

M.A. Examination, 2019
Semester -IV
Modern European Languages, Literatures and Cultural Studies (French)
Course – I
(Theories of Translation and Practical Translation)

Time – 3 Hours

Full Marks – 40

Questions are of equal value

Question 8 est obligatoire. Répondez à 4 autres au choix.

4X5=20

1. Quels sont les éléments constitutifs de l'acte de traduire ? Qu'entend-on par la "traduction source" et la "traduction cible" ?
2. Qu'est-ce qui fait que la traductologie émerge comme une discipline scolaire importante dans les années 1950-60 ? Quelle était la preuve du statut inférieure de la traductologie dans les années qui avaient précédé les années cinquante ?
3. Comment James Holmes a-t-il défini les traits principaux de la traductologie ?
4. Expliquez comment la traduction était reconnue comme un métier respectueux et comme une discipline scientifique en France au XX^{ème} siècle ?
5. " Le désir de s'approprier les œuvres de l'Antiquité a provoqué en France au XVI^{ème} siècle une importante activité de la traduction". Discutez.
6. Comment peut-on dire qu'aux XVII^{ème} et XVIII^{ème} siècles s'est développée en France la traduction du type les " belles infidèles " ?
- 7) Comment classez-vous les traductions de la Bible de Saint-Jérôme et de Martin Luther ? Quels arguments ont-ils présenté pour justifier leurs conceptions de la traduction ?

8). Traduisez en français

20

Nicolas Sarkozy has launched his campaign for the French presidency. Ousted from the Élysée in 2012 by François Hollande and a French public that was exhausted after five years of the 'hyper president', Sarkozy is back for another bite at the cherry. Although currently the outsider — the polls favour Alain Juppé, mayor of Bordeaux and a former prime minister — it would be foolish to dismiss his bid out of hand. Sarkozy is a political scrapper with a good ability to exploit populist causes.

Above all else, he knows how to turn a crisis to his advantage and from this perspective, the dark clouds hanging over French society have a silver lining.

P.T.O.

These are testing times in France. From the violent protests against controversial new labour laws to the effects of multiple terrorist attacks, the seemingly endless list of problems plaguing French society give all the appearance of a country spiralling into crisis. The situation is compounded by a leadership that lacks credibility and is unable to provide the steady hand that France needs. The Hollande administration is deeply unpopular and recent poll found that almost 90% of the population disapprove of their president.

All of these factors weigh in Sarkozy's favour. The climate of fear, insecurity and uncertainty that currently pervades France is exactly the environment that he thrives in. Back in 2007, Sarkozy won the race to the presidency — against an admittedly lacklustre Segolene Royale — with a hard-line agenda that prioritised security. He had proven his law and order credentials during the 2005 riots and his pitch resounded with a security-conscious electorate. He is hoping for a repeat of this in 2017.

But if the Sarkozy redemption sounds like a compelling story, the consequences for French society would be much less appealing.

Sarkozy's campaign launch was tied to the publication of a new book, *Everything for France*. Running to some 230 pages, the book is designed to deliver a shock to the political establishment. In reality, Sarkozy's proposals read more like a Front National manifesto than a grand new solution to France's woes. From cutting immigration to suspending family reunification, from raising the bar for citizenship to revisiting the training and activities of imams, Sarkozy is seeking above all else to harness for electoral gain the current of xenophobia that has gained momentum in France and across Europe more broadly.

At the centre of Sarkozy's drive to reclaim the presidency is the theme of national identity. He has positioned himself as the defender of a French identity that he claims is suffering from the effects of mass immigration and Islamic extremism. National identity is a sensitive subject in France these days, just look at the controversy caused by the move by several mayors to ban the burkini from local beaches. Yet Sarkozy is trying to propose a solution without understanding the nature of the problem.
