

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП



**МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ
з дисципліни
“ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ”
(для бакалаврів, III курс)**

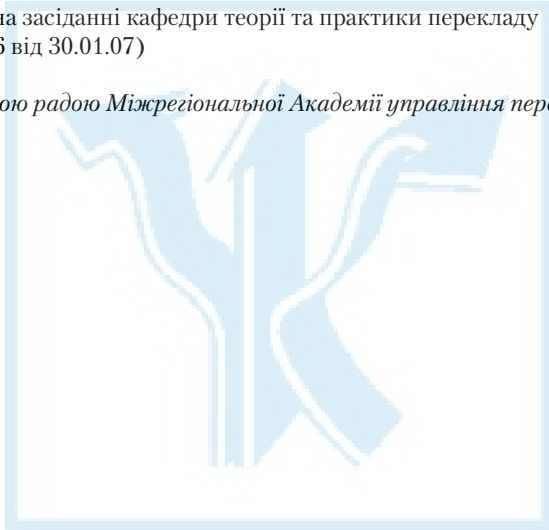
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Підготовлено доцентом кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
О. В. Харченком

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



Харченко О. В. Методичні матеріали щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Теорія та практика перекладу” (для бакалаврів, III курс). – К.: МАУП, 2007. – 66 с.

Методичні матеріали містять пояснювальну записку, методичні матеріали для аудиторної та позааудиторної самостійної роботи, рекомендовані теми для доповідей і рефератів, а також список літератури.

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Сучасна реформа вищої освіти — це насамперед перехід від парадигми навчання до парадигми освіти та самоосвіти, що передбачає орієнтацію на активні методи здобуття знань, розвиток творчих здібностей студентів, перехід від поточного до індивідуалізованого навчання з урахуванням потреб і можливостей кожного студента. Тому крім лекційних і практичних занять важливою формою навчального процесу є самостійна робота студентів.

Мета самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Теорія та практика перекладу” — поглибити знання галузевих блоків, а також покращити якість перекладу матеріалів галузевого спрямування з урахуванням лексичних, синтаксичних, граматичних і прагматичних особливостей їх перекладу.

Основні завдання самостійної роботи студентів:

- підвищення ефективності навчання за рахунок додаткової системи вправ;
- забезпечення фонових знань, необхідних перекладачеві для роботи з матеріалами галузевих блоків;
- розвиток власне перекладацьких навичок і вмінь.

Організація позааудиторної самостійної роботи студентів полягає у необхідності більш широкого огляду тематики курсу з використанням основної та допоміжної літератури, аналітичного осмислення теоретичного матеріалу, формуванні узагальнюючих висновків.

Оскільки самостійна робота повинна сприяти розвитку творчого потенціалу студента та реалізації професійних навичок, завдання мають як індивідуальний, так і груповий характер. Передбачено такі форми самостійної роботи, як виконання додаткових завдань і тестів для формування у студентів певного обсягу лексики; аналітичний огляд наукових публікацій; підготовка доповіді з певної теми чи проблеми перекладу; підготовка до рольової гри; переклад додаткових текстів.

Основна мета викладача — навчити майбутніх спеціалістів з перекладознавства працювати професійно, самостійно, швидко і якісно удосконалювати свою кваліфікацію. Таким є соціальне замовлення суспільства системі освіти сьогодні. Воно продиктоване не лише потребами в постійному підвищенні якості підготовки спеціаліста, а й глобальнішим соціальним завданням — привести стан освіти у

відповідність до нових цілей удосконалення суспільства, всебічному розвитку особистості.

Методичні матеріали розраховані на 104 години практичних занять (аудиторна самостійна робота) та 50 годин самостійної роботи (позааудиторна самостійна робота) студентів-перекладачів III курсу.

МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Система вправ має забезпечити формування у свідомості студента: 1) відповідних фонових знань; 2) термінологічних еквівалентів; 3) здатності виконувати перекладацькі дії на автоматизмі; 4) відповідних знань щодо перекладу складних термінів, абревіатур і скорочень.

Вправи для самостійної аудиторної роботи

Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст суспільно-політичного характеру про нижню палату Британського парламенту. Складіть 10 питань до тексту.

