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и межкультурной коммуникации

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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ  
ПО ПРАКТИЧЕСКОМУ КУРСУ  
ПЕРЕВОДА ПЕРВОГО  
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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Данное методическое пособие представляет собой сборник теоретического и практического материалов по дисциплине «Практический курс перевода». Теоретический материал является дополнением к курсу теории перевода, практические задания по разделам являются необходимыми упражнениями для обучения студентов основам перевода.

Пособие состоит из 13 разделов, каждый из которых охватывает важные в процессе обучения переводу вопросы.

Методическое пособие предназначено для студентов 3–5 курсов.

## PRACTICAL COURSE OF TRANSLATION

### Pretranslation analysis of source text

Translation is a complex speech-thought process, which is realized by representatives of definite ethnic community in correspondence with concrete aims of translation and is meant for definite recipient. Two main tasks are realized in the translation process: understanding and reproduction (proper translation).

Pretranslation analysis includes the following steps:

- 1) analysis of the text's external structure, i.e. collection of external data;
- 2) analysis of information contained in the text;
- 3) analysis on all levels.

*External data* include information about the author of the text, time of its creation, time of publication and the source of this text.

*Information* contained in the text can be of three types: **cognitive, emotional, aesthetic**. It is important to define the communicative task of the text.

The final idea of the text can be received only when we define its genre. After genre definition, it is necessary to analyze what kind of the lexical material is translated: a morpheme, a word, a word-combination, a sentence or a text. During the process of source text division two types of units can be found: units with standard dependence on the text and units with non-standard dependence on the text.

The translation of *units with standard dependence* on the text is realized on the level of lexical-grammatical equivalents, taking into account typological characteristics of both languages.

The translation of *units with non-standard dependence* on the text requires special translation techniques, taking into consideration the combination of such factors as linguistic, cultural, and psychological.

The **linguistic factor** means that the translator must use definite types of transformations while translating the source text: transliteration, replication, modification, replacement, translation commentary.

The **cultural factor** means that the translator should define informative order of translating element, taking into account socio-cultural traditions.

The **psychological factor** is based on the translator's estimation of informative order of the giving element, taking into account the personal experience and assumptions of the author's experience.

When the pretranslation analysis is complete, the translator knows what peculiarities of the source text he must transmit in the target text.

### **Working out the general translation strategy**

Concrete strategy and methods of the translator which he uses in the translating process mainly depend on correlation of source and target languages and text character.

There are some principles in the basis of the translation strategy. **First**, it is supposed that the understanding of the source text precedes its translation as the obligatory condition of the translation process.

**The second principle** which defines the translator's strategy is the demand "to translate the sense, not the source text letters" and means inadmissibility of blind original copying. It should be mentioned that the transmission of original structural elements, which determine its content organization, quantity and consequence of its parts, is desirable and achieved in any kind of translation. The principle "to translate the sense, not the source text letters" means the necessity of the correct language units' interpretation.

**The third principle** is that the translator must determine relatively important sense elements. The translator seeks to transfer the original content as fully as possible and provides literal translation, using analogical syntactic structures and lexical units which closely correspond to the original. At the same time the translator must know how to arrange parts of the content according to their importance for the given act of communication and if necessary, endow with less important sense elements in order to transfer important units successfully.

#### **TASKS:**

##### **Texts for analysis and translation**

**Text 1:** *Compare the English text with its literal translation. Define translation units in the original text. Translate the text taking into account the translation units and the norms of the Russian language.*

Without turning her head she said, 'Are you going to stay to supper?' He was not, he answered, waking suddenly. She did not rise with him, did not

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*Translate the following.*

1. On July 26, 1948, the Federal Trade Commission writing about the growth of American monopoly, stated: "If nothing is done to check the growth of concentration ... the giant corporations will ultimately take over the country..." But the Commission is a bit late with its analysis, as the corporations have already taken over the country, and with it the government and all its repressive organs, including the courts, the armed forces, and the police.
2. During the period of which I am wringing... the history of federal (also state and local) legislation in the United States had been one prime protection of the interests of the capitalists.
3. The employers pay such low wages that sixty-three percent of Connecticut working children leave school at the age of fourteen to help support the family (in other words, America's halcyon universal education).
4. Anglo-American diplomats had vested interests in keeping the truth about the Soviet Union from the public opinion in their countries.
5. The victory of the workers was the national defeat for vested interests.
6. The paper said that the level of absenteeism in the British meeting industry was very high.
7. Italy interred there at the moment when France's defeat was a foregone conclusion.
8. The prime-minister has been hampered by the highly critical mood of his supporters below the gangway in the House of Commons.
9. In 1919 Hoover card-indexed 500,000 Americans suspected of radicalism.
10. Yesterday the House of Commons saw another back-bencher's revolt.
11. When in office, the Labor government dodged the necessity for fundamental reforms of Parliamentary procedure.
12. In 1924 the Labor majority was returned for the first time.
13. A reservation was made in the Potsdam decisions on the question of reparations.
14. At the conference the plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following provisions.
15. Fame was all very well, but it was for Ruth that his splendid dream arose. He was not a fame-monger.
16. The day after Ruth's visit, he received a check for three dollars from a New York scandal weekly in payment for three of his triplets.
17. "May be I'm fanciful," he muttered, "and yet – I bet there's something she has not told me".
18. He blamed himself bitterly for missing such a golden opportunity.

turn her head, and he let himself out the front door and into the late spring twilight, where was already a faint star above the windless trees. On the drive just without the garage, Harry's new car stood. At the moment he was doing something to the engine of it while the house-yard-stable boy held a patent trouble-lamp above the beetling crag of his head, and his daughter and Rachel, holding tools or detached sections of the car's vitals, leaned their intent dissimilar faces across his bent back and into the soft bluish glare of the light. Horace went on homeward. Twilight, evening, came swiftly. Before he reached the corner where he turned, the street lamps sputtered and failed, then glared above the intersections, beneath the arching trees.

*Draft translation:*

Не повернув головы, она сказала: "Вы собираетесь остаться на ужин?" Она не поднялась вместе с ним, не повернула головы, и он сам вышел через переднюю дверь и в поздние весенние сумерки, а там уже светила тусклая звезда над деревьями, и не было ветра. На подъездной дороге перед гаражом стояла новая машина Гарри. В этот момент он что-то делал с мотором, пока мальчик, работавший дома, в конюшне и в поле, держал патентованную аварийную лампу над лохматой головой, а его дочь и Рэчел, держа в руках инструменты и разрозненные детали от внутренностей машины, склонили свои сосредоточенные непохожие лица по ту сторону его склоненной спины в мягком синеватом свете. Хорейс пошел в направлении дома. Сумерки, точнее, вечер, наступал стремительно. Еще до того, как он достиг угла, где он поворачивал, уличные фонари затрещали и стихли, а затем засияли над перекрестком, под сводами деревьев.

**Текст 2:** *Make analysis of the English text. Find out the lexical units subject to transformations. Translate the text using devices of lexical transformations.*

The Naked and the Dead (1948) brought Norman Mailer unexpected and unnerving acclaim. But he turned his back on his easy success and began a deeper exploration of the contemporary consciousness than the technique of his first novel would allow. He has been savagely attacked for the "failure" of his later work, as well as for his unorthodox public opinions and behaviour. It was over a decade after the publication of his first novel before critics began to realize that Mailer's own instincts were surer than those of his reviewers. Structurally, The Naked and the Dead is well made. The events of the novel, reinforced by Mailer's ironic commentary, illustrate a deterministic view of the war. The war is shown to be irrational, a series of almost random acci-

dents, despite the huge, intricate military organizations which nominally direct it. It is, in the structural metaphor of the whole novel, like a wave whipped up somewhere far offshore, gathering amplitude and direction, crashing upon a beach, receding once again. Mailer's soldiers -- even his general -- are like the molecules of water involved. The only fact is death, and confronted by the fact, man is naked. Much of Mailer's technique is derived from Dos Passos, Steinbeck, Hemingway, and later Fitzgerald -- much, much later. And Thomas Wolfe, of course.

**Текст 3:** *Analyze the text, taking into account the translation units. Translate it using functional translation, retaining and transforming the lexical and grammatical units.*

Восточная война, направив силы русского общества на борьбу с внешним врагом, отвлекла его внимание от внутреннего брожения. С окончанием же войны это внутреннее брожение дало себя знать рядом насильственных актов не только против высших должностных лиц, но и против самого Александра II. На его жизнь покушения шли одно за другим: в него стреляли на улице, готовили взрыв полотна железной дороги под его поездами, даже устроили взрыв в одной из зал Зимнего дворца в Петербурге. Никто не думал, что все эти покушения исходят из одного малочисленного революционного кружка "Народной воли": напротив всем казалось, что действует какая-то таинственная многолюдная организация. К подобному выводу приводило и то обстоятельство, что в обществе вообще было много недовольных и желавших продолжения внутренних реформ. Смешивая небольшую террористическую партию со всей оппозиционной средой, правительство прибегало к чрезвычайным мерам, падавшим своей тяжестью на все общество. Однако эта необыкновенная строгость не помогала, революционный террор не прекращался. Общество же, запуганное репрессиями, было взволновано и раздражено.

**Текст 4:** *Analyze the text and compare it with its translation. Define how successfully the text was rendered into the target language. Give your own translation version.*

'Who gives a damn about parades?' Lieutenant Engle said. Actually, no one but Lieutenant Scheisskopf really gave a damn about the parades, least of all the bloated colonel with the big moustache, who was chairman of the Action Board and began bellowing at Clevinger the moment Clevinger stepped gingerly into the room to plead innocent to the charges Lieutenant Sche-

4. Pace and progress pleased him (Soames Forsyte) less and less: there was ostentation, too about a car which he considered provocative in the prevailing mood of **Labour**. On one occasion that fellow Sims had driven over the only **vested interests** of working man. Soames hadn't forgotten the behavior of its master, when not many people would have stopped to put up with it. He had been sorry for the dog, and quite prepared to take its part against the car if that ruffian had not been so outrageous.
5. **Seen things** are the easiest to remember.
6. Instead of buildings, the education authorities **have put up** the fees.
7. The Soviet people do not have **a monopoly** of the **desire** for direct talks in place of the cold war.
8. The British people have **pledged** in advance to support wildest excesses of the bloodthirsty puppet dictator of South Korea.
9. One of the most crippling forces in the undemocratic formation of US government is a systematic **propagation** by reactionary elements of prejudices and discrimination against certain religious and national minority groups
10. The **mentality** of the 13 moss-backs who attended the council meeting will hardly rouse suspicion that their decisions are motivated by progressive sentiments.

*Explain the meaning of the following combinations using dictionaries.*

Alasham`s Mirror; Alexandrian Library; Ancient Mariner; Aunt Sally; Auto da Fe; Knights of the Bath; Big Goosebery Season; Black Friday; Blindmen`s Dinner; Buridan`s Ass; Caligula`s Horse; Celestial Empire; Colin Tampon; Corinthian War; Damon and Pythias; Dance of Death; Fabian Tactis; Fool`s Paradise; Frankenstein`s Monster; Gilt-edge Investments; Hoity-toity; Iron Duke; Jack the Giant-killer; Knights of the Round Table; John Bull; Mumbo Jumbo; Pilgrim Fathers; The Poets` Corner; South-Sea Bubble; Wooden Horse of Troy.

*Define the pronunciation of words.*

Archibald Alison; Matthew Arnold; Francis Bacon; Francis Beaumont; Jeremy Bentham; George Berkeley; James Boswell; Edmund Burke; Thomas Carlyle; William Wilkie Collins; Thomas Henry Huxley; Thomas Hughes; Sinclair Lewis; Thomas Robert Malthus; Thomas Moore; William O'Brien; John Priestley; Walter Raleigh; Algernon Charles Swinburne; William Thackeray; Horace Walpole; Thomas Payne; Frederick Douglass; John Wycliffe; Robert Burns.

- the foreword;
- an epilogue;
- notes of the author;
- schedules and tables in the text.

**It is recommended to use the following actions:**

- to read the title of the text. To define whether it gives representation about the contents of the text.
- to look through whether the article is divided into sections.
- if "yes", read subtitles.
- to read the first and last paragraphs of the text and define what the text is about.

*Find the translation of the following phraseological units.*

to run the gauntlet; to strike a bargain; to take a bee-line; to stroke somebody against the hair; Tommy Atkins; tin Lizzie; tough customer; to turn King's evidence; wild-goose chase; within the framework of smth.; yellow dog contract; with the tongue in one's check; with a vengeance: to touch wood; Society of Friends; a smart Alec(k); shadow boxing; to shoot the cat; half seas over.

*Translate the following.*

Abusus non tollit usum; ad hoc (committee); ad captandum; ante meridiem; and nauseam; amicus curiae; beau monde; billet-doux; bona-fides; a propos; au naturel; aurora boreales; casus belli; cordon sanitaire; corpus delicti; coup d'état; eau de vie; en route; en bloc; entre nous; esprit de corps; ex officio; fait accompli; femme de chamber; habias corpus; incommunicado; inter alia; laissez faire; maitre d'hotel; melee; memento mori; mutatis mutandis; nec; nec plus ultra; noblese oblige; par excellence; per capita; prima facie; post mortem; sine qua non; savoir faire; status quo; tabula rasa; vade mecum; vice versa; vis-à-vis; via.

