

I. Choose the best answer.

1.is a statement or a phrase which uses more words than are necessary.
 - (a) Foregrounding
 - (b) Backgrounding
 - (c) Periphrasis
2.is a way of addressing something or someone invisible or not ordinarily addressed to such as an inanimate object, an absent or a dead person by using name.
 - (a) Personification
 - (b) Apostrophe
 - (c) Hyperbole
3.is a repeated consonant sound at the end of words placed near each other usually on the same or adjacent line which produces a pleasant sound of near-rhyme.
 - (a) Alliteration
 - (b) Assonance
 - (c) Consonance
4.is the continuation of the grammatical construction and the logical sense beyond the end of the line of poetry.
 - (a) Rhyme scheme
 - (b) Enjambment
 - (c) Rhetorical question
5. poetry is a type of Arabic poetry in which the poet writes or describes the good characteristics of a person.
 - (a) Ghazal
 - (b) Madih
 - (c) Hija'

6.are defined as “combinations of two or more words used in one of regular, non-idiomatic meanings...and restricted in their commutability.”
- (a) Collocations
 - (b) Metaphors
 - (c) Variations
7. ‘She is a fox’ is an example of a/an.....metaphor.
- (a) Overt
 - (b) Covert
 - (c) Abstract
8.is to substitute the name of something for another thing closely related to it.
- (a) Metonymy
 - (b) Synecdoche
 - (c) Allegory
9.means to shift a modifier from the animate to the inanimate.
- (a) Paradox
 - (b) Paronomasia
 - (c) Transferred epithet
10.is related to the words that resemble the noise they make.
- (a) Cacophony
 - (b) Euphony
 - (c) Onomatopoeia
11. A line which is composed of five feet is known as
- (a) Iambic parameter
 - (b) Trochaic parameter
 - (c) Spondaic parameter
12.is an unrhymed iambic pentameter.
- (a) Free verse
 - (b) Blank verse
 - (c) Fixed form
13. The is a stanzaic form of poetry with intricate rhyme scheme and irregular number of lines. Its style is marked to be of intense expression of an elevated thought praising a person or a subject.

- (a) Ode
 - (b) Sonnet
 - (c) Lyric
14.is part of the whole meaning of an expression which embraces some wrong or right expectations which are related to the referent of the expression.
- (a) Allusive
 - (b) Attitudinal
 - (c) Associative
15.points out *versions* which means to retain the source language text and to change the form, and to use *imitation* where the translator preserves the title of the source text and produces a poem of his own.
- (a) Adaptation
 - (b) Interpretation
 - (c) Explication
16. ‘Wooden talk’ is an example of..... metaphors.
- (a) dead
 - (b) standard
 - (c) cultural
 - (d) recent
17. ‘Angry weather, the shoulder of the hill, the foot of the mountain and graves yawn are examples of metaphor.
- (a) animistic
 - (b) Concretive
 - (c) Humanizing
 - (d) Synaesthetic
18. is used in contemporary stylistics in an expanded semantic sense, referring to “the way meanings are encoded in the clause and to the way different types of process are represented in language.”
- (a) backgrounding
 - (b) Foregrounding

(c) Elaboration

(d) Transitivity

19. It is a replacement of an item or an expression by another encapsulating item of general reference by way of avoiding repetition.

(a) substitution

(b) elision

(c) Conjunction

(d) reference

20. is a figure of speech which is used in order to make animals, things, or inanimate objects (abstract terms) human or to attribute them the characteristic of human beings.

(a) apostrophe (b) personification (c) hyperbole (d) metonymy

II. State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, correct the false.

1. (T/F) Literal translation preserves the target text's rules.
2. (T/F) In poetry into prose translation, the syntax and the communicative value will be distorted.
3. (T/F) Associative meaning is part of the whole meaning of an expression which comprises some prevalent attitude to the referent.
4. (T/F) Shi'r Hurr was used to copy English-American free verse.
5. (T/F) Poetry is organized according to the division of each line into feet.
6. (T/F) 'Men sell the wedding bells' is an example of consonance.
7. (T/F) Near rhyme means words which are spelled the same but pronounced differently such as, 'enough', 'cough', 'tough', and 'bough'.
8. (T/F) Metonymy means to use a part of something to stand for the whole of a thing.
9. (T/F) 'Wooden talk' is an example of adapted metaphors.

10. (T/F) In a Covert Metaphor, the image is stated clearly.
11. (T/F) Word for word translation give more freedom to the translator to deal with the source text without distorting the information.
12. (T/F) In Hija' poetry the poet laments the death disregarding his relation with them.
13. (T/F) 'The ball is in their court now' is an example of original metaphors.
14. (T/F) Repetition is a relationship of general synonymy aimed at preserving the meaning of the key word and at the same time allegedly making it less boring.
15. (T/F) While the simile refers to a specific characteristic that is shared between two things, a metaphor encloses all the specificities and it is not limited to the number of similarities.
16. (T/F) Only substitution is three main types: nominal, verbal, and clausal.
17. (T/F) A metaphor was originally a Greek word for 'transport'.
18. (T/F) Backgrounding is back shift of front structures and words.

