ENGLISH TRANSLATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE (Translation – Definition, Types, Principles- Decoding and Recoding – Problems of Equivalence – Untranslatability)

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS: 1. Which is the communication of meaning from one language to another language? a) Transcription b) Translation c) paraphrase d) Adaptation

 2. A translator is otherwise called -------- a) poet b) writer c) Interpreter d) Artist

 3. Which is a restatement of the original passage? a) Adaptation b) Translation c) Metaphrase d) Paraphrase

4. The similarity in thought and style between the SL text and TL text is called---- a) Translation b) poetry c) Paraphrase c) Equivalence

 5. Who said that ‘Poetry when connotative is untranslatable’? a) Catford b) Roman Jackobson c) Hillarie Belloc d) Nida

 6. Who has laid down six rules for translating prose? a) Catford b) Roman Jackobson c) Hillarie Belloc d) Nida

 7. Which is equivalence where the form and shape are similar? a) paraphrase b) metaphrase c) textual d) imitation

 8. ‘A Linguistic Theory of Translation’ is a book Written by -----------. a) Catford b) Dryden c) Nida d) Roman Jackobson

9. --------- is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. a) Interlingual translation b) Intersemiotic translation c) intralingual translation d) machine translation

10. --------is an interpretation of verbal sign by means of other signs in the same language. a) Interlingual translation b) Intersemiotic translation c) intralingual translation d) machine translation 11.--------is an interpretation of verbal sign by means of sign of non-verbal sign systems . a) Interlingual translation b) Intersemiotic translation c) intralingual translation d) machine translation 12. --------- is a kind of adaptation. a) Transcreation b) Translation c) Equivalence d) Poetry

 13. Belloc’s exclamation ‘By the Dog’ is taken from the-------- language. a) Latin b) English c) Greek d) American

14. The two types of Untranslatability according to Catford are ------&--------. a) Linguistic & Paratigmatic b) Stylistic & Textual c) Lexical & Cultural d) Cultural &Linguistic

 15. Who has divided equivalence into two kinds? a) Nida b) Catford c) Jacobson d) Hillarie Belloc

 16 .Which translation is used is computers? a) Machine translation b) technical translation c) phonological translation d) literal translation

 17. -------- is equivalence where the form and shape are similar. a) Formal equivalence b) paradigmatic equivalence c) Textual equivalence d) Dynamic Equivalence

18. Textual equivalence is also known as --------. a) Formal equivalence b) Syntagmatic equivalence c) Textual equivalence d) Dynamic Equivalence

 19. Functional Equivalence of elements in SL and TL refers to -------. a) Formal equivalence b) Stylistic equivalence c) Textual equivalence d) Dynamic Equivalence

 20. The similarity in thought and style between the SL text and TL text is called-------. a) Equivalence b) meter c) style d) idiom

21. In text centred translation, ---- is given importance. a) the author b) the text c) the reader d) the translator

 22. Literal translation is also called as------. a) phonological translation b) inter- linear translation c) grammatical translation d) restricted translation

 23. Free translation are---------. a) restricted b) bounded c) unbounded d) rank bound

 24. Metaphrase is ------. a) Abandoning the original text b) sense for sense translation c) word for word translation d) none of these

 25. ---------- is very important in the translating prose. a) words b) sentence c) idioms d) grammar

TWO MARK QUESTIONS:

 1. Define Translation. Translation is defined as passing meaning in writing from one language to another language. To put it technically, translation is turning a source language (SL) text in to the target language (TL) text. The translator usually tests content with translating the surface meaning with translating the surface meaning in the SL text into similar surface meaning in the TL. The structures of the SL are reproduced, as the as possible in the TL. In reproducing the structure of the SL, care should be taken not to create any distortion or mis presentation of the SL.

2. What is Equivalence? Similarity in thought and style between the source language text and the target language text is called ‘Equivalence’. Sapir says that equivalence is not possible in translation because no two languages represent the same social reality.