*Try to find the meaning of the underlined word in Muller's dictionary or translate relying on the context.*

1. In 1935 it was announced that a submarine for an **unnamed** Power was building at Cadiz.
2. Artillery, unlike other arms, is not fully **committed** once it has become engaged with the enemy, but retains, in great measure, its liberty of action.
3. The small but efficient and remarkably **well flown** aircraft have already done so much gallant and invaluable work.

isskopf had lodged against him. The colonel beat his fist down the table and hurt his hand and became so further enraged with Clevinger that he beat his fist down upon the table even harder and hurt his hand some more. Lieutenant Scheisskopf glared at Clevinger with tight lips, mortified by the poor impression Clevinger was making.

'In sixty days you'll be fighting Billy Petrolle,' the colonel with the big fat moustache roared. 'And you think it's a big fat joke.'

'I don't think it's a joke, sir,' Clevinger replied.

'Don't interrupt.'

'Yes, sir.'

'And sir superior offices when you do/ ordered Major Metcalf.

'Yes, sir.'

'Weren't you just ordered not to interrupt?' Major Metcalf inquired coldly.

'But I didn't interrupt, sir,' Clevinger protested.

'No. And you didn't sir me either. Add that to the charges against him,' Major Metcalf directed the corporal who could take shorthand. 'Failure to sir superior offices when not interrupting them.'

*Translaion:*

Кому нужны эти парады! – возразил лейтенант Энгл.

И в самом деле, кроме лейтенанта Шейскофа, парады были никому не нужны. Меньше всего они были нужны тучному полковнику с большими пышными усами – председателю дисциплинарной комиссии. Полковник начал орать на Клевинджера, едва тот, робко войдя в комнату, заявил, что не считает себя виновным в злодеяниях, которые приписывает ему лейтенант Шейскоф. Полковник ударил кулаком по столу, основательно ушиб руку, еще сильнее ударил кулаком по столу и еще сильнее ушиб руку. Лейтенант Шейскоф глядел на Клевинджера, поджав губы. Он был огорчен, что его кадет производит жалкое впечатление.

– Через шестьдесят дней вам предстоит с оружием в руках сражаться с макаронниками! – ревел полковник с большими пышными усами. – Вы думаете, это вам шуточки?

– Я не считаю это шуточками, сэр, – ответил Клевинджер.

– Не перебивайте!

## **Interlingual and intercultural differences in the translation process**

**Interlingual translation** is a kind of translation from one language into another, translation in frames of bilingual situation during the process of interlingual communication. Interlingual translation can be defined as replacement of one language elements by elements of another one.

Subject-logical meaning is an expression of the notion about subject or phenomena by word, feature, action and one of its features, which owing to the history development became major for the whole notion. It is assigned in the language system as a result of language community activity and is realized in the given context.

Lacuna is a lack of source language equivalents of the national realia in the target language. Lacunas exist because of lingua or cultural language differences.

Realia are notions referring to the life, traditions, history, and cultural wealth of the particular nation. Realia can be transferred with the help of transliteration or replication. However, this method is restricted and applied only to those language units which are firmly fixed in the target language system. Little known or unfamiliar realia require inclusion of additional explicative elements but they shouldn't necessarily follow the reality, they can precede it. Transliteration and replication accompanied by explicative elements are used in that cases, when the translator is seeking to evoke the feeling of national coloring in the reader or when notions marked by realities are the subject of the message and, therefore, can't be omitted.

Another method of realia transferring is functional analogue. The sense of this method is that one and the same situation is described in the target language on the basis of different, though interconnected features. Translational transformations take place here: generalization, concretization and metonymy. Decision about taking down the reality and transferring the notion by the functional analogue is reached when the used realia are not the subject of the message. The method of explicative additions is used as applied to other kind of realia-broad notions reflecting national peculiarities of economic, political and social life. Similar notions can exist in cultural sphere of another country, but they are perceived in other way or used rarely. While transferring such realia it is appropriate not only to define the exact notion and use direct equivalent in the target language, but also accompany it by explicative commentary (f.i. работа стоя – work standing up to make more room).

### **There are also subjective criteria of estimation:**

- Confidence in translator
- Customer's attitude to the translator
- The strictness of terms' translation
- High demands to the translation design

Translation editing is a multi-stage procedure as every target text must be examined according to all translational aspects. Every target text must be tested on adequacy and accuracy. The main task of the translator is stylistic adequacy. The special relation between the original and translation, which is tracked both in substance, and in plan of the expression and is so close to the original, as possible in conditions of interlingual communication is called "equivalence" or "adequacy".

Translation adequacy is a reproduction of the original's form and content by lingual means of another language that is the identical information rendered by equal means. Adequate translation is a reconstitution of substance and form unity of the original by means of other language. When the translation process is finished, it is necessary to compare stylistic adequacy of the source text and the target one, if there are some inconsistencies, when some changes should be made. The editing "with a clear head" is one of wide spread translators' recommendations. There is no better way of translation than temporary abstracting from it.

### **Abstracting and annotation**

**Annotation** is a process of drawing up brief data on printed production (the book, article, report) allowing to judge expediency of its detailed studying. In annotation content of production, its purpose, value and an orientation is considered.

**The annotation** – is brief characteristic of the text from the point of view of the content and forms.

**The annotation** should be written by a simple language without use of unnecessary and obscure terms. It should inform in the compressed form what the text is about and what advantage of its perusal it is possible to receive, in other words what theoretical or practical knowledge this production gives and what requirements to the reader's knowledge are shown.

### ***The basic sources for preparation of the annotation are:***

- the title page containing target data;
- the content (a table of contents and a descriptive part of the original);
- conclusions;



the trails, hike the ice fields, or scale the heights. Or fish the lakes, canoe the rivers.

You can spot walrus, Beluga whales, or thundering herds of muskoxen and caribou. All that glitters ... may well be gold. Tour the mines, then pick up a pan and try your luck! Your welcome here is as big as all outdoors.

4. EXCALIBUR. A legendary watch for day and knight. For the man whose time has come. The watch dial gleams with the image of the legendary Excalibur, "Sword in the Stone". Only the noble King Arthur had the power to remove it. And with this mighty feat he became the king of the realm. Excalibur the sword. On a watch for the man who rules his own destiny.

*Translate national realia using commentary or descriptive translation.*

Массовик-затейник. Жизнь замечательных людей. Очевидное невероятное. Пропал без вести. За державу обидно. Крокодил Гена. Интеллигентный человек. Духовное наследие. Неуставные отношения. Клуб веселых и находчивых. Красиво пожить. Индивидуальный пошив. Старые песни о главном. Политический балаган.

### **Estimation criteria of translation quality, editing and self-editing**

In order to produce a translation of high quality the translator must be able to confront the source text with the target one, estimate and classify possible mistakes, make corrections. Set of requirements which is asserted to the translation quality is called standard of translation. The translation quality is defined by the degree of its correspondence to the translation standard and the character of its deviation from this standard.

Estimation criterion of translation quality is one of the most ambiguous problem in the translator's work. On one hand, the translation quality should correspond to that purpose for which it is made. In this case the translator should pay more attention to one things and less to others. On the other hand the translation must be readable and accepted as translation. Estimation of translation quality is appropriate, if the translator makes corrections after it.

#### **There are objective criteria of translation quality estimation:**

- General style of translation
- Accuracy of terms' translation
- Design of translation

### **TASKS:**

1. Translate the following realia using appropriate device of translation.

1) *Everyday realia*

а) Жилище, имущество: *ранчо* (1. Хижина из пальмовых листьев или соломы; 2. Ферма, усадьба), *хакац* (хижина, крытая пальмовым листом), *каней* (1. Коническая хижина – Куба; круглый тростниковый шалаш – Венесуэла), *зензала* (жилище негров-рабов на плантации – Бразилия), *фавела* (лачуга бедняков на окраинах города – Бразилия), *асьенда, асиенда* (имение, поместье), *эстансия* (1. Скотоводческое поместье – Аргентина, Уругвай, Чили; 2. Пригородная усадьба – Куба), *fazenda* (имение, поместье — Бразилия), *корраль* (загон для скота), *мачете* (большой тесак для сельхозработ, используется и как оружие), *метате, метата* (каменная зернотерка), *бимбалете* (приспособление для подъема воды), *боледорас, бо-*

*деадоры* (род лассо с двумя или тремя скрепленными с одного конца веревками или сыромятными ремнями, к свободным концам которых приделаны каменные шары с гусиное яйцо), *тинаха* (большой глиняный кувшин), *мате* (сосуд из тыквы для питья мате (см. ниже) – район Рио-де-ла-Платы), *бомбилья* (металлическая трубочка для питья мате с припаянным внизу косым двусторонним ситечком – в той же зоне), *жангада* (рыбацкий плот с парусом – Бразилия) и т. п.

б) Clothes, head-dress: *пончо* (накидка, плащ с прорезью для головы), *sarape* (подобная одежда в Мексике), *пала* (подобная одежда в Бразилии), *сомбреро* (крестьянская широкополая шляпа из листьев растения того же названия – Чили), *ярэй, ярей* (крестьянская шляпа из волокон пальмы ярей – Куба), *аяльпаргаты* (сандалии из пеньки, материи или сыромятной кожи), *чирипа* (кусочек ткани, запахиваемый особым образом вокруг бедер вместо коротких штанов, – зона Рио-де-ла-Платы), *бомбачи* (брюки, наподобие шаровар, одежда гаучо – зона Рио-де-ла-Платы) и др.

в) Food, beverage: *тортилья* (1. Кукурузная лепешка, 2. Омлет) *асадо, чурраско* (жареное на углях мясо), *локро* (тушеное мясо с овощами), *чурро* (крендельки, поджаренные в масле), *масаморра* (блюдо из маиса), *санкочо* (похлебка из пресных бананов, овощей и мяса), *пучеро* (похлебка из говядины), *тропон* ( чилийское блюдо из картофеля), *феэюон* (блюдо из черной фасоли – Бразилия), *мукена* (блюдо из рыбы или моллюсков – Бразилия), *туту* (блюдо из фасоли –

Бразилия), *рападура* (неочищенный тростниковый сахар), *батат*, *юкка*, *маниока* (съедобные корнеплоды), *торонха*, *гуайава*, *папайя* (съедобные плоды), *мате* (настой парагвайского чая – зона Рио-де-ла Платы), *чича* (кукурузная водка), *пульке* (алкогольный напиток из сока агавы – Мексика), *текила* (водка из сока агавы – Мексика), *канья* (крепкий алкогольный напиток из сока сахарного тростника), *грана* (виноградная водка – зона Рио-де-ла Платы), *писко* (алкогольный напиток – Перу, Чили), *агуардъенте*, *агуардиенте* – крепкий алкогольный напиток из сахарного тростника, маиса или других растений), *гуарано* (1. Сок сахарного тростника; 2. Алкогольный напиток из этого сока), *сангрия* (напиток из воды, красного вина и сахара) и т. п.

d) Occupation: *родео* (сгон скота), *дома* (объездка дикой лошади – район Рио-де-ла Платы), *сафра* (уборка тростника – Куба, в других районах – сбор урожая, массовый забой зверя, скота) и т. п.

e) Currency, units of measure: *песо* (основная денежная единица многих латиноамериканских стран), *сентаво* (мелкая ден. ед.), *боливиано* (ден. ед. – Боливия), *крузейро* (ден. ед. – Бразилия), *мильрейс* (бывшая ден. ед. – Бразилия), *конто* (ден. ед. Бразилия), *боливар* (ден. ед. – Венесуэла), *кетсал* (ден. ед. – Гватемала), *лемпира* (ден. ед. – Гондурас), *колон* (ден. ед. – Коста-Рика, Сальвадор), *кордова* (ден. ед. – Никарагуа), *гуарани* (ден. ед. Парагвай), *соль* (ден. ед. – Перу), *сукре* (ден. ед. Эквадор), *фу-ерте* (серебряная монета – Венеуэла), *лига* (старинная мера расстояний, имеющая в различных странах Латинской Америки разные величины), *вара* (мера длины), *арроба* (мера веса), *алмуд* (старинная мера веса), *квинтал* (мера веса) и т. п.

f) Musical instruments, folklore: *маракас*, *марака* (погремушки), *гуиро* (тоже, что марака), *кена* (индейская флейта), *рондадор* (эквадорский музыкальный инструмент из тростника), *фатутто* (деревянный рог у индейцев), *маримба* (музыкальный инструмент, напоминающий ксилофон), *бамбука* (колумбийский танец), *куэка* (чилийский танец), *гато* (танец – зона Рио-де-ла Платы), *солома* (напевное скандирование гласных в такт работе), *видалита* (грустная любовная песня – зона Рио-де-ла Платы), *сон* (кубинский танец и песня), *лунду* (бразильский танец и песня африканского происхождения), *самба* (танец африканского происхождения), *маринера* (перуанский танец), *уарача* (танец – карибская зона), *маламбо* (мужской танец – Аргентина, Уругвай), *перикон* (старинный танец – зона Рио-де-ла Платы), *корридо* (песня, частушки), *пайадор* (народ-

business entertaining. More formal or confidential meetings can be held in one of our Private Salons which can accommodate up to 30 people.

The Stafford Hotel. Discover it for yourself. .

