

SULIT



UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2017/2018

Mei/Jun 2018

HBT513 – Bidang-Bidang Terpilih dan Penterjemahan

Masa : 2 jam

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi ENAM (6) muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

ARAHAN:

1. Jawab **TIGA (3)** soalan.
2. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada TIGA (3) soalan hanya TIGA (3) soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.

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SULIT

1. Teliti TEKS A. Jawab [a] dan [b].

TEKS A

48

Laws of Malaysia

ACT 574

Limit of punishment of offence which is made up of several offences

71. (1) Where anything which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such of his offences, unless it be so expressly provided.

(2) Where anything is an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, or where several acts of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence constitute when combined a different offence the offender shall not be punished with a more severe punishment than the Court which tries him could award for any one of such offences.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- (a) A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating.
- (b) But if, while A is beating Z, Y interferes, and A intentionally strikes Y, here, as the blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z, and to another for the blow given to Y.

Punishment of a person found guilty of one of several offences, the judgment stating that it is doubtful of which

72. In all cases in which judgment is given that a person is guilty of one of several offences specified in the judgment, but that it is doubtful of which of these offence he is guilty, the offender shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided, if the same punishment is not provided for all.

73—74. (Deleted by F.M. Ord. 14 of 1953).

(Sumber: Laws of Malaysia, Act 574 - Penal Code, hlm. 48)

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- [a] Dengan menggunakan contoh-contoh yang sesuai daripada **TEKS A**, bincangkan ciri-ciri laras bahasa undang-undang.

[20 markah]

- [b] Terjemahkan bahagian yang bergaris dalam **TEKS A** ke dalam bahasa Melayu dengan mengambil kira fungsi utama bahasa undang-undang seperti yang dinyatakan dalam **PETIKAN A**.

[30 markah]

PETIKAN A

The main functions of legal language are normative and performative: legal texts usually contain legal norms and consequently carry an obligation to follow this legal norm, otherwise a punishment might follow. Therefore, it is greatly important to make sure what the actual purpose of the translation of an individual legal text is (Parviz Ahmadi Darani, 2012: 5).

2. Jawab [a], [b] dan [c].

- [a] Bincangkan TIGA masalah dalam penterjemahan teks perubatan. Berikan contoh-contoh yang sesuai.

[30 markah]

- [b] Bincangkan kepentingan faktor [i] hingga [iii] dalam penterjemahan teks sains.

[i] fungsi teks

[ii] jenis teks

[iii] audiens

[15 markah]

- [c] Dengan menggunakan contoh-contoh yang sesuai, bincangkan kerelevanan aspek budaya dalam penterjemahan teks sains atau teknikal.

[5 markah]

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3. Jawab [a] dan [b].

- [a] Dengan mengambil kira ciri-ciri bahasa teks pelancongan, terjemahkan bahagian yang bergaris dalam **TEKS B** ke dalam bahasa Melayu menggunakan kaedah terjemahan yang paling sesuai.

[30 markah]

TEKS B

Neighbourhoods of Istanbul

Historical Old City Part of Sultanahmet

Naturally, from a visitors point of view, Sultanahmet should be first on the list because it is a UNESCO world heritage site brimming over with historical landmarks from the Byzantine and Ottoman empires. The choice of hotels from hostels to five stars is mind-blowing and as with any other touristic destinations, restaurants cater for the masses by serving a variety of domestic and international cuisine. If your main reason for visiting Istanbul is to see the highlights like the Blue Mosque, Hagia Sophia, and Topkapi Palace, then Sultanahmet is the place to stay.

Taksim and Beyoglu: Modern and Trendy

Typically characterised by Istiklal Caddesi, the central pedestrian thoroughfare and busiest street of Turkey, Beyoglu is the alternative face of Istanbul. As a favourite hangout in history for foreign dignitaries, it is now a centre for shopping and nightlife, and some of the city's most prestigious hotels. The new and modern hasn't overtaken all of it, though.

