

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For the following qualifications:-

M.A.

M.A. Comparative Literature: Translation Studies

COURSE CODE : **CLIT0002**

DATE : **To be collected on 28 May 2002 from 10.00 and
returned on 30 May 2002 by 5pm.**

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Translation Studies Take Home Paper

Collection Date: 28th May 2002 from 10 am onwards (Foster Court, Room 316)

Submission Date: 30th May by 5 pm (Foster Court, Room 316)

Answer TWO questions, beginning each answer in a fresh answer book. Answers should not be more than approximately 2,000 words. Footnotes and bibliographies are not required.

DO NOT SUBSTANTIALLY BASE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IN THIS OR ANY OTHER ASSESSED PIECE OF WORK ON THE SAME MATERIAL.

Do FEEL FREE TO ILLUSTRATE YOUR DISCUSSION OF THEORETICAL ISSUES WITH REFERENCE TO SPECIFIC LITERARY TEXTS.

1. How would you describe Saint Jerome's views on translation in the context of the Classical and early Christian traditions?
2. 'Although Etienne Dolet and Martin Luther are near-contemporaries, they approach the issue of translation from very different angles.' Discuss.
3. To what extent would you agree with the claim that the European Renaissance reworks Classical theories and practices of translation and imitation?
4. Discuss the main features of a Neo-Classical theory of translation, with reference to both Nicolas Perrot d'Ablancourt and Alexander Fraser Tytler.
5. 'Friedrich Schleiermacher's "On the Different Ways of Translating" is both a typically Romantic approach to translation and the beginning of modern translation theory.' Discuss.
6. Why do you think Walter Benjamin's 'The Task of the Translator' has attracted so much critical attention?
7. 'Jacques Derrida's "Des tours de Babel" constitutes a theory of translation as much as a critique of existing theories of translation.' Discuss.
8. 'The political commitments underlying gender-based and postcolonial approaches to translation constitute both the strength and the limitation of these approaches.' Discuss.
9. 'The historical metalanguage of translation is intensely metaphorical.' What would you say have been the dominant metaphors of translation in the Western tradition, and what is their significance?
10. 'Postcolonial Latin America has looked to Europe and North America, compensating for a lack of critical dialogue by translating into its own terms the so-called mainstream culture' (Suzanne Jill Levine). Discuss.
11. 'In the case of popular fiction, the quality of the translation is not important because what the reader is being offered is not the text but its substance.' With reference to genres of popular fiction, discuss the factors that influence their mode of translation.

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12. 'The translation of a literary work should seek to create an effect that is the same as or at least similar to the effect which the original work had on its contemporary audience.' Discuss.
13. To what extent would you say that the translation of sacred texts is different from other kinds of translation?
14. To what extent could the theory and history of translation be of use to the practising translator?
15. Assess the significance of concepts of intertextuality and hybridity for translation theory.
16. 'Every translation invents its own original' (Tejaswini Niranjana). Discuss.
17. 'Translation invariably involves acts of appropriation, domestication and violence.' Discuss.
18. 'The study of translation, like the comparative study of literature, is necessarily an ethnocentric enterprise.' Discuss.
19. 'Translatability is less a linguistic or a cultural than an ideological concept.' Discuss.
20. 'If cultures define themselves through contact with the Other, translation allows us to see this process at work.' Discuss.

END OF PAPER