



DSSSB TGT & PGT



Part-B

SCHOLAR BATCH

ENGLISH

TRANSLATION STUDIES



LIVE

28-05-2024 07:00 PM



Q. The language into which the translation is being made is called language or receptor language.

- A. Target**
- B. Source**
- C. Main**
- D. None the above**

SL = TL



Q. Eugene Nida describe translation as a

A. Art

B. Science *O*

C. Craft

D. Act



**Q. The word translation is derived from the _____
translatum.**

- A. Latin //**
- B. Greek**
- C. German**
- D. Norse**



Q _____ is the process of converting an original or "source" text into a text in another language.

A. Etymology

B. translation

C. phonetics

D. linguistics



Q. _____ is the translation within the same language.

A. interlingual

B. intersemiotic

C. intralingual

D. Transparency

↗
↘
intra
inter



Q. Translation from one language to another is called
translation.

- A. intralingual
- B. Intersemiotic
- C. Pronunciation
- D. interlingual

intra
inter

~~intralingual~~
~~interlingual~~



Q. _____ is the study of sign and sign systems in language.

- A.) Semiotics //**
- B. Psychology**
- C. Pragmatics**
- D. Geology**



Q. _____ in translation is being faithful and accurate to the SL text

A. Distortion

B. Target Language

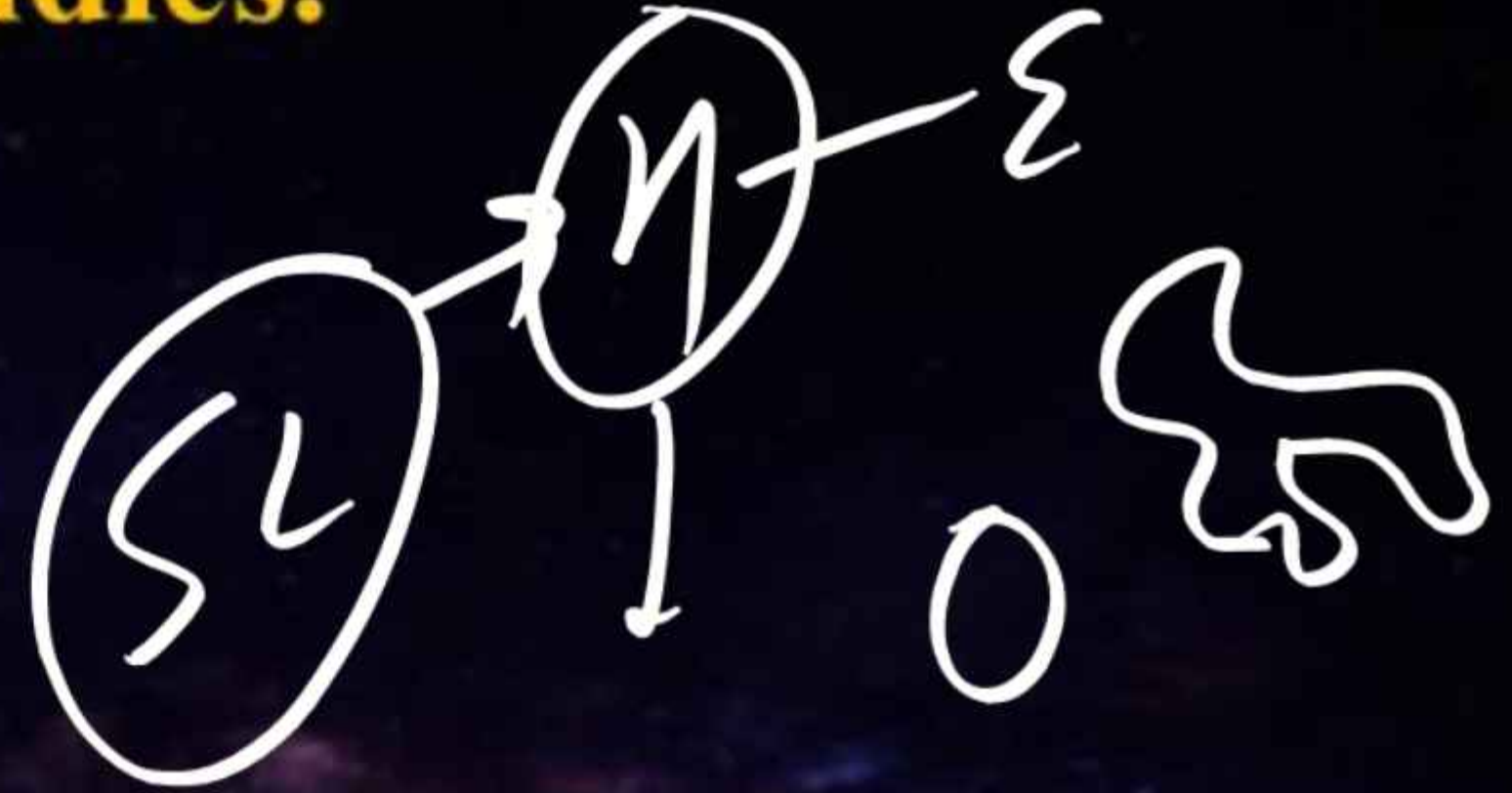
C. Fidelity✓✓

D. Source Language



Q. Lack of fidelity to the text in SL can be defined as _____ in translation studies.

- A. Spirit
- B. Syntactic
- C. semantic
- D. distortion.**





Q. Traditionally the _____ was considered inferior to the author.

A. translator ☒

B. poet

C. narrator

D. writer

5/2



✓ **Q. Jakobson declares that every poetic art is therefore technically _____.**

- A. translatable**
- B. device**
- C. untranslatable**
- D. imagination**



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Q. _____ when translated has to be approached as a complex system rather than as a text.

A. poem

B. Drama

C. short story

D. prose



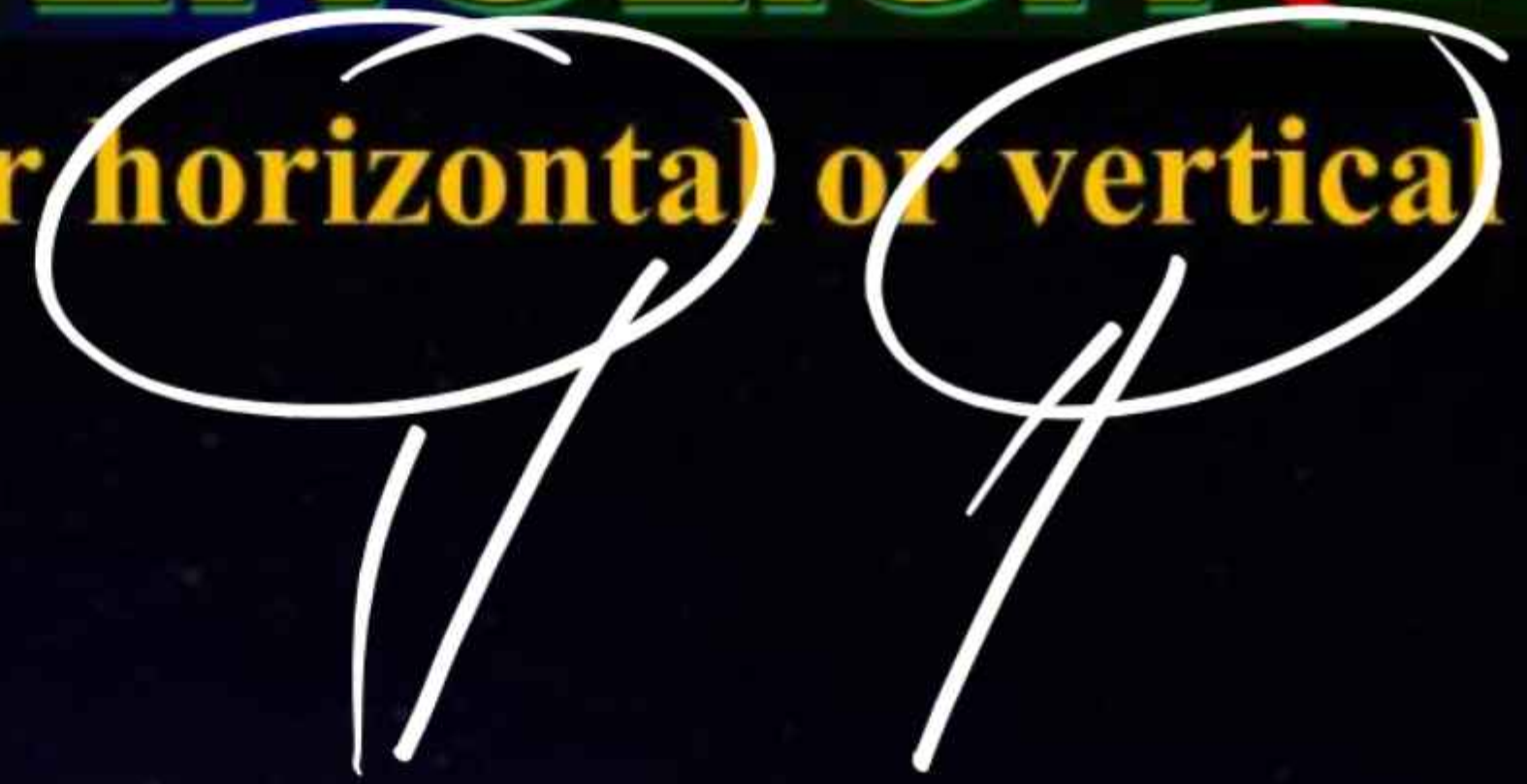
Q. _____ shows that the dramatic text is inseparable from performance.