2. Gentlemen, may we recommend a small hotel overlooking Green Park

Ever since Cesar Ritz built his famous hotel in Piccadilly to create "the most fashionable hotel in the most fashionable city in the world", it has been a firm favourite with business travellers coming to London. Many regard it as the finest business address in London. With only 128 rooms, the Ritz offers a friendly, personal service which is second to none.

The famous Ritz Restaurant, described as "the most beautiful dining room in London," is perfect for business entertaining be it breakfast, lunch or dinner. For private meetings or business functions there are luxurious suites available.

The Ritz. Where it's a pleasure to do business.

*Find equivalents of English metaphors, translate keeping advertising style*

1. BUILD YOUR NEST ON DATAW ISLAND. OTHERS HAVE. Settle down to a place that's surrounded with pristine water. Clean, clear air. And far, far away from tourists. Just six miles away from Beaufort, SC, Dataw Island is a private community that offers a flock of activities, like golf, tennis and fine diving. Plus fishing and boating at a magnificent clubhouse. Come for a Dataw Discovery Getaway. Discover Dataw Island.

2. SPIRIT OF THE SIOUX. In a ritual older than time, the Sioux medicine man begins his mystic chant. Dancing in the light of the dawn -- in union with the spirit of the eagle. A masterpiece in hand-painted porcelain created by Robert F. Murphy, the Gold Medal winner who is sought after by collectors of art. Captured in fine porcelain and hand-painted in all his glorious colors, Murphy's medicine man is so superbly sculptured that you can count all 51 feathers on the Indian's headdress. Signed and dated by the artist.

3. A LAND OF LEGENDS. If your outdoor adventure is What you're into, there's no better place than Yukon and Alaska Territories. You can trek

*Translate the newspaper titles using publicist style.*

1. How race issue is shaping up in campaign for 2000.
2. Российская экономика на пороге нового тысячелетия.
3. Risks for white politicians.
4. Россия на бюллетене: предвыборная лихорадка.
5. The big winner in Kosovo conflict so far is... Albania.
6. Миротворцы в Косово после бала.
7. For Nepal's women, hope flows with water.
8. Сто дней Эхуда Барака.
9. Africans back 'horrific' cops.
10. Убийство посетителей еврейского центра под Лос-Анжелесом.
11. World meets, and modifies, hip-hop.
12. Первые лауреаты виртуальной литературы.
13. Bridging the stepparent divide.
14. Ставка на счастливую семью.
15. More states turn to treatment in drug war.
16. "Надежда" против наркомании.

*Advertising style.*

Prontaprint!

Yes we can. Yes we do.

Quality business printing \* High volume copying \* Creative design service \*

Full colour services \* Presentation services \* Office supplies \* Computer supplies

*Translate the advertising texts using such methods as replacement, addition, omission.*

1. The Stafford Hotel – A quiet haven in a corner of St. James's

In a quiet corner of St. James's is a small hotel which up to now has been known only to a select clientele. Its exquisite furnishings and decor retain all the charm and elegance of an Edwardian town house. Every bedroom is furnished and decorated in a different style and many guests ask for "their own room" each time they stay with us.

For business the Stafford is a perfect venue. The American Bar is an ideal place to meet for a quiet drink and the Restaurant is unsurpassed for

ный певец – Аргентина, Уругвай), *марьяче, мариачес* (мексиканский музыкальный ансамбль).

g) National holidays, games: *ромерия* (гуляние на местах паломничества), *родео* (праздник скотоводов, на котором состязаются в бросании лассо, укрощение диких лошадей и т.п.), *дома* (соревнования по объезде диких лошадей), *пелота* (игра в мяч), *петека* (игра в мяч обтянутыми кожей ракетками – Бразилия), *диабилью* (детская игра) и др.

h) Forms of address: *ниньо* (молодой хозяин, господин), *нинья* (госпожа, хозяйка), *тайта, таита* (отец, папаша – кечуа), *синьозиньо* (молодой хозяин, господин – Бразилия), *амито* (хозяин), *ньор* (просторечное от «сеньор»), *синья* (просторечное от «сеньора»), *сеу* (просторечное от «сеньор» – Бразилия), *mano* (брат, просторечие), *чинита* (ласковое обращение к женщине), *че* (междометное обращение – Аргентина, Уругвай) и т. п.

## 2) *Ethnographical and mythological realia*

а)

равнин в бассейнах крупных рек), *сьенагеро* (житель заболоченных районов Кубы), *кампинцы* (жители бразильских саванн), *сертанежо* (житель лесной глуши – Бразилия), *тико* (житель Коста-Рики), *креолы* (потомки испанских колонизаторов), *чоло, чола* (метисы – соответственно, сын, дочь индианки и европейца), *самбо, самба* (метисы – соответственно, сын, дочь негра и индианки), *лонго, лонга* (соответственно, молодой индеец, молодая индианка), *киломболо* (белый негр – раб в Бразилии), *конгасейро* (восставшие крестьяне – Бразилия).

b) Deities, fairy creatures, legendary places: *уака* (божества, духи предков у индейцев Андского нагорья), *пачакамак* (высшее существо у инков), *хирки* (боги, идолы племен кечуа), *кетсалькуатль* (божество ацтеков), *гуаличо, мандинга, канайма* (боги зла), *Тисингаль* (изумрудные легендарные россыпи в Коста-Рике), *Митпла* (древний священный город ацтеков), *рок* (сказочная птица), *туливьеха* (зловещая мифическая птица) и т. п.

## 3) *Realia of nature*

а) Animals: *лама, гуанако* (разновидность ламы), *манурите* (разновидность вонючки), *кайман* (разновидность крокодила), *вискача* (вид грызуна), *анаконда, маха, курийю* (виды удавов), *кетсаль, кобуре, тинь-*

*оса, тиуке, аура, самуро, терутеро, алькатрас, каранчо* (виды птиц), *тарарира, ронкадор, пампано, карибе, бобо, пирайя* (виды рыб) и т.д.

b) Plants: *кебрачо, омбу, сейба, хукаро, манго, мангле, гуаабо, тотумо, палоборрачо, жакейра, балса, кока, мандиока, пап'айо, агуакате* (виды деревьев и кустарников), *юкка, маниока, окумо, батат* (корнеплоды), *нопаль, бисагуа* (виды кактусов), *фарагуа, пикника, паха брава* (виды трав) и др.

c) Landscape: *сельва* (тропический лес), *льянос, льяносы* (южно-американские степи), *пампа* (аргентинская и уругвайская степь), *саванна* (венесуэльские и колумбийские степи), *сье-нага* (болотистая местность), *манигуаль* (тропические заросли), *каа-тинга* (низкорослые древесные заросли в засушливых зонах Бразилии), *сертан* (засушливые районы Бразилии) и т. п.

4) *Realia of state-administrative structure and social life (modern and historical)*

a) Administrative units and state institutions: *территория* (Аргентина, Венесуэла и др.), *фрегезия* (церковно-административное деление – Бразилия), *интенденсия* (Колумбия), *Кабильдо* (городской совет), *эскуэла нормаль* (педагогический институт), *института* (средняя школа, гимназия – Коста-Рика) и др.

b) Public bodies, parties: *гремио* (профсоюзы – Аргентина, Уругвай и др.), *копей* (реакционная партия в Венесуэле), *партидо бланка, партидо Колорадо* (партии в Уругвае), *априста* (сторонник реакционной перуанской народной партии), *френте популар* («Народный фронт» – объединение левых сил в Чили), *френте амплио* («Широкий фронт» – объединение левых сил в Уругвае), *седвроста* (член революционного комитета – Куба).

c) Industrial and agrarian commercial organizations: *инхенио* (сахарный завод с плантацией), *энженьока* (тоже – Бразилия), *сентраль* (то же – Куба), *эхидо* (государственный сельхозкооператив – Мексика), *гранха* (совхоз – Куба), *боличе, пулькерия, чичерия* (питейные заведения), *бодега* (винный погребок), *коммисариат* (лавка и одновременно питейное заведение – Коста-Рика) и т. п.

d) Military and police departments, titles and ranks: *сегурналь* (служба национальной безопасности в Венесуэле), *карабинер* (полицей-

and sky. Most got though, but some did not.

City workers jammed public transport services in a frantic rush to get home as news of the fire danger in the suburbs reached them.

Tonight the sight of stunned families squatting in the street with a few meagre possessions round them is a frequent ONE in many suburbs.

The authorities fear that the final death toll may be much higher than the 50 estimated by police so far.

In the mountainside suburb of Ferntree, 41. houses and a hotel were destroyed and all communications were cut off.

There were fears for the safety of the 150 residents but later it was learned they had been safely evacuated.

Four fire-fighters were burned to death as they tried to hold back the flames at Lenah Valley, another Hobart suburb;

An appeal was launched tonight for relief for the hundreds of refugees who have policed into relief centres here seeking accommodation, food and clothing.

Tonight the flames, fanned by treacherously changing winds of up to 70 miles an hour, were still rolling down 4,500 ft. Mount Wellington, which towers over Hobart. (*Morning Star*, 1967)

## UGLY POLICY

Printing pictures of British troops kicking and hitting demonstrators in Aden, the *Sun* yesterday commented "Ugly--but can they blame our men?"

2. It did not go on to say who is really to blame for the fact that British troops are behaving brutally to demonstrators in Aden, and are shooting and being shot at. 3. They arc there because the British Government refuses to give immediate independence to Aden. 4. No one can pretend that the people of the territory want Britain to stay. 5. They showed that by the 100 per cent successful general strike which took place on Sunday to coincide with the arrival of the United Nations mission. G. Only a handful of feudal sheiks are in favour of British troops staying on – to help them continue their oppressive rule. 7. Some of them want the troops to stay even alter formal independence is proclaimed in 1968. 8. Britain is said to be considering this. 9. But in the interests both of the British and the Aden people the troops should be withdrawn at once.

*Publicist style*

Analyze names of scientific reports and find methods of their translation.

1. Некоторые итоги анализа информационной инфраструктуры России.
2. Состояние и развитие национальной системы научно-технической информации России.
3. Стратегии развития информационных, вычислительных и телекоммуникационных ресурсов фундаментальной науки.
4. Информационное обеспечение науки и образования.
5. Интеграция информационных ресурсов высшего образования.
6. Специфика создания тематических и фактографических баз данных, проблемно ориентированных на зрелищные искусства.
7. Возрождение искусства иконописи.
8. Опыт обслуживания бизнес-информацией.
9. Создание системы информационного мониторинга проблем экологии.
10. Возможности использования информационного сервиса Интернет.
11. Создание систематического каталога российских ресурсов Интернет.
12. Использование средств и методов "паблик релейшнз" в формировании паблисити и продолжительного имиджа вуза.
13. Вопросы государственного регулирования сферы формирования и использования информационных ресурсов.
14. Городской молодежно-информационный центр как новая информационно-досуговая структура помощи учреждениям образования для опережающего информирования с применением новых технологий.
15. Культура и экология информационной среды.

### **Raging inferno engulfs south of Tasmania**

**Hobart**, Tuesday. Raging bush fires have turned Southern Tasmania into an inferno which has killed an estimated 50 people, destroyed whole townships, and is threatening Hobart itself, the State capital (population 120,000).

The State Governor has declared a state of emergency on the island, as thousands of fire-fighters battle to block the advance of the solid wall of flame.

At least 450 houses have been destroyed, including 60 in the suburbs of Hobart. Crops have been devastated, and hundreds of dead cattle and bush animals lie scattered across the countryside. Men driving their families out of the danger area found they were engaged in a race against death, with flames reaching out at them from all sides, and a blanket of smoke blotting out sun

ский – Чили), *карабинеры* (пограничные войска), *кабо* (капрал, старшина), *пелатон* (взвод), *команданте* (майор) и др.

е) Civilian positions, titles and ranks: *мачетеро* (рубщик сахарного тростника), *гуахи́ро* (крестьянин – Куба), *менсу*, *менсу́леро* (чернорабочий или батрак, нанимающийся на месяц – Бразилия), *неон* (сельхозрабочий, батрак), *касик* (1. Индейский вождь; 2. Крупный землевладелец), *канатас* (1. Главный гуртовщик; 2. Надсмотрщик), *пуэ́стеро* (батрак-скотовод), *бананеро* (сборщик бананов), *каучеро* (рабочий каучуковых плантаций), *коррихидор* (сельский староста – Перу), *мататиг-рес* (охотник за ягуарами – Коста-Рика).

Translate the following realia using transliteration or loan translation

1. Мы говорим: перестройка принесла свободу. То же самое с гласностью.
2. Можно ли здесь провести аналогию с полемикой, которая шла в прошлом веке между славянофилами и западниками.
3. Славянофилы по-своему понимали российскую славянскую самобытность, но не подстрекали ради нее к погромам и поискам врагов.
4. Руководство партии, ее чиновный аппарат на протяжении долгого времени взращивали противостояние в среде интеллигенции.
5. Либеральная литература, детище хрущевской оттепели, была, что называется, честным направлением.
6. Городская Дума в Петербурге хотела да никак не могла пустить трамвай по улицам, право прокладки рельсовых путей принадлежало владельцам конки, всеми силами борющимся с "электрическим конкурентом".

