وما توفيقي الا بالله

في اسئله ماهي محلوله وهي حل للاخت بنفسجيه :

سؤال 1 وهو عن كيف نحقق ترجمة جيدة اخترت اجابة (اجابتي خطأ) الاجابة الصحيحة D- كما وضحتها الاخت نقاء

سؤال 1-d

سؤال 10 المشاكل الثقافية تغطي B-problems at social level-10 من المحاضرة11

سؤال15 نظرية الترجمة الخاصة بالمترحم تعكس B- his interpretation of the ST-15

سؤال 24 طبقا لبيل المقدمة للغويات اخترت D-the profissional point of view-24

سؤال 25 اصعب نوع من الترجمة الشفهية A- simultaneous interpretation-25 لانها ترجمة فورية وتحتاج لتركيز شديد

سؤال 31 عن الاسلام شجع على تعلم اللغات D to spread the word of islam-31

سؤال38 (الله يسامحه هذا السؤال خارج المنهج تماما ولقيت جوابة في ويكيبيديا)

طبقا ل جون درايدن ترجمة metaphrase تعني (هي تعني ترجمة حرفية)

B-turning an auother word by word and line by line-38-

سؤال 45 طبقا لنيومارك تتم ترجمة اسماء الوزراء

B-litrary translation-45

لانه يتم ترجمة الاسماء من لغة الى اخرى حرفيا فشخص اسمه ديفيد جونز لا يتم ترجوة اسمه داوود يحيى

سؤال حق احبها واحب ناقتها اخترت c-I fancy her and she fancy me and my horse fancy her mare

لان كلمة ناقة ليس لها مرادف في اللغة الانجليزية والاقرب لبيئتهم هو بديل الجمل والناقة وهو الحصان والمهرة

فيما يخص سؤال البيت الشعري السؤال يطلب أن نختار أنسب ترجمة للبيت الشعري ولم يتطرق إلى (نهج الاستبدال) الذي يستخدمه الأجانب

لاحظوا الفرق

السؤال يطلب most appropriate translation ولم يطلب substitution approach

واعتقد أن الجواب المناسب هو A

stone cold تذكر في المحاضرة13 يوم تكلم عن ترجمة فاطمة التايب لقصيدة شكسبير وكيف انها ضيعت المعنى المهم في القصيدة يوم وصفت جمال المحبوبة بيوم صيفي وهذا مفهومه عند المستمع العربي مو جميل ...

نفس الشيء لهذي القصيدة كرر انه من مشاكل الترجمة الثقافية وهي عدم وجود مكافئ في اللغة الهدف مثل الناقة غير موجودة في الثقافة الانجليزية

المهم قال ان فاطمة قال ان الافضل لو استبدلت يوم صيفي بيوم ربيعي

وانا اخترت الاجابة (C) لانه الانسب والملائم للسامع الانجليزي ... حصاني يحب مهرتها

26) Literary translation involves the translation of

   ●   prose, drama and poetry.
   B.   prose and legal documents.
   C.   poetry, orations and commercial documents.
   D.   mainly technical texts.

27) Paying attention to its ecological features, choose the most appropriate translation of

وأحبُها وتُحبّني   ويُحبُ ناقتُها بَعيري

   ● I love her and she loves me   and my camel loves her camel
   B. I love her and she loves me   and my he-camel loves her she-camel
   C. I fancy her and she fancies me   and my horse fancies her mare
   D. I fancy her and she fancies me   and my dog fancies her bitch

28) 'Voice' is ……………which defines the relationship between a verb and its subject.

   A.   a lexical category.
   B.   a morphological category.
   C.   a rhetorical category.
   ●   a grammatical category.

29) The category of 'person' relates to

   A.   The notion of equivalence.
   ●   the notion of participant roles.
   C.   the notion cultural differences in languages.
   D.   the notion of contextual meaning.

30) A good translator mainly strives to achieve

   A.   accuracy and equivalence.
   ●   accuracy and economy.
   C.   accuracy and communication.
   D.   accuracy and naturalness.

31) Islam encourages Muslims to learn foreign languages because it helps them

A.   translate other nation's body of knowledge into Arabic.
B.   speak more than one language.
C.   establish business with other nations.
D.   spread the Word of Islam.