The **House of Commons** is the lower house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Parliament also includes the Sovereign and the upper house, the House of Lords; the House of Commons is the dominant branch. The House of Commons is a democratically elected body, consisting of 646 members, who are known as “Members of Parliament” or MPs. Members are elected by the first-past-the-post system of election, holding office until Parliament is dissolved (a maximum of five years). Each member is elected by, and represents, an electoral district known as a constituency. The House of Commons is the source of the vast majority of government ministers and every Prime Minister since 1902, with the very brief exception of Sir Alec Douglas-Home in 1963, has been drawn from it (Home did actually rule from the House of Commons, however, taking a seat in the House shortly after being chosen as Prime Minister).

The House of Commons evolved at some point during the 14th century and has been in continuous existence since. The House of Commons (the “lower house”) was once far less powerful than the House of Lords (the “upper house”), but is now by far the dominant branch of Parliament. The House of Commons’ legislative powers exceed those of the House of Lords; under the Parliament Act 1911, the Lords’ power to reject most bills was reduced to a mere delaying power. Moreover, the Government of

the United Kingdom is answerable to the House of Commons; the Prime Minister stays in office only as long as he or she retains the support of the lower house.

The full, formal style and title of the House of Commons is *The Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Parliament assembled*. The term “Commons” derives from the Norman French word *communes*, referring to the geographic and collective communities of their representatives. It is often misunderstood that “Commons” comes from the word “commoners”, referring to those sitting in the House, similar to the way in which the name “House of Lords” indicates that those sitting in the “Other Place” are elevated to the Peerage. This explanation, however, is ahistorical. Both Houses, the Commons and Lords, meet in the Palace of Westminster. Both Houses have in the past met elsewhere, and retain the right to do so, provided the Mace is present.

Вправа 2. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст суспільно-політично-го характеру про вибори до нижньої палати Британського парламенту. Складіть 10 питань до тексту.

Members and elections

Each Member of Parliament represents a single constituency. Prior to the reforms of the 19th century, the constituencies had little basis in population: the counties and the boroughs (whose boundaries were fixed) were, for the most part, represented by two Members each. Reforms enacted during the 19th century, starting with the Reform Act 1832, led to a more even distribution of seats. Moreover, the reforms of 1885 abolished most two-member constituencies; the few that remained were all abolished in 1948. University constituencies (the constituencies that allowed important universities such as Oxford, Cambridge and the ancient universities of Scotland to be represented in Parliament) were abolished in the same year. Thus, each constituency now elects only one Member of Parliament. There is still a technical distinction between county constituencies and borough constituencies, but the only effect of this difference involves the amount of money candidates are allowed to spend during campaigns.

The boundaries of the constituencies are determined by four permanent and independent Boundary Commissions, one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The number of constituencies assigned to

the four parts of the United Kingdom is based roughly on population, but subject to certain statutory regulations. England, Wales, and Scotland must have a total of approximately 613 constituencies, and Northern Ireland between 16 and 18 constituencies, and Wales at least 35 constituencies. The Commissions conduct general reviews of electoral boundaries once every 8 to 12 years, as well as a number of interim reviews. In drawing boundaries, they are required to take into account local government boundaries, but may deviate from this requirement in order to prevent great disparities in the populations of the various constituencies. The proposals of the Boundary Commissions are subject to parliamentary approval, but may not be amended by Parliament. After the next general review of constituencies, the Boundary Commissions will be absorbed into the Electoral Commission, which was established in 2000. Currently the United Kingdom is divided into 646 constituencies, with 529 in England, 40 in Wales, 59 in Scotland, and 18 in Northern Ireland.

General elections occur whenever Parliament is dissolved by the Sovereign. The timing of the dissolution is normally chosen by the Prime Minister (see relationship with the Government below); however, a parliamentary term may not last for more than five years, unless a Bill extending the life of Parliament passes both Houses and receives Royal Assent. The House of Lords, exceptionally, retains its power of veto over such a Bill.

