Abahlolwayo bayelulekwa ukuba babhale kucace.  
Candidates are requested to write legibly.

Leli phepha linamakhisi ayi-5. Qiniseka ukuthi unawo wonke.  
This paper consists of 5 pages. Please ensure that you have them all.

CANDIDATES ARE ALLOWED TO USE THEIR DICTIONARIES.
SECTION A  THEORY AND PRACTICE

ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND CHOOSE EITHER QUESTION 2 AND 3 IN THIS SECTION

QUESTION 1

Read the following text and answer questions that follow:

All authors interested in presenting papers at the SAFOS conference are invited to submit an abstract as an e-mail attachment. Presentations will be confined to 20 minutes plus a 10-minute question/discussion session.

All costs (travel, accommodation, subsistence) related to your participation in the conference must be covered by the participant, regardless of the proposal acceptance. SAFOS is not liable and holds no responsibility for any of these costs. Interested companies are invited to showcase their products at the conference. Please contact the Conference Co-ordinator for more information regarding sponsorship and exhibition.

1.1 This text needs to be translated from English into isiZulu. Create a translation brief that you will give to the translator you have commissioned to translate this text. Pay special attention to the translation strategy used.  

(10)

1.2 In order for a translator to perform a good job in translation, there are specific competencies he/she needs to have. Discuss these competencies and specify the ones that the translator of the above text needs to possess. Support your discussion with examples from the above text.

(15)

1.3 Now, translate this text.

(10)
EITHER

QUESTION 2

‘Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions’ (Toury 1978:200). Language and culture are closely related and there is the inevitability of translation loss when the text is culture bound.

Discuss the implications of the above statement for translators. Indicate different procedures, translators can use during the translation process when faced with cultural aspects in the source text. Ensure you use examples to support your discussion.

(15)

OR

QUESTION 3

The notion of equivalence dates back to the 1960s where it was fundamental to all prescriptive theories of translation. However, when the descriptive translation theories came into being, this notion remained but with a different definition.

Discuss the differences and similarities between Nida (prescriptive theorist) and Toury (descriptive theorist)’s notion of equivalence.

(15)
SECTION B  
APPLICATION OF THEORY

ANSWER QUESTION 4 AND CHOOSE EITHER QUESTION 5 OR 6 IN THIS SECTION

QUESTION 4

4.1 Modulation and Transposition are popular translation techniques. Discuss these translation techniques, giving examples from the text below to support your discussion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Source Text <em>(taken from Buru the rhino)</em></th>
<th>Target Text <em>(taken from UJana)</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suddenly, a little head popped out of a burrow.</td>
<td>Thushu ikhanjana emgodini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>‘That's a dwarf mongoose,’ Buru’s father explained.</td>
<td>‘Lo nguchakijana,’ kuchaza ubaba kaJana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The mongoose looked around, checking that it was safe.</td>
<td>Wathi qala qala uchakijana, ubheka ukuthi kuphephile na ukuphuma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Darting out of the burrow, he called to the others.</td>
<td>Wase uphuma wabiza nabanye ukuthi bangeza; kuphephile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(15)

4.2 There is a thin line between amplification and explicitation procedures. Explain the difference between the two translation procedures using examples of your choice.

(10)

[25]
EITHER

QUESTION 5

Baker introduces textual equivalence and claims that cohesive ties are important aspects to consider during the translation process.

5.1 Discuss these cohesive ties. Provide isiZulu examples to support your discussion. (15)

5.2 Risk in translation is a phenomenon that translators need to take seriously. What do you understand about this phenomenon? Discuss this and use examples to support your discussion. (10)

[25]

OR

QUESTION 6

Read the following statements and answer the questions that follow:

- Bahambe izolo kusempondozankomo.
- Noma ngabe ubebahlukumemeze kangakanani bekungafanele bamyise kwagoqanyawo.
- Ungakhathazeki, kuzothi kungadlula ukugezwa kwakwana bese uyakhululeka.
- Uzothi ungayibona indoni yami, bese uyaqonda ukuthi ngihlanyiswa yini!

Now, taking literal, expressive and evoked meaning into account:

6.1 use the statements above to indicate the problems that can cause non-equivalence at word level. (5)

6.2 translate these statements. (12)

6.3 mention the technique you used to solve each translation problem you came across. (8)

[25]