

**PURWOREJO MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION**

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**THEORIES OF TRANSLATION**  
Final Examination Held on Monday, January 4, 2021

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This is an open-booked test

**Part A**

Read Newmark's *A New Theory of Translation*, and then focus on page 105, 106, 113, and 114. Summarize these pages as concisely as possible.

**Part B**

Read the following sentences, and then choose *one* of the most acceptable answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D) by putting a cross.

1. In developing a theory of translation there are so often a number of wrong concepts that constitute problems for the study of interlingual communication. In this case, *constitute* means \_\_\_\_\_

[A] to be or be refused as something  
[B] to be or be wanted as something

[C] to be or be considered as something  
[D] to be or be calculated as something

2. The idea that translation is a science and the assumption that translating depends on a theory of language that includes \_\_\_\_\_ are wrong.

[A] some classes of texts, audiences, and circumstances of use  
[B] all classes of texts, audiences, and circumstances of use

[C] some parts of texts, audiences, and circumstances of use  
[D] all parts of texts, audiences, and circumstances of use

3. Translating is not a separate science, but it often does represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. In this case, *aesthetic* means \_\_\_\_\_

[A] relating to the enjoyment or study of ugliness  
[B] relating to the improvement or study of ugliness

[C] relating to the improvement or study of beauty  
[D] relating to the enjoyment or study of beauty

4. Skilled translators must have a special capacity for \_\_\_\_\_ a text, whether oral or written.

[A] sensing the closest natural equivalent of

[C] sensing the closest artificial difference of

[B] sensing the closest artificial equivalent      [D] sensing the closest natural difference of  
of

5. But translating is essentially a skill and depends largely on a series of disciplines, except:

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- [A] linguistics and philology      [C] philology and psychology  
[B] cultural anthropology      [D] theories of education

6. The best translators do not spend years memorizing sets of related meanings, but they have incredibly alert sensitivity to \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] the meanings of contradicting expressions in two or more languages.  
[B] the predictions of contradicting expressions in two or more languages.
- [C] the meanings of corresponding expressions in two or more languages.  
[D] the predictions of corresponding expressions in two or more languages.

7. On one occasion I [Mr Eugene Nida] asked the director of a famous school of translating in Europe to tell me how many really outstanding translators he had helped to train during the twentyfive years in which he had directed a school of translating, but he immediately replied

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- [A] that their famous school had not trained any highly creative translators. Such persons seem to be born with such skills of linguistic and behavioral equivalence.  
[B] that their famous school had trained some highly creative translators. Such persons seem to be born with such skills of linguistic and behavioral equivalence.

- [C] that their famous school had not trained any highly creative translators. Such persons seem to be taught with such skills of linguistic and behavioral equivalence.  
[D] that their famous school had trained some highly creative translators. Such persons seem to be taught with such skills of linguistic and behavioral equivalence.

8. The basic problem of formulating an adequate theory of translation is \_\_\_\_\_, and we do not know precisely what actually happens.

- [A] the fact that translation actually does not take place in our brains  
[B] the fact that translation actually takes place in our brains
- [C] the fact that translation actually does not take place in our lungs  
[D] the fact that translation actually takes place in our lungs

9. In many cases people who have never studied the principles of translation turn out to be much more effective translators than those who may have studied translation in some school designed specifically for \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] helping people neglect linguistic and regional parallels and contrasts  
[C] helping people recognize linguistic and regional parallels and contrasts

- [B] helping people neglect linguistic and cultural parallels and contrasts      [D] helping people recognize linguistic and cultural parallels and contrasts

10. Perhaps the following set of principles can help new translators know how they can best initiate themselves into the principles and procedures of translation, except:

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- [A] A language is a series of verbal habits that represent aspects of a culture.
- [B] There are complete synonyms within a language or between different languages, and such a statement seems evidently correct.
- [C] Within any symbolic system the context normally contains more information than any focal term.
- [D] The meaning of a verbal symbol is defined indirectly by all contrastive symbols.

11. No one speaker possesses a complete inventory of the signs and the structures of a living language, but the society of speakers collectively possesses a language and can accordingly change the forms. But persons who wish to use the language of a different language community \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] must learn how to use the words in a culturally unacceptable manner
- [B] must avoid how to use the words in a culturally acceptable manner
- [C] must avoid how to use the words in a culturally unacceptable manner
- [D] must learn how to use the words in a culturally acceptable manner

12. For example, the meaning of traffic symbols is defined by all the other symbols referring to the movement of vehicles on streets. Accordingly, it is not possible \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] to have an absolute set of definitions
- [B] to have an changeable set of definitions
- [C] to have an changeable set of reductions
- [D] to have an absolute set of reductions

13. The functions of the verbal contexts are evident in the various uses of the verb *run* in English. The following examples are correct, except: .....

