

i Information

University of Oslo

Department of Literature, Area Studies and European Languages

Spring 2022

ENG2158 – Translation into English

Disclosure of exam assignment: May 9 at 11 a.m.

Submission deadline: May 12 at 11 a.m.

Practical information about the examination

You will be answering the examination in a word processor (Word), and then upload your answers to Inspira as a PDF before the examination time is up.

NB: you should calculate at least 2-3 minutes to convert your answers from a Word document to a PDF-document, and to upload the PDF-document to Inspira.

The uploaded document will be automatically submitted when the time is up.

Please follow the link for more information regarding converting to pdf: <https://www.uio.no/english/services/it/web/open-document-formats/pdf/>

After starting the exam, you will see your remaining time in the upper left corner.

If you have technical problems, you must contact the exam coordinator immediately: studentinfo@ilos.uio.no

Requirements

Your paper must contain the following information:

- candidate number, NOT your name, your candidate number is available in Studentweb
- course code and course name
- semester and year
- the title of your paper
- the title of your paper

Please use Times New Roman, 12 pt., 1.5 line spacing in the body of the text. The pages must be numbered.

A pass mark is required on both the practical and the theoretical part.

Sources and referencing

It is important that you familiarize yourself with the rules for sources and referencing: <https://www.hf.uio.no/english/studies/sources-referencing/index.html>

Using other people's material without declaring it properly may be considered as cheating or attempted cheating. The consequences of cheating or attempted cheating may be severe for you

as a student, please follow the link for more

information: <https://www.uio.no/english/studies/examinations/sources-citations/>

i **Sensorveiledning**

Instructions to the co-examiner (Sensorveiledning)

This course is a joint course for both bachelor and master students. The syllabus is mainly the same; however, the master students also have articles to read from the course compendium.

Course requirements

As this course teaches translation from Norwegian into English, it requires good written and spoken English skills and a near native competence in Norwegian. However, the course can be taken by students with other mother tongues.

The course requires students to have successfully completed ENG1100 English Grammar.

Course Reading

ENG2158 Translation into English

Mona Baker (2018) *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. London & New York: Routledge

Any handouts distributed in class or posted in Canvas.

Course content

Because this is a joint-level course, the teaching is based on the course book and is the same for all students. The compulsory assignments are also the same for both groups. The exams are, however, different for the two groups, and we do expect more from the master students than from the bachelor students.

The course aims to increase awareness of some of the linguistic and social factors that play a part in interlingual communication. The focus is on equivalence at the word, phrase or clause levels, collocation, idiomaticity, and thematic structure, in addition to the pragmatic concepts of text cohesion, semantic reference and implicature.

The seminars also focus on elements of style, various practical exercises, and translation from Norwegian into English of texts from different genres and with different readerships in mind.

We use Larry Trask's guide to punctuation, available in Akademika bookstore or online: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/informatics/punctuation/>. To complement Trask, the students are expected to use a style manual for AmE or BrE, depending on their chosen accent.

Learning outcome

After completing this course, students should be able to

- translate texts from Norwegian into English – choosing appropriate words and structures to capture different types of meaning
- translate various text types for specific target readers
- systematically check for equivalence and idiomatic usage
- identify translation problems at various levels and discuss possible solutions, applying relevant theories
- use bilingual and monolingual dictionaries, online parallel texts, and bilingual and monolingual corpora, and suitable websites (not Wikipedia) to find translation options, vocabulary and examples of good usage.

Teaching

The teaching consists of one lecture (45 min) and one double group session (2x45 min) per week for fourteen weeks, 42 course hours in all.

Compulsory activities:

- Due to the pandemic, the attendance requirement has been temporarily lifted. This means that some students may not have attended the teaching.
- Two written assignments must be submitted within specified deadlines during the term, and must be approved by the teacher.

