



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

දුරස්ථ සහ අධ්‍යාපන අධ්‍යයන කේන්ද්‍රය

ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී (සාමාන්‍ය) උපාධි කෙටන පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර) - 2014/15

2019 පෙබරවාරි - අප්‍රේල්

මානවශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය

භාෂා පරිවර්තන ක්‍රම - Translation Methods

නීති හා විද්‍යා පරිවර්තනය - Legal and Science Translation -TRMD - E 3015

පළමු කොටසින් එක් ප්‍රශ්නයක්ද (01) දෙවන කොටසින් ප්‍රශ්න තුනක්ද (03) ක්ද ඇතුළත් වන පරිදි ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04) පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

Answer 4 questions including 1 from Part I and 3 from Part II

ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව : 06 යි.

කාලය : පැය 03 යි.

Part I - I - කොටස

01. සම්මත භාෂාව, සමාජ හා සංස්කෘතික සමානාර්ථ සහ භාෂා සිද්ධාන්ත පිළිබඳ දැනුම නීති හා විද්‍යා පරිවර්තකයාට වැදගත් වන ආකාරය විස්තර කරන්න.

Describe how the knowledge of stranded language, social and cultural equivalence and theories of language are important to a legal and science translator.

(ලකුණු 25 යි)

02. "නීති සහ විද්‍යා පරිවර්තනය අනෙකුත් විෂය පරිවර්තනය මෙන් අසීරු නොවේ. මෙයට ප්‍රධාන හේතුව වන්නේ නීති හා විද්‍යා පරිවර්තන ක්‍රියාවලියේදී පරිවර්තකයා තමන් විසින් මුහුණ දෙනු ලබන ඕනෑම ගැටලුවක් නිරාකරණය කර ගැනීම සඳහා සම්මත ශබ්ද මාලා භාවිතයට ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ඇති බැවිනි." මේ ප්‍රකාශය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඔබ දක්වන අදහස් උදාහරණ දක්වමින් පැහැදිලි කරන්න.

Legal & Science translation is not difficult as translation of other subjects. The main reason for this is the availability of the glossaries of stranded terms to overcome any difficulty faced by the translator in the process of legal science translation. Explain your view on this statement with examples.

(ලකුණු 25 යි)

Part II - II කොටස

03. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.
Translate into Sinhala

(ලකුණු 25 යි)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Muhandiramge Yvonne Antoinette Perera of No.90/1, Lily Avenue, Dehiwela in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, being a Buddhist do hereby solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare as follows:

1. I am the declarant above named and the Petitioner in the Court of Appeal Case No. CALA 310/2012.
2. When the said Case was taken up for argument the Counsel for the Respondent raised a preliminary objection alleging that the I was not a party to the District Court of Colombo Case No.1021/P and therefore have no *locus standi* to invoke the revisionary jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal and moved for the dismissal of this revision application *in limine*.
3. The District Court of Colombo has given a decision against me, whereby I am aggrieved by the said order. I believe that I am entitled to invoke the revisionary jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal against the said order which has directly affected my rights.
4. To the best of my knowledge and belief the facts given above are true and correct.

The foregoing Affidavit was duly read over and) explained by me to the declarant above named and) the declarant having understood the nature and the) contents thereof affirmed and set her signature on) this 19th day of December 2015 at Kelaniya)

Signed before me.

Justice of the Peace

04. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.
Translate into Sinhala

(ලකුණු 25 යි)

(10)

695/02

Mr. Jinadasa Kitulagoda,—To ask the Minister of Human Resources Development, Education and Cultural Affairs,—

(a) Is he aware that—

- (i) Miss S. H. Asantha of “Sarasavi”, Dambagas Ara, Walasgala in Dikwella North Grama Niladhari Division faced the interview held at Polgolla College of Education for enrolment to Colleges of Education on January 08, 2002 under No. 11308 ;
- (ii) Miss Taldoowa Gamage Asanka Rupa Sanjeevani of Handapangodella which is the Village adjoining of Miss Asantha's, too appeared for the same interview ;
- (iii) Miss Asantha had scored 13 marks more than Miss Rupa Sanjeevani, due to her Advanced Level Examination results ;
- (iv) Miss Asantha who played in the all island sports team, possesses more certificates in other track and field sports events than Rupa Sanjeevani who had played only as an extra sportswomen ;
- (v) inspite of it Miss Rupa Sanjeevani has been selected to the Bandarawela College of Education while Miss Asantha, who has more Educational Qualifications and certificates for sports, has not been selected to any College of Education ?

(b) Since it appears that an injustice has been caused to Miss Asantha in view of the above facts, will he take action to mete out justice to her ?

(c) If not, why ?

MAN VERSUS MOSQUITOES

Towards the end of the nineteenth century scientists began to study the two destructive diseases, malaria and yellow fever. A French scientist, Alphonse Laveran, in 1880, was the first to show that malaria was caused by a small organism, but nothing was known about how it got into the body. Some years later an Englishman, Dr. Patrick Manson, suggested that perhaps mosquitoes carried these malaria organisms. After much experimental work, Ronald Ross, another Englishman, in 1897, proved that certain kinds of mosquitoes (*Anopheles*) were responsible for carrying the malaria organism. The discovery was made independently at the same time by an Italian doctor, Battista Grassi.

How does a person get malaria? Mosquitoes feed by sucking blood. Very likely an *Anopheles* mosquito has been sucking the blood of a person suffering from malaria. This blood will contain the organisms causing malaria. The mosquito will now have in it malaria organisms, and these develop and pass in large numbers to the salivary glands of the mosquito. Now perhaps the mosquito flies on to a healthy person and begins to feed on his blood. First the mosquito pierces through the skin with its mouth-parts. It now sends out saliva from its salivary glands into the tiny wound to prevent the blood from clotting, and begins to suck up the blood.

But the mosquito's saliva has now got in it the organisms that cause malaria and in this way the mosquito passes on the disease from one victim to another. The organisms make their way into the red blood cells and there increase in large numbers.

PAIN KILLERS

A little more than a hundred years ago surgeons found it very difficult to perform operations. This was because patients had to endure severe pain during surgery and could not keep still. The pain they felt was so intense that they could not bear it and strong men had to be employed to hold them down. At other times they had to be made drunk so that they would lose consciousness. Very often the patients suffered from shock and so surgeons had to work at great speed to finish their operations. As a result, they could not work very carefully or efficiently. Consequently, surgery was rarely successful and very few operations were performed.

Today, however, surgeons can perform operations without much difficulty, thanks to anaesthetics. Anaesthetics, which can also be described as pain-killers, are gases or other substances which make people insensitive to pain. Nitrous oxide, ether and chloroform are anaesthetics. They are generally grouped into two classes—local anaesthetics and general anaesthetics. Local anaesthetics, like cocaine and novocaine, are so-called because they deaden the nerve endings in a small area of the body. For example, if a tooth has to be pulled out, the area just round the tooth can be anaesthetised and the tooth removed without causing any suffering. But if a pin is stuck into the person anywhere else, he will feel pain. On the other hand, a general anaesthetic like chloroform is so-called because it affects the whole body. It puts the part of the brain that is sensitive to pain out of action, and as a result, no matter where a pin is stuck into the person, he remains unconscious and feels no pain.