- [A] The play ran for three weeks.
- [B] He is running for destroying of town.
- [C] His stocking is running.
- [D] The well ran dry.

14. In English it is easy to speak of the same person as a *rich man* or a *wealthy man* but \_\_\_\_\_ does not extend to such phrases as *rich experience* and *wealthy experience*.

- [A] this measure of similarity in meaning
- [B] this measure of difference in meaning
- [C] this measure of difference in form
- [D] this measure of similarity in form

15. On all levels of American English, from sounds to discourse, important changes are occurring, but most speakers are largely unaware of what is happening. In this case, discourse means \_\_\_\_\_

[A] speech or piece of writing about a general, usually humorous, subject.  
[B] speech or piece of writing about a general, usually serious, subject.

[C] speech or piece of writing about a particular, usually humorous, subject.  
[D] speech or piece of writing about a particular, usually serious, subject.

16. The standard orthography of English largely disguises these differences, as in *beat*, *bit*, *bait*, *bet*, *bat*, *bot* (a kind of fly), *bought*, *but*, *boat*, *put*, *boot*. The majority of these subtle differences are lost in \_\_\_\_\_

[A] rapid debate  
[B] slow speech

[C] rapid speech  
[D] slow debate

17. In many instances the meaning of words does not depend on grammatical contexts but on the practical contexts of the communication. For example, the English word *stock* may refer to a number of distinct objects, except: \_\_\_\_\_

[A] internet and websites  
[B] cattle and traded shares

[C] supplies in a warehouse  
[D] cattle and plants

18. For translators and interpreters probably the most important part of their training is the thorough knowledge of different referential classes. The following referential classes are correct, except: \_\_\_\_\_

[A] entities (*people, stars, mountains, rivers, plants*) and activities (*think, speak, walk, swim, dance*)  
[B] accesses (*dye, sickly, regenerate, impress*)

[C] states (*dead, alive, tired, happy*) and characteristics (*large, small, attractive*)  
[D] relationals (*and, or, nevertheless, but*)

19. Some universal models of discourse are very important for translators and interpreters. The four most important classes of discourse are the followings, except: \_\_\_\_\_

[A] narration  
[B] description

[C] argumentation  
[D] organization

20. Narration includes novels, stories, personal experiences, history, biography, while description describes the features of complex entities or events, and argumentation is primarily a collection of reasons for or against some development, while conversation is clearly the least regulated. The followings are about conversation, except: \_\_\_\_\_

[A] Conversations by politicians can be exceptionally complex.

[C] Each participant of conversations is usually avoiding his or her personal advantage.

- [B] No one knows the rules of conversations by politicians.
- [D] Each participant of conversations is usually seeking his or her personal advantage.

To answer the following questions, about choosing the most acceptable equivalence, read George Orwell's *Shooting an Elephant*.

21. He took not the slightest notice of the crowd's approach.

- [A] Dia sama sekali tidak memperhatikan pendekatan kerumunan.
- [B] Ia sama sekali tidak peduli dengan kerumunan orang yang mendekat.
- [C] Dia tidak peduli dengan banyak orang yang mendekat.
- [D] Ia tidak mempedulikan sedikit pun kedatangan kerumunan banyak orang.

22. He was tearing up bunches of grass, beating them against his knees to clean them and stuffing them into his mouth.

- [A] Dia merobek tandan rumput, memukuli lututnya untuk membersihkannya dan memasukkannya ke mulut.
- [B] Ia sedang mencabut rumpun-rumpun rumput, memukul-mukulkannya pada kedua lututnya untuk membersihkannya dan kemudian menjelakkannya ke dalam mulutnya.
- [C] Dia sedang mencabut rumput lalu memukul-mukulkannya pada kedua lututnya untuk membersihkannya dan kemudian memasukkannya ke dalam mulutnya.
- [D] Ia sedang mencabut rumpun-rumpun rumput, memukul-mukulkannya pada kedua lututnya untuk membersihkannya, dan lalu menjelakkannya ke dalam mulutnya.