Evaluation of the exam

The exam consists of two parts. *Each part must have a mark higher than F in order for the candidate to pass the exam.*

A - The translation 60%

1. What characterizes a **good** translation?

- A good translation should ensure good correspondence between the intended meaning of the ST and that of the TT
- A good translation should contain few mistakes pertaining to grammar, vocabulary, orthography, collocation, idioms, and punctuation
- Whenever possible, the style of the TT should reflect that of the ST in terms of vocabulary, thematic and information structure, syntax and grammar
- Idiomaticity must be the main priority
- The students should master the main style conventions and rules of punctuation
- The translated text should read almost like an original

2. What constitutes a **poor** translation?

- The TT contains several serious language mistakes – including S-V concord, faulty or loose pronominal reference and agreement, spelling mistakes, inappropriate word choice and terminology – to the extent that the reader has difficulty understanding parts of or the whole text
- The student does not master the principles of punctuation or other style elements (use of italics and quotation marks, etc.)
- The TT has inappropriate register (e.g. too informal for the context)
- The TT fails to establish good correspondence between the intended meaning of the ST
- The TT has not been tailored to the target readership

3. How closely should a translator follow the original?

Very seldom will a verbatim translation give an idiomatic English text. In the real world, how close one should follow the ST depends on a number of factors, such as:

- Who are the target readers?
- What is the main purpose of the translation?
- What is the subject of the ST?
- What type of text is it (literary, technical, medical, legal...)
- Others...

An exam is not the real world. The exam is a four-day **take-home** type of exam, meaning that the students have access to internet, the course book and the compendium, reference books, thesauruses, grammars, and so on.

At the exam, we test the students' *language skills* along with their *ability to actually translate* a piece of writing into idiomatic English. They should be able to apply the theory (specifically Baker) that the students have been studying and working on over the course of the semester to their discussion.

Students are advised to stick fairly closely to the original, but not so closely as to compromise the linguistic or idiomatic quality of the final product. The mother tongue of the candidate should not tarnish the translation.

4. Students should not give the examiner or the reader alternative translations. If students are uncertain as to the rendering of a given expression, it is better to make a choice than to leave a blank. A major part of the exercise is about making decisions when it comes to vocabulary, syntax, style elements, etc., and have a good reason for the choices taken.
5. The text submitted should be a *finished* product; i.e. "ready for the printer." Missing items, sloppy formatting and errors of style will therefore pull down the mark. The students should think of the examiner as their "client."

B – The Theory Part 40%

The theory part of the examination should be written in **complete sentences** and in an appropriate academic style; i.e., no contracted forms or other colloquialisms. Doing clause analyzes schematically is OK.

Sentences should have – as far as possible – a real subject, and not start with "I" or "we". Academic writing should be in the mainly active but impersonal voice. The students are expected to use a **style manual** when writing academic texts.

The students are given a specific **topic to discuss** (thematic structure, implicature, equivalence at various levels, grammatical equivalences, etc.) and this topic must be the main focus of the essay.

The essay part should have a proper **introduction** in which the students explain the relevant theory before they delve into the discussion of the example sentences given. This means explain the differences between NO and EN for the topic discussed.

If there are other translation challenges than the topic at hand which the students believe should be explained, they are told to do so in a short additional paragraph (not exceeding 150 words).

Students must ensure the appropriate level of language also in the theoretical part, and try to be as precise as possible, and avoid wordiness, repetitions and redundancies.

C – The Grades

- A – Excellent** – The candidate has shown a high degree of independent thinking and source text comprehension, demonstrated excellent judgment when transferring meaning into Norwegian, and delivered a coherent TT. The candidate has a very good understanding of the theory of translation and has made virtually no linguistic mistakes (terminology or grammar or other) and has used punctuation correctly. The text reads *almost* as an original English text. The candidate has an excellent understanding of the principles and conventions of academic writing in the essay.
- B – Very good** – The candidate has demonstrated good judgment and understanding of the ST and delivered a good performance with few linguistic mistakes or awkward word choices. The candidate has a good grip on the theory of translation and the conventions of academic writing. The text reads almost as an original English text.
- C – Good** – The candidate has delivered a fairly good translation and demonstrated a reasonably good degree of judgment in most areas. However, there have been some major grammar mistakes or awkward word choices or non-idiomatic structures. The conventions of punctuation have not been followed and the TT does not have the quality of an original piece of English writing.
- D – Satisfactory** – The candidate has demonstrated a fairly limited degree of autonomy and may have misunderstood parts of the ST. He or she has delivered a product with significant short-comings in terms of grammar, terminology, and idiomaticity. The candidate may have misunderstood certain segments of the TT or not been fully able to render the meaning of the ST. The TT does not read as an original piece of English writing and parts of it may be difficult to understand for a native English reader.
- E – Sufficient** – The candidate has demonstrated a limited degree of autonomy and not acquired more than the most basic notions of the principles applicable to translation or the conventions of academic writing. He or she has poor analytical skills. The candidate has demonstrated a limited understanding of the theory and made significant mistakes in terms of grammar, terminology, and idiomaticity. The TT is very awkward and may be very difficult to understand for a native English reader.
- F – Fail** – The candidate has understood very little of the theory and the many principles applicable to translation. The language is not at an appropriate level for academic writing. There is a total absence of judgment and critical thinking. The performance does not meet the minimum academic criteria.

