

Full Name :

Group :

Deal with the proposed tasks.

1) **Circle the right answer.** (03.00 pts)

* It's considered as a « componential analysis » according to Newmark.

a- Naturalization **b- Descriptive equivalent** c- cultural equivalent....1pt

*Functional equivalent is referred to while dealing with.

a- Scientific word b- Legal word **c- Technical word**1pt

* It aims to change the grammatical nature of a word.

a- Transposition ...1pt b- calque c- Transference

2) **Say « true » or « false » then correct the wrong ones.** (04 pts)

a- A title is adapted when it expresses the content in a clear way **False.**0.25pt

A title is adapted when it doesn't express the title in a clear way but translated literally when it expresses the content in a clear way.0.75pt

b- Componential analysis as a technique deals with lexical units. **True**1pt

..... // // // //

c-.Geographical names are always naturalized. **False**0.25pt

Not only naturalized but Translated literally and borrowed too. With examples.0.75pt

d- The reality or fact that is expressed in the source text is only abstract. **False**0.25pt

Not only abstract. It can be also concrete.0.75

3) **Identify 06 techniques applied in the following translated text. Justify your answer .** (09pts)

Many centuries ago, in the ancient city of Rai, in Media, in the north west of Iran there lived a good and kind man named Frahim-Rava. This man had a beautiful daughter named Dughdova. When she was fifteen years old, her whole body started to shine with a brilliant light and wherever she moved, this light was with her. All who saw her were amazed and some were afraid, wondering if she was bewitched.

عاش قبل قرون عديدة في مدينة راي القديمة في ولاية ميديا الواقعة في شمالي غربي إيران رجل طيب وعوف اسمه فراهم- رافا. كان لهذا الرجل ابنة حسناء اسمها دوغدوفا. عندما بلغت الخامسة عشر من عمرها، بدأ جسمها يشع ضياء خلال تحركها وكان هذا الضياء يرافقها على الدوام. دهش كل من كان يشاهدها وأصاب بعضهم الخوف من أن تكون هذه الفتاة مسحورة.

1- Borrowed words : Rai, Media , Iran, Frahim-Rava, Dughdova

راي / ميديا/ إيران/ فراهم-رافا / دوغدوفا accompanied with explanation

2- Implication : * The word « brilliant » is implicit in TT.

*The word « wondering » is implicit in TT.

* The word « whole » is also implicit.

3- Explicitation : * The word « الواقعة في ... » is absent in ST but the translator decided to add it in TT and make it explicit without affecting the meaning of ST.

*The same can be said about the word « في ولاية... » and « على »

4- Transposition : * The adjective « ...was amazed » is shifted to verb « ...دهش... ».

*The verb « ...moved » is transposed into a noun « ...تحركها... ».

*The adjective « were afraid » is translated with a noun « ...الخوف... »

*The preposition « with her » is replaced with the verb « ...يرافقها... ».

1.50pts for each technique extracted from the text.

4) Answer the following question. (04 pts)

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, literal translation should be avoided when it is structurally impossible. Explain this statement giving examples.

Literal translation should be avoided in five cases according to Vinay and Darbelnet. One of these cases is when it is impossible for structural reasons.

The case is based on the structural and grammatical differences between the SL and the TL.

In some cases, while translating any given text, it's impossible for a translator to find an equivalent of a word in the ST which has the same grammatical nature since the TL can't not provide it, which means it doesn't exist at all in the TL. Then the translator finds himself obliged to change it with another word from a different grammatical nature to transfer the message.

Let's take the example of « *medical student* ». The adjective « medical » does exist in the English language and can be used with persons but it can not be acceptable to translate it literally with persons in Arabic. So, the expression « طالب طبي » sounds wrong grammatically speaking and it should be replaced with another grammatical form like « طالب في الطب » or « طالب طب » .

→Other examples and grammar cases can be provided by students to answer this question.

N. B. : 1- In task 3, some techniques are repeated, so more than one example can belong to the same technique.

2- Two similar copies.....a cheating case.

Good Luck, Miss Ramdane