23. I had halted on the road. As soon as I saw the elephant I knew with perfect certainty that I ought not to shoot him.

- [A] Saya berhenti di jalan. Begitu saya melihat gajah, saya tahu dengan pasti bahwa saya tidak boleh menembaknya.
- [B] Saya berhenti dan mengamati tingkah laku si gajah dan pada waktu itu pun saya yakin sekali bahwa saya tidak seharusnya menembaknya.
- [C] Aku berhenti di jalan. Begitu aku melihat si gajah, aku begitu yakin bahwa aku tidak semestinya menembaknya.
- [D] Aku berhenti untuk mengamati tingkah laku gajah itu dan pada saat itu aku sadar bahwa aku tak seharusnya menembaknya.

24. It is a serious matter to shoot a working elephant — it is comparable to destroying a huge and costly piece of machinery — and obviously one ought not to do it if it can possibly be avoided.

- [A] Menembak seekor gajah-pekerja adalah urusan serius — sama halnya dengan menghancurkan sebuah mesin yang besar dan mahal — dan jelas orang tidak usah melakukannya kalau masih dapat dihindari.
- [C] Adalah suatu keadaan yang serius bila menembak seekor gajah-pekerja, hal ini sama saja dengan menghancurkan mesin yang besar dan mahal, jelas orang tidak

[B] Adalah suatu urusan yang serius, menembak seekor gajah-pekerja – hal ini sama saja dengan menghancurkan sebuah mesin yang besar dan mahal – dan jelas orang tidak seharusnya melakukannya kalau hal itu masih dapat dihindari.

seharusnya melakukannya jika hal itu masih dapat dihindari.

[D] Adalah masalah serius untuk menembak seekor gajah yang bekerja - itu sebanding dengan menghancurkan mesin yang besar dan mahal - dan jelas seseorang tidak boleh melakukannya jika mungkin dapat dihindari.

25. And at that distance, peacefully eating, the elephant looked no more dangerous than a cow.

[A] Dan pada jarak itu, makan dengan tenang, gajah itu tidak lebih berbahaya daripada seekor sapi.

[C] Dan pada jarak itu, ketika sedang makan dengan tenangnya, gajah itu tidak terlihat lebih berbahaya dari seekor sapi.

[B] Dan pada jarak itu, ketika sedang makan dengan tenangnya, gajah itu nampak tidak lebih berbahaya daripada seekor sapi.

[D] Dan pada jarak itu, ketika sedang makan dengan tenangnya, gajah itu tidak nampak lebih berbahaya dari seekor sapi.

26. I thought then and I think now that his attack of ‘must’ was already passing off; in which case he would merely wander harmlessly about until the mahout came back and caught him.

[A] Saya pikir dulu dan saya pikir sekarang bahwa serangannya ‘harus’ sudah berlalu; dalam hal ini dia hanya akan berkeliaran tanpa bahaya sampai pawang kembali dan menangkapnya.

[C] Waktu itu dan sekarang, saya kira serangan berahnanya sudah berlalu; dalam keadaan itu gajah hanya akan berjalan-jalan tak berbahaya sampai si pawang datang dan menangkapnya.

[B] Di waktu itu dan sekarang, saya pikir serangan berahnanya sudah berlalu; dalam keadaan itu gajah hanya akan berjalan-jalan tak berbahaya sampai si pawang datang kembali dan menangkapnya.

[D] Saya pikir dulu dan sekarang bahwa serangannya harus sudah dilewati, dalam hal ini dia hanya akan berkeliaran tanpa bahaya sampai pawang datang kembali dan menangkapnya.

27. Moreover, I did not in the least want to shoot him.

[A] Selain itu, saya tidak ingin menembaknya.

[C] Lagi pula, saya tidak ingin menembaknya.

[B] Lagi pula, sedikitpun saya tidak ingin menembaknya.

[D] Lagi pula, saya tidak punya sedikit pun keinginan untuk menembaknya.

28. I decided that I would watch him for a little while to make sure that he did not turn savage again, and then go home.

[A] Saya memutuskan untuk mengamatinya sejenak guna memastikan bahwa gajah itu tidak ganas lagi, dan sesudah itu saya akan pulang.

[C] Saya memutuskan bahwa saya akan mengawasinya sebentar untuk memastikan dia tidak ganas lagi, dan kemudian pulang kerumah.

[B] Saya memutuskan bahwa saya akan mengamatinya sejenak untuk memastikan bahwa ia tidak menjadi ganas lagi, dan sesudah itu saya akan pulang kerumah.

29. But at that moment I glanced round at the crowd that had followed me.

- [A] Tetapi pada saat itu aku melirik kerumunan yang mengikutiku.
- [B] Tetapi di waktu itu saya memandang sekilas ke seputar orang ramai yang mengikuti saya.

