



THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
SEMESTER 2, 2022 EXAMINATION  
CD226 PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

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**QUESTION PAPER**

**EXAMINATION TIME: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. Fill in all required information on the Examination Attendance slip.
2. Check that there are 7 pages to this Examination Paper.
3. You have six (5) minutes to read this Examination Paper.
4. This paper comprises Six Sections:

**SECTION: A – MULTIPLE CHOICES (13) MARKS**

**SECTION: B – TRUE AND FALSE (7) MARKS**

**SECTION: C – MATCHING (15) MARKS**

**SECTION: D – READING COMPREHENSION (10) MARKS**

**SECTION: E – SHORT ANSWERS (35) MARKS**

**SECTION: F – SUMMARY AND TRANSLATION (20) MARKS**

**TOTAL 100 MARKS**

5. Answer **ALL** questions.
6. All answers must be written on the **ANSWER SHEET ONLY**.
7. Notes and notebooks are not allowed.
8. Mobile phone is prohibited in the examination room.

**SECTION A:****MULTIPLE CHOICES****(13 MARKS)**

Read and understand each question, and select the correct answer from the given choices in questions 1 to 13.

- Q1. Which of the following gives the best definition of “language”? Language is a:
- A. sound system used by humans for communication.
  - B. sound and word system used by humans to communicate.
  - C. system of sounds, words and patterns used by humans to communicate.
  - D. communication system used by humans to express ideas and experiences.
- Q2. When you know a language; sounds, words and the rules for combination, and if you can use them to create a text that communicates, it is referred to as:
- A. communication.
  - B. language performance.
  - C. linguistic knowledge.
  - D. linguistic competence.
- Q3. Which of the following branches of linguistics deals with the study of grammar patterns?
- A. Phonology.
  - B. Morphology.
  - C. Syntax.
  - D. Semantics.
- Q4. When you use language to develop a sequence of events from the start to the end of a story, you are creating the:
- A. settings.
  - B. characters.
  - C. plot.
  - D. resolution.
- Q5. Austronesian and Papuan languages are found in PNG. There are \_\_\_\_\_ Papuan languages in PNG.
- A. 200.
  - B. 210.
  - C. 500.
  - D. 540.
- Q6. Which of the following is a compound sentence?
- A. I like sweet potato.
  - B. We all went inside when it rained.
  - C. He is a small boy but he is very strong.
  - D. When it got dark, we went home but our mom was not home.
- Q7. A language adopted as a common language among speakers whose native languages are different.
- A. lingua franca.
  - B. creole.
  - C. Tok Pisin.
  - D. dialect.
- Q8. Which of the following was the official language of instruction in PNG schools in the past?
- A. English.
  - B. Tok Pisin.
  - C. Hiri Motu.
  - D. All of the above.
- Q9. The role of an interpreter is to become a \_\_\_\_\_ between the created literature and the audience. The missing word is:
- A. Interpreter.
  - B. Liaison.
  - C. Story-teller.
  - D. Playwright.

Q10. The surface structure in translation refers to composition of:

- A. the meanings.
- B. the forms.
- C. organization of ideas.
- D. the both forms and meanings.

Q11. Why would a translator need to study the words, grammar structure, communication situation and the cultural context of the SL text before translating?

- A. To transfer the same forms of the SL to the RL.
- B. To follow similar grammatical pattern in the RL.
- C. To ensure all information are accounted for.
- D. to reconstruct the meaning in the same way.

Q12. Which of the following serves as the basis for translation into another language?

- A. meaning.
- B. grammar.
- C. forms.
- D. language.

Q13. All verbs in grammatical structure are in semantic structure referred to as:

- A. Things.
- B. Events.
- C. Attributes.
- D. Relations.

**SECTION B: TRUE OR FALSE (7 MARKS)**

*Select True or False for questions 14 to 20.*

Q14. A phrase can be a single word which forms a unit in a sentence. **True/False**

Q15. Tok Pisin has 21 letter sounds in the alphabet. **True/False.**

Q16. Tok Pisin is an intrusive lingua franka. **True/False**

Q17. Any translation changes the order of both words and the meanings. **True/False**

Q18. Making adjustments to remove real nonsense is called, unduly free translation. **True/False**

Q19. The meaning components that form the meaning contents are called “concepts”. **True/False**

Q20. All nouns in grammatical structure are referred to as attributes in semantic structure. **True/False**

**SECTION C: MATCHING (15 MARKS)**

Q21. *The table below comprises some key words used in the subject. Match each, numbered concept on the left with the correct letter representing the definitions on the right. Write your answers (letters) beside the concept number in the first column.*

Answer	Concept		Definitions/Descriptions
1. _____	1. translation	<b>A</b>	String of words whose meaning is different than meaning conveyed by the individual words.
2. _____	2. audience	<b>B</b>	Composition of the forms of a language.
3. _____	3. form	<b>C</b>	The meanings of what is being said or written.
4. _____	4. surface structure	<b>D</b>	Grouping of concepts into a unit which communicates.