The date of a General Election is the choice of the Prime Minister, but traditionally, it tends to be a Thursday. Each candidate must submit nomination papers signed by ten registered voters from the constituency, and pay a deposit of £500, which is refunded only if the candidate wins at least five per cent of the vote. The deposit seeks to discourage frivolous candidates. Each constituency returns one Member, using the first-past-the-post electoral system, under which the candidate with a plurality of votes wins. Minors, Members of the House of Lords, prisoners, and insane persons are not qualified to become Members of the House of Commons. In order to vote, one must be a resident of the United Kingdom as well as a citizen of the United Kingdom, of a British overseas territory, of the Republic of Ireland, or of a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Also, British citizens living abroad are allowed to vote for 15 years after moving from the United Kingdom. No person may vote in more than one constituency.

Once elected, the Member of Parliament normally continues to serve until the next dissolution of Parliament or until death. If a Member,

however, ceases to be qualified (see qualifications below), his or her seat falls vacant. It is possible for the House of Commons to expel a Member, but this power is exercised only when the Member has engaged in serious misconduct or criminal activity. In each case, a vacancy may be filled by a by-election in the appropriate constituency. The same electoral system is used as in general elections.

The term “Member of Parliament” is normally used only to refer to Members of the House of Commons, even though the House of Lords is also a part of Parliament. Members of the House of Commons may use the post-nominal letters “MP”. The annual salary of each Member is £59,095; Members may receive additional salaries in right of other offices they hold (for instance, the Speakership). Most Members also claim between £100,000 and £150,000 for various office expenses (staff costs, postage, travelling, etc.) and also in the case of non-London Members for the costs of maintaining a home in London.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть текст суспільно-політичного плану про палату лордів Великобританії. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації при перекладі.

The **House of Lords** is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and is also commonly referred to as “the Lords”. The Sovereign, the House of Commons (which is the lower house of Parliament and referred to as “the Commons”), and the Lords together comprise the Parliament.

Members of the House of Lords are known as “Lords of Parliament”. The House of Lords does not have a fixed number of members: currently there are 751 members, consisting of 26 “Lords Spiritual” and 725 “Lords Temporal”. The Lords Spiritual are the two archbishops and 24 most senior bishops of the Church of England, while the Lords Temporal are 633 current Life Peers, the 90 Hereditary Peers and the two Great Officers of State.

Lords Spiritual are “Lords of Parliament” (and not peers) so long as they continue to occupy their ecclesiastical positions, whereas Lords Temporal serve for life. By convention, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are offered life peerages on retirement from those ecclesiastical positions.

The House of Lords originated in the 14th century and has been in almost continuous existence since. The name “House of Lords” was not

used as a name for the Upper House until 1544. It was abolished in 1649 by the revolutionary government that came to power during the English Civil War, but was restored in 1660. The House of Lords was once more powerful than the elected House of Commons. Since the 19th century, however, the powers of the House of Lords have been steadily declining; now, the Upper House is far weaker than its elected counterpart. Under the Parliament Acts (passed in 1911 and 1949), all government legislation excluding “money bills” (which include the annual Finance Bill implementing the Budget) passed by the House of Commons can be delayed for twelve months, but cannot be rejected. This power is called a suspensive veto in political science.

Further reforms were enacted under the House of Lords Act 1999, which removed the automatic hereditary right of peers to sit in the Upper House. Two hereditary peers, the Duke of Norfolk [The hereditary Earl Marshal, who organises openings of Parliament, coronations and state funerals] and the Marquess of Cholmondeley [hereditary Lord High Chamberlain, who has a role in the openings of Parliament] retain seats because of their offices of state Great Officers of State, and an additional 90 are elected to represent the other hereditary peers. Further reforms have been contemplated but have not been passed into law; among the proposals are removing hereditary peers and directly electing at least half of the members of the House of Lords.

In addition to performing legislative functions, the House of Lords also holds judicial powers: it constitutes the highest court of appeal for most cases in the United Kingdom. The judicial functions of the House of Lords are not performed by the whole Chamber, but rather by an Appellate Committee of members with experience of high judicial office, who are known as “Law Lords”. The House of Lords is not the only court of last resort in the United Kingdom; in some cases, that role is fulfilled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 will transfer the judicial functions of the Lords to a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, but the provisions enacting the transfer have not yet been brought into force. It is understood that the Law Lords are “resistant” and have yet to formally decide on a new location, away from the Houses of Parliament : their present offices are “most agreeable”, it seems, while possible new offices nearby in a re-modelled listed neo-Gothic Middlesex Guildhall are being considered.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть текст суспільно-політичного плану про палату представників США. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації при перекладі.