30. It was an immense crowd, two thousand at the least and growing every minute.

- [A] Suatu kerumunan manusia yang sangat banyak, setidak-tidaknya berjumlah dua ribu dan bertambah setiap menit.
- [B] Suatu kerumunan manusia yang sangat besar, paling sedikit berjumlah dua ribu dan membesar setiap menit.

[D] Saya memutuskan bahwa saya akan mengawasinya sebentar untuk memastikan bahwa dia tidak menjadi biadab lagi, dan kemudian pulang.

- [C] tetapi pada saat itu saya melihat sekeliling kerumunan yang mengikuti saya.
- [D] Tetapi waktu itu saya memandang sekilas ke sekitar kerumunan orang yang mengikuti saya.

- [C] Itu sebuah kerumunan besar, setidaknya dua ribu dan bertambah setiap menit.
- [D] Itu adalah kerumunan besar, setidaknya dua ribu dan tumbuh setiap menit.

To answer the following questions, about choosing the most acceptable equivalence, read George Orwell's *Shooting Elephant* (B).

31. But in reality I was only an absurd puppet pushed to and fro by the will of those yellow faces behind.

[A] Tapi kenyataannya saya hanya seorang wayang yang tidak masuk akal dan mendekati kehendak wajah kuning itu.

[B] Tetapi dalam kenyataannya saya hanyalah sebuah boneka tolol yang didorong ke sana kemari oleh kehendak dari wajah-wajah kuning yang berada di belakang saya.

[C] Tetapi dalam kenyataannya saya hanyalah sebuah boneka tolol yang didorong ke sana ke mari oleh kemauan wajah-wajah kuning di belakang saya.

[D] Tapi pada kenyataannya saya hanyalah sebuah boneka bodoh yang didorong ke sana kemari oleh keinginan wajah-wajah kuning yang berada di belakang saya.

32. I perceived in this moment that when the white man turns tyrant it is his own freedom that he destroys.

[A] Saya merasa pada saat ini ketika orang kulit putih mengubah Tyrant itu adalah kebebasannya sendiri yang dia hancurkan.

[C] Saya merasa pada saat ini, ketika orang kulit putih berubah menjadi tiran, sebenarnya dia sedang merusak kemerdekaannya sendiri.

[B] Pada saat ini saya dapat merasakan bahwa ketika si kulit putih berubah menjadi tiran, sebenarnya dia sedang menghancurkan kemerdekaannya sendiri.

33. He becomes a sort of hollow, posing dummy, the conventionalized figure of a sahib.

[A] Dia menjadi semacam berongga, berpose dummy, sosok yang didaur ulang dari seorang sahib.

[B] Ia menjadi semacam boneka palsu yang congkak, figure konvensional dari seorang majikan.

[D] Dan demikian pula pada saat ini, saya dapat memahami bahwa ketika si kulit putih berubah menjadi tiran, sebenarnya dia sedang merusak kemerdekaannya sendiri.

34. For it is the condition of his rule that he shall spend his life in trying to impress the ‘natives’, and so in every crisis he has got to do what the ‘natives’ expect of him.

[A] Karena itu adalah kondisi peraturannya bahwa dia akan menghabiskan hidupnya dalam mencoba mengesankan ‘penduduk asli’, dan dalam setiap krisis dia harus melakukan apa yang ‘harapan’ harapkan dari Dia.

[B] Karena kedudukannya sebagai penguasa maka ia harus menghabiskan masa hidupnya demi mencoba mengesankan “pribumi-pribumi” itu; dan dengan demikian, dalam setiap krisis, ia harus melakukan apa yang “pribumi-pribumi” itu harapkan darinya.

[C] Karena kondisi penguasaannya maka dia harus menghabiskan hidupnya demi mencoba membuat senang orang-orang itu dan dengan demikian, dalam setiap masalah genting, dia harus melakukan apa yang orang-orang itu inginkan darinya.

[D] Karena kondisi penguasaannya maka ia harus menghabiskan hidupnya demi mencoba mengesankan “pribumi-pribumi” itu dan dengan demikian, dalam setiap krisis, ia harus melakukan apa yang “pribumi-pribumi” itu harapkan darinya.

35. He wears a mask, and his face grows to fit it.

[A] Ia mengenakan topeng, dan wajahnyapun membesar menyesuaikan topeng itu.

[B] Ia mengenakan sebuah topeng, dan wajahnyapun membengkak agar pas dengan topeng itu,

[C] Dia memakai topeng, dan wajahnyapun harus di besarkan agar pas dengan topeng itu.