Some marvellous gems reflect the art and culture scene like Saint Anthony Padua Church, the antique shops of the Cukurcuma district and Orhan Pamuk's (Turkey's most famous Turkish author) Museum of Innocence. The Pera Museum holds the Tortoise Trainer painting, one of the most expensive ever sold in Turkey, and when I spent time here, I greatly favoured the smaller neighbourhood of Galata on the outskirts and its dramatic 360 panoramic views from the tower.

Eminönü and Beyazit

Sitting next to the entrance of the famous Galata Bridge, Eminönü is the place to pick up a cheap ferry tour of the Bosphorus. Balik Ekmek (fish sandwiches), is the favoured cheap street food otherwise, restaurants under Galata Bridge serve delicious albeit pricey fishmeals. In the Bahcekapi district of Eminönü, a small shop and living museum showcases the rise to fame of the humble Turkish delight. Owned by descendants of the inventor, Hacı Bekir, it is of great interest to both locals and tourists. The most famous landmark in this district though is the Sulyeman mosque compound dating from 1557 and now a UNESCO World Heritage site.

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For a shopping experience, the busy spice market fairs well, but it is worth walking the extra distance into the Beyazit area, home of one of the world's oldest and largest marketplaces. The chaotic Grand Bazaar and its labyrinth of shops and passageways may seem intimidating to the newbie shopper in Turkey, but you will eventually get into the swing of exotic bargaining and banter of the 4000 unique shops.

From here, if a day of sightseeing and touring the main landmarks leaves you weary and worn out, the Cagaloglu Hamam is a traditional and most importantly authentic Turkish bath experience. Dating from 1741 and well known for its beautiful architecture, famous visitors from history include Florence Nightingale.

(Sumber: <http://turkishtravelblog.com/neighbourhoods-istanbul-turkey/>)

- [b] Berdasarkan pernyataan Steiner (1975: 249) bahawa "*translating sacred texts is not an easy task...*", bincangkan cabaran dalam menterjemah teks agama.

[20 markah]

4. Teliti **TEKS C**. Jawab [a], [b] dan [c].

TEKS C

She was one of those pretty and charming girls born, as though fate had blundered over her, into a family of artisans. She had no marriage portion, no expectations, no means of getting known, understood, loved, and wedded by a man of wealth and distinction; and she let herself be married off to a little clerk in the Ministry of Education.

Her tastes were simple because she had never been able to afford any other, but she was as unhappy as though she had married beneath her; for women have no caste or class, their beauty, grace, and charm serving them for birth or family, their natural delicacy, their instinctive elegance, their nimbleness of wit, are their only mark of rank, and put the slum girl on a level with the highest lady in the land.

She suffered endlessly, feeling herself born for every delicacy and luxury. She suffered from the poorness of her house, from its mean walls, worn chairs, and ugly curtains. All these things, of which other women of her class would not even have been aware, tormented and insulted her. The sight of the little Breton girl who came to do the work in her little house aroused heart-broken regrets and hopeless dreams in

...6/-

her mind. She imagined silent antechambers, heavy with Oriental tapestries, lit by torches in lofty bronze sockets, with two tall footmen in knee-breeches sleeping in large arm-chairs, overcome by the heavy warmth of the stove. She imagined vast saloons hung with antique silks, exquisite pieces of furniture supporting priceless ornaments, and small, charming, perfumed rooms, created just for little parties of intimate friends, men who were famous and sought after, whose homage roused every other woman's envious longings.

(Sumber: https://fac.ksu.edu.sa/sites/default/files/the_diamond_necklace.pdf)

- [a] Terjemahkan **TEKS C** ke dalam bahasa Melayu untuk pembaca sasaran yang khusus, iaitu kanak-kanak.

[20 markah]

- [b] Huraikan tiga prosedur yang anda gunakan untuk menterjemah **TEKS C**. Berikan contoh yang khusus bagi setiap prosedur yang dibincangkan.

[15 markah]

- [c] Dengan mengambil kira terjemahan anda dalam [a], huraikan konsep-konsep berikut dalam konteks penterjemahan teks kesusasteraan.

- [i] *fidelity*
- [ii] *readership*
- [iii] *skopos*

[15 markah]