The **United States House of Representatives** (or simply the **House**) is the lower of the two chambers of the United States Congress, the other being the Senate. Each state is represented in the House proportionally by its population, and is entitled to at least one representative. The total number of representatives is currently fixed at 435 by the Reapportionment Act of 1929, though Congress has the authority to change that number. Each representative serves for a two-year term and may be re-elected an unlimited number of times. The presiding officer of the House is known as the Speaker, and is elected by the members. The present House delegations by state are shown in the article List of U.S. states by population.

The bicameral Congress arose from the desire of the Founders to create a “house of the people” that would represent public opinion, balanced by a more deliberative Senate that would represent the governments of the individual states, and would be less susceptible to variations of mass sentiment. The House is often considered to be the “lower house”, with the Senate as the “upper house”, although the United States Constitution does not use such language. The Constitution provides that the approval of both houses is necessary for the passage of legislation.

Because its members are generally elected from smaller (approximately 690,000 residents as of 2006) and more commonly homogenous districts than those from the Senate, the House is generally considered a more partisan chamber. Many of the Founding Fathers intended the Senate (whose members were originally chosen by the state legislatures) to be a check on the popularly elected House, just as the House was to be a check on the Senate. The “advice and consent” powers (such as the power to approve treaties) were therefore granted to the Senate alone. The House was granted its own exclusive powers: the power to initiate revenue bills, impeach officials, and elect the President in electoral college deadlocks. The Senate, however, can propose amendments to spending bills, try impeached officials, and choose the Vice President in an electoral college deadlock. The Senate and its members generally have greater prestige than the House since Senators serve longer terms (six years) in a smaller body and (in all but seven states) represent larger constituencies than Representatives.

The House meets in the south wing of the United States Capitol.

Вправа 5. Перекладіть текст суспільно-політичного плану про сенат США. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації при перекладі.

The **United States Senate** is one of the two chambers of the bicameral United States Congress, the other being the House of Representatives. In the Senate, each state is equally represented by two members. As a result, the total membership of the body is currently 100. Senators serve for six-year terms that are staggered so elections are held for approximately one-third of the seats (a “class”) every second year. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate and serves as its presiding officer, but is not a Senator and does not vote except to break ties. The Vice President rarely acts as President of the Senate unless casting a tie-breaking vote or during ceremonial occasions, so the duty of presiding usually falls to the President *pro tempore*, customarily the most senior senator of the majority party. Most often, the President *pro tempore* will designate another member from his or her party to serve as presiding officer for the day.

The Senate is regarded as a more deliberative body than the House of Representatives; the Senate is smaller and its members serve longer terms, allowing for a more collegial and less partisan atmosphere that is somewhat more insulated from public opinion than the House. The Senate has several exclusive powers enumerated in Article One of the Constitution not granted to the House; most significantly, the President cannot ratify treaties or, with rare exception, make important appointments (most significantly ambassadors, members of the federal judiciary, including the Supreme Court, and members of the Cabinet) without the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Framers of the Constitution created a bicameral Congress out of a desire to have two houses to check each other. One house was intended to be a “people’s house” that would be very sensitive to public opinion. The other house was intended to be a more reserved, more deliberate forum of elite wisdom that represented the state legislatures. The Constitution provides that the approval of both chambers is necessary for the passage of legislation. The exclusive powers enumerated to the Senate in the Constitution are regarded as more important than those exclusively enumerated to the House. As a result, the responsibilities of the Senate (the “upper house”) are more extensive than those of the House of Representatives (the “lower house”).

The Senate of the United States was named after the ancient Roman Senate. The chamber of the United States Senate is located in the north wing of the Capitol building, in Washington, D.C., the national capital. The House of Representatives convenes in the south wing of the same building.

Вправа 6. Зробіть повідомлення за темою.

1. Палата представників США та вибори до палати представників.
2. Сенат США та вибори до сенату.
3. Парламент Великобританії: історія та традиції.
4. Палата лордів Великобританії: минуле та сьогодення.
5. Вільна тема.

Вправа 7. Виконайте вправу на переклад абсолютних конструкцій. Розгляньте приклади та визначте типи зв'язку в наведених прикладах. Складіть 5 прикладів.