- III. Give the correct collocations for the following ordinary phrases, then translate them into Arabic.

1. A high salary
2. The latest achievements

- IV. The following excerpt has two translations, one is literary and the other is ordinary. Which translation is better? Justify your answer in the light of what you studied in this course.

"There were only two Americans stopping at the hotel. They did not know any of the people they passed on the stairs on their way to and from their room. Their room was on the second floor facing the sea. It also faced the public garden and the war monument. There were big palms and green benches in the public garden. In the good weather there was always an artist with his easel. Artists liked the way the palms grew and the bright colors of the hotels facing the gardens and the sea. Italians came from a

long way off to look up at the war monument. It was made of bronze and glistened in the rain. It was raining. The rain dripped from the palm trees. Water stood in pools on the gravel paths. The sea broke in a long line in the rain and slipped back down the beach to come up and break again in a long line in the rain. The motor cars were gone from the square by the war monument.

Across the square in the doorway of the café a waiter stood looking out at the empty square. ...

أ. كان هناك شابان أمريكيان يقفنان لوحدهما عند الفندق. لم يعرفا أحداً من الأشخاص الذين مرا بهم على السلم من غرفتهما وإليها. كانت غرفتهما في الدور الثاني تشرف على البحر. وكانت هناك أشجار نخيل كبيرة، ومقاعد طويلة خضراء في الحديقة العامة. عندما يكون الجو جميلاً كان هناك دائماً رسام و معه حامله. أحب الرسامون طريقة نمو النخيل وألوان الفندق الزاهية التي كانت تشرف على الحدائق والبحر. جاء الإيطاليون من مسافات بعيدة للنظر إلى النصب. كان مصنوعاً من البرونز و يتلألأ في المطر. كان المطر ينزل من أشجار النخيل. تجمّع الماء في برك صغيرة على طرق الحصى. انقسم البحر إلى نصفين في خط طویل من المطر. ثم تراجع وابتعد عن الشاطئ حتى علا ليعود ثانية وينقسم في خط طویل في المطر. وكانت السيارات قد غادرت الساحة القريبة من نصب الحرب. في الجهة الأخرى من الساحة وقف صبي القهوة ينظر إلى الساحة الفارغة.

ب. وقف هناك شابان أمريكيان وحيدين عند النزل. ما عرف أحداً من مروا بهما على سلام النزل غدوأً وروحاً من غرفتهما. كانت غرفتهما هذه تقع في الطابق الثاني و تطل على البحر. وكانت هناك أيضاً أشجار نخل باسقة، ومقاعد خضراء فارعة، تقع بها الحديقة العامة حيث هي قابعة. وإذا ما كان النوء صحواً، كان يقف هناك رسام فنان يجر أذيال حامل رسمه. تعلق قلب الفنانين التشكيليين بالطريقة البدعية التي نما فيها النخيل وألوان النزل الزاهية التي كانت تطل بزهوها على الحدائق و خضرتها ، والبحار وأمواجها. قدم الطليان من مسافات بعيدة ليتمعوا أنظارهم بالنصب. كان مصنوعاً من البرونز ذي اللون البني الضارب إلى الصفرة يبرق متلألأً من حبات المطر. لقد أرسلت السماء مدراراً. كانت قطرات المطر تقطر من شجر النخيل. تهافت الماء على برك صغيرة على الطرق المفروشة بالحصى. ان splitter البحر إلى نصفين في خط طویل من جراء المطر. ثم مالبث أن عاد القهقرى ونأى بنفسه عن الشاطئ حتى شب وعلا في الهواء ليعيد الكرة من جديد وينشطر في خط طویل مستقيم من جراء المطر. وكانت السيارات قد غادرت الساحة القريبة من نصب الحرب. في الجهة المقابلة من الساحة، وقف نادل القهوة يطل على الساحة الخاوية.

V. Examine the following mistranslations.

A. State the type of the problem. B. State the reason for considering it a problem.

C. Provide a better target equivalent and rewrite the sentence corrected.

1. أين الملاذ؟ يريد أن يفتح جناحيه ويهرب من ظمه.. ومن حدود مشاعره.. من عربي
أوجاعه... يريد أن يحلق حيث لا أحد... لا أحد أبداً.

(TT): Where (is) the refuge? He wants to open his (two) wings and flee from
his thirst and from the boundaries of his feelings.. from the nudity of his
pains... He wants to soar where there (is) nobody... nobody at all.

2. وضعوا على عينيه منديلاً أحکموه جيداً لكي لا يرى... وقيد معصمه... وألصق شريط عريض فوق فمه...
ومضوا به إلى (هناك).

(TT): They put a handkerchief on his (two) eyes(;) they tightened it well so he can't
see... His wrists were tied...and a wide strip was stuck on his mouth... And they took
him (there).