1 ENG2158 Eksamensoppgave

Please download the PDF attached.

Do both Part 1 Translation and Part 2 Theory. The translation counts for 60% of the final mark and the theoretical part for 40%.


Please remember to include a bibliography with the books, dictionaries and websites that you have consulted.

Break a leg!



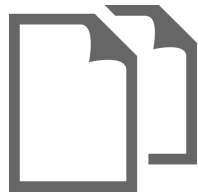
Last opp filen her. Maks én fil.

Alle filtyper er tillatt. Maksimal filstørrelse er **2 GB**.

 Velg fil for opplasting

Maks poeng: 0

Question 1
Attached





UNIVERSITETET
I OSLO

Institutt for litteratur, områdestudier og europeiske språk

TAKE-HOME EXAM

2022 SPRING

3 pages

Bokmål

ENG2158 – Translation into English

3 days: May 9 at 11:00 to May 12 at 11:00

The exam paper must be submitted **by 11:00 (11 a.m.)** on the submission day in the “Eksamensinnlevering” folder in Inpera. The folder will automatically close at this hour. If you have technical problems, you must contact the exam coordinator immediately.

The first page of your paper must contain:

- **Candidate number** (4 digits, which you find in StudentWeb), **NOT** your name
- Course code and course name
- Semester and year
- The title of your paper
- Times New Roman 12 pt.
- 1.5 spacing in the body of the text (both translation and essay)

A pass mark is required on both the practical and the theoretical part.

1. Practical part – translation (60%)

Read the text below carefully. Then translate the segments marked in **grey** into idiomatic English (309 words).

Imagine that you have been asked to translate the text below for the European Press Association. The organization represents the member’s interests in all the diverse fields of publishing and advocates the freedom of the profession. It wants to see how the war in Ukraine is covered and how Putin is portrayed by the various European news media.

At the top of the first page of your translation, please specify whether you use British English or American English. Use Times New Roman 12 font and **1.5 spacing**.

Please pay attention to **punctuation** and other **style conventions**. See Trask (1997) or your customary style manual.

2. Theoretical part (40%)

Write an essay of **about 1500** words in which you discuss and explain:

EITHER

The translation challenges related to **word order** and **adverbial placement** in the following sentences (in italics in the text):

1. *...og hvordan de nokså brutalt avsluttes* (line 9)
2. *Den russiske presidenten har imidlertid strukket strikken så langt at det ikke finnes noen vei tilbake* (lines 11-12)
3. *... minner dessverre også dette om situasjoner med historisk gjenklang* (lines 12-14)
4. *Dermed kan presidenten bestille en hvilken som helst domsavsigelse på forhånd, slik det ser ut i Navalnyjs tilfelle* (lines 22-23)

OR

The translation challenges posed by the following Norwegian expressions (**in bold** in the text):

1. ...strukket strikken
2. ...viljeløs buktalerdukke på Putins fang
3. ...kjenne pusten i nakken.
4. .. lovens bokstav

Start by giving a brief account of the theory and the technical terms that you use in the discussion of your translation, and then explain the translation challenges and strategies that you adopted.

The essay should contain references to the literature on the syllabus: Baker (2018) in particular, the dictionaries, stylebooks, any corpora or websites that you have consulted (short reference in the essay; full reference in the bibliography).

