

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
نظرية الترجمة اسئلة المحاضرة الأولى
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - نظرية الترجمة - الدكتور أحمد حليلة]

1) The origin of the word 'translation' is the (.....) word 'translatus' which means 'transferred'.

- arabic
- **Latin**

2) The dictionary meaning of the English verb to translate is

- **to express or be capable of being expressed in another language or dialect**
- traduction' as a noun and 'a traduire' as a verb

3) translate In French means

- **traduction' as a noun and 'a traduire' as a verb**
- traduction' as a verb and 'a traduire' as a noun

4) translate In Arabic means

- الترجمة من لغة إلى أخرى
- المعرفة من لغة إلى أخرى

5) Catford (1965) defines translation as

- **the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL”.**
- 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

6) Newmark (1982) defines translation 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**
- the replacement of textual material in one language SL by equivalent textual material in another language TL”.

7) Bell (1991) mentions two views in translation

- one looks at it as an 'art' especially when the scholars of last century were preoccupied with the translation of literary text as a pastime
- and another looks at it as a 'profession' where the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living rather than a pastime. This is mainly clear in the translation of technical, medical, legal and administrative texts.

- **A + B**

8) In the present sense of the word, translation is a generic term used to

- **refer to the process of rendering a text in one language into an equivalent text in another.'**

- and another looks at it as a 'profession' where the majority of translators are professionals engaged in making a living rather than a pastime. This is mainly clear in the translation of technical, medical, legal and administrative texts.

9) When we are faced by a text written or oral in a language we look in to the following

- The semantic sense of each word and sentence. Its communicative value

- Its place in time and space. The information about the participants involved in its production and reception

- **A + B**

10) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text : What Means

- **Is the message contained in the text, the content of the signal, the propositional content of the speech acts**

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

11) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text : Why Means

- **Orients us towards the intentions of the sender, the purpose for which the text was issued**

- Is the message contained in the text, the content of the signal, the propositional content of the speech acts

12) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text : When Means

- **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**

- manner of delivery: the tenor of the discourse; is it serious or ironic?

13) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text : How Means

- manner of delivery: the tenor of the discourse; is it serious or ironic?

- medium of communication; the mode of the discourse : is it oral or written?

- **A + B**

14) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text : Where

Means

- **Is concerned with the place of the communication; the physical location of speech event realised in the text**

- medium of communication; the mode of the discourse : is it oral or written?

15) Using the Six Wh-Questions in looking for Equivalence in translating a text : Who Means

- **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**

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

16) According to Bell, a good translation

- **completely transfused , distinctly apprehended , strongly felt**

- translating any thing

17) one of the Three Laws of Good Translation is

- **That the Translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work**

- completely transfused , distinctly apprehended , strongly felt

18) one of the Three Laws of Good Translation is

- **That the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original**

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

19) one of the Three Laws of Good Translation is

- **That the Translation should have all the ease of the original composition**

- 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

20) is the process i.e to translate it is the activity rather than the tangible object

- **Translating**

- Translation

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

- Translating

- **Translation**