



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
University of Kelaniya – Sri Lanka

දුරස්ථ සහ අඛණ්ඩ අධ්‍යාපන කේන්ද්‍රය
Centre for Distance and Continuing Education

ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී (සාමාන්‍ය) උපාධි දෙවන පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර) - 2013/14
Bachelor of Arts (General) Degree Second Examination (External) – 2013/14

2017 අප්‍රේල් - ජූනි

2017 April – June

මානවශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය

Faculty of Humanities

භාෂා පරිවර්තන විධි - TRMD - E 2015
Translation Methods – TRMD- E 2015

භාෂා පරිවර්තන සිද්ධාන්ත
Translation Theory

එක් කොටසකින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙක බැගින්වත් ඇතුළත්වන සේ ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04) පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.
Answer four (04) Question selecting two question from each part

ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව : 07 යි.
No. of questions : 07

කාලය : පැය 03 යි.
Time - 03 Hours

I කොටස - Part I

01. 'පරිවර්තකයා මූලාශ්‍ර භාෂාවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් වන පණිවිඩයට අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතුය.' පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
 'Translator should pay attention to the message of the source text.' Explain.
02. පදගත පරිවර්තනය යනු කුමක්ද? සාමාන්‍ය පරිවර්තන කාර්යය සඳහා එය වඩාත් උචිත යැයි පැවසෙන්නේ මන්ද?
 What is 'literal translation' ? Why is it said to be more suitable for general translation purposes?
03. පද්‍ය පරිවර්තනයේදී සැලකිය යුතු කරුණු කවරේදැයි සාකච්ඡා කරන්න.
 Discuss the facts taken in to consideration in the translation of poetry.
04. "භාෂාව හා සංස්කෘතිය අතර අන්‍යෝන්‍ය සබඳතාවක් පවතී." නිදසුන් දෙමින් පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
 "Mutual relationship exists between language and culture." Explain by giving examples.

II කොටස - Part II

5. සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න Translate to Sinhala

Numismatics is the study or collection of currency, including coins, tokens, paper money, and related objects. While **numismatists** are often characterized as students or collectors of coins, the discipline also includes the broader study of money and other payment media used to resolve debts and the exchange of goods. Early money used by people is referred to as "Odd and Curious", but the use of other goods in barter exchange is excluded, even where used as a circulating currency (e.g., cigarettes in prison). The Kyrgyz people used horses as the principal currency unit and gave small change in lambskins; the lambskins may be suitable for numismatic study, but the horse is not. Many objects have been used for centuries, such as cowry shells, precious metals, cocoa beans, large stones, and gems.

Today, most transactions take place by a form of payment with either inherent, standardized, or credit value. Numismatic value may be used to refer to the value in excess of the monetary value conferred by law, which is known as the "collector value."

Economic and historical studies of money's use and development are an integral part of the numismatists' study of money's physical embodiment.

Modern numismatics is the study of the coins of the mid-17th century onward, the period of machine struck coins. Their study serves more the need of collectors than historians and it is more often successfully pursued by amateur aficionados than by professional scholars. The focus of modern numismatics lies frequently in the research of production and use of money in historical contexts using mint or other records in order to determine the relative rarity of the coins they study. Varieties, mint-made errors, the results of progressive die wear, mintage figures and even the sociopolitical context of coin mintings are also matters of interest.

The term **numismatist** applies to collectors and coin dealers as well as scholars using coins as source or studying coins.

The first group chiefly derive pleasure from the simple ownership of monetary devices and studying these coins as private amateur scholars. In the classical field amateur collector studies have achieved quite remarkable progress in the field. Examples are Walter Breen, a well-known example of a noted numismatist who was not an avid collector, and King Farouk I of Egypt was an avid collector who had very little interest in numismatics. Harry Bass by comparison was a noted collector who was also a numismatist.

The second group are the coin dealers. Often called professional numismatists, they authenticate or grade coins for commercial purposes. The buying and selling of coin collections by numismatists who are professional dealers advances the study of money, and expert numismatists are consulted by historians, museum curators, and archaeologists.

The third category are scholar numismatists working in public collections, universities or as independent scholars acquiring knowledge about monetary devices, their systems, their economy and their historical context. An example would be G. Kenneth Jenkins. Coins are especially relevant as source in the pre-modern period.

6. සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න
Translate to Sinhala

Ecology (from Greek: οἶκος, "house", or "environment"; -λογία, "study of"^[A]) is the scientific analysis and study of interactions among organisms and their environment. It is an interdisciplinary field that includes biology, geography, and Earth science. Ecology includes the study of interactions organisms have with each other, other organisms, and with abiotic components of their environment. Topics of interest to ecologists include the diversity, distribution, amount (biomass), and number (population) of particular organisms, as well as cooperation and competition between organisms, both within and among ecosystems. Ecosystems are composed of dynamically interacting parts including organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment. Ecosystem processes, such as primary production, pedogenesis, nutrient cycling, and various niche construction activities, regulate the flux of energy and matter through an environment. These processes are sustained by organisms with specific life history traits, and the variety of organisms is called biodiversity. Biodiversity, which refers to the varieties of species, genes, and ecosystems, enhances certain ecosystem services.