[D] Dia memaksai topeng, dan wajahnya tumbuh agar sesuai.

36. I had committed myself to doing it when I sent for the rifle.

[A] Saya telah melakukan diri untuk melakukannya saat saya mengirim untuk senapan.

[C] Saya telah berjanji untuk melakukannya sewaktu saya menugaskan seseorang untuk mengambil senapan itu.

[B] Saya telah mengikat diri saya untuk melakukannya sewaktu saya mengirimkan orang untuk mengambil senapan itu.

37. A sahib has got to act like a sahib; he has got to appear resolute, to know his own mind and do definite things.

[A] Seorang sahib harus bertindak seperti seorang sahib; dia harus tampak tegas, tahu pikirannya sendiri dan melakukan hal-hal yang pasti.

[B] Seorang majikan harus bertindak selayaknya seorang majikan; ia harus tampak tegas, percaya diri, dan melakukan hal-hal yang jelas.

[D] Saya telah mengikat diri saya untuk melakukannya ketika saya dikirimi senapan itu

38. To come all that way, rifle in hand, with two thousand people marching at my heels, and then to trail feebly away, having done nothing — no, that was impossible.

[A] Untuk datang sejauh itu, dengan senapan di tangan, dengan dua ribu orang berbaris di tumit saya, dan kemudian berjalan dengan lemah, tidak melakukan apa-apa — tidak, itu tidak mungkin.

[B] Berjalan sejauh itu, dengan senapan di tangan, dengan dua ribu orang berbaris dibelakang saya, dan kemudian pergi begitu saja, tanpa berbuat apa-apa — tidak, hal itu tidak mungkin terjadi.

[C] Berjalan sejauh itu, dengan senapan di tangan, dan dua ribu orang berjalan di belakangku, lalu tidak melakukan apapun — itu tidak akan terjadi

[D] Berjalan sejauh itu, dengan senapan di tangan, dengan dua ribu orang berbaris di belakang, dan kemudian pergi begitu saja, tanpa berbuat apa-apa — tidak, hal itu tidak mungkin saya lakukan.

39. And my whole life, every white man's life in the East, was one long struggle not to be laughed at.

[A] Dan seluruh hidup saya, setiap kehidupan orang kulit putih di Timur, merupakan satu perjuangan panjang untuk tidak ditertawakan.

[B] Dan seluruh hidup saya, setiap kehidupan orang kulit putih di Timur, merupakan satu perjuangan panjang yang tidak boleh dilecehkan.

[C] Dan sepanjang hidupku, tiap kehidupan orang kulit putih di Timur adalah suatu perjuangan yang tidak boleh ditertawakan

[D] Dan seluruh hidup saya, setiap kehidupan orang kulit putih di Timur, adalah satu perjuangan panjang untuk tidak ditertawakan.

40. I looked at the sea of yellow faces above the garish clothes-faces all happy and excited over this bit of fun, all certain that the elephant was going to be shot.

[A] Aku memandangi lautan wajah-wajah kuning di atas pakaian- wajah yang norak itu semua gembira atas sedikit kesenangan ini, semuanya yakin bahwa gajah akan ditembak.

[B] Saya pandangi lautan wajah kuning dengan pakaian yang menyilaukan itu—wajah-wajah yang kesemuanya bahagia dan riang atas secuil tontonan ini, semua yakin bahwa gajah itu akan segera ditembak.

[C] Saya memandang pada lautan wajah kuning diatas berpakaian mencolok- semua wajah bahagia dan gembira atas sedikit kesenangan ini, semua yakin bahwa gajah akan di tembak.

[D] Saya memandang pada lautan wajah kuning dengan pakaian yang gemerlap itu—wajah-wajah yang kesemuanya berbahagia dan riang atas secuil tontonan ini, semua yakin bahwa gajah itu akan segera ditembak.

### Part C

Translate the following sentences taken from George Orwell's *Shooting an Elephant* into good Indonesian.

1. They did not like me, but with the magical rifle in my hands I was momentarily worth watching.
2. And suddenly I realized that I should have to shoot the elephant after all.
3. The people expected it of me and I had go to do it; I could feel their two thousand wills pressing forward, irresistibly.
4. And it was at this moment, as I stood there with the rifle in my hands, that I first grasped the hollowness, the futility of the white man's dominion in the East.
5. Here was I, the white man with his gun, standing in front of the unarmed native crowd—seemingly the leading actor of the piece.

--- GOOD LUCK! ---