d) Four
8. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed the creation of a separate sub – language for the use of translated literature**

a) William Morris b)F.S. Macher c) Goethe d) Shelley

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ translated Homer’s Odyssey & Virgil’d Aeneid**

a) William Monroe b) F.S. Macher c) Goethe d) Shelley

1. **Morri’s Odyssey was a true work of art to \_\_\_\_\_**
2. Oscar wilder b) Goethe c) Oscar wilder d) Arnold
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ started translating German texts**
4. Carlyle b) Goethe c) William d) Arnold
5. **The original text was considered as a property by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
6. Arnold b) Schiermacher c) William Morris d) F.S. Mather
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laid stress ontwo important aspects**
8. Arnold b) Shelley c) William Morris d) Shakespeare

**II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (2 marks)**

1. Why does the Bible hold a unique position in the world?
2. Write a note on the Geneva Bible
3. What is the warning of sir John Denham during the seventeenth century?
4. What are the three basic types of translation advocated by Dryden
5. Which are the most important translation of Romanticism period
6. Write a note on the new testament of Tyndale.
7. Write a short note on the authorized version of the bible
8. What are the views of Georage chapman regarding translation?
9. Did the critics & translators deviate from the main spirit of translation during the Renaissance period?
10. What are the views of Mathew Arnold?

**III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5 marks)**

1. Do Translation studies have its own history? Explain
2. How does George Steiner divide history of translation?
3. What is translation according to Eric – Jacobson mention the two major function
4. What are the four stages involved in translating the second edition of the Bible?
5. Mention the five principles to be adopted by a translator
6. Where does the translator appear as a revolutionary activist?
7. Mention the three stages of translation in literature as suggested by Goethe
8. Mention the three basic principles given in the principles of translation by tytler.
9. What are the two conflicting tendencies that prevailed during the period of Romanticism and what are the important ideas?
10. How is the tendency of the Victorians classified
11. Do you agree that the translations of the twentieth century concentrated more on the intellectual minority?
12. Do you agree to the view that the meaning of the poem is more important than the style?
13. What happened at the beginning of the eighteenth century?
14. What are the views of Coleridge and Schelegal with regard to translation?
15. What is the duty of a translator according to Longfellow?

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**

1. Write an elaborate account on the problems of period study
2. What are the views about the Romans regarding translation?
3. Write about the Bible translation and its importance
4. What are the views of the early theorists on translation?
5. How was translation considered during the Renaissance period? Explain your answer with examples.
6. In what way was translation affected during the seventeenth century?
7. Write on the various changes that occurred regarding translation during the Eighteenth Century.
8. Write an account on translation during Romanticism and post – Romanticism
9. Share your views about the Victorian translators.
10. Give a detailed account on the translation of the twentieth century

**UNIT –III**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a novel is different from prose or poetry.

a)Structure b)Word c)Phrase d) Sentence

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argues that each structure has its own linguistic features

a)William b) Nida c)Anne Cluysennaar d) Deridder

1. Totman proposes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ positions of readers

a)3 b) 2 c)4 d) 6

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calls a reader as a producer of the text

a)Roland Barthes b) Roberts c)Arnold d) Dryden

1. Scientific texts differ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ texts

a)Written b) Oral c) Literary d) Spoken

1. The relationship between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is important

a)Reader & Transfer b) SL & TL c) Decoding & Recoding d) Dynamic & formal

1. The translator translates the Sl text in to TL text through the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Recoding b) Formal c) Decoding d) Dynamic

1. The language of the translator should be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Simple & Understandable b) Unclear c) Confusing d) distorted

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to the Original

a) Target language b) Source language c) Native Language

d) Foreign Language

1. The language into which the texts translated is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Native Language b) Second Language c)Foreign Language d) Target language

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an art of employing words in such a manner as to produce an illusion on the senses.
2. Poetry b) Prose c)Fiction d) Drama
3. While translating Poetry, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoul not change
4. explanation b) Antonym c)Meaning d) Illustration

1. “Poetry can be translated to prose” is a suggestion by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

a) Belloc& Arnold b) Shelly & Milton c)Dryden & Pope

d) Eliot & pope

1. Reproducing SL in to TL using paraphrase is called

a)Phonemic b)Phonetic c)Monosyllabic d) Disyllabic

1. Literal translation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ translation

a)Section by section b) Sentence for sentence c) Word for word d)Letter for Letter