Translate the following realia using transliteration or loan translation with comments where necessary

1. Нечаев – не только певец террора, но и синоним *русского бланкизма*. Заговор, тайные планы свержения, беспощадного уничтожения ненавистных руководителей и правительств – визитная карточка бланкизма.
2. *Дружинны*, возникшие в 60-х годах, имели своей целью оказание помощи в работе по предотвращению преступности и осуществлении других мероприятий, таких, как дежурство на улицах.
3. И конечно же, кощунственно даже подумать, что идеология *славянофильства* может послужить политической базой антисемитизма.

- Славянофилы идеализировали допетровское прошлое, но все же не *опричину* Ивана Грозного.
- Поэт в России больше, чем поэт, – сказал *Евтушенко*, желая тем самым воспеть положение поэта в России.
- Сущность этой литературы заключалась в пламенном стремлении к внелитературным задачам, созданию "*нового человека*".
- Это уже признак нравственного распада личности. Подобные методы возрождают дух "*особых совещаний*".
- Литературная номенклатура* нередко спекулировала на запретных и полузапретных темах..

*Translate the following realia by means of functional alterations*

- Сначала райисполкомовский чиновник открыл "зеленый свет" спекулятивным кооперативам – более денежным и сговорчивым.
- Как только, хотя и слегка, прижали махинаторов, коррумпированные элементы, теневую экономику и политику, появились всевозможные социальные провокации.
- Реакционная волна, торопящаяся сейчас устранить препятствия для правого поворота, в конечном счете, обречена на клоунату, на кликушество.
- Официальная литература опиралась на принцип "партийности", утвердившийся в 30–40-х годах.
- Некоторые местные руководители воскликнули: как это, "неконтролируемые частные кинотеатры"! Они вводили принудительную "паспортизацию", требовали предъявления кассет для перлюстрации.
- Нормальный демократический процесс предполагает творческую состоятельность, а не базар тщеславий или литературный вариант Вышинского.
- То, что явление околотворческой групповщины есть, – это факт.

*Functional analogues*

- Более того, новая литература также *опирается* на адаптацию к ситуации свободного самовыражения и отказ от *спекулятивной публицистичности*.
- Достоин сожаления, что к очень серьезной идее российского возрождения нередко прилипают *авантюристы*, отпугивающие своим *кликлушеством* тех, кто за процветание России.
- У тогдашних ребятишек имелась еще одна "привилегия" – кататься снаружи, ухватившись за "*колбасу*".

*Indicating the state of the market*

- There is a brisk demand here for high-quality sports shirts of the type you manufacture.
- Demand for this type of machine is not high, but sales this year will probably exceed \$25,000.
- These fancy goods are in demand during the tourist season (late May to early September), but for the rest of the year sales are moderate, and often rather low.
- There is no market here for articles of this type in the higher price ranges, but less expensive models sell very well throughout the year.
- You can count on a brisk turnover if prices are competitive and deliveries prompt.

*Asking for information*

- Will you please send us your catalogue and price list for...
- Will you please quote prices c.i.f. Amsterdam for the following items in the quantities stated.....
- We would be glad to receive specifications of your new SE11 typewriter, together with your current export price list and details of trade discounts.
- We are also interested in your terms of payment and in discounts offered for regular purchases and large orders.
- If we place orders with you we will have to insist on prompt delivery. Can you guarantee delivery within three weeks of receiving orders?
- We would appreciate a sample of each of the items listed above.

*Closing sentences*

- We are looking forward to hearing from you.
- We would appreciate a prompt answer.
- As our own customers are pressing us a quotation, we hope you will be able to make us an offer within a fortnight from today's date.
- We hope to hear from you shortly.
- Since the season will soon be under way, we must ask you to reply by the end of this month.

*Scientific style*

## Communicative-pragmatic aspect of translation

Any text is communicative, it contains a message. The translator should give the sense of the whole text, or it may be the word by word translation. It depends on the context. During the translation process the translator uses different ways of translation. When you are going to translate it's not enough to know only grammar or theory of translation, the translator should also know all the grammatical and lexical difficulties and peculiarities of translation.

**Diplomatic translation** has its own rules and peculiarities. All documents are very important. We have seen that professional diplomatic translation is not very well known or recognized. Diplomatic translators are not, as is popularly believed, privileged in the sense of making large sums of money, doing nothing but attending receptions. No, that is a stereotyped image from certain 19th Century – style movies. Diplomatic translators must have a wealth of knowledge and be very familiar with international affairs and in particular with the political, social and economic situation of their own countries.

There are a lot of problems of translation of **scientific and technical texts**. In the language of scientific and technical literature there is a great amount of terms, different kinds of abbreviations, preference of some synthetic clauses to the other ones, peculiarities in translation of many grammatical constructions, elliptical character of the way of ideas' expressions, etc.

The main lexical difficulty of the scientific and technical translation is the difficulty of term-translation. Terms are special words and word-phrases that have got special direct and strictly defined meaning in one or another branch of science. Its meaning depends upon the words surrounding it.

### Opening lines

1. Your name has been given us by the British Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg...
2. The British Embassy in Copenhagen has advised us to get in touch with you concerning....
3. We saw your products demonstrated at the Hanover Fair earlier this year, and would like to know whether...
4. Messer. Rawlingson and Townsend of Bletchley, who we understand have been doing business with you for some years, inform us that you may be able to supply us with...
5. We have seen your advertisement in last Sunday's Observer, and would be grateful if you would let us have details of...
6. Your advertisement in this month's issue of The Shoemaker states that you can offer...

4. Любой крестьянин понимает, что при наших пространствах и *вековой ухабистости дорог* хлеб и картошку нужно хранить в основном у производителя.
5. Видео, конечно, не может целиком решить проблему "*ножниц*" между центром и периферией, но смягчить может.
6. По телевидению на всю страну если и показывают спектакль, то обычно не раньше, чем остынет к нему зрительский интерес, дабы не подрывать кассовых сборов.
7. Социалистический реализм учил видеть действительность в ее *революционном порыве*, поэтому отрицал реальность за счет будущего, был ориентирован на преодоление *настоящего* и насыщен звонкими обещаниями.

### Functional analogues

1. Тем не менее, деревенскую литературу стремились приноровить для идеологических нужд, взять в союзницы в борьбе с Западом.
2. Я помню драматический момент, когда один за другим выступали поэты, впервые вышедшие в московском клубе на свободную эстраду с тем, чтобы прочесть свои потаенные либеральные стихи, написанные при Брежневе.
3. Еще перспективнее приобщение жителей глубинки с помощью видео к культурным явлениям центра.
4. Хочется верить: видео – последний пример в ряду культурно-социальных новаций нашего времени, заставший нас неспособными действовать "с упреждением".
5. Порой становится мучительно горько за возню в литературных подъездах по принципу: "не укусишь – не успеешь", "не твякнешь – не заметят".
6. Особенно омерзительно, когда поиск врага выстраивается на национальной почве, когда занимаются генеалогическим гробокопательством, с садистским сладострастием отыскивая имена отцов и матерей.
7. Цензура оказала здесь свое формообразующее влияние и привила либеральной литературе тягу к навязчивой аллюзивности. Она же развратила и читателя, который приходил в восторг всякий раз, когда подозревал у писателя "фигу в кармане". Писатель стал специализироваться на "фигах" и разучился думать.

*Translation with explicative addition*

1. Среди тем-табу были – Сталин, особенности русского национального характера, коллективизация, диссидентское движение.
2. Горечь всех этих терзаний едва ли послужила надежным цементом для вавилонской башни словесности.
3. Одни приспособлялись, другие продавались, но не спасало ни тех, ни других от рулетки террора.
4. Нужны надежные стимулы для их работников, возможности поиска.
5. Деревенщики, кажется, отказываются от "советских" ценностей, но меня их апокалиптический тон угнетает своей безвкусицей.
6. В принципе должно быть так, – поясняет директор "Видеофильма" О. Уралов. – Прошла в Москве шумная премьера "Собачьего сердца" – и мы снимаем на пленку, скажем, пятое, шестое представление.
7. Каталог-анонс предлагаемых видеопрограмм помог бы точнее определить тиражи – "промахнуться" с ними "Видеофильму" гораздо накладнее, чем любому издательству.
8. Когда наплыв пассажиров увеличивался, он откидывал "скамеечку" и работал стоя.

*Translation with explicative addition*

1. Центральной фигурой в ней стал образ женщины-праведницы (например, в рассказе Солженицына "Матренин двор", близком к деревенской литературе), которая, несмотря на все тяготы жизни, остается верной своим религиозным инстинктам.
2. Другие же предлагают, скорее, версию самооправдания, объясняя свое участие в травлях инакомыслящих писателей тем, что они выполняли "приказ".
3. Деревенская литература сложилась в послесталинские годы и описала чудовищное положение русской деревни, подвергнувшейся беспощадной коллективизации, несчастьям военного и послевоенного времени.
4. Без кассет с "трудными" фильмами и квалифицированным комментарием проблему серьезного зрителя не решить.
5. Деревенская литература, скорее, не тематическое, а мировоззренческое понятие.
6. Именно Игорь Тимофеевич вывел пять лет назад из ворот парка старый "Бреш" и все эти годы водил его по экскурсионному маршруту.
7. Чтобы видеотека, салон-клуб жили, они должны постоянно прислушиваться к запросам.
8. Даже "простой" кинопрокат удобнее вести посредством кассет, а не тяжелых металлических сундуков с пленкой.

6. genocide
7. lockout
8. newsreel
9. racket
10. segregation
11. all-white jury
12. arbitration tribunal
13. adverse trade balance
14. Big Brass
15. casting vote
16. devaluation of currency
17. election returns
18. non-dollar export
19. State of the Union message
20. pocket veto
21. income tax
22. Un-American Activities Committee
23. vote of non-confidence
24. white collar workers

B.

1. back-bencher
2. columnist
3. comeback
4. conviction verdict sentence
5. denaturalization
6. ex-servicemen, veteran
7. deportation
8. frame up
9. gerrymandering
10. shop steward
11. academic freedom
12. craft union
13. open shop system
14. seniority rights
15. shadow cabinet
16. sit-down strike
17. social services



### Terminology translation

1. In 1948 the capitalist exploiters wrung no less than twenty billion dollars in profits after taxation from the workers and other toilers.
2. According to the August Monthly Letter of the National City Bank, 525 corporations showed net profits of 18.8 per cent for the six month of 1948.
3. Without fail, one after another, the succeeding national administrations have shielded the monopolies.
4. Only 5.5 to 7 per cent of the people own any whatever in the corporation, and these stockholders obviously are not helpless widows and orphans.
5. How the workers are faring in the long run under this boasted capitalist system is shown by figures compiled by the Labor Research Association. Taking into consideration wages, prices, and production, and using the prevailing standards of 1899 as the L.R.A. shows that American worker's standards have sunk to 69.
6. It is characteristic of brazen American capitalist ideologists to claim that the private ownership of the industries and other essential means of production is the basis of all freedom, that there can be no democracy without such ownership.
7. Washington, our nation's capital, is a sinkhole of Jim Crowism, and even in Congress the advocated of "white supremacy" dare to take the floor and spout their Hitlerian doctrines.
8. The shallowness of capitalist legal justice is, as I write this, being dramatically illustrated in the trial of eleven Communist Party leaders in New York. The indictment against them, a charge of teaching the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence, is not only stupid in itself, but is also a flagrant violation of their constitutional right of free speech.
9. The federal judge on the bench, obviously deeply prejudiced against the defendant, regularly rules against the defense lawyer's motions...

*Translate the words and comment on the used methods of translation.*

A.

1. accessory
2. amendment
3. borough
4. decade
5. discrimination

### Translation with explicative addition

1. За почести и привилегии они травили и своих инакомыслящих братьев.
2. По-моему, это другое при чрезмерной развитости концепции социальной ангажированности слишком часто разворачивало русскую литературу от эстетических задач в область однозначного проповедничества.
3. Новый фильм наконец-то будет доходить *до самых до окраин* не с двухлетнем опозданием.
4. Эта, как ее еще называют, *секретарская литература* писалась *влиятельными секретарями* Союза писателей и потому *была защищена* от нападков как цензуры, так и критики.
5. Многие честных, неподкупных не один раз *репрессировали*.
6. Литератор *нанимал стиль, как gent-a-sag*, лишь бы только добраться до цели своего социального назначения.
7. Официозная литература могла бы поставить вопрос о настоящей *шекспировской трагедии*, происшедшей с частью пожилого поколения, которое к семидесяти годам осознало бессмысленность своего земного существования, отданного ложным идеалам, при полном неверии в метафизические ценности.
8. В 70-е годы деревенская литература добилась того, что в лице Астафьева, Белова и Распутина могла существовать *в известной мере самостоятельно*, исповедуя "патриотизм".

### Communicative-logical structure of the statement and ways of its transmission in translation

#### Fragmentation and integration of sentences

Quite often, on the strength of that or other reasons, one English sentence happens to be divided into two or more sentences while translation or two English sentences are united in one. The reasons of these changes can be grammatical, logical, and stylistic. However, specifics of the grammatical forms and syntax structure of English more often require internal, rather than external division of the sentences. Under internal division we understand the change of the English simple sentence by the Russian complex one. Under the external division we understand a conversion of one English sentence in two or more sentences in the process of translation.

The English syntax complexes (gerundial, participial, and infinitive) are arranged as simple sentences, but in translation, as a rule, they are

changed in a complex or compound sentence, i. e. are subjected to internal division.