Оскільки під перекладом конструкції слід розуміти вибір граматичних засобів для найбільш повноцінного передавання її змісту, переклад абсолютних конструкцій залежить головним чином від характеру синтаксичного і смислового зв'язку цього звороту з головною частиною речення. Цей зв'язок може бути обставинним, означальним, пояснювальним і приєднувальним.

Переклад абсолютних конструкцій

1. General strike spirit began to run like wildfire, *one local union after another endorsing* the proposal of a complete tie-up. Заклик до загального страйку поширився як лісова пожежа по всій країні: профспілки одна за одною приєднувалися до рішення про повне припинення роботи.
2. He stood, *his head bent*. Він стояв, *схиливши голову*.
3. He stood, *his eyes fixed* on his friend. Він стояв, *втупившись поглядом* у свого товариша.
4. The dance broke up, *the couples hurrying* to their seats. Музика припинилася, і танцюючі пари кинулися до своїх місць.
5. The lamp was quickly and widely adopted, *Davy himself refusing* to take any royalties for what he regarded as his gift to humanity. Лампа швидко завоювала широке визнання, але сам Дейві відмовлявся приймати будь-які почесні, вважаючи її своїм подарунком людству.

Вправа 8. Виконайте вправу на переклад еліптичних конструкцій. Розгляньте приклади та визначте типи зв'язку в наведених прикладах. Складіть 5 прикладів.

Еліптичні конструкції з дієприкметником минулого часу і сполучниками *when* або *if* звичайно передаються повними підрядними реченнями, оскільки зворот із дієприслівником *будучи* є архаїчним і книжним.

1. When asked about the situation in North Africa, he answered that the government were considering it.

Коли його запитали про становище у Північній Африці, він відповів, що уряд розглядає це питання.

2. Mr. Nelson (Labour) said if elected he would support the workers' wage demand.

Лейборист Нельсон заявив, що якщо його оберуть, він буде підтримувати вимоги робітників про підвищення заробітної плати.

3. When shot, Mrs. Doran was apparently taking a walk.

Місіс Доран була вбита, очевидно, під час прогулянки.

4. When asked, he said he was planning to visit the USA.

На поставлене запитання він відповів, що збирається відвідати США.

5. The tribunal's decisions, *when arrived at*, reflected the opinions of the members.

Рішення, прийняті трибуналом, відобразили думку його членів.

6. Questioned about his reaction to the announcement, he replied ...

Коли його запитали, що він думає про цю заяву, він відповів ...

7. Textile Pay Rise Asked.

Вимоги текстильників про підвищення заробітної плати.

Вправа 9. Виконайте вправу на переклад пасивних конструкцій. Проаналізуйте приклади та складіть 5 прикладів.

Коли при перекладі українською мовою можна або зберегти пасивну форму, або замінити її активною, важливо знати, чим саме обумовлене вживання пасивної форми в англійському оригіналі. Аналіз великої кількості прикладів показує, що пасивній конструкції в англійській мові надається перевага головним чином у наступних випадках:

- 1) *коли неможливо або небажано вказувати виконавця дії:*

“He will be well taken care of”, said Loomis.

“Про Торпа потурбуються”, сказав Луміс.

2) *коли потрібно поставити логічний наголос на об’єкті, а не на суб’єкті дії.*

The problem has been studied by many English scientists.

Проблема вивчалася багатьма англійськими вченими.

The amendment was rejected by the majority of the Security Council.

Поправку було відхилено більшістю голосів членів Ради безпеки.

Інколи пасивні конструкції мають на меті одночасно поставити у центрі висловлювання об’єкт дії, і не вказувати суб’єкта дії.

3) *коли потрібно зберегти цілісність підмета в реченні:*

He rose to speak and was warmly greeted by the audience.

Він встав, щоб взяти слово, і присутні тепло привітали його.

При перекладі українською мовою немає ні можливості, ні необхідності намагатися зберігати єдиний підмет у цьому прикладі *подвійного керування*. Слід зазначити, що використання пасиву при подвійному керуванні є дуже характерним і поширеним явищем в англійській мові. В українській мові таке не допускається.

This conspiracy against peace was hatched in and directed from London and Washington.

Ця змова проти миру, виношена в Лондоні та Вашингтоні, здійснювалася під їх керівництвом.