A   A

14) The process of interpreting is mainly concerned with

A. ~~grammar and vocabulary~~
B. ~~vocabulary and content~~
C. ~~style and grammar~~
🔴 ideas and meanings

15) The translator's own theory of translation is reflected in his/her

A. linguistic abilities.
B. interpretation of the source text.
C. understanding of the theory of translation.
D. educational background.

16) The process of interpreting is mainly concerned with

A. grammar and vocabulary.
B. vocabulary and content.
C. style and grammar.
🔴 ideas and meanings.

17) The structure of words is related to

A. menology.
B. philology.
🔴 morphology.
D. phonology.

18) A comprehensive and useful theory of translation should describe a

A. both the translator and the translation.
🔴 both the process and product.
C. both the equivalence and style.
D. both the literal and free methods.

19) Any model of communication is at the same time

A. a model of structure and vocabulary.
B. a model of equivalence.
C. a model of style.
🔴 a model of translation.

A

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B. prose and legal documents.
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8) A Theory is defined as

A. a realization of a model.
B. an explanation of a translation text.
C. a linguistic phenomenon.
● a proposed explanation of an observed phenomenon.

9) A theory must reflect the following four particular characteristics:

A. methodolgy, empiricism; determinism, and generality.
● empiricism; determinism, parsimony and generality.
C. methodology, empiricism; determinism, and communication.
D. communication, methodology, empiricism; determinism.

10) Cultural problems in translation cover

A. problems at textual levels.
B. problems at social levels.
C. problems at discourse level
D. problems at above word level.
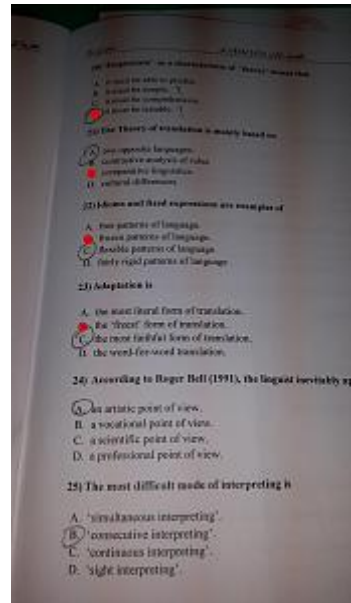
11) Linguistic problems in translation cover

● problems at lexical, grammatical and textual levels.
B. difficulties at textual, discoursal and ecological levels.
C. problems at lexical, collocational and conceptual levels.
D. difficulties at idiomatic, and textual and artistic levels.

12) The translator is the

A. least flexible element of the translated text.
●. most important element of the translated text.
C. soul of the translated text.
D. sole creator of the translated text.

13) Word-for-word translation is demonstrated as

A. literal translation.
●. interlinear translation.
C. sense-for-sense translation.
D. contextual translation.

19) 'Inexactness' as a characteristic of 'theory' means that

   A. it must be able to predict.
   B. it must be complex. Y.
   C. it must be comprehensive.
   D. it must be testable. Y

20) The Theory of translation is mainly based on

   A. two separate languages.
   B. contrastive analysis of value.
   C. compared text linguistics.
   D. cultural differences.

21) Idioms and fixed expressions are examples of

   A. free patterns of language.
   B. frozen patterns of language.
   C. flexible patterns of language.
   D. fairly rigid patterns of language.

22) Adaptation is

   A. the most literal form of translation.
   B. the 'freest' form of translation.
   C. the most faithful form of translation.
   D. the word-for-word translation.

23) According to Roger Bell (1991), the linguist inevitably a...

   A. an artistic point of view.
   B. a vocational point of view.
   C. a scientific point of view.
   D. a professional point of view.

24) The most difficult mode of interpreting is

   A. 'simultaneous interpreting'.
   B. 'consecutive interpreting'.
   C. 'continuous interpreting'.
   D. 'sight interpreting'.

1) The overriding purpose of any translation should be to

A. produce a 'good translated text'.
B. please the 'readers' of the target language.
C. achieve 'good communication' with readers.
D. achieve 'equivalent effect'.

2) According to Peter Newmark (1988), vocative and informative texts are

A. not literally.
B. too literally.
C. freely.
   communicatively.

3) In translation, natural phenomena such as flora, fauna and plains belo
A. linguistic features embedded in the language.
B. social features embedded in the language.
   cultural features embedded in the language.
D. communicative features embedded in the language.