It is peculiar to English newspapers to begin the message with a comprehensive sentence, which immediately gives to the reader information about the subject of the article. It is peculiar to our newspapers too and in translation such English sentences are subjected to division.

### TASKS:

*Translate the following sentences:*

1) From the example of people who lived in one of the finest climate but failed to make progress, let us turn to a case of quite the opposite type (A. Huntington, *Civilisation and Climate*)

2) Polling booths closed in most of France at 6 p.m. this evening after a heavy poll of 75 to 80 per cent of the electorate in the first round of the general election (*Morning Star*)

**Sentences are integrated** only in that cases, when there is a close connection between two English sentences and when their integration is logically proved. For example:

*The third centre extended widely. Its eastern limit was on the western border of Persia. It embraced Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, and Greece, and on its flanks included surrounding countries such as Asia Minor.*

Integration and fragmentation of sentences are dictated stylistically and should correspond to requirements of original style transmission.

*Polling booths closed in most of France at 6 p.m. this evening after a heavy poll of 75 to 80 per cent of the electorate in the first round of the general election (Morning Star)*

*Fragmentation of sentences:*

1. Современный уровень производительных сил, огромные масштабы производства, развитие научно-технической революции, рост международной ассоциации труда – все это делает более насущным развитие экономического сотрудничества между нашими странами.
2. Я убежден, что крайне трудные задачи и проблемы, изложенные в правительственном докладе об экономическом положении страны и

In the given example English slang word “bob” is translated by stylistically neutral word “shilling”. However, the translator has given a colloquial shade to the statement by translating stylistically neutral word “paid” as “выложил” which has in Russian colloquial shade. Here he has used a method of compensation.

• *Adequate translation is translation which closely corresponds to the original.*

Ex.: Thinking he needed fresh air from the bug-eaten back-to-backs of Albion Yard, Vera had put on their coats and led him up Wilford Road.

Рассудив, что ребенку не мешает подышать свежим воздухом после тесных клоповников Элбион-ярда, Вера одела сына и повела его по Уилфорд-роуд.

In this case translation of slang word “back-to-backs” by Russian word “клоповник” is quite adequate, as this word reflects the meaning of the original.

• *Translation of professionalisms*

Professionalisms are monosemantic and they do not present some difficulties in translation process as they have equivalents. Professionalisms are marked in dictionaries with explanation in what sphere they are used. But in some cases the translator should make a comment or should give an explanation.

*Terms*

*Analyze terms which are used in theoretical works on translation and find Russian equivalents.*

equivalence-based definitions of translation

common usage of the word

use value

a belief-structure

interrelational activity

non-relational categories

terminological acrobatics apart

mode of argument

restrictive ideas of equivalence

computer-generated translations

representational translation

communication situation

large-scale paradigms

situational determinant

source-language text.

bound up with the seasons, and so also do the rites and ceremonies which are connected with the tasks of sowing, reaping, threshing, gardening, and fruit gathering.

20. The two words are not enough alike in sound to cause their confusion, nor do their written symbols look alike enough.
21. Not only have her inland position and her relation to the Asiatic mainland influenced Japan greatly, but the characteristics of the land itself have been important.
22. Other examples of sound language not based on speech are the Army bugle calls, each one of which has a different meaning which the soldiers must learn. Nor should we forget our conventional way of indicating approval by clapping the hands and disapproval by hissing.

### Ways of rendering social and local marked lexicon

Sometimes people of definite regions have peculiarities in their speech and lexicon. The main reason of this phenomenon is social status, professions, common interests. Here belong dialects, terms, jargons, and professionalisms.

**Dialects** are words known to people who live in particular regions. They differ from the public national language by various features – phonetical, morphological, special word usage.

**Terms** are words or word-combinations which denote special concepts of any sphere of manufacture, science, art.

**Jargons** – the social version of speech used by close group of speakers connected by profession, social status, common interests.

**Professionalisms** are words of definite trade, profession, which are used by people connected by common interests both at work and at home.

**There are several ways of rendering social and local marked lexicon:**

- *Neutralization of emotional coloring and its compensation*

Ex.: Dole-day came quickly, and Seaton, who didn't want his family to be berried under a ton of rubble, paid six bob down on an equally decrepit, but not yet condemned house on Mount Street.

Тут как раз подоспел день выдачи пособий по безработице, и Ситон, не желая, чтобы его семья оказалась под грудой кирпичей и гнилых балок, выложил шесть шиллингов и перебрался в другой, такой же ветхий, но непредназначенный для сноса дом на Маунт-стрит.

*концепции перехода к регулируемой рыночной экономике, не пройдут мимо внимания каждого гражданина.*

3. *Рассматривая национально – патриотический фронт Ирака как действенную силу в борьбе за продвижение страны по пути социального прогресса, НПИ неизменно придерживается курса на укрепление всех прогрессивных сил Ирака, говорится в статье “Тарик аш-Шааб, посвященной 42-й годовщине народной партии Ирака.*
4. *Народы, широкие круги общественности горячо желают изменения положения дел к лучшему, хотя учиться сотрудничать.*
5. *Никуда не уйти от ставшего условием выживания и прогресса требования находить баланс интересов в международных отношениях.*
6. *Попытки управлять творчеством, тем более явно не чистыми руками, морально и социально разрушительны.*
7. *Крупный военно-промышленный потенциал и значительное влияние, которым располагали США, давали им возможность произнести веское слово для обуздания агрессоров.*

### Integration and fragmentation of sentences

1. *For the Liberal Party to be treated as a serious organisation, there must be a great deal of money backing this remnant of a once powerful party, whose president is a director of 12 companies, some of them operating in British colonies (Daily Worker)*
2. *Once more the two big parties of American capitalism have rulled off a very useful trick. They have kept the allegiance of American masses in their fold and have prevented the rise of a powerful third party (Daily Worker)*
3. *A 12-men Soviet steel delegation arrived at London airport last night to start a three week visit at the invitation of the Government.*
4. *Britons will be among over 100 experts meeting at Luxembourg today to discuss improved mining safety.*
5. *Paris bakery owners yesterday called off a two-day refusal to sell bread launched as a part of a bitter struggle to starve Paris into agreeing to an increase in bread prices.*
6. *Polio struck Manchester again when seven new cases ended a period of two days respite in the epidemic.*
7. *Typhoon Freda killed seven people, injured nine and left 4,000 homeless when she swept across Northern Formosa on Sunday, according to police reports yesterday.*
8. *The Chartists had not planned to assemble in arms on Kensington Common. Or march thence to the Houses of Parliament.*

### Integration of sentences

1. *Ответ* на этот вопрос имеет принципиальное значение. Он важен не только для выяснения места и роли профсоюзов в сегодняшнем обществе на Западе.
2. Академик Шаталин не упускает возможности лишней раз сослаться на зарубежный опыт. Он приводит в пример Францию, где местные власти строили производственные площадки.
3. Правительство изыскивает дополнительные экспортные ресурсы, чтобы зарубежные партнеры могли восстановить свое доверие к заключенным с нами договорам.
4. Рыночной экономике принадлежит центральное место в программе. Да это и понятно. Рынок обуславливает коренную *перестройку* сложившейся системы хозяйствования, принципиальные изменения в производственных отношениях и, в конечном счете, *формирование* качественно нового облика всей нашей экономики.
5. Мы стоим сейчас на развилке дорог. Первая – вернуться к старому, *тупиковому* пути. Вторая – решительное преодоление *сковывающего, увечающего* душу наследия авторитарности.

### Metonymy translation

1. Отечественная *литература*, особенно в лице Достоевского, Толстого, Гоголя, Чехова, видела *эту черту* и презирала ее.
2. Однако для ситуации, когда в условиях *свободной продажи* акции они могут быть скуплены «*теневым бизнесом*», у Шаталина нет готового рецепта.
3. *Плохо работающему* производству удобно винить смежников, не способному или *не желающему* организовать работу – искать заговорщиков.
4. Это сейчас, спустя полтора столетия, отсеялись зерна от плевел и в сознании памяти народной остались только подлинные *великаны слова*, мысли, гармонии и *кисти*.
5. Насколько эта болезнь (потребность в образе врага) опасна для *хода реформ*.
6. Когда на банкете в честь ее открытия прозвучал последний тост, в *моторный вагон поднялся инженер* Генрих Осипович Графтио и вел его две версты.
7. Что я категорически не приемлю в этих дискуссиях, с какой бы стороны это ни шло, так это *унижение* человеческого *достоинства* оппонента

2. Not only has this custom many parallels in modern times, but it can be demonstrated that it has survived in Greece since antiquity.
3. In no department of literature was so great an advance made during this period as in prose.
4. News about Japan reached Russia relatively late. Not until the seventeenth century do we find mention of Japan in Russian sources.
5. Not only did they edit and print textbooks on Confucianism, but they compiled books for popular education.
6. Only in 1733 did justice triumph when a new investigation was launched and both villains were hanged.
7. Nor can the author resist the temptation of bestowing on the reader tedious displays of his erudition, or of introducing foreign or obsolete words.
8. Prosper Merimee may at first sight seem to be completely outside the Romantic movement, for neither as a man AOL as a writer does he share any of its obvious and flamboyant characteristics.
9. Naturally, Hamlet is bitter against such a trimmer as Polonius. Nor could there, apart from reasons for direct resentment, be any community of feeling between the types so antagonistic.
10. The «forts» were not works of defence either strategic or social. Nor were they sacrificed places: they were something special. They were economic units, enclosed villages.
11. Hardly had the Turks taken possession of Tarsus (a city), when three thousand Normans arrived before the city, having come from the main army to reinforce Tancred.
12. The king of Dahomei himself was subject to <sup>8</sup> the prohibition of beholding the sea, and so were the kings of Loango and Great Ardra in Guinea.
13. Only after 1500 B. C. do bronze sickles begin to figure in Egyptian pictures or European hords.
14. In no part of the world, perhaps, are the inhabitants better fishermen.
15. Only occasionally do human bones found in these tumuli indicate the action of fire.
16. The dust had hardly settled over the battlefields of the world, when newspapers began to carry reports of a sensational new discovery in the field of biblical archaeology.
17. No sooner, however, had his mother discovered that her son had found through imaginative play a method of stimulating his mind, than she put an end to the fairy tales.
18. The negotiations had barely been resumed, when sudden disaster overtook both sides. In the forenoon of December 23, an earthquake shook the area and a great tidal wave deluged the coast.
19. Agricultural tasks succeed each other in due order because they are

e. g. *Между тем после войны* произошла определенная переоценка ценностей.

The early post-war years saw a reappraisal of values.

*К планам экономической самостоятельности отдельных республик* он относился резко отрицательно.

Economic independence for individual republics is viewed by him as a very dim prospect.

**b)** If a sentence begins with the direct object, the action direction is often accompanied by substitution of the Active voice for the Passive one.

e. g. *Иную позицию* заняли Франция и Германия.

*A different stand* was taken by France and Germany.

**c)** Indirect clause in the beginning of the sentence is translated with the help of the Active voice.

e. g. *Вокруг нефтяной проблемы* в Норвегии всегда было много споров.

*Oil* has always been the subject of heated debate in Norway.

**d)** In sentences with simple verbal predicate, the following translation methods are used: thematic subject, construction "there is", formal subject "it".

e. g. *Проводился* регулярный обмен правительственными делегациями.

*There was* a regular exchange of government delegations.

*Вошли* в практику совещания экспертов.

*Our regular activities* included meetings of experts.

*Укоренились* связи в области культуры.

*It has become* standard practice to maintain cultural ties.

*Translate the sentences and find the predicate which was inverted.*

1. In architectural unity Chekhov surpasses all Russian writers of the Realistic age. Only in Pushkin and Lermontov do we find an equal or superior gift of design.

8. Речь идет, видимо, не об этом, а о том весьма печальном явлении, когда *разногласия творческие, методологические, содержательные опускаются до групповщины, доноительства, готовности уничтожить* оппонента.

9. Однако *официальная литература* слишком слаба для отражения подлинных конфликтов и предпочитает *вести борьбу* политическими интригами, *используя* свои *старые связи*.

10. Но порой вступают в групповые схватки и люди достойные, поистине талантливые, *несущие* своим *творчеством* добро и милосердие.

11. Становление демократического общества- это становление нового образа жизни, наработка демократической *психологии*, воспитание людей, *открытых новотворчеству*, людей *раскрепощенных, незакомплексованных*.

### Means of emphasis' expression

Every language has its own peculiar set of expressive-stylistic means. In the Russian language there is a tendency to use semantic elements and mainly formal elements in English for expression emphasis. Subsequently, translator should avoid coping original expressive means and try to use those means, which are peculiar for the target language. This rule can be called **translation expressive idiomaticity**.

**Rhythm.** The flow of speech presents an alternation of stressed and unstressed elements (syllables). The pattern of interchange of strong and weak segments is called rhythm.

**Rhyme.** The term denotes a complete (or almost complete) coincidence of acoustic impressions produced by stressed syllables (often together with surrounding unstressed ones).

One of the stylistic means, which is widely spread in English publicistic texts, is **alliteration**. This term denotes recurrence of an initial consonant in two or more words which either follow one another, or appear close enough to be noticeable (last but not least; now or never; bag & baggage; forgive and forget; house and home; good as gold, dead as doornail; still as a stone; cool as cucumber). Alliteration can be found also in Russian, but less than in English. It is used only in prose or poetry.

