



Samarqand davlat universitetning kattaqo'rg'on filiali Pedagogika va tillarni o'qitish fakulteti 3-bosqich Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili) ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalariga 5-semestr uchun "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti" fanidan yakuniy nazorat savollari

Imtihon shakli: yozma

	THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TRANSLATION	What is translation?	What subjects is the translation of theory and practice based on?	What is the subject matter of the theory of translation?	What tasks does this subject have?	What is the necessity of learning translation theory?
1.		What is the difference between Linguistic and extra-linguistic aspects in translation?	What are the five principles for translator?(according to Dolet)	What is difference between decoding and re- encoding?	What is difference between ST and TT?	What is source language and source text?
2.		Give information about translation of scientific-technical terms?	Handling stylistic devices in translation?	Give information about stylistic aspects of translation?	What linguistic aspects of translation do you know?	Suggest the possible ways of translating the metaphors in the following sentences. (TEXT n15)

3.	TRANSLATION THEORY: OBJECT AND OBJECTIVES	Name the periods of history of translation	What are the main features of the nature of translation?	What extralinguistic aspects of translation do you know?	What is interlingual communication?	In what way can the theory of translation be useful to the translator?
4.		Which science plays a leading role in translation studies today?	What is the field of the general theory of translation?	What common properties of all languages make translation possible?	Can two texts in different languages be absolutely identical semantically?	Does the translating process depend on the type of the source text?
5.		What linguistic aspects of translation do you know?	Give information about source language?	Speak about target language?	What subjects are translation history closely connected?	Identify the referents of the following paraphrases.(text N17)
6.	EQUIVALENCE AND ITS TYPES IN TRANSLATION	What is the translating process?	What is translation equivalence?	Is every translation equally close semantically to its ST?	In what way does one type of equivalence differ from the other?	How can the first type of translation equivalence be defined?
7.		How can the second type of equivalence be characterized?	In what way does the second type differ from the first type?	How can the fifth type of equivalence be defined?	Classify equivalence according to Komessarov?	Give information about lexical equivalence?
8.		Speak about aspects which translator should maintain in translating process?	What is semantic aspect?	What is stylistic aspect?	What is grammatical aspect?	Translate the following sentences taking special care to reproduce the stylistic effect of substandard forms. (Text N18)
9.	MAIN TYPES OF TRANSLATION	Speak about grammatical	What is phraseological equivalence?	Give examples of permanent	What is non-permanent/ variable	Differentiate permanent and

		Equivalence?		equivalence?	equivalence?	non-permanent equivalence?
10.		Can words of different languages be identical in their meaning?	Is it always necessary or possible to translate at the same level of equivalence?	Differences between a translator and an interpreter?	Similarities between a translator and interpreter?	Give information about main types of translation?
11.		Describe the fourth reason of partial lexical correspondence in translation?	Give information about the fifth reason of partial lexical correspondence in translation?	Speak about the first reason of partial lexical correspondence in translation?	Describe the third reason of partial lexical correspondence in translation?	Suggest the possible ways of translating the metaphors in the following sentences. (TEXT n15)
12.	Lexical problems of translation and types of lexical transformations	Give information about oral types of translation	What is simultaneous translation?	What is consecutive translation?	What is partial lexical correspondences?	What is partial lexical correspondences?
13.		Give information about absence of lexical correspondences?	What types of lexical transformations do you know?	Omission as a type of lexical transformation?	Supplementation as a type of lexical transformation?	Give information about types of Lexical substitution?
14.		What is the main purpose of translation?	Speak about the role of sentence structure in translation?	Compare grammatical category of number of both languages in translation?	Give information category of case in English and Uzbek and its role in translation?	Explain the translator's tactics to be used to render the puns in the following sentences into Uzbek.(text N13)
15.	GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION	What are the levels of morphological correspondences?	How would you deal with cases of absence of morphological correspondence?	What are the mechanisms of translating cases with absence of syntactic correspondence?	Addition as a type of grammatical transformation?	Give information about grammatical transposition?
16.		Substitution a type of grammatical	Speak about reasons of partial	Give information about differentiated	Give information about grammatical	Speak about morphological

		transformation?	lexical correspondence?	and undifferentiated words?	transposition?	complete correspondence?
17.		Give general information about specific features of both languages?	what are five aspects of idiom's meaning that will influence the translator's choice of an equivalent in the target language? And give examples?	What methods do translators use to translate lack of equivalence words?	What are the ways to translate realia?	Analyse the following sentences. Point out the source of the allusions and suggest their Uzbek translations. (text N12)
18.	PHRASEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION	What is syntactic complete correspondence?	Give information about morphological partial correspondence?	Differentiate syntactic and morphological partial Correspondence?	Absence of morphological correspondence and give examples?	Speak about absence of syntactic correspondence?
19.		What are objectives of translation theory?	That is the most important method of theory of translation and describe the method?	Give information about the method of comparative analysis?	What is the result of the structural similarity of ST and TT?	Translate the text and determine lexical equivalence(text N2)?
20.		Give information about word order of the Uzbek language?	What is dropping as a lexical transformation?	What is supplementation as a lexical transformation?	Give information about the third type of lexical substitution?	Translate following similes into Uzbek (text N14)
21.	NATIONAL COLORING IN TRANSLATION	What are equivalent-lacking words?	What are the principal ways of rendering the meaning of an equivalent-lacking word in translation?	What are equivalent-lacking grammatical forms?	In what way can an equivalent to a SL idiom be found in TL?	Translate and Find the words and word combinations in the text which have permanent Uzbek equivalents(text N4)?

22.		What is a phraseological Unit and what types of them do you know?	What is understood under conformities in phraseological units? Is it rare or often met?	What cases refer to partial phraseological conformities?	What are the mechanisms of translating phraseological units with no phraseological conformities?	State what method you would choose to translate the following idioms.(text N6)
23.		Give information about the second type of lexical substitution?	Speak about ways which translator uses in order to deal with equivalent-lacking words?	Give information about equivalence-lacking words?	Give information about translator's false friends?	Translate and Find the words and word combinations in the text which have permanent Uzbek equivalents(text N4)?
24.	TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL NEWSPAPER TERMS	Give information about realia?	What is translating by analogy?	What is verbatim translation?	Differentiate translating analogy and verbatim translation?	Translate the phraseological units in the following sentences. (text N7)?
25.		How do you understand the problem of translatability?	What is the role of semantic, stylistic and pragmatic relations in translation?	What are the main features of rendering of the words of national colouring?	What is pragmatics?	Find the Uzbek equivalents to the following English proverbs.(text N8)
26.		What can you say about the role of antonymous translation?	What is the main problem in translating neologisms?	What meaning is important in translation, dictionary or contextual?	How can pragmatic considerations influence the translating process?	Translate the phraseological units in the following sentences. (text N7)?
27.	PRAGMATICS OF TRANSLATION	Speak about the effect of the pragmatic motivation of the original message?	What factors influence the understanding of TT?	What are the relationships between pragmatics and equivalence?	Can semantically equivalent speech units in ST and TT produce different effects upon	Identify all the semantic aspects of

					their readers?	the following phraseological units.(text N9)
28.		In what cases do we apply one of the following grammatical transformations: omission or addition?	What is the mechanism of transposition?	What is the mechanism of substitution?	What are the main types of grammatical transformations?	Translate and analyze (Text N10 and text analyze N1)
29.		How is the translation event oriented pragmatically?	What additional pragmatic factors may have their impact on the specific translation event?	What does "dynamic equivalence" mean?	What changes may be introduced in the translating process due to the pragmatic requirements?	Translate and analyze (Text N10 and text analyze N1)