4) *у фразеологічних зворотах, тобто зв’язаних словосполученнях, і у стійких вільних словосполученнях.*

В англійській мові є цілий ряд фразеологічних зворотів з дієсловами у пасивному стані, наприклад:

He was wined and dined.

Його тепло приймали.

More sinned against than sinning.

Скоріше жертва, ніж злочинець.

При перекладі дієслів у пасивному стані необхідно в багатьох випадках враховувати необхідність видової диференціації:

Sixty years ago Oklahoma *was called* Indian territory.

(Контекст підказує, що правильним перекладом буде або перший, або другий варіант.)

Шістдесят років тому Оклахома *називалась* індіанською територією.

або

Шістдесят років тому Оклахома *називали* індіанською територією.

Вправа 10. Виконайте вправу на членування та об'єднання речень. Проаналізуйте приклади, перекладіть речення та складіть 5 власних прикладів.

Необхідно розрізняти зовнішнє і внутрішнє розчленування. При зовнішньому розчленуванні одне речення оригіналу перетворюється у перекладі в два або кілька речень. При внутрішньому розчленуванні просте речення оригіналу замінюється складним. При перекладі з англійської мови набагато частіше доводиться вдаватися до розчленування, ніж до об'єднання речень. Це пояснюється централізованістю структури англійських речень.

1. The danger of flooding is believed to be over. Є підстави вважати, що небезпека повені минула.
2. They saw the whole town shattered to a heap of ruins. Вони бачили, як ціле місто перетворилося у руїни.
3. Your having been ill makes no difference. Те, що ви були хворі, нічого не змінює.

Перекладіть речення.

1. And here at times, when his mother's father's financial difficulties were greates, they would be found thinking, or as Asa Griffith was wont helplessly to say at times, praying their way out, a rather ineffectual way, as Clyde began to think later. (Th. Dreiser, *An American Tragedy*.)
2. Thousands of Algerians tonight fled from the "dead city" of Orleansville after a twelve-second earthquake had ripped through Central Algeria, killing an estimated one thousand one hundred people.
3. The Chartists had not planned to assemble in arms on Kennington Common. Or march thence to the Houses of Parliament.
4. We were overjoyed — there was about a week to go — until we saw the "premises". Our faces fell, our hearts sank.
5. Once again the choice opens before the people. But it is no longer 1918. Nor is it 1938. The whole balance of forces is profoundly changed.

Вправа 11. Виконайте вправу на переклад фразеологізмів. Розгляньте приклади та складіть по 5 власних прикладів на кожну групу фразеологізмів.

З точки зору перекладу, фразеологічні звороти (приказки та прислів'я) зручно поділити на 3 групи.

До *першої групи* відносять такі прислів'я та приказки, які повністю співпадають з українськими як за змістом, так і за формою, тобто за описуваним образом або складовими компонентами:

All that glitters is not gold. Не все те золото, що блищить.

As a man sows, so shall he reap. Як посієш, так і пожнеш.

New brooms sweep clean. Нова мітла по-новому мете.

Такі приказки та прислів'я, які повністю співпадають у різних мовах, мають своїм джерелом загальний прототип і часто є калькою з грецької або латинської, рідше з інших мов.

До *другої групи* належать прислів'я і приказки, які співпадають за змістом, але не співпадають за образом, який лежить в їх основі:

Too many cooks will spoil the broth. У семи няньок дитя без носа.

As well be hanged for a sheep, as for a lamb. Сім бід — один одвіт. Сім смертям не бути, а одної не минути. Раз кози смерть.

To buy a pig in a poke. Купити kota в мішку.

При перекладі таких фразеологічних одиниць рекомендується користуватися саме такими відповідниками, які закріпилися в мові, оскільки при їх перекладі перекладач повинен дотримуватися принципу перекладу чогось звичного таким же звичним. У протилежному разі приказка або прислів'я викличе у читача враження чогось несподіваного та оригінального. Тому англійську приказку: *At a snail's pace* — *Як на волах* не можна перекладати: *із швидкістю равлика*.

До *третьої групи* відносять приказки та прислів'я, які не мають відповідників в українській мові ні за змістом, ні за образом. Вони перекладаються або описово, або за допомогою приказки, створеної перекладачем:

Little pitchers have long/ wide ears. Діти люблять слухати розмови дорослих. У малих дітей великі вуха.