#### Alliteration

1) *В особо тяжелом положении* оказывается подавляющее большинство развивающихся стран.

- 2) Для экономики страны непомерные военные расходы оборачиваются тяжелым бременем. *В первую очередь страдают от этого беднейшие слои населения.*
- 3) Решение отказаться от соблюдения договора по ПРО вызвало *серьезные разногласия* между США и некоторыми их союзниками.
- 4) Действительно, число высококвалифицированных работников возрастает. Однако одновременно с ними на предприятиях трудится много людей, которым не удалось получить ни достаточного общего образования, ни нужной современному обществу квалификации. Вся эта масса необученных работников *наиболее уязвима* перед безработицей, на их материальном положении, прежде всего, остро негативно сказываются любые сокращения социальных расходов.
- 5) *Особо страдают* от сегодняшней безработицы молодые люди, впервые выходящие на биржу труда.
- 6) *Наиболее удовлетворительно обстоит дело* с мерами по выпуску товаров народного потребления.

**Synonymous pairs** are stylistic means, the expressive effect of which is based on the commonness of some semantic elements. Such pairs can be often found in English publicistic texts (new and different social order, firmly and fully, dominant and domineering Mrs. Thatcher). Synonymous pairs are peculiar to Russian publicistic texts. However, the translator, having faced with such pairs, shouldn't immediately use analogous ones in English texts, since the play of semantic elements, typical for Russian word-combinations can be indescribable in the target language. So, it is worth refusing the attempt to reproduce the analogous pair and try to compensate the loss of expressive effect by another stylistic means (e.g. наши помыслы и устремления – everything we hope for). It is necessary to mark synonymous pairs formed by verbs of the following type “не угрожал и не угрожает”, “делал и делает”, “была и есть”. This construction in grammar is called “spitted predicate”. Analogous combinations in English (has been and continuous to be), though grammatically correct, seem to be awkward and decrease the original's expressiveness.

e. g. Она **была и есть** результат практических усилий.  
It **is** a practical policy and **has** always **been**.

#### *Synonymous pairs*

1. Администрация области утверждает, что новая система налогообложения пойдет на пользу *только* центру, а для регионов обернется серьезными издержками.

*Translate the sentences; try to find equivalents of phraseological units.*

1. Это желание нагреть руки на разногласиях между партиями не раз подводило самых, казалось бы, прочно сидящих в седле политических деятелей.
2. При подобном антагонизме, в течение десятилетий раздражающем "красных" и "белых", единственным мостом между ними могли стать только коричневые идеи.
3. Армию, можно сказать, смешали с грязью, повесив на нее все, что можно и нельзя, вплоть до обвинения в том, что она кует кадры для уголовного мира.
4. У него впервые появилась мысль, что он стал всего лишь пешкой в чьей-то большой игре.
5. Непобедимая и легендарная очень хочет сказать свое слово -- и не в нашу пользу.
6. Гигантская масса вооруженных людей, как и все население страны, боролась за свое выживание, пройдя по тернистому политическому пути "от третьего Рима до третьего мира".
7. Между тем, пресса, как и ожидалось, вешала на проигравшую сторону всех собак.
8. Как только запахло жареным, зачинщик всей этой смуты смылся по-английски, не прощаясь.
9. Мне жаль мальчишек, чью юношескую доблесть и чувство справедливости так любят эксплуатировать политические авантюристы и провокаторы, бросая их на смерть и успевая при этом откусить от окровавленного политического пирога.

**Inversion.** Expressions with reverse word-order are peculiar for texts belonging to Russian social-publicist style. English is characterized by fixed word-order. This does not mean that changes of word-order are impossible in English. This means, however, that every relocation of sentence parts in English is of greater importance, of a more significant stylistic value than in Russian. Every noticeable change in word-order is called inversion. Stylistic inversion does not change the grammatical essence of the sentence: it consists in an unusual arrangement of words for the purpose of making one of them more conspicuous, more important, and more emphatic.

#### **Ways of translation sentences with reverse word-order:**

**a)** If a sentence begins with an adverbial modifier and an object, then they can be transformed into subject during the process of translation.

9. At last he would return, like the prodigal son, gloomy, worn out, and disgusted with himself.
10. They motored up, taking Michael Mont, who, being in his seventh heaven, was found by Winifred 'very amusing'.

*Compare the Russian and English phraseological units, find pairs among them.*

первый парень на деревне  
 посыпать голову пеплом  
 вокруг да около  
 здравствуйте, я ваша тетя!  
 разбить наголову  
 кто рано встает, тому Бог дает  
 хрен редьки не слаще  
 из ушей дым идет, из ноздрей пламя пышет  
 где наша не пропадала  
 человек человеку волк  
 на Бога надейся, а сам не плошай  
 молочные реки, кисельные берега  
 мал золотник да дорог  
 мягко стелет, да жестко спать.

*Restore the full form of the phraseological units and translate the sentences*

1. He had been a rolling stone too long to sit down in one place, breed cattle and wait for them to grow.
2. One look showed Swithin his condition. Drank again. This was the last straw.
3. He seized with avidity upon the subject, which had for him all the charm of forbidden fruit.
4. I wouldn't be surprised if he understood Hedda better than anybody does. I think they're birds of a feather.
5. Politicians look on the cliché as a friend in need.
6. Come on, you know where the proof of the pudding is!
7. My uncle was a rich man – in other words, he paid the piper!
8. His father was a happy-go-lucky man, you might call him Jack of all trades.
9. Don't worry, Bob! We are two brave men with hands, brains and spine. So let the morn come!

2. Наши *помыслы* и *устремления* воплощаются в конкретных решениях, направленных на улучшение экономической обстановки в стране.
3. Новые поселения никому *не угрожают* и *не будут угрожать*.
4. Внешняя политика России в азиатском регионе *была и есть* политика мира.
5. Либеральная литература, детище хрущевской оттепели, была и остается, что называется, честным направлением.

One of differences between Russian and English is realized in constructions with **double negation** of the following type “никто туда не ходил”. The translator should understand that not always two negations abolish each other and create a statement. It is easy to avoid rough mistakes while transmitting double negation. However, difficulties are possible when it concerns constructions with double negation of the following type “не только, но и...” which express light emphasis. Such constructions have direct correspondence in English “not only... but”, which are usually used. But such decision is not the best one, because such phrase, though grammatically correct, obscures the sense of the Russian expression and decreases its expressiveness. It is possible to avoid such an effect and simultaneously make the English translation idiomatic using clauses with adverb “moreover”. It is worth mentioning that usage of adverb “moreover” is accompanied by division of the Russian expression.

#### *Double negation*

Humour is not missing in his work. Юмора вполне достаточно в его произведении (Его произведение [написано] не без юмора).  
 It is by no means unreasonable to compare these data. Вполне разумно сопоставить эти данные.

*Read the sentences. Translate negative form of adjective (adverb, participle). Find the best way of translation.*

1. The total number of German words in English is not inconsiderable.
2. To find a poet who is also a literary critic is not unusual nowadays.
3. Not infrequently the primary meaning (of a word) dies away and the derivative meaning remains.
4. To group these artists into schools is a little pedantic. Yet it is not unreasonable to group together the painters who worked chiefly in Florence.
5. The changes of sound here are not irregular.
6. Not dissimilar effects are found in painting.
7. It is not without significance, also, that this work was utilized as a basis for the libretto of a popular opera.

8. These scholars then carried the New Learning (The Renaissance) to all parts of Europe, and the learned men of England were by no means unrepresented among them.
9. These two volumes were savagely, but not unfairly, criticized.
10. None of the long poems are uninteresting, and very few are insignificant or unsuccessful.
11. Kitchener 2 whose arrogance was not dissimilar to Curson's 3 was not prepared to tolerate a situation in which his proposals were criticized from the military point of view by the military member of Council.
13. The scenes and characters themselves are depicted most graphically, often even dramatically, and humour is not wanting where it is suitable.
14. If in historical times people were relatively safe from the assaults of enemies and from robbery, they feared dangers of other kinds which threatened them and their houses.
15. Belief in magic and witchcraft is primeval and was not lacking even in the classical age of Greece.

*Double negation*

1. Подавляющее большинство государств сделали выбор в пользу нахождения взаимоприемлемых решений. Такой подход является *заметным достижением* той линии в международных делах, которая направлена на диалог, на урегулирование проблем за столом переговоров.
2. Пресса в те дни *поистине* напоминала андерсоновского голого короля, сохраняя молчание о беспрецедентном политическом поражении режима.
3. К сожалению, приходится констатировать, что и сегодняшние решения Генеральной Ассамблеи *не только не реализованы*, но на пути их реализации воздвигнуты новые препятствия.
4. Видеотеки также мало, что прибавили к представлению о владельцах аппаратов. *Не только из-за непопулярности репертуара, но и из-за жанрового однообразия фильмов и телепрограмм.*
5. Такие вопросы *не только не обсуждать* – такое не думалось.

*Double negation*

1. К сожалению, приходится констатировать, что и сегодняшние решения Генеральной Ассамблеи *не только не реализованы, но* на пути их реализации воздвигнуты новые препятствия.
2. Подавляющее большинство государств сделали выбор в пользу нахождения взаимоприемлемых решений. Такой подход является заметным

*Phraseological units*

*Translate the following sentences trying to find equivalents of the phraseological units.*

1. He had to keep a sharp eye on his sister for the sake of her good.
2. The woman obviously had the gift of second sight, whatever it might be.
3. It was still not unheard of for an angry parent to cut off his son with a shilling.
4. If you haven't been born under a lucky star you just have to work all the harder to get what you want.
5. Oh, by the way, if you want a bath, take one. There ain't a Peeping Tom on the place.
6. The mere sound of that execrable, ugly name made his blood run cold and his breath come in laboured gasps.
7. He would stand second to none in his devotion to the custom.
8. I can't make out how you stand London society when it has gone to the dogs, a lot of damned nobodies talking about nothing.
9. According to Michael, they must take it by the short hairs, or they might as well put up the shutters.
10. He knew how the land lay between his hopes and the number of missions Colonel Cathcart was constantly increasing.
11. I thought it my duty to warn you, but I'm prepared to take the rough and the smooth.

*Define the origin of the phraseological units, translate them.*

1. The most depressing rumors are about here as to the next production Julius Caesar or some such obsolete rubbish... Will nothing persuade him that Queen Anne is dead!
2. I could not let him talk to me like some Dutch uncle.
3. She offered me a choice between French and Russian dressing, and I chose the latter, and she brought something red in a small saucer.
4. He replied that The Star-Spangled Banner was the greatest piece of music ever composed.
5. They couldn't touch him because he was Tarzan, Cain and the Flying Dutchman.
6. Aunt Ursula knew Oswald well enough to be a little suspicious of his Greek gifts, but could not help being flattered by his attention.
7. This is a Trust Fund. Anything that it supports must be Caesar's wife.
8. In short, gentlemen, I come to you bearing an olive branch.



Ex.: as brown as a berry – очень загорелый

This group of similes usually is translated by sense

Translator always must follow norms of the Russian language, not only dictionary meanings.

### General rules for translation of phraseological units

The best translation of the phraseological unit is its identical equivalent in the target language. It is to be noted that the number of such immediate correspondence is quite narrow.

The phraseological unit is to be rendered by analogous phraseological unit the meaning of which coincides with the initial one but the word-image composition differs.

Loan translation means word by word translation. This way of translation is usually applied to general 3 sources mainly to phraseological units routing from antique cultures, religions and other wide-spread sources.

The parallel translation of phraseological units is used in many cases especially dealing with cultural and historical texts. Such translation combines the phraseological unit rendered by loan translation and the explanation of its meaning.

If the phraseological unit has no identical equivalent and is not subject to the literal translation. It is rendered by explanation of the meaning that is by means of transformation of a fixed word combination into free one. Under such translation the phraseological unit loses its image associative properties.

The translator may use defining dictionaries.

### General rules for translation of proverbs and sayings

Proverbs and saying are divided into 3 groups:

- proverbs and sayings which coincide with Russian proverbs and sayings in sense and in form

Ex.: all that glitters is not gold – не все то золото что блестит

We have no problem to translate this group of proverbs and saying

- proverbs and sayings which coincide by sense but don't coincide by form

Ex.: too many cooks spoil the broth – у семи нянек дитя без глазу

The translator must be of principle to render habitual by habitual.

- proverbs and sayings which have no conformity in Russian. They are translated either by describing method or inventing proverb by translator

Ex.: little pitchers have long ears – дети любят слушать разговоры взрослых.

достижением той линии в международных делах, которая направлена на диалог, на урегулирование проблем за столом переговоров.

3. Пресса в те дни поистине напоминала андерсеновского голого короля, сохраняя молчание о беспрецедентном политическом поражении режима.

### Translational transformations

Transformations which help to realize transmission from the units of the original to the translation units are called **translational transformations**. Translational transformations can be divided into *lexical and grammatical*, depending on the character of original units which are viewed as source units in the process of transformation.

The main types of lexical transformations, which are used in the translational process accompanied by different source and target languages, include the following translational techniques: transcription and transliteration, replication and lexico-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation).

