



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

University of Kelaniya – Sri Lanka

දුරස්ථ සහ අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යයන කේන්ද්‍රය

Centre for Distance and Continuing Education

ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී (සාමාන්‍ය) උපාධි දෙවන පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර) - 2015

Bachelor of Arts (General) Degree Second Examination (External) – 2015

2021 මාර්තු - 2022 ජනවාරි

2021 March – 2022 January

මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය

Faculty of Humanities

භාෂා පරිවර්තන ක්‍රම

Translation Methods

භාෂා පරිවර්තන සිද්ධාන්ත TRMD – E 2015

Theory of Translation TRMD – E 2015

පළමු කොටසින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙකක් හා දෙවන කොටසින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙකක් ඇතුළත් වන පරිදි ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

Answer four questions including two from Part I and two from part II.

ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව : 07 යි.

No. of questions : 07

කාලය : පැය 03 යි.

Time : 03 Hours

I කොටස - Part I

① 'පරිවර්තකයා මූලාශ්‍රය භාෂාවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් වී ඇති පණිවිඩයක් ඉලක්ක භාෂාවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කරයි.' විමසන්න.

'The translator presents a Source Language (SL) message in the Target Language (TL).'
Discuss.

(ලකුණු 20/20 marks)

② සාහිත්‍ය පරිවර්තනය අනෙක් පරිවර්තන ප්‍රවර්ගවලින් වෙනස් වන්නේ කෙසේදැයි උදාහරණ දෙමින් පහදන්න.

Explain with examples how literary translation differs from other categories of translation.

(ලකුණු 20/20 marks)

- ③ තාක්ෂණික ලේඛන පරිවර්තනයේ දී පරිවර්තකයා සැලකිලිමත් විය යුතු කරුණු මොනවා ද ? උදාහරණ සහිතව විමසන්න.

What are the factors that a translator has to be careful of when translating technical documents ? Discuss with examples.

(ලකුණු 20/20 marks)

- ④ පහත දැක්වෙන මාතෘකා අතුරින් හතරකට (04) කෙටි සටහන් ලියන්න.

Write short notes on four (04) topics given below.

- 1) භාෂා ද්විරූපතාව - Diglossia
- 2) උපභාෂා - Dialects
- 3) සංදේශ්ඨතාව - Ambiguity
- 4) භාෂණ පරිවර්තනය - Interpretation
- 5) පසු පරිවර්තනය - Back Translation
- 6) භාෂාව හා සංස්කෘතිය - Language & Culture

(ලකුණු 20/20 marks)

II කොටස - Part II

- ⑤ සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhala

(ලකුණු 30/30 marks)

Economic Performance

In 1998, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in real terms is projected to grow by 5.0 per cent. The GDP in 1997 grew by 6.4 per cent. During the first half of 1998, the real GDP grew by 5.1 per cent on account of the growth of all major sectors.

The agriculture sector including forestry and fishing, is projected to grow by 2.3 per cent in 1998. The major contribution to the growth in agriculture is from the paddy sub-sector, which recorded a growth of 15.6 per cent in production for 1998 over 1997. In plantation agriculture, tea production for 1998 is estimated to be 285 million kgs. surpassing last year's peak production of 277 million kgs. Meanwhile, the fisheries sub-sector is also projected to expand by 5.0 per cent in 1998 owing to the increase in fishing crafts and the recovery in aquaculture shrimp farming.

The value-added in the factory industry sub sector is estimated to grow by 8.1 per cent during the first half of 1998 when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Within this sub sector, the industries in food, beverages and tobacco products and textiles, wearing apparel and leather products grew by 4.6 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively, during the first half of 1998. The textile and wearing apparel sub sector, which plays a significant role in employment generation as well as export earnings of the economy, is currently facing severe competition from other regional producers who have gained a competitive advantage through the depreciation of their currencies.

The construction sector is estimated to grow by 7.5 per cent in 1998. The higher growth rate compared to 5.4 per cent in 1997, is mainly due to the increase in investments in economic infrastructure development and rehabilitation projects in telecommunication, irrigation works and the manufacturing industry, and the rise in construction of housing and commercial buildings.

The electricity, gas and water sector is projected to grow by 10 per cent in 1998, compared to 8 per cent in 1997. The transport, storage and communication sector is expected to grow at a rate of 6.5 per cent in 1998 indicating a slight slowdown compared to the performance observed in 1997. Port services, which had grown steadily until 1997, indicated a slowing down in 1998. The transport sub-sector, grew by 4.1 per cent in the first half of 1998, when compared to 5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1997.