Ecology is not synonymous with environment, environmentalism, natural history, or environmental science. It is closely related to evolutionary biology, genetics, and ethology. An important focus for ecologists is to improve the understanding of how biodiversity affects ecological function. Ecologists seek to explain:

- Life processes, interactions, and adaptations
- The movement of materials and energy through living communities
- The successional development of ecosystems
- The abundance and distribution of organisms and biodiversity in the context of the environment.

Ecology is a human science as well. There are many practical applications of ecology in conservation biology, wetland management, natural resource management (agroecology, agriculture, forestry, agroforestry, fisheries), city planning (urban ecology), community health, economics, basic and applied science, and human social interaction (human ecology). For example, the *Circles of Sustainability* approach treats ecology as more than the environment 'out there'. It is not treated as separate from humans. Organisms (including humans) and resources compose ecosystems which, in turn, maintain biophysical feedback mechanisms that moderate processes acting on living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) components of the planet. Ecosystems sustain life-supporting functions and produce natural capital like biomass production (food, fuel, fiber, and medicine), the regulation of climate, global biogeochemical cycles, water filtration, soil formation, erosion control, flood protection, and many other natural features of scientific, historical, economic, or intrinsic value.

The word "ecology" ("Ökologie") was coined in 1866 by the German scientist Ernst Haeckel (1834–1919). Ecological thought is derivative of established currents in philosophy, particularly from ethics and politics.^[1] Ancient Greek philosophers such as Hippocrates and Aristotle laid the foundations of ecology in their studies on natural history. Modern ecology became a much more rigorous science in the late 19th century. Evolutionary concepts relating to adaptation and natural selection became the cornerstones of modern ecological theory.

7. සිංහලයට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න

Translate to Sinhala

Political science is a social science which deals with systems of governments, and the analysis of political activities, political thoughts and political behaviour. It deals extensively with the theory and practice of politics which is commonly thought of as determining of the distribution of power and resources. Political scientists "see themselves engaged in revealing the relationships underlying political events and conditions, and from these revelations they attempt to construct general principles about the way the world of politics works."

Political science comprises numerous subfields, including comparative politics, political economy, international relations, political theory, public administration, public policy and political methodology. Furthermore, political science is related to, and draws upon, the fields of economics, law, sociology, history, philosophy, geography, psychology, and anthropology. As a social science, contemporary political science started to take shape in the latter half of the 19th century when it began to separate itself from political philosophy which traces its roots back to the works of Aristotle, Plato, and Chanakya which were written nearly 2,500 years ago.

Comparative politics is the science of comparison and teaching of different types of constitutions, political actors, legislature and associated fields, all of them from an intrastate perspective. International relations deals with the interaction between nation-states as well as intergovernmental and transnational organizations. Political theory is more concerned with contributions of various classical and contemporary thinkers and philosophers.

Political science is methodologically diverse and appropriates many methods originating in social research. Approaches include positivism, interpretivism, rational choice theory, behaviouralism, structuralism, post-structuralism, realism, institutionalism, and pluralism. Political science, as one of the social sciences, uses methods and techniques that relate to the kinds of inquiries sought: primary sources such as historical documents and official records, secondary sources such as scholarly journal articles, survey research, statistical analysis, case studies, experimental research and model building.

Modern political science was founded by Niccolò Machiavelli. Because political science is essentially a study of human behaviour, in all aspects of politics, observations in controlled environments are often challenging to reproduce or duplicate, though experimental methods are increasingly common (see experimental political science). Citing this difficulty, former American Political Science Association President Lawrence Lowell once said "We are limited by the impossibility of experiment. Politics is an observational, not an experimental science." Because of this, political scientists have historically observed political elites, institutions, and individual or group behaviour in order to identify patterns, draw generalizations, and build theories of politics.

Like all social sciences, political science faces the difficulty of observing human actors that can only be partially observed and who have the capacity for making conscious choices unlike other subjects such as non-human organisms in biology or inanimate objects as in physics. Despite the complexities, contemporary political science has progressed by adopting a variety of methods and theoretical approaches to understanding politics and methodological pluralism is a defining feature of contemporary political science.

The advent of political science as a university discipline was marked by the creation of university departments and chairs with the title of political science arising in the late 19th century. In fact, the designation "political scientist" is typically for those with a doctorate in the field, but can also apply to those with a master's in the subject. Integrating political studies of the past into a unified discipline is ongoing, and the history of political science has provided a rich field for the growth of both normative and positive political science, with each part of the discipline sharing some historical predecessors. The American Political Science Association was founded in 1903 and the American Political Science Review was founded in 1906 in an effort to distinguish the study of politics from economics and other social phenomena.