5. ____	5. semantic structure	E	When there is a twist, or differences between the grammatical structure and the semantic structure.
6. ____	6. parts of speech	H	All animate beings, natural and supernatural, and all inanimate entities.
7. ____	7. idioms	I	All associations poised between thing or event.
8. ____	8. proposition	J	Transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another.
9. ____	9. skewing	L	All features of quality and quantity ascribed to anything or event.
10. ____	10. things	M	Specific thing or an event that a word or a sentence refers to.
11. ____	11. events	N	Grammatical structure comprising; words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs.
12. ____	12. attributes	O	There is no form but the information is part of the total communication intended by the writer.
13. ____	13. relations	P	All actions, changes of state and experiences.
14. ____	14. referential meaning	Q	Group of people who gather together to listen to a speech, watch a concert, etc.
15. ____	15. Implicit meaning	R	Division of lexicon into parts of speech; nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc.

**SECTION D: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)**

**Q22. Read the passage below and select the correct words from the given list at the top to fill in the blank spaces. Each word should be used once only.**

*translating, meaning, accurate, scrutinized, culture, original, initial, rectified, message, back*

**Translation and Back-translation**

When we talk about translation, we refer basically to forward translation – the transfer of a written text from one language to another; it is an attempt to convey the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that was written in one language into another without changing the original meaning and intention.

Translation takes into account the subtle nuances of the language, equivalent terminology, jargon, idioms, colloquialisms, as well as the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the target language. Often, subject matter experts are also involved, especially if it is translation of technical (Medical), or translation of legal documents. The experts check to ensure that the translated text is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for the industry that it is meant.

Before the translated documents are submitted to the client, they are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and reviewed exhaustively; proof-readers check for linguistic and grammatical errors, SMEs may once more check to see if any technical errors are present, and so on.

Whatever errors are identified and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and only then is the document sent to the client. However, there are some instances where there is a greater need for accuracy, and it has to be rechecked: in such cases, a back translation may be performed.

### Back Translation

To put it very simply, Back Translation is the process of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ an already translated document back to the original source language. That is, if a document was translated from English to Chinese, it is translated back into English from Chinese.

Usually, these tasks are given to translators who were not involved in the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ translating process. This means, they don't know the specific context of the original document or its objectives. The translator performing the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ translation is also normally required to be as literal as possible – only then can a precise description of the translated words be obtained.

Of course, the document that has been translated back cannot be expected to match 100% with the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ source document. After all, one can use several different words to mean the same thing, so you must expect some differences.

What is important here is that the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ conveyed is 100% same. Think of it like checking your answers in your math test: to check subtraction accuracy, don't we add the answer to the amount that was subtracted? So basically, it provides extra checks for your process, and a nuanced assessment of the translated document.

### SECTION E:                      **SHORT ANSWERS**    **(35 MARKS)**

*Read each of statements below and provide short answers for questions 23 –32.*

**Q23.** All verbs are categorised into Actions, Experiences, and Process, and they are called **EVENTS** according to meaning category. The following are **EVENT Propositions** with the **EVENT** being bolded, underlined and italicized. Analyse and write them under the correct event category below. (9)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) The ice <b><i>melted</i></b> at the end of winter. | 6) He <b><i>killed</i></b> the snake.         |
| 2) A big snake <b><i>bit</i></b> a child.             | 7) The snake <b><i>decayed</i></b> .          |
| 3) The child <b><i>fell</i></b> unconscious.          | 8) It <b><i>smelled</i></b> awful.            |
| 4) He <b><i>died</i></b> a few hours later.           | 9) They never <b><i>forgot</i></b> the child. |
| 5) Father got <b><i>angry</i></b> with the snake.     |   |

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Experiences</u>	<u>Process</u>
1) _____	1) _____	1) _____
2) _____	2) _____	2) _____
3) _____	3) _____	3) _____

Q24. The following sentences are in active forms. Change them into the passive forms. (3)

Sentences in the active form	Change into passive form
1. We dug the garden to plant taro.	
2. I bought some food for my family.	
3. Students must study to do exam next week.	

Q25. What are the four same sets of characteristics all languages share? (4)

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ d) \_\_\_\_\_

Q26. Churches historically selected some Papuan languages as missionary lingua franca. Name two of the languages, indicate which churches used them, and state where they were used. (6)

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_

Q27. Morphology deals with the study of words. Describe three facts about word formations. (3)

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_

Q28. Explain the differences between **linguistic knowledge** and **linguistic performance**. (2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q29. Describe **consecutive** interpretation and say how it differs from simultaneous interpretation. (2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q30. What are the differences between **form-based** and **meaning-based** translations? (2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q31. What are the differences between **semantics** and **pragmatics**? (2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q32. Explain the difference between a pidgin and a creole language? (2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