3. Define: Adaptation. A translator resorts to adaptation when the target language or the culture of the target language impedes the translator. The translator compromises with the source language when the culture of the target language is opposed to the source language. Transcreation is also a kind of adaptation for, the transcreator widely differs from the original in order to accommodate the culture target language.

 4. Define: Formal Equivalence. In Formal equivalence, the translator is concerned with translating the form of the SL text into the same in the TL text, poetry into poetry, prose into prose, concept into concept etc

. 5. How do we differentiate between lexical and cultural untranslatability? Lexical untranslatability is due to the non-availability of equivalent works in the target language. The translators like Adore Savory, Alan Duff and Eugene Nida have discussed this point at length. Culture untranslatability is due to the gap between the culture of the Sl language and that of the TL language.

 6. What is meant by paraphrase? Paraphrase, the sense for sense translation, is not faithful to the original. The translator does not bother about the equivalence of words and all the words are not translated. Example: Walter’s translation of Virgil’s ‘Aeneid’.

7. Define: Metaphrase. Metaphrase or the word for word translation is the faithful rendering of the original. The equivalent of each word is found out and all words are translated. Example: Ben Johnson’s translation for Horace’s ‘The Art of Poesie’

. 8. What is meant by Inter-semiotic translation or Transmutation? Inter-semiotic translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non verbal sign systems. Example: Verbal art into music, dance, cinema or painting.

 9. Define: Intralingual translation or rewording. Intraligual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language. Example: Prose rendering of a poem in the same language, giving the meaning of an old text.

 10. Write a short note on Interlingual translation or Translation proper. Interlingual translation or Translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. Example: From Tamil into English or from English to any other language.

 11. Define: Imitation. Imitation is an abandoning the text of the original as the translator sees it. This is not faithful to the original. The translator does not bother about the equivalence of words. He takes a lot of liberty with the original, the liberty to vary the form, the words and the same. Example: Cowley’s translation of Ode of Pindar.

 12. Define: Literal translation. Literal translation is kind of translation where words are literally translated. It is a verbally exact reproduction of the original both literally and syntactically. Literally translation is a word for word translation. It is also called as Inter-Linear translation. The translator searches for the equivalence of all words.

 13. Write a short note on Grammatical translation. This is a restricted translation, where SL grammar is replaced by equivalent TL grammar but with no other replacement of Lexis.

 14. How many methods are using in translation? There are three methods of translation, the author-centred translation, text- centred translation and reader centred translation.

 PARAGRAPH 1. Explain: Dryden methods of translation. Dryden, the famous English poet was a great translator. In his ‘Preface of Fables’ and ‘Preface to Ovid’s Epistle’, he identifies the following three types of translation.

1. Metaphrase: Word for word translation.

 2. Paraphrase: Sense for sense translation.

 3. Imitation: Abandoning the text of the original as the translator sees it

a) . Metaphrase: It is the faithful rendering of the original. The equivalent of each word is found out and all the words are translated. It is a word for word translation. Example : Ben Johnson’s translation for Horace’s ‘The Art of Poesie’

. b) Paraphrase: This is not faithful to the original. The translator does not bother about the equivalence of words and all the words are not translated. Example: Walter’s translation of Virgil’s ‘Aeneid’.

c) Imitation: This is not faithful to the original. The translator does not bother about the equivalence of words. He takes a lot of liberty with the original, the liberty to vary the form, the words and the same. Example: Cowley’s translation of Ode of Pindar. Dryden condemns both metaphrase and imitation types of translation because in the metaphrase word is more important than meaning. Word for word is a slavish imitation. In Imitation the translator by deviating from the original, distorts it and does much harm to the author. Dryden prefers the paraphrase method of translation because here sense is more important than words and in this type of translation sense is neither altered nor distorted. So Dryden calls the paraphrase method which is in between the two extremes as the best method. He considers this type of translation as the balanced path, a golden mean.