

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۵
زمان آزمون: تستی: ۴۰ تشریحی: ۸۰ دقیقه
آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه
رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مترجمی زبان (۱۲۱۲۰۷۹)

Meaning-Based Translation-Larson

صفحات ۱۰۱۸۶ و ۵۰۴-۴۲۸

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

گد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

پیامبر اعظم (ص): روزه سپر آتش جهنم است.

Choose the best choice to complete the sentences or answer the questions.

- Which of the following items means that the translation should evoke the same response as the source text attempted to evoke?
 - Using the normal language forms of the receptor language
 - Keeping the same structure of the source text
 - Maintaining the dynamics of the original source text
 - Transferring source text idioms explicitly
- If there were no _____, then, all lexical items and all grammatical forms would have only one meaning.
 - skewing
 - primary meaning
 - semantic component
 - metaphor
- The translator's goal should be to reproduce in the receptor language a text which communicates the same _____ as the source language.
 - form
 - message
 - structure
 - function
- Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT**?
 - Pronominal systems vary from language to language.
 - Parts of speech are language specific.
 - Parts of speech are universals.
 - Different languages have different classes and subclasses.
- It is the _____ that serves as the base for translation into another language.
 - grammatical structure
 - deep structure
 - surface structure
 - formal structure

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6. Which hierarchy of semantic structure is correct?
- meaning component - concept - proposition - paragraph - episode - discourse
 - meaning component - proposition - concept - paragraph - episode - discourse
 - concept - proposition - meaning component - paragraph - episode - discourse
 - meaning component - concept - proposition - episode - paragraph - discourse
7. A text may be unintelligible to someone who does not know the culture of the spoken language because there is not much _____.
- referential meaning
 - organizational meaning
 - implicit meaning
 - situational meaning
8. What is the implicit proposition in the following?
"The next day John decided to go to town. He saw the judge and had the matter taken care of."
- John visited the judge.
 - John arrived in town.
 - The judge was in the town.
 - John had the matter taken care of.
9. Any dictionaries, lexicons, grammars, cultural descriptions, etc. of both SL and TL constitute the _____ as helps to the translators.
- targets
 - teams
 - tools
 - texts
10. The process of _____ the semantic structure of a word is sometimes called restatement.
- unpacking
 - packing
 - skewing
 - rendering
11. The relationship of one word as being more generic and another as being a specific of that generic word is referred to as _____.
- generalization
 - substitution
 - taxonomies
 - antonyms
12. Which of the following pairs have a reciprocal relationship?
- much - little
 - human - girl
 - policeman - cop
 - teach - learn

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13. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a. "Girl" has the contrastive component s ADULT and HUMAN.
- b. Each word contrasts with every other word by at least one contrastive component.
- c. Each word contrasts with every other word by at least two contrastive components.
- d. Two languages will not have the same set of generic component.

14. What we might consider onlycomponents in lexical analysis in a certain language might becomponents when we compare lexical items in different languages.

- a. semantic – syntactic
- b. contrastive – comparative
- c. syntactic – contrastive
- d. incidental – contrastive

15. A(n) _____ is used to avoid an offensive expression or one that is socially unacceptable.

- a. hyperbole
- b. idioms
- c. euphemism
- d. synecdoche

16. The distinction between inclusion and exclusion is to be regarded in languages having two types of subject pronoun for the _____.

- a. second person singular
- b. first person plural
- c. third person singular
- d. third person plural

17. _____ is a figure of speech in which inanimate or abstract things are treated as persons but in the second person and with direct address.

- a. Personification
- b. Apostrophe
- c. Animation
- d. Role designation

18. _____ is concerned with which words may occur in constructions with which other words.

- a. Collocation
- b. Concordance
- c. Connotation
- d. Denotation

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19. The two near synonymous words "strangers and foreigners" used by some writers are called _____.

- a. combinations b. equivalents c. generic components d. doublets

20. _____ has to do with the physical aspects of a particular thing or event, but the _____ has to do with the purpose of them.

- a. Meaning / form b. Function / form c. Form / function d. Function / meaning

21. Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT**?

- a. Cultural substitutes always result in some distortion of meaning.
b. A cultural substitute does establish dynamic equivalence.
c. In translating texts which are more didactic, it is more likely that cultural substitute works well.
d. In translating historical documents the use of cultural substitute is very effective.

22. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. Keywords are words which are rarely used in the text.
b. Keywords represent an essential or basic concept of the text.
c. Keywords are often thematic.
d. An adequate equivalent for a keyword is more crucial to communication than an adequate equivalent for other words in the text.

23. The Persian word "ماشین" is a _____ to the Persian-English translator because its real meaning is "car" and not "machine".

- a. hyperbole b. false friend c. key term d. generic word

24. In any language there are certain words or phrases which are expected to follow certain others. They are called _____.

- a. information load b. expectancy chains
c. unknown concepts d. old information

25. A great deal of redundancy _____ the information rate.

- a. speeds up b. slows down c. modifies d. builds up

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26. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a. Redundancy is a matter of style.
- b. All languages use redundancy equally.
- c. Components of meaning in words match between languages.
- d. All information which is required semantically cannot be left implicit.

27. Social levels do not depend on some factors including _____

- a. education
- b. occupation
- c. language
- d. class

28. _____ helps each member of the team do his part of the project well, advising and assisting in many ways.

- a. Publisher
- b. Proofreader
- c. Coordinator
- d. Reviewer

29. Which of the following statements is **NOT** included in the background material of a text?

- a. The purpose for which the text was written.
- b. The culture of the source text.
- c. Whom the text was written for.
- d. The formal structure of the text.

30. One thing the translator needs to do is to check for _____ by a careful comparison with the source text and the semantic analysis.

- a. initial draft
- b. accuracy of meaning
- c. final draft
- d. naturalness

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B) Answer the following questions in detail. (5 points)

1. What are the characteristics of an idiomatic translation? (1 Score)
2. Name and exemplify four principle groups into which meaning components and concepts are classified semantically. (1 Score)
3. What's the difference between generic components and contrastive components? (1 Score)
4. Restate the following sentences non-figuratively. (1 Score)
 - a) I enjoy listening to Beethoven.
 - b) It takes forever to cook this meat.
 - c) The world is mad.
 - d) Two hundred souls perished in the country.
5. When and why does a translator use a great deal of redundancy in the translation? (1 Score)