The most spread grammatical transformations are: syntactic assimilation (word-for word translation), division of the sentence, and integration of sentences, grammatical substitutions (substitution of word, part of speech or part of sentence).

The complex lexico-grammatical transformations are: antonymous translation, explication (descriptive translation) and compensation.

Lexico-semantic substitutions are ways of translating original lexical units by using target language units, which meaning doesn't coincide with the meaning of the source language units, but can be worked out with the help of logical transformations. The main types of such substitutions are concretization, generalization, modulation of source unit meaning.

**Concretization** is replacement of the source language word or word-combination with wide subject-logic meaning by the target language word or word-combination with narrow meaning. As the result, the created correspondence and source language unit turned out to be in logical relations of inclusion: the source language unit expresses aspectual notion, while the target language unit expresses aspectual notions combined in it.

#### Concretization

1. В десять часов вечера полиция проезжает по центру города и гасит огоньки.
2. Вы, вероятно, едете в Ставрополь? – Так точно, с казенными вещами.
3. Теперь все это рушится.

4. Все налоги должны поступать в местный бюджет, чтобы затем лишь определенный процент их отчислялся "наверх".
5. Невелика была первая линия – два с небольшим километра.
6. Его статуи в граните и бронзе высились по необозримой стране.
7. Понятно, что попытки управлять творчеством социально и духовно разрушительны.
8. Плохо работающему производству удобно винить смежников.
9. А каким путем пробковые шлемы пришли в Республику Вьетнам? Не иначе как от французов.
10. Любой крестьянин понимает, что при наших пространствах и вековой ухабистости дорог хлеб и картошку нужно хранить у производителя.
11. Он взял ребенка на руки.
12. Он поднял руку.

#### *Concretization*

1. If one had to miss a meal, what comfort in the knowledge that many others had to miss it too?
2. My mother had left her chair in her agitation, and gone behind in the corner.
3. "And was David to you, child? Were you comfortable together?"
4. My old dear bedroom was changed, and I was to lie along way off.
5. It is remarked that Lord Kew hardly has any communication with his cousin, Sir Barnes Newcome. His Lordship jumps into a cub, and goes to railroad.

*Translate the following sentences using the method of concretization.*

A.

1. Already the post-war reactionary offensive of Yankee imperialism is beginning to get the inevitable **answer** from the Latin American peoples.
2. "Don't look so smug about it", the second doctor said bitterly. "It's sweet for you my patients **go wrong** and your recover."
3. If father were to lose his job, which could quite easily have happened, we had **nothing to fall back upon**.
4. Much water (to use a euphemism) has flowed along the Fleet Ditch during the past two hundred years, and its culvert may need **attending to**.

B.

1. It was some time before I came to suspect that all was **not as it appeared to be** in our little world.
2. **My feelings** then would have been even stronger had I known that Karl Stock was to be burnt in the incinerators of Majdanek.

complete a picture of a leisured writer embarking upon his delicate labour?

9. He wanted to write books on Art and, by and while, trotted round Europe studying the Rubenses.
10. Professor Franks, who was here, last week, said it was recognised as the finest piece of domestic Tudor in England.

*Translate metonymy which is based on the names of famous cultural workers of Literature.*

1. В тот далекий летний сезон 1912 года, в Павловском вокзале зрители наслаждались Шаляпиным и Собиновым, снисходили до "Фейерверка" и "Жар-Птицы", впервые слушали совсем юного Прокофьева. В июне состоялся гала-концерт, включивший Штрауса, Глинку и Чайковского. К. тому времени Павловск уже давно стал местом паломничества не только для любителей Ильи Соловьева и Василия Андреева, "парковой музыки" и оперетты, но и серьезного искусства.
2. "Мир искусства" сыграл огромную и во многом решающую роль в развитии русского искусства на рубеже веков. Помимо великой миссии Дягилева, характерным лицом оказался и Савва Мамонтов, своего рода Третьяков в развитии новой русской школы. Выставки "Мира искусства" странным образом соединяли в себе ничем не ограниченную свободу творчества и монархические принципы, отвергая всякую программу, но в то же время, объединяя Серова и Бенуа, Коровина и Врубеля.

#### **General rules for translation of simile**

Simile is divided into 3 groups:

- Similes which have full figurative conformity in the initial and target language

Ex.: cold as ice – холодный как лед

This group of similes has no difficulties for translation

- Similes which express the same idea but another form.

Ex.: as old as hills – старый как мир

as tall as a church steeple – высокий как каланча

These expressions are usually translated Russian conformities.

The translator must be of the principle to render habitual by habitual.

- Similes which have no conformity in Russian language

*In the following sentences metonymy has humorous character try to find its equivalents while translation.*

1. Официальное лицо, одетое в стандартный коричневый костюм и стриженное бобриком, выглядело совершенно безликим.
2. У городского головы не только вся одежда находилась в беспорядке, но и голова явно работала не лучшим образом.
3. Ядовитое пенсне справа не упустило случая и разразилось насмешливой тирадой.
4. Сиреневое платье даже побледнело от негодования.
5. Рядом плясала какая-то очень пожилая борода, в которой застряло перышко зеленого лука.
6. "Что вы скажете на счет Сноудена?" – спрашивал жилет. "Я скажу вам откровенно, отвечала панاما, – Сноудену пальца в рот не клади..."
7. Шляпа зевнула и сгорбилась.
8. Голос, не слушая, возбужденно заквакал в трубке.
9. "Чего там фашист, и фашиста бивали, и бить будем, как шведа под Полтавой", рассуждал Кузьмич, обстоятельно закручивая огромную козью ногу.
10. Шинель молча и как-то ожесточенно, сгорбившись, надавала ходу.
11. Клетчатый как-то гнусно хихикнул и сделал неуловимое движение рукой.

*Translate metonymy using full or partial transformations.*

1. The unfinished Murder at Mountrichard Castle lay on the chest of drawers in my club bedroom, reproaching me morning, evening and night.
2. He wanted to talk only about Internal Combustion, its characters and scenic perspectives.
3. He used to belong to the Wimpole, with its porters, waiters, and the best wine in London.
4. If I'd been driving my own Thunderbird, they'd all be touching their hats.
5. The dimly lit, huge dome of St. Paul's dominated in the rapidly darkening urban space.
6. Paul's trial, which took place some weeks later at the Old Bailey, was a bitter disappointment to the public, the news editors and the jury.
7. On his rare visits to London he usually stayed at the Ritz.
8. A winter morning; a sombre and secluded library; the sound of London traffic; overhead, in blue and white plaster, an elegant Adam ceiling; a huge heap of glowing coal in the marble fireplace – what more is needed to

3. Alerts were followed by periods of **unease**.
4. Above all I discovered the Russian soldier to be a Soviet citizen defending the Soviet way of life, believing passionately, stubbornly utterly in **Soviet values**.

**Generalization** is replacement of the source language unit, which has narrow meaning, by the target language unit with wide range of meaning, i.e. transformation opposite to concretization. The created correspondence expresses the notion, which contains the initial meaning.

*Generalization*

1. *Орел* поднялся выше и снова стал делать круги.
2. Мы сейчас *стоим* на развилке дорог.
3. Но жизнь все равно *бьется*, ее остановить нельзя.
4. Все налоги должны *поступать* в местный бюджет.
5. Препятствия на пути демократии убавляются медленно. Но самые *серьезные завалы скрыты* в глубинах культуры и сознания.
6. Старого *воробья* на мякине *не проведешь*.
7. Пожалуйста, *налейте* мне немного *воды*, и давайте будем друзьями.
8. Не угодно ли чего-нибудь *выпить* или *закусить*?
9. Наконец с хоров *загремела мазурка*.
10. Мы сейчас *стоим* на развилке дорог.
11. Несмотря на некоторые положительные сдвиги, *экономическая ситуация* в целом *остаётся* чрезвычайно сложной.
12. Но *жизнь* все равно *бьется*, ее остановить нельзя.
13. Ни за что не покажусь княжне, пока не готов будет мой *мундир*.
14. Депутат ХДС Лейсер Кип говорит, что оппозицию ждет «*тяжелый час*», когда ей придется определять свое мнение в ходе обсуждения договоров с Россией.
15. Препятствия на пути демократии убавляются медленно. Но самые *серьезные завалы скрыты* в глубинах культуры и сознания.
16. Опоздание с ответом Горькому – великому пролетарскому писателю и по такому поводу – могло означать только одно: писать биографию не надо. И *Горький похоронил эту идею*.
17. Накануне 80-летия петербургского трамвая я снова отправился в гости к *вожатому* этой необычной «*машины времени*».

**Modulation or notional development** is replacement of the source language word or word-combination by the target language unit, the meaning of which is logically worked out of the initial one. Most often, cause-effect relations connect the meanings of corresponded words in the source and tar-

get texts. They can often have wider character, but the logical connection between two notions is always kept.

#### *Modulation or notional development*

1. Even before the paralyzed man began to read Andrew felt himself dismissed.
2. Manson slung his bag up and climbed into the battered gig behind a tall, angular black horse.
3. ...he would cheer up somehow, begin to laugh again, and draw skeletons all over his state, before his eyes were dry.

*Translate the sentences using the method of modulation.*

#### A

1. A little cool breeze began to blow that was as good as saying the night was about gone.
2. We were always naked, day and night, whenever the mosquitoes would let us.
3. My mother broke down again here, could get no father, choked with tears.
4. Amerika has been spared the horrors of modern war on its territory.

#### B

1. In reality fascism can only result in sharpening all the domestic and international contradictions of the capitalist system and rendering them even more explosive.
2. This was the state of matters on the afternoon of, what I may be excused for calling, that eventful and important Friday.
3. Even at the time of the fall of France the British government hesitated to arm the working class and rural population.
4. In this book I propose to ask what is the cause of the economic conditions today? How did they evolve to the present status?

#### **Grammatical transformations**

**Syntactic assimilation (word-for-word translation)** is a way of translation, when the syntactic structure of the original is transformed into the analogous target language structure. This type of "zero" transformation is used in those cases, when there are parallel structures in both source and target languages. As a rule, the usage of the syntactic assimilation is accompanied by some changes of structural components: the articles, link verbs can be omitted, and morphological and lexical units can also undergo changes.

**A grammatical replacement** is a means of translation when the grammatical unit of original in the target language is replaced by the unit with

*Define the function of the metonymy and translate it into Russian. .*

What I like most about England is the civilised quality of living there, the comfort and convenience of the public transport, the English pubs, and the milk and the newspapers delivered to your door. I still remember roast Angus, and a wine bar in the Strand where we used to go every Wednesday to eat Stilton. There are values which must be preserved if England becomes continental – and this is quite likely, when we get our cooking from Paris, our politics from Moscow, and our morals from Cairo. As soon as we stop to cite John Ruskin, to tune Lennon and McCartney, to role-play Shakespeare and to trust in Time, we are the lost nation on the way to nowhere.

*Translate the following sentences using metonymy.*

1. Маршрутка не каждому по карману, но вообще транспорт этот удобный и мобильный.
2. Большой Театр не каждый год балует нас своими творческими визитами.
3. Единственный в России музей дождевого червя прибыл из Москвы в Петербург.
4. "Ленэнерго" охарактеризовало свои переговоры с акционерами и "Газпромом" как трудные и посоветовало не ждать эмиссии акций в текущем году.
5. На днях Гута-банк объявил, что переговоры о кредите приостановлены из-за недостаточности представленных гарантий.
6. С точки зрения потребителя, комфортабельность и надежность машины не менее важны, чем ее технические характеристики.
7. "Спортивные Ведомости" сообщают, что Англия побила Польшу на чужом поле.
8. Хотя Магнитогорск потерял в межсезонье двух ведущих хоккеистов, тем не менее, команда выступила в начале сезона весьма удачно.
9. Первая ракетка мира не вполне еще обрел оптимальную спортивную форму.
10. Зритель пришел полюбоваться блестящей финальной дуэлью старинных соперниц.
11. Водолеи в четверг будут не в самой лучшей форме, поэтому им лучше провести день среди родных и близких.

### General rules for translation of metonymy

- Full translation of metonymy is used in case of full coincidence of the tongue and cultural traditions in English and Russian.
- Structural transformation of initial metonymy is used in condition of no coincidence of grammatical forms, when initial context in which is used metonymy can not be rendered grammatically in the target language.
- Semantic transformation of initial metonymy is used in condition of absence of expression in target language for initial individual sign.
- Functional transformation of initial metonymy is used in condition of no coincidence of stylistic status of metonymy in the initial and target languages.
- Full transformation of initial metonymy is used in condition of main divergence of cultural traditions, when initial metonymic word is absent in target language and unknown target culture.

### Metonymy

*Translate sentences keeping the rules of metonymy translation.*

1. The world was insane, and I no longer wished to have anything to do with it.
2. There was a further knock on the front door, then silence, and I raged at the stupidity of the country police.
3. Very soon afterwards there was a concerned official face staring at me through the jagged hole in the glass of the kitchen door.
4. As soon as he cut me free, he insisted on providing the immemorial English answer to all the major crises of the existence and motherly watched me down two cups of his dark brown tea.
5. I had to disillusion him as to the lengths to which the literary London will go in pursuing me for my "ungainly" book.
6. I understand the commune was subsequently raided, but nothing more incriminating was found than the inevitable cannabis.
7. I spent a month of misery, I suppose, in something very like a profound sulk.
8. A carbon of the first three typed-out chapters had remained in London.
9. I have tried my best, but I may have exaggerated, especially in the attempts to transcribe my persecutor's dialogue.
10. I have a small vice, I am rather fond of watching football matches, the sight of so much mindless energy devoted to the modern equivalent of the Roman circus.

another grammatical meaning. A source language unit of any level can be subjected to such replacement: word form, part of speech, member of the sentence, and the sentence of a definite kind. The grammatical replacement as a specific way of translation means not only the usage of target language forms, but refusal from usage of target language forms, analogous to initial ones, replacement of such forms for another ones which differ in substance. (We are searching talents everywhere. – Мы повсюду ищем таланты).