Як приклад вдалого відтворення приказки у перекладі можна навести англійський переклад такого місця роману Л. Толстого "Война і мир":

Ерема, Ерема, сидел бы ты дома, точил свои веретена. Jerome, Jerome, do not roam, but mind spindles at home. (Переклад А. і Л. Мод.)

Вправа 12. Перекладіть речення, приймаючи до уваги переклад безособових конструкцій.

1. It is known that they will arrive tomorrow.
2. It is expected that the Conference will take place in Kiev.

3. It is hoped that the new edition of this book will be of no less interest to the reader.
4. It has been noticed that these poems are of quite a different character.
5. It has been shown in the above examples that the sense of the sentence often depends on the order of words.
6. It is sometimes said that the Nile is longer than all the rivers in the eastern and western hemispheres.
7. It will be seen from the following tables that the sounds do not coincide in quality.
8. It is related of this man that he never passed a day of his life without reading.
9. It was thought useful to apply this method here. It has been estimated that the volume contained 220 pages.
10. It must be borne in mind that all the rules may have exceptions.
11. It must be added that the minor works are not included here.
12. It cannot be denied that his original work is a success.

Вправа 13. Перекладіть речення та доберіть точний еквівалент для виразу безособових речень.

1. It will be seen that the distinction between different parts of speech always depends on formal criteria.
2. It was doubted that Shaw's plays would retain their interest when the problems treated in them – slums, women's rights, marriage customs had ceased to be of immediate concern.
3. Views as to the actual date of the manuscript varied; the seventh century was the most usually favoured, but it was generally agreed that the illustrations belonged to an archetype perhaps as early as the second century.
4. It will be readily understood that the difficulty of arriving at the meaning of such compositions is very considerable.
5. In considering loan-words it has to be remembered that, when two languages are in contact, words which are themselves borrowed may pass from one to another.
6. It has been said that Latin is more concise than English. The reverse is the case. English is briefer than Latin.
7. It is to be remembered that it was advisable to issue the proclamation of Henry III's adherence to the Provisions (Велика Хартія) in English as well as in Latin.

8. Speaking of the influence exerted on the African peasants by workers who lose their jobs and return to their native villages, Woddis writes: “One is inevitably reminded here of Lenin’s observations regarding the influence of the Russian workers on the peasant in the period leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1905”.
9. The Eskimos of the North-west Coast, it will be remembered, use to this day harpoon-heads of this kind.
10. Let it be stressed, however, that an understanding of the build and form of the land, a knowledge of the routes of communication and an idea of the character of the natural resources — are all of them factors which should be considered at the outset (з самого початку) by every historian of art in the course of his examination of a particular area or a particular civilization.
11. It has been thought not superfluous, however, to add a few data of this kind, without a knowledge of which it is impossible to understand the course of the literary development.
12. “Better a live dog than a dead lion”. The last example, it will be observed, contains transverse alliteration and assonance.
13. As is readily seen, the problems and questions in regard to this subject are far more numerous than the solutions.
14. People living upon lakes plentifully stocked with fish, it can be imagined, availed themselves of all means in their power for capturing them.
15. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that two kinds of cattle were common during the stone age.

Вправа 14. Перекладіть публіцистичний текст, що стосується проблем спорту та здоров’я. Зверніть увагу на особливості стилю та використані при перекладі трансформації.

Prescription Soccer

HOW SPORTS THERAPY HAS HELPED PATIENTS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESSES

By Barbie Nadeau Newsweek

Jan. 18, 2007 — Sports therapy has long been considered helpful for those suffering from conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder, abuse, amnesia and even shyness. But Italian doctors have taken this often-marginal treatment a step further: they’re using the highly strategic game of soccer as part of a treatment plan for complex mental illnesses

like schizophrenia and depression. The physicians have found that it helps with socialization, concentration and confidence building. It also aids in breaking down the stigma of mental illness, say its coordinators-especially in soccer-crazy Italy, where the game is as much a part of life as pasta. How effective is it? Dr. Santo Rullo, a psychiatrist who has used soccer therapy as part of a treatment program for more than 600 men over the last 14 years, says its success can be measured by his patients' reductions in medications and their return to their regular lives. "In the beginning, it didn't matter what time of day we scheduled games", says Rullo, a founding psychiatrist in the use of soccer therapy. "But now so many patients are back at work or have other social obligations, we need to work around schedules".

