TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
KHOA: NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 1, năm học 2022 - 2023

Mã học phần: DNN0450

Tên học phần: Lý Thuyết Dịch

Mã nhóm lớp học phần: 221_DNN0405_05; 221_DNN0450_06

Thời gian làm bài (phút/ngày): 60 phút

Hình thức thi: **Tự luận**

SV được tham khảo tài liệu: Có □   Không ☑

Giảng viên nộp đề thi, đáp án bao gồm cả **Lần 1 và Lần 2 trước ngày 06/11/2022**.

Format nội dung đáp án đề thi:
- Font: Times New Roman
- Size: 13

Câu 1 (2.0 điểm): **What is formal equivalence and what is dynamic equivalence in translation? How different are these two levels of equivalence in translation?**

Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content … One is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language. (Nida 1964a: 159)

Dynamic, later 'functional', equivalence is based on what Nida calls 'the principle of equivalent effect', where 'the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message'. (Nida 1964a: 159).

The differences:

FE: Word-for-word translation. Focuses on the message itself, in both form and content. The receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.

DE: Sense-for-sense translation. Not so concerned with matching the receptor-language message with the source language. Aims at complete naturalness of expression. Relates the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his/her own culture.

Câu 2 (2.0 điểm): **What are the differences between computer-assisted translation tools and machine translation tools?**

CAT tools: used by professional translators encompass tools for the alignment of ST–TT pairs, concordancing of search terms and term extraction. In particular, translation memory tools allow the creation of databases of previous translations. These are used to indicate matches with items in the text on which the translator is working. This increases work speeds and facilitates consistency in the translation of a given term in different texts by different translators.

MT tools: generate automatic translations. These are largely used for assimilation (Hartley 2009: 121), that is for comprehension. Among the most widely known are the free online translators such as Bing translator, Google Translate and Systran. However, Hartley (ibid.) points out that MT is increasingly used for dissemination, for example by the European Commission in order to provide a draft first translation of documents which are then post-edited by a human translator or editor.

Câu 3 (2.0 điểm): **What is fansubs? How was fansubbing developed into a new form of translation?**

Fansubs is (Díaz Cintas and Muñoz Sánchez 2006) is the (legally rather dubious) practice of amateur subtitling and distribution of films, TV series and other film extracts online.

The development of fansubs: It was originally used for the translation of mainly Japanese *manga* and *animé* cartoons and the practice has now proliferated thanks to the greater access to free subtitling software such as Subtitle Workshop, Jubler or Open Subtitle Editor. The amateur subtitlers experiment with font colour and size to represent aspects of voice and dialect, they use borrowings of foreign words and populate the screen with notes and unusually placed titles. Such practices flout the norms and conventions of mainstream subtitling.

Câu 4 (2.0 điểm): **What are the differences between 'domesticating' and 'foreignizing' translation?**

Domestication: the translator leaves the reader in peace, as much as possible, and moves the author towards him/her.

Foreignizing (also Minoritizing): the translator leaves the writer in peace, as much as possible and moves the reader toward the writer. The aim is to make the translator 'visiable' and to make the reader realize they are reading a translation of a work from a foreign culture.

Note that domestication and foreignization are not binary opposites; rather, they are part of a continuum, and they relate to ethical choices made by the translator in order to expand the receiving culture's range.

Câu 5 (2.0 điểm): **What is the 'invisibility' of the translator and the ethical consequences of it?**

Invisibility (from Venuti's work) refers to the translator's situation and activity in contemporary American and British culture. Venuti sees this invisibility as typically being

produced: (1) by the way translators themselves tend to translate 'fluently' into English, to produce an idiomatic and 'readable' TT, thus creating an 'illusion of transparency'; by the way the translated texts are typically read in the target culture:

The ethical consequences of it are about the terms 'domestication' and 'foreignization'. Both indicate fundamentally ethical attitudes towards a foreign text and culture, ethical effects produced by the choice of a text for translation and by the strategy devised to translate it, whereas the terms like 'fluency' and 'resistancy' indicate fundamentally discursive features of translation strategies in relation to the reader's cognitive processing.

Ngày biên soạn:

Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: Đinh Huỳnh Mai Tú

Ngày kiểm duyệt: Ngày 1/11/2022
Trưởng Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: Nguyễn Hải Long

Sau khi kiểm duyệt đề thi, **Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn** gửi về Trung tâm Khảo thí qua email: khaothivanlang@gmail.com bao gồm file word và file pdf (được đặt password trên 1 file nén/lần gửi) và nhắn tin password + họ tên GV gửi qua Số điện thoại Thầy Phan Nhất Linh (**0918.01.03.09**).