4) Interpreting is

A. the translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
   the oral translation of a message across a cultural and linguistic barrier.
C. the communicative translation of a message across a cultural and lingui
D. the translation of a message into another language.

5) Segment matches such as an exact match, a full match and a fuzzy
A. exist computer-aided translation.
   exist in translation memory technology
C. exist in machine translation.
D. exist in literal translation.

6) Word-for-word translation is

A. a free translation.
B. a figurative translation.
C. a grammatical translation.
   an interlinear translation.

7) Translations can be stored in a database and recycled by the us

A. a computer software programme.
B. the translator's technical memory.
   translation memory technology.
D. computer-aided technology.

32) Semiotics is the study of how people use and understand

   ● signs.
   B. cultures.
   C. languages.
   D. texts.

33) Free translation mainly involves

   A. paralanguage.
   B. overphrasing.
   C. underphrasing
   ● paraphrasing.

34) The translator as a bilingual mediating agent

   A. communicates letters in two or three languages.
   ● decodes messages transmitted in one language and re-encodes them in another.
   C. reads messages transmitted in one language and re-writes them in another.
   D. explains messages transmitted in one language into another.

35) When dealing with culture in translation you need to be aware of

   A. linguistic factors and social factors.
   B. ecological factors and organizational procedures.
   C. translation mechanisms and methods.
   ● contextual factors and translation procedures.

36) The most important element in translation is

   A. the source text.
   ● the translator.
   C. the target text
   D. the language of translation.

37) The language of translation is an abstraction obtained via

   A. the study of source texts.
   B. the study of target texts.
   ● the study of translated texts.
   D. the study of the translator's interpretation of texts.

38) According to Dryden (1631-1700), metaphrase type of translation means

A. where the translator can translate communicatively and semantically at the same time.
B. turning an author word by word and line by line from one language into another.
C. translating with latitude, the Ciceronian 'sense-for sense' view of translation.
D. where the translator can abandon the text of the original as he sees fit.

39) 'Interpreting' was used .... as a means of communication.

A. just after translation.
B. after translation.
C. along with translation.
D. before translation.

40) Extra-linguistic problems in machine translation are more difficult than linguistic problems

A. because they are harder to codify.
B. because they are harder to ratify.
C. because they are harder to satisfy.
D. because they are harder comply.

41) A collocation is a sequence of words which tend to

A. co-occur regularly in the target language
B. co-occur regularly in a given language.
C. co-occur regularly in the source language
D. co-occur irregularly in a given language.

42) Machine translation involves the use of

A. mechanical tools and aids.
B. computer machines.
C. computer programmes.
D. computer technology

43) Fixed expressions are frozen patterns of language, for example

A. 'look up at the sky'.
B. 'refuse to accept responsibility'.
C. 'as a matter of fact'.
D. 'the Arabic language is beautiful.'

44) The grammatical competence of the translator consists of

A. pronunciation, vocabulary and sentence structure.
B. semantics, rhetoric and communication.
C. punctuations, organization and paragraph structure.
D. spelling, handwriting and development of ideas.

45) According to Peter Newmark (1988), names of ministries are usually

A. freely translated.
B. literally translated.
C. neither freely nor literally translated.
D. communicatively translated.

46) Morphems, words and above word levels could cause

A. discoursal problems in translation.
B. cultural problems in translation.
C. lexical problems in translation.
D. coherence problems in translation.

47) Caliph Al-Mamun established

A. Dar Al-Tarjamah for translators.
B. Dar Al-Kitab for translators.
C. Dar Al-Qalam for translators.
D. Dar Al-Hikmah for translators.

48) In the time of Muhammad Ali, translation

A. took translators in the Arab world by surprise.
B. took the form of an independent movement.
C. gave an image of a great career for translators.
D. helped translators to make a lot of money.

49) When Toledo in Spain replaced Baghdad, it stated to attract the attentior

A. Eastern translators.
B. Arab Translators.
C. Western translators.
D. Greek translators. ?

50) The Major types of Machine Translation are

A. communicative MT and semantic MT.
B. human-Assisted MT and unassisted MT.
C. post-editing MT and fully Automatic MT.
D. literal MT and free MT.

With My Best Wishes