**Antonymous translation** is a lexical-grammatical transformation, when the positive form in the original is changed into the negative one in the target text, and vice versa and accompanied by replacement of the source language unit by the target language unit with the opposite meaning.

### Antonymous translation

*Analyze the sentences from the point of antonymous translation, translate them. Different variants are possible.*

1. The warrant officer was unimpressed by the entire incident and seldom spoke at all unless it was to show irritation.
2. It seemed there was a very little basis to their conversation at all.
3. The Texan wanted everybody to be happy but Yossarian and Dunbar; he was really very sick.
4. 'Who's complaining?' McWatt exclaimed. 'I'm just trying to figure out what I can do with it.'
5. Force is wrong, and two wrongs never make a right.
6. Just about all he could find in favour of the army was that it paid well and liberated children from the pernicious influence of their parents.
7. It was impossible to go to the movie with him without getting involved afterward in a discussion.
8. Do you happen to know where the ducks go when it gets all frozen over?
9. I was too depressed to care whether I had a good or bad view or whatever view at all.
10. He was too afraid his parents would answer, and then they would find out he was in New York.

### Antonymous translation

1. The railroad Union has been a hotbed of Jim Crow – even the American Railroad Union, headed by Eugene V. Debs, and excluded Negroes from its membership.
2. "...what wind blows you here? Not an ill wind, I hope"

3. ...The public are not slow in the matter of sifting evidence and arriving at a verdict. My mother blushed but laughed, and seemed not to dislike this character.
4. Although the moneys expended upon you in your minority ... far exceeded in amount the sum to which you are entitled ... (W.M. Thackeray Vanity Fair).
5. The practical proposal put forward excluded the Soviet Union (45 per cent of Europe as well as the Eastern European People's Democracies).
6. These rascallions wanted to try the nonesuch again, because there was so much money in it, but they judged it wouldn't be safe.
7. We passed another town before daylight, and I was out again, but it was high ground, so I didn't go. No high ground about Cairo, Jim said.
8. Nothing changed in the Foreign office, neither the policy itself, or those who implement it.
9. For my part, I could have gone through a good deal (though I was much less brave than Traddles, and nothing like so old) to have won such a recompense.
10. "You'll make yourself ill," said Betsey, "and you know that will not be good either for you or for my god-daughter."
11. Expenditures for rent, electricity, water, and fuel shall not be made unless authorized, and the amount for each item shall not be exceeded.
12. No person may be reinstated to a position in the classified service without passing an appropriate examination.

*Translate the following sentences using the method of antonymous translation.*

A.

1. ... Soames, with his set lips and his square chin, was not unlike a bulldog.
2. He ... had an old mother ... whom he never disobeyed...
3. "She was never well", said Peggoty, "for a long time".
4. Although British Ally is now dead and is probably only dimly remembered ... the inner history of the paper has direct bearing upon events to-day.
5. I had thought that Bulmer's sharp-tongued, jealous wife had eured him of his ... peculiarity, but it seems old habits die hard.
6. Britain's adherence to the North Atlantic war alliance ... increases the danger of war. It increases the insecurity of Britain.
7. No free labour will be hired on this concentration camp project.
8. If the Indo-Chinese elected to go Communist they should be allowed to do so.

B.

1. He was not unfriendly to a particular type of prisoner.
2. I don't dislike you, Mr.Mont, but Fleur is everything to me.

3. Неврастения уже завелась во мне, будет развиваться и сгложет меня.
4. Я понял, что это не дом, а многоярусный корабль, который летит под неподвижным серым небом.
5. За окнами ныл осенний ветер, по стеклам полз дождь.
6. Об этом, как мне показалось, кричала каждая строчка романа.
7. В голове у меня была каша, в которую к тому же впутывался и зря украинский револьвер.
8. И тут порхнул и смешок, и аплодисменты и послышались поцелуи.
9. Жизнь взяла меня за шиворот и опять привела в пароходство, как блудного сына.
10. Грудь моя волновалась, я был пьян дневной грозой и какими-то предчувствиями.
11. Окно уже было раскрыто, и город давал знать о себе гудками.

*Find appropriate methods and translate the metaphors.*

1. I passed a crocodile of choir boys, in starched collars and peculiar caps, on their way to Tom Gate.
2. All undergraduates and graduates and wives and tradespeople walked that unmistakable English church-going pace, which eschewed equally both haste and idle sauntering,
3. Criss-cross about the world he travelled with them, waxing in wickedness like a Hogarthian page boy.
4. She was entrancing, with that fragile beauty which in extreme youth sings out for love and withers at the first cold wind.
5. I went there full of curiosity and the faint, unrecognised apprehension that here, at last, I should find that low door in the wall, which opened on an enclosed and enchanted garden, which was somewhere, not overlooked by any window, in the heart of that grey city.
6. Long hours of work in her youth, authority in middle life, repose and security in her age, had set their stamp on her lined and serene face.
7. Here was planted the seed of what would become his life's harvest.
8. A nightmare distorted the images of the evening into horrific shapes.
9. Everything was black and dead-still in the quadrangle; only at the quarter-hours the bells awoke and sang over the gables.
10. He could tell her nothing new of the wonders of his presentation and knighthood; and his civilities were worn out like his information.

ем они возводили башню своей гордости все выше и выше, и вскоре ее вершина достигала до самого неба. Человеческая гордыня вызвала гнев Божий, и Бог смешал языки, чтобы посеять раздор и смятение среди людей. Люди не смогли договориться между собой и рассеялись по всему свету. Так человеческая гордыня разрушила единение людей, и вместо того, чтобы строить из камней башню, каждый спрятал свой камень за пазухой. Город, на который обрушилась кара Божья и где произошло смешение языков, назвали Вавилон.

*Find the equivalents of the metaphors in the following text and translate it*

#### Work Suspended

With the first false alarm of the air-raid sirens in 1939 started the Second World War, and an epoch, my epoch, came to an end. Beavers bred in captivity, inhabiting a concrete pool, will, if given the timber, fatuously go through all the motions of damming and ancestral stream. So I and my friends busied ourselves with our privacies and intimacies. The new life came. Neither book –the last of my old life, the first of my new – was ever finished. My friends were dispersed. Lucy moved back to her aunt's. Roger rose from department to department in the office of Political Warfare. Basil sought and found a series of irregular adventures.

I met Atwater several times in the course of the war – the Good-scout of the officer's club, the Underdog in the transitcamp, the Dreamer lecturing troops about post-war conditions. He was reunited, it seemed, with all his legendary lost friends, he prospered and the Good-scout predominated. Today, I believe, he holds sway over a large area of Germany. No one of my close acquaintances was killed, but all our lives, as we constructed them, quietly came to an end. Our story, like my novel, remained unfinished – a heap of neglected foolscap at the back of a drawer.

*Translate the sentences and comment on the method of metaphor translation.*

1. Я по ночам писал у себя в мансарде роман. Он зародился однажды ночью, когда я проснулся после грустного сна.
2. Жалкий страх смерти унизил меня до того, что я простонал, оглянувшись тревожно, ища защиты от смерти.

3. Rank-and-file trade unionists are loyal to the interests of working class, but the Right-wing Labor leaders are not.
4. But my mind did not run so much on this as might be supposed.
5. I was brought up in middle-class environment ignorant of much of the stern reality of life.
6. Soviet citizens have ample opportunity to judge for themselves of the cynical lack of morality of these "representatives of culture".
7. But I found that throughout the betrayed land people knew the truth and were bitterly blaming their lack of response to the Russian offer.

1. И тут нужен какой-то враг, а в условиях опасности острее, чем раньше.
2. Порождение закрытого общества, официальная литература, может существовать лишь в условиях герметичной среды.
3. Расслоение и деградация официальной литературы в сущности не слишком много значат для дальнейшего развития литературы.
4. Особенно не стремясь к популярности, Станислав Шаталин, известный русский экономист, относился к тем, кто даже в самой сложной ситуации не позволяет эмоциям захлестнуть рассудок.
5. Не способному или не желающему организовать работу удобно искать "заговорщиков" и "интриганов".
6. Соцреализм отрицал настоящее за счет будущего.

**Descriptive translation (explication)** – is a lexical-grammatical transformation, when the source language unit is replaced by the word-combination, which explicates its meaning i.e. gives its explanation or definition of this meaning in the target language. It is possible to express the meaning of any nonequivalent word with the help of explication.

**Compensation** is a way of translation, when the elements of sense were lost in the process of the source language unit translation and are covered in the target text by using other means of translation, but not necessarily in the same place of text as in original, i.e. the lost sense is revealed and the content of the original is reproduced more precisely. However, the grammatical means of the original are replaced by lexical ones and vice versa.

#### *Compensation*

1. Обратимся к России. Она всегда была то осаждаема, когда ее рвали в клочья, то сама она упорно раздвигала просторы, упрямо рвалась к морям и океанам от Московии до Балтики и Черного моря, до тихоокеанских и арктических берегов. Страна не раз почти распадалась на куски, раздираемая то междоусобицами, то социальными распрями, и затем вновь становилась на ноги.

2. Ю. Бондарев сравнивает новые силы в литературе с фашистскими *ордами, напавшими* на Советский Союз в 1941 году.

#### *Compensation*

*Compare two texts and comment on informative loss and how it is compensated in the translation. Suggest your variant of translation.*

When we, human beings can stop using language or when we can use it to cope simply and purely and only with the present moment, we find that the quality of our living is changed. In the midst of a fast volley of tennis, or when we stop suddenly by a pond in spring and listen to hundreds of spring peepers, or as we watch a spaceship take off and gather speed at the start of its cosmic journey – at such moments we are at one with ourselves. All our forces are concentrated unreflectingly, unselfconsciously, on the playing, listening, watching. We are living at our best. The simple organismal joy tightens quality of living and affects all our activities.

Когда человек пользуется словами исключительно и только для текущего мгновения или не пользуется вовсе, меняется сам тонус жизни. Когда мы с лету бьем по теннисному мячу, или останавливаемся весной на берегу пруда, вслушиваясь в дружный хор сотен чирикающих птичек, или наблюдаем, как взлетает и набирает скорость космический корабль, уносясь в глубины космоса, – в такие мгновения мы ощущаем себя как нечто единое. Все наши силы в этот миг без рассуждений, без размышлений направлены исключительно на игру, на пение, на зрелище. Мы переживаем лучшие минуты в своей жизни. Простое телесное удовольствие повышает жизненный тонус и сказывается на всей нашей деятельности.

The translator usually faces with the necessity to transmit different emphatic means, which are peculiar to the source texts. All texts include special units which emphasize our speech, such as metaphors, proverbs, and metonymy. They are considered to be stylistic units. The translation of such units requires particular transformations, which help to retain the emotional coloring of the source text.

#### **General rules for the translation of metaphor.**

**Full translation** is used if the rules of combination and tradition of expression emotional information coincide in the initial and target language using in the metaphor.

**Addition/omission** is used in that case when the degree of implicitness or similarity in the initial and target language differs.

**Substitute** is used in cases of lexical or associational discrepancy between elements of metaphor in initial and target language.

**Structural transformation** is used when there is a difference in traditions of metaphor's grammatical expression in initial and target language.

**Traditional conformity** is used when the metaphor is folklore, bible, antique origins, when different methods of expression metaphoric similarity are in the initial and target language

**Parallel name of metaphoric stem** is used when the substitute or structural transformation initial metaphor is demanded by interlingua condition, but the initial form is necessary to serve by character information in the text with wide spread metaphor.

#### *Metaphor translation*

*Compare the metaphor translation from English into Russian, define the translational techniques.*

1. The cat sat bolt upright on the seat opposite ours, staring out the window, pretending not to eavesdrop on our conversation.
2. Gradually there appeared out of the mists shapes more visible perhaps to the imagination than the sight: magic castles rising from the foam – the ruined but majestic walls of ancient temples.
3. It would require more than unsuitably clad, garrulous crowds to rob the Valley of the Kings of its grandeur.
4. The clouds on Emerson's noble brow cleared.
5. You are the bravest little woman I know, Amelia, and that stiff upper lip of yours is a credit to the whole British nation.
6. Years had passed since I last beheld the plain of Amarna, yet in eternal Egypt a decade is no more than the blink of an eye.
7. Any artifact made of or covered with gold could start the gossip mills grinding and lead to the usual exaggeration.

*Translate the text paying attention to the replacement of metaphors. .*

#### БАВИЛОНСКОЕ СТОЛПОТВОРЕНИЕ

Сначала населяющие землю люди говорили на одном языке. Они занимали плодородную равнину в бассейне рек Тигра и Евфрата, и земля кормила их так, что им жилось все лучше и лучше. В ослеплении сво-