- A. Ubersfeld**
- B. Popovic**
- C. Folena**
- D. Catford**



Q. _____ can be either horizontal or vertical translation.

- A. Paraphrase**
- B. Medieval translation**
- C. Metaphrase**
- D. Imitation**





Q. _____ is translating an author word-by-word and line-by-line from one language to another.

A. mistranslation

B. Vertical

Metaphrase

D. Imitation



Q. Intralingual translation is also known as _____.

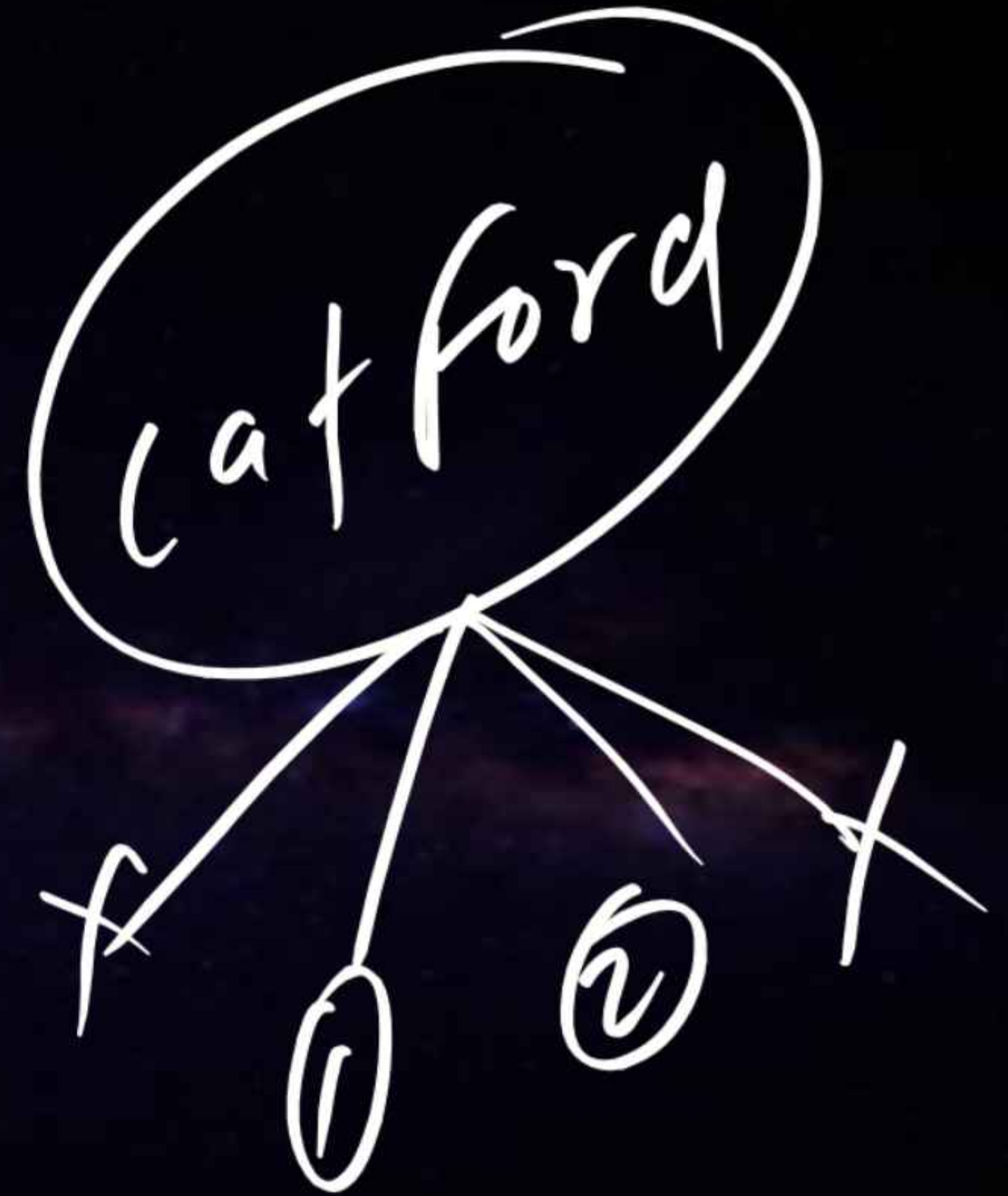
- A. Rewording** ✓
- B. Retaining**
- C. Transmutation**
- D. None of the above**

Same = Intra
Another = Inter



Q. Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into _____ major types.

- A. nine
- B. two
- C. eight
- D. five





Q. The Jewish Bible, the Old Testament, was originally written almost entirely in _____.

- A. hindi**
- B. tamil**
- C. Hebrew**
- D. norton**

Translation



Q. The Syriac translation is the _____ of the New Testament.

- A. Norse translation**
- B. Greek translation**
- C. Latin translation**
- D. Aramaic translation**



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Q. _____ is the translation of novels, essays, fiction, short stories, comedy, folk tale, hagiography, works of criticism, science fiction etc.

A. Greek translation

B. Prose-translation

C. Aramaic translation

D. Norse translation



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Q. _____ was the original grand English translation.

A. Bhagavath Gita

B. Bible

C. Wycliffe Bible

D. Cry the peacock



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Q. Who said 'poetry is what gets lost in translation'?

A. Robert Frost

B. Wordsworth

C. Dryden

D. James Joyce



Q. _____ plays an important role in translation.

A. Country

B. Culture ✓

C. Tradition

D. People



Q. Who did the excellent contribution to the Translation Studies?

A. James Joyce

B. Dryden

C. Peter Robinson

D. Robert Frost

T.S. Translation



Q. _____ is said to be untranslatable, or more subtly in a poetic text.

A. Poetry

B. prose

C. drama

D. word

Term →

~~trans~~



Q. Which translation is also called direct translation or close translation?

- A. Free translation**
- B. Literal translation**
- C. Word translation**
- D. Grammar translation**