Rullo is featured in a new Italian documentary that follows a soccer season of Il Gabbiano, a soccer team whose players use sports treatment to help in their battle against conditions that include schizophrenia, depression, bipolar and multiple-personality disorders. The group practices twice a week and travels across the country for league-style games against similar teams. The documentary, called "*Matti per il Calcio*," ("Crazy for Soccer") by Volfango De Biasi and Francesco Trento, premiered in Milan on Jan. 16. Rullo spoke with NEWSWEEK's Barbie Nadeau by phone as he traveled to Rome from Milan with the Il Gabbiano team.

NEWSWEEK: How do you use soccer to help treat mental illnesses?

Rullo: Soccer is used for socialization in the treatment of many mental illnesses. Since soccer is such a part of our national culture, it is a natural way to help our patients touch base with their core and their backgrounds. It gives them a sense of balance. All of our patients played soccer as children and teens; many played in organized clubs. It is not a new sport they must learn, it is almost inherent in them, and that is what makes it such a useful tool. In many ways, it helps them return to the concept of fun and play.

What forms of mental illness are best treated through soccer therapy?

Our patients are primarily battling depression, schizophrenia, multiple-personality disorders and bipolar disorder.

What other sports work to treat mental illnesses?

Swimming has also been a very successful tool as part of an integrated treatment plan.

Does the degree of the mental illness make a difference in how patients respond to treatment?

In many cases, we have better success with patients who are more deeply depressed. In other mental illnesses, it depends on the individual

and the level of medication and length of illness. Once soccer is integrated into the treatment, it is invariably useful, but in many cases, it depends on progress in other areas before we can implement soccer therapy and guarantee a patient will be safe and get the most from it.

In the documentary, many of the patients you follow seem to be talking about their illnesses very objectively in off-field interviews, almost as if it's not about them.

The thing everyone needs to understand about mental illness is that those who have it are not always sick. It's like a diabetic — the only time a diabetic is obviously diabetic is when they have an attack or bad reaction. Many mental illnesses work this way as well.

Many of the patients also talk about how, when they get out on the soccer field, the voices stop or they feel normal.

This is precisely the benefit of soccer as a therapy. It is really the social inclusion. The problem is that mental illness is almost always treated first by exclusion. A group sport like soccer helps to facilitate the inclusion of each member. The most important aspect of this program is that we also make sure the patients have information about their illness, that they are aware of their own limitations and fully understand the parameters of their illness, when possible.

Вправа 15. Перекладіть публіцистичний текст, що стосується проблем спорту та здоров'я. Зверніть увагу на особливості стилю та використанні при перекладі трансформації.

Fighting the 'Wrong Plaque'

THE AUTHOR OF THE 'SOUTH BEACH DIET' BOOKS IS
URGING THE PUBLIC AND DOCTORS
TO RETHINK TREATMENT FOR HEART
DISEASE-FOCUSING MORE ON PREVENTION THAN
STENTS

In "The South Beach Heart Program: The 4-Step Plan That Can Save Your Life," published Wednesday, Dr. Agatston says America's health-care system relies too heavily on expensive invasive procedures — the "plumbing" model of cleaning out arteries after they're clogged. He outlined his case for prevention to NEWSWEEK's Julie Scelfo. Excerpts:

NEWSWEEK: When most people think of coronary-artery disease, they imagine plaque building up over time in an artery until the hole is so tight it needs to be bypassed or opened with stents. Is this wrong?

Dr. Arthur Agatston: That's the "plumbing" model and it's what I learned in medical school – that the arteries are like pipes and the plaque builds up like sludge until the pipe is completely blocked. It turns out that view is completely wrong. Instead, the plaque or sludge really develops like a little pimple in the vessel wall, but instead of filling with pus, it fills with cholesterol. Blood flow remains normal until the plaque "pimple" ruptures. The body's healing process includes creating a blood clot, and if the clot is big enough, it suddenly blocks the artery.

Is that a heart attack?

Yes, that's what a heart attack is. The clot blocks the artery, and the heart muscle can no longer get blood and oxygen.

So does