SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION: JUNE 2016

Module : Translation and Interpreting
Module Code : ZULU714

Umhloli wangaphakathi : uDkt. P. Dlamini
Internal Examiner : Dr. P. Dlamini

Umhloli wangaphandle : uDkt. S.P. Zulu
External Examiner : Dr. S.P. Zulu

Isikhathi : Amahorå ama-3
Duration : 3 Hours

Isamba : 100
Total : 100

IMIYALELO KUBAFUNDI
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Leli phepha linamakhazi ayi-6. Qiniseka ukuthi unawo wonke.
This paper consists of 6 pages. Please ensure that you have them all.

CANDIDATES ARE ALLOWED TO USE THEIR DICTIONARIES.
SECTION A

THEORY

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

QUESTION 1

Read the following text and answer 1.1 and 1.2 below:


1.1 Perform a textual analysis of this text using Nond’s theory, i.e. identify the: 
initiator, producer, target reader, type of text, and function of text.

1.2 This text was translated from English into isiZulu. Create a translation brief that you think the translator followed when translating this text. Pay special attention to the translation strategy used. (15)

EITHER

QUESTION 2

Discuss the significant differences between prescriptive and descriptive approaches to translation. (15)

OR

QUESTION 3

The concept of equivalence is a very popular concept in translation. Discuss this concept according to Nida and indicate why other theorists rebuked Nida’s approach. (15)

SECTION B

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

QUESTION 4

Use the following text to discuss Vinay and Darbelnet’s translation model focusing on their seven translation procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE TEXT</th>
<th>TARGET TEXT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During the 18th century, people learnt to use metals to make machines. The big invention that started the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century was the invention of the steam engine. It was invented by James Watt in 1765. He burnt coal to boil water and make steam. He used the steam to drive the engine that he built. The steam engine helped power steamships and steam trains. People were able to move around faster and further on land and sea. The steam engine was also used to power bigger and faster machinery. This meant that people could build bigger and better factories. In these factories they could produce things like cloth much quicker than spinning by hand.</td>
<td>Emakhulwini ayi-18 eminyaka, abantu bafunda ukusebenzisa insimbi ekwenzeni imishini. Ukusungulwa kwezinto okuthi okwaqala inkubo ayaziwa ngokuthi yil-Industrial Revolution emakhulwini ayi-18 eminyaka kwakwukusungulwa kwenjini yomusi. Le njini yasungulwa nguJames Watt ngo-1765. UJames Watt washisa amalahlule ukubilisa amanzi ukuze enzoni yomusi. Wayesebenzisa umusi ukushe yela injini yakhe. Njini yomusi yasiza ukunika imikhumbi nezintela ezihaniswa ngomusa Amanda. Abantu bakwazi ukuhamba ngokusheshwa futhi bafinele nasezindaweni ezikude eMhlaba nesolwandle. Njini yomusi yayiselsheni sithi nasekunenkani imishini emikhulu nesebenza ngokusheshwa Amanda. Lokhu kwasho ukuthi abantu sebengakhe amafekhisi amakhulu futhi asebenza kangocono. Kula mafekhisi babhekhiqiza izinto ezirinjengizimpala ngokakhulu ukusheshwa kunokusebenzisa ukuphotha ngezandla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(20)
QUESTION 5

Explicitation and Normalisation are some of the most popular translation universals used by translators.

5.1 Discuss the difference between these translation universals. Provide isiZulu or English examples to support your discussion.

5.2 Translate the following text into isiZulu. Now explain which translation universal(s) you used in your translation.

We didn’t see him come in, we only saw his bodyguards with guns and all. A scary sight I must say. It is fine when going to a rally or something but at church. I think they are taking this safety thing a bit too far!

(20)

OR

QUESTION 6

Baker proposes a number of strategies that could be used to solve translation problems.

6.1 Translate the following sentences and indicate in brackets the strategy you used in each sentence.

- Akunono lelo, yikali
- Umama ucele ukuba ngimnana le usawoti kwamakhelwane
- Bazongibona kusasa, ngizoshaya ibhantsi lamileibomvu.
- Angibufuni neze ubunyoka
- Ngizogqoka isidwaba sami emcim-bini wakusasa.

6.2 Discuss any 5 of Baker’s strategies for solving translation problems with collocations and idioms. Use your own examples.

(10)

(20)

[40]
SECTION C PRACTICAL

QUESTION 7

TRANSLATE BOTH TEXT A AND TEXT B FROM ENGLISH INTO ISIZULU

TEXT A
(Taken from GR: Stories from our world)

This is a story of two special boys whose love of music brought them together. They came to love each other as brothers. They started a band, toured the world and sold millions of albums worldwide. At home in South Africa, they learned about each other’s traditions and cultures. Their friendship, that started so many years ago, showed the way of the future. Today all South Africans - people of different cultures and traditions - have begun to know each other and are learning to work and play together.

In 1951 Sipho was born in Kranskop, Natal, soon after apartheid became law. Black children didn’t have the same advantages as other South African children. He went to work in Durban when he was nine. Then he went to work in Johannesburg. In 1953 Johnny was born in England. He grew up in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). His family moved to Johannesburg, in South Africa, when he was nine. He lived at home with his family and went to school. At fourteen, Johnny began to play the guitar. His love of music led him to Charlie Mzila. Charlie was a cleaner in a block of flats and played street music near Johnny’s home. They soon became friends. Charlie taught Johnny the basics of Zulu music and traditional dancing.

For the next two years he took Johnny to rooftop shebeens and hostels where Johnny learnt about street music and the Zulu culture. Johnny became a good guitarist in the Masikande tradition. When Johnny was sixteen, he met Sipho who was eighteen. Sipho was another street guitarist. When he heard of Johnny and his skill, he went to find him. He challenged him to a guitar competition. He beat Johnny, but it didn’t end there.

TEXT B
(Text taken from Ezemvelo Wildlife Magazine 2014)

LISTEN TO OUR FUTURE!

A small assembly of South Africa’s future black conservationists gathered at the recent rhino infusion project in Tembe Elephant Park. For those emersed in the drama and excitement of the helicopter locating the rhinos and watching it being tranquilised and then infused with the poison and dye, many were unaware that all of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife’s Tembe Rhino Ambassadors were present.

Educated (they all have matric), fascinated, excited and even engaging themselves in finally righting the rhino after the translocation, these Rhino Ambassadors presented a proud and enthusiastic face to our organisation’s pioneering effort of establishing this 400-strong conservation youth brigade, situated at Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Park, Tembe, Ndundu and Weenen.

Afterwards, amidst all the formalities and the attendance of dignitaries, media, donors and stakeholders, Ezemvelo’s Community Conservation Officer Mandla Tembe said it all: “Could we not
say that these ambassadors represent our future in conservation? Today they were exposed to the very thing that they have been employed to safeguard – and did you see their response?"

Their opinions and commentary were invigorating. Philosophical, thoughtful and often informed, the team leaders representing the various wards surrounding the Tembe Elephant Park assembled after the event.