1. Reproducing metre in the TL is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_translation

a) Metrical b) Syllable c) Monosyllable d) Lexical

1. The meaning distors in the translation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Poetry into Prose b)Prose into poetry c)Fiction into Drama d) Drama into fiction

1. Greater accuracy and new structure occurs in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Free verse b) Blank verse c)sonnet d) Lyric

1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the form of the SL text is changed

a)Interpretationb) Translation c)Transliteration d) Communication

1. The poet as Translator is an article of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)J.P Sullivan b) Goethe c)Ezrapound d) Ben Johnson

1. Pound has used the pharse\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Greek Gods b) Oetian Godsc)Pagan Gods d) Egyptian Mummies

1. A dead man must be brought to life is the thought of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Pound b)Nida c)Savory d) Cat ford

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a great task while translating a text

a)Remoteness of timeb) Nearness of timec) Cultural gap d) structuraldifferences

1. The three English translations belong to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ &\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)William Oarris, Frank Copley & Benjohnson b) Shakespeare, Milton & Arnold

c) Dryden, Pope & Arnold d) Goethe, Levy & Eliot

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote the poem by compressing information into small frames

a)Longfellow b)Copley c)Ben Johnson d) Catullus

1. Marris uses the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of perfume

a)Essence b)Extract c)absolute d) source

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes the tone of the poem by deliberates addition and insertions.

a) Copley b)Ben Johnson c) Catullus d) Longfellow

1. All food items are listed out by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Ben Johnson b)Levy c)Arnold d) Longfellow

1. Translation and interpretation are two separate activities. is the arguments of

a)Derrider b)Pope c)Longfellow d) Dryden

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identifies that there is an inert – Relationship between translation and interpretation.
2. James olmes b) John Hopkines c) William Morris d) Cat ford
3. Spatial arrangements is violated in the translations of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Dryden Pope b)Datrick Creagh & Charles Tomlinson

c) Copley & Levy d) Nida & Savory

1. Translating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is easier when compared to translating darma or poetry.
2. Prose b)Poem c) Fiction d) Drama
3. Three Kinds of problems occur in prose translation as suggested by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Popovic b) Levy c) Nida d) Savory
5. Belloc has given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules regarding prose
6. six b) five c) four d) two
7. The translator should not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word by word. He must\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Back – Wash, Wash out b)Plodon, Block out

c) Spill – over, Exhaustive d) Decoding & Recoding

1. Belloc warns against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Les fank amis b) Translitera c) Trabuco d) Transferor

1. The translator should never\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a ) embellish b) ambiguous c) monotonous d) Imitative

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language is difficult to pronounce for an Indian translator

a)Russian text b) Italian text c) French text d) German text

1. A theatre text cannot be separated from performance is saying of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Anne user fled b) savory c) derider d) pope

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has told that the translator must hear the voice that speaks and the gesture of the language

a) Robert coorigan b) Arnold c) pope d) Dryden

a) 1764 b) 1674 c) 1681 d) 1647

1. In translation the translator should be aware of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Accountability b) responsibility c) credibility d) playability

1. The first English version of Racine’s “Andromache” was performed in the year.

a)1764 b) 1674 c) 1681 d) 1647

1. An epistle of this version to the reader was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) John Crown b) Emily Dickenson c) William Moorish d) Ben Johnson

1. Philip translated “Andromache” and entitled as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)The Distress’t mother b) The Tempest c) Othello d) Wuthering

Height

1. While translating the text of the play, Philip concentrated on \_\_\_\_\_ main aspects.

a) Four b) Three c)Two d)one

**II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (2 marks)**

1. Write a short note on the structure of a literary text.
2. What does Anne cluysennar say?
3. What does J.P. Sullivan discuss in his article the poet as Translator?
4. Write on the remoteness of time.
5. What is poem?
6. What is literature?
7. How do the three translations differ?
8. What according to Popovic happens while translating prose?

**IIIANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY (5 Marks)**

1. Mention the four positions of readers as proposed by Lohman.
2. Why is poetry Translation a serious issue?
3. Mention the seven strategies of Andre Lefevere.
4. What is Longfellow’s on poetry trasnslations
5. what is the view of lser about translating prose?
6. what are the six rules for a translator of prose as suggested by Belloc?
7. How is the dialogue characterized in drama? what should the translator be aware of?
8. On what did Philip concentrate while translating the play ‘Andromache’ of Racine?
9. What is special about dramatic translation?