- ⑥ සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.
Translate into Sinhala

(ලකුණු 30/30 marks)

The Protection of Sinharaja Rainforest

The Sinharaja Forest Reserve a biodiversity hotspot in Sri Lanka and is recognized as a Forest Dynamic site by the Center for Tropical Forest Science – Forest Global Earth Observatory. This reserve is the last remnant of tropical humid evergreen forest in the nation and is of great value for its high levels of endemism 2. 64% of tree and woody climbers, more than 50% of butterflies and mammals, and 95% of birds found here are endemic species. Furthermore, a number of threatened, endangered and rare species occur in this reserve.

The site has a long history of protection; most of the area was originally declared a forest reserve in 18751 under the waste land ordinance and was subsequently declared a World Biosphere Reserve in 1978 and World Heritage Site in 1988 by UNESCO.

Adjoining Sinharaja is the Kanneliya – Dediya – Nakiyadeniya (KDN) Forest Complex. The total area of the KDN complex is 10,139ha. The Kanneliya Forest Reserve is the largest of the three conjoined forests, which is about 5,306ha in extent and the entire area has been identified as a Man and Biosphere Reserve. The KDN complex is considered an area of exceptionally high diversity, as 17% of the wet zone lowland flora is confined to this range of forests. The region has been identified as one of the most floristically rich areas in South Asia. The species richness and the diversity of flowering plants are still relatively high in the KDN forests, although much of the resource value has been destroyed by logging. Despite heavy logging, Kanneliya has retained its high biodiversity value, an in terms of biodiversity per unit area it rivals the Sinharaja Forest Reserve. Biodiversity assessments in the KDN recorded 319 woody species of which about 52% are endemic, 22% are classified as endangered and 27% as vulnerable. Some 220 faunal species with 41 (19%) endemics have been recorded.

Further, bordering the eastern side of Sinharaja is the Morningside Forest Reserve with a total extent of 1000ha. Despite being a small, relatively disturbed low-elevation cloud forest, recent exploration of Morningside has yielded a wealth of new species. The primary threat to this forest is that it is surrounded by lands to which title is not clear, making them susceptible to encroachment and land-use change. In 2004, the Land Reform Commission leased out for tea cultivation a large extent of forest land adjoining the reserve, which action was cancelled only after this activity was publicized by the Wildlife Heritage Trust.

- ⑦ සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.
Translate into Sinhala

(ලකුණු 30/30 marks)

THE PEOPLE OF CEYLON

Sinhalese medicines consist chiefly of oils and decoctions, pills and gruels internally taken; poultices and pastes externally applied. Plants, roots, nuts and tubers are used in their manufacture which is carried out in accordance with a system of mnemonic formulas serving as prescriptions. Certain vegetables and fruits are also prescribed for their special value to the human system. Practically every plant functions in the service of medical treatment. Popular remedies are also well known amongst the peasant population.

The Sinhalese dress¹ has been evolving in harmony with the social organisation in which the rank and position of the wearer was seen at a glance by the actual dress and mode of wearing. No such sartorial distinctions gain official recognition. But still class opinion is for continuation of such distinctions whilst the popular effort is for gaining uniformity. Some of the outcastes like Rodiyas and Kinnaras are prohibited by the villagers from wearing the normal peasant dress.

The normal Sinhalese dress is simple, inexpensive and inartistic. The economy of clothing is conditioned entirely by the natural environment. Children up to about the age of seven years wear practically nothing when at home but put on a light gown on occasions. Both male and female children up to about the age of ten wear a *Kamis*. Then they wear a piece of coloured cloth from the waist down to the knees when at home. When they go out of doors the boys wear an upper garment such as a coat, shirt, baniyan or vest and the girls a blouse or jacket. The young men wear a sarong, a shirt and coat, and the women a camboy and a jacket, laying bare an inch or two of the body between the lower and upper garment. A coat is a luxury. The very respectable older village folk still tie their hair into a knot.

1. The use of bark cloth by the Sinhalese is never mentioned in legend or history although the jungle tribes are said to have used them and even the Veddas used them until recently. Bark is used for making bags by the Veddas. The bark of the riti tree is used for making bags and mats.