



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
University of Kelaniya - Sri Lanka

බාහිර විභාග අංශය
External Examinations Branch

ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී (සාමාන්‍ය) උපාධි ද්විතීය පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර) - 2010
2012 ජනවාරි / පෙබරවාරි

Bachelor of Arts (General) Degree Second Examination (External) - 2010
January / February 2012

මානවශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය
Faculty of Humanities

භාෂා පරිවර්තන ක්‍රම - TRMD -E 2015
Translation Methods - TRMD - E2015

භාෂා පරිවර්තන සිද්ධාන්ත - Theory of Translation

එක කොටසකින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙකක් (02) ඇතුළත්වන සේ
ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04) පමණක් පිළිතුරු සපයන්න

Answer four (04) questions only choosing two from the part one and two from the part II.

ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව : 07 යි
No. of questions : 07

කාලය : පැය 03 යි
Time : Three hours

1 කොටස - PART I

01. භාෂා පරිවර්තනයේදී වාග්විද්‍යාත්මක දැනුම වැදගත්වන්නේ කුමක් හේතුවෙන් දැයි පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

Explain, why the knowledge of linguistics is important for translation.

02. "වචනගත වාච්‍යාර්ථය සහ ලක්ෂ්‍යාර්ථය භාෂා පරිවර්තනයේ දී ඉතා වැදගත් වේ." මෙය උදාහරණ සහිතව පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

"The connotation and denotation meaning of the word is extremely important in translation." Explain with examples.

03. භාෂා පරිවර්තකයෙකුට භාෂා දැනුම මෙන්ම භාෂාව හා සංස්කෘතිය අතර ඇති සම්බන්ධතාව පිළිබඳව ද මනා දැනුමක් තිබිය යුතුය. විමසන්න.

"A translator should possess a good knowledge about the relationship between language and culture well as a knowledge of language." Discuss.

04. පහත දැක්වෙන මාතෘකා දෙක (02) ගැන විස්තර සටහන් වෙන් වශයෙන් ලියන්න.

Describe two (02) of the topics given bellow.

1. අනුවර්තනය - Adaptation
2. නිදහස් පරිවර්තනය - Free translation

05. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhala

There are signs that a local legal literature is beginning to appear. And those responsible for it are the young persons who have recently graduated and entered the profession, having studied in secondary school through the medium of *swabasha* and obtained their legal education in the English language. When the post-1970 students who have in addition pursued their legal studies in *swabasha* or bilingually are in a position to contribute to legal literature it may be expected that there would be a further impetus. It is true that the younger generation does not have the accumulated experience and knowledge of their elders — but due to the needs of the time, will find that it is their task and role to write articles and books in *swabasha*.

I have little doubt that the Sinhala language over a period of time can develop and expand to adequately convey legal ideas. There are two factors which may adversely affect the development of the law in Sinhala: first, if the lawyers and the courts in the future are cut away from the English language and the consequent opportunity to enrich the legal system from foreign sources, and second, if due to lack of financial resources a legal literature cannot develop. Looked at from the financial angle, the future of *swabasha* legal writing appears to be bleak. At the outset the government was willing to subsidize the production of *swabasha* books. As a reaction against the vast expenditure of money the entire project has now been scrapped. The Educational Publications Department has been wound up. This means that there will be no subsidies in the future for legal writings and publishing and private individuals and firms have to produce legal works.

06. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhala

Both positivist and post-modernist interpretations of social reality rely on developments in natural sciences. They make use of natural science methods, assumptions and techniques to describe and analyze human world. Such an approach to the study of society is bound to fail, since the social world is qualitatively different from the natural world. When I say that the human world is different, I do not mean that the human beings are above the material world and are not influenced by material laws. What I am trying to point it out to this matter, it is not something homogenous. It exists in different forms. Each material form has its own laws guiding it. Different branches of science—physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology etc., came into existence to study the material laws guiding different forms of motion of the matter. Each science has to develop its own methods and techniques appropriate to the study of that particular form of matter and its motion. As matter exists in different forms, any attempt to impose one scientific method to explain all forms of matter are bound to fail. To be more specific, scientific methods appropriate to natural sciences prove to be inadequate or inappropriate to the study of human behavior and social processes. This inapplicability of natural sciences methods and techniques in no way proves that society and social processes cannot be studied scientifically. It only shows that human society is a distinct material form of existence, with its own material laws determining its structures and processes. Since the subject matter of social sciences differs from the study of other animate and inanimate forms of existence, its methods and techniques of study are also bound to be different from that of natural sciences. Hence instead of blindly aping the natural scientists, it is necessary for the social scientists to develop appropriate techniques of collection of data and methods of analysis relevant to the study of human behavior in social settings.

Translate into Sinhala

There is a long-standing debate among media professionals and media critics about what news is and who should make decisions about it. Editors and reporters say with much assurance that they and they alone should determine what will and will not appear in the news columns and on newscasts. Some critics of the press, for example people in business, say that the sources of news, those quoted in stories or covered in some fashion, should have a role in defining and shaping the news. In actuality, news decisions are made by journalistic professionals with little guidance from anyone, no matter how much their detractors may complain. This situation is changing, though, as intuitive judgments are being challenged more and more by market forces, which we learn about most effectively through market research. In my view, this change is good, and I hope that before long many of today's smug, all-knowing editors will replace their seat-of-the-pants (or skirt) decisions with more thoughtful, better-researched, systematic decision making. To such persons, this position is heresy, of course.

For as long as anyone can remember, editors have decided what will grace the pages of newspapers and appear on newscasts. They have engaged in a hard selection process, elevating some items to importance and public exposure while relegating others to the wastebasket. Editors are hired to make these judgments, and for the most part they do so with the best of intentions. But how are these judgments made and are they the right ones? Against what set of criteria are news items and stories selected? On what basis are others deemed unworthy of coverage?