**III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**

1. Write in detail about the structure of literary translation.
2. What are the problems involved while translating poetry?
3. Discuss the problems which occur while translating prose.
4. Explain in detail the issue of translating Dramatic texts.

**UNIT – IV**

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY**

Translate the following passage

Tsunami

**TSUNAMI**

This is a Japanese term which means harbor wave. A tsunami or tidal wave is a series of water waves, caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, usually an ocean but can occur in large lakes. Tsunamis are a frequent recorded. Due to the immense volumes of water and energy involved tsunamis can devastate coastal regions.

Earthquakes volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions including detonations of underwater nuclear devices, landslides and other mass movement’s meteorite ocean impacts or similar impact events and other disturbances above or below water all have the potential to generate a tsunami.

The Greek historian Thucydides was the first to relate tsunami to submarine earthquakes but understanding of tsunami’s nature remained slim until the 20th century and is the subject of ongoing research.

**Or**

Translate the following poem

**How Do I Love Thee**

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.

I love thee to the depth and breadth and height

My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight

For the ends of Being and ideal Grace

I love thee to the level of everyday's

Most quiet need, by sun and candle-light.

I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;

I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.

I love thee with the passion put to use

In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith

I love thee with a love I seem to love

With my lost saints, - I love thee with the breath,

Smiles, tears, of all my life! - and, if God choose,

I shall but love thee better after death.

**UNIT –V**

Translate the following passage

**WOMEN EMPOWERED OR NOT WHY**

**WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT Principles:**

Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to build stronger. Economics, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability and improve the quality of life for women, men, families and communities.

The private sector is a key partner in effort to advance gender equality and empower women. Current research demonstrating that gender diversity helps business performs better signals that self – interest and common interest can come together. Yet, ensuring the inclusion of women’s talents, skill and energies – from executive officers to the factory floor and the supply chain requires intentional actions and deliberates policies.

Further, Historian writers of an ap text declare that their research connects the idea of a women’s place in the home to post – plague times when part of promises of marriage included the promise to keep the women safe at home, in other words, not exposed to the terrors of the plague. This places the rise of the connection between a women’s place and the home with love and protection instead of with dominance, suppression and subjugate in brief, the role of western women has changed so vastly throughout the ages and from such diverse causes that there is no single descriptive umbrella that can identify a simplistic or “Traditional” or uniform role for western women. Outside the house which leads to dual responsibilities. Too much load brings stress and thus many psychosomatic diseases.

The role of western women through history is of times oversimplified and misinterpret through the lens of recent history for which there are for more records. focusing on the 1950S, Women come to be idealized as a result of the affect of two world wars, with houses in isotated idealized suburbs and Christian Dior styles that glorified from and restricted movement, etc.,

Focusing on the 19th century, women in western societies his their lowest point with patriarchal pomposity and grandiosity significantly height ended. These two eras form much of what today in inadequately called the “Traditional” roles of women.

Medieval period is the darkest in the history of Indian Women in general Exploitation of women in the form of early marriage, female infanticide enforced widowhood etc. caused several detrimental effects of women.

During British period many Indian reformers among with the help of British government introduced value systems to eradicate many social evils and thus helped in changing the attitude towards the women.

With independence, the constitution of Indian has bought women on par with men by eliminating sex discrimination. Education to all women enhanced the status of women.

Education and employment among the women is encouraged. Present situation is that most of the women are having job

SUMMARY & COCLUSION :

Thus we can summarize the status of women in different ages as follows.

1. Women in vedic age were respected had freedom to choose to lead a family life or Brahmavadinas. This is the golden period for women in India.
2. There were dual thoughts in smithies age at certain places they talked in the praise of women and that others against their freedom.
3. Women were given proper education and freedom during epic age. and the status of women was same as in the vedic era.
4. During Buddkist age female education was encouraged. It was possible that women would become missionaries and they could remain unmarried.

**or**

Translate the following poem

**Sonnet from** [**William Shakespeare**](http://biography.yourdictionary.com/william-shakespeare)

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

Thou art more lovely and more temperate:

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,

And summer's lease hath all too short a date:

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,

And often is his gold complexion dimmed,

And every fair from fair sometime declines,

By chance, or nature's changing course untrimmed:

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,

Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,

Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,

When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st,

So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.