If you feel the need to explain any translation choices that you made, you can do so in a separate section of **not more than 150** words at the end of your essay.

Putins jerngrep

Den siste farsereittssaken mot Aleksej Navalnyj viser hvor integrert den politiske korrupsjonen er i Russland. Men mest av alt bekrefter dommen Putins egen desperasjon.

1 Vladimir Putins jerngrep om de russiske institusjonene er absolutt. Han dirigerer forsvaret og
2 sikkerhetspolitiet. I tillegg har han kontroll over nasjonalforsamlingen, mediene og
3 domstolene. Det finnes ingen reell opposisjon. Med lover og forføyninger presidenten selv
4 dikterer, er det i praksis umulig å mene eller si noe annet enn det Putin tillater. Vladimir
5 Putins maktbase er vold.

6 Det er ikke ofte i verdenshistorien at så mye makt har vært samlet på én hånd. Uten å trekke
7 andre paralleller enn å vise til hvordan Vladimir Putin rent faktisk **utøver sin rolle** som
8 statsjef, finnes det ubehagelig empiri på hvordan slike historier utvikler seg – og *hvordan de*
9 *nokså brutalt avsluttes.*

10 Et fryktregime som det Putin har etablert, ender aldri godt for den på toppen. Aller minst i
11 Russland. *Den russiske presidenten har imidlertid **strukket strikken** så langt at det ikke*
12 *finnes noen vei tilbake.* Hverken for ham, eller for hans innerste krets. Når selv en opplyst og
13 antatt reflektert person som utenriksminister Lavrov fremstår som en **viljeløs buktalerdukke**
14 **på Putins fang**, *minner dessverre også dette om situasjoner med historisk gjenklang.*

15 Det er livsfarlig å motsi herskeren, og særlig en som **kjenner pusten i nakken** såpass truende
16 at han har begynt å kvitte seg med offiserer, sikkerhetssjefer og andre som ikke oppfyller
17 hans krav.

18 Sett med vestlige øyne og med vår forståelse av lov og rett, stat og individ, er det en enkel
19 øvelse å slå fast at Russlands behandling av Aleksej Navalnyj ikke er en rettsstat verdig. Det
20 bekymrer Vladimir Putin og hans klakører i liten grad. For regimet handler ikke domstoler
21 om rettferdighet. Domstolene er en del av undertrykkelsesapparatet. **Lovens bokstav** sier det
22 Putin til enhver tid sier den skal si. *Dermed kan presidenten bestille en hvilken som helst*
23 *domsavsigelse på forhånd, slik det ser ut i Navalnyjs tilfelle.* Så blir det opp til rettens
24 administrator å finne på en begrunnelse.

25 For selvstendig tenkende mennesker forekommer det urimelig at en person som
26 myndighetene har forsøkt å drepe, skal dømmes for å ha brutt meldeplikten overfor de samme
27 myndigheter. Ikke minst fordi vedkommende – behørig dokumentert av frie medier – lå og
28 kjempet for livet på et tysk sykehus. Likeså fremstår det besynderlig at Navalnyj finnes
29 skyldig i underslag av midler fra sin egen organisasjon, som regimet har forbudt, etablert for
30 å avdekke korrupsjon blant Russlands maktelite. Det er nærliggende å tenke at denne
31 dommen har noe med Navalnyjs avsløringer av Putins fasjonable eiendommer, luksusyacht,
32 hans skjulte formue og elleville privatforbruk å gjøre.

33 I Russland er det helt sikkert mange som tenker det samme. Men nåde den som våger å si det
34 høyt. Derfor kan Vladimir Putin posere i sin eksklusive designergenser til 25 000 kr fra
35 italienske Kiton og Loro Piana-jakke til over 100 000 kr, slik han gjorde på Luzjniki stadion
36 sist fredag, vel vitende om at bare jakken koster mer enn 25 ganger en russisk månedslønn. Å
37 kommentere den forfengelige presidentens smakløshet kan fort komme til å koste mer enn
38 skjorta.

Leder i VG. Oppdatert 23. mars 2022 [309 words. Slightly adapted]