Real



Q. Language is a guide to _____.

A. Social reality

B. Self reality

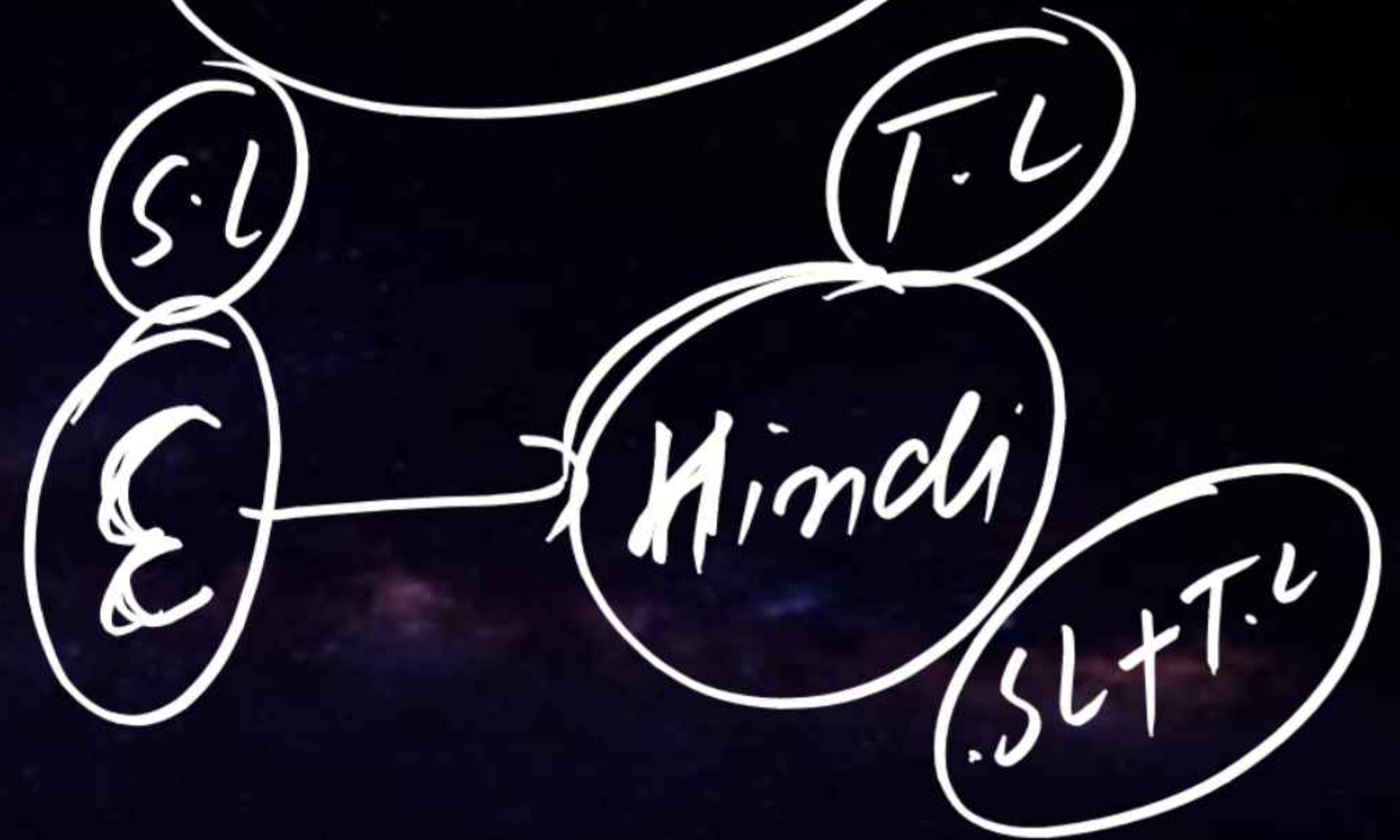
C. Innovation

D. None



Q. _____ must know the source language and target language.

- A. Listener
- B. Speaker
- (C. Translator)
- D. None





Q. Untranslatability is possible in _____.

A. Drama

B. Cultural contexts

C. Prose

D. Grammar

*Cultural contexts
↓
Translation*



Q. _____ is a serious discipline investigating the process of translation.

A. Maths

B. Translation studies

C. Science

D. Literature



Q. _____ as the act of presenting a text in a language, other than the one in which- it was originally written.

A. The Interpretation

B. The Transaction

C. The Translation ✓

D. The Transformation



Q. The language from which the translation is being made is called _____ language

- A. Target
- B. Main
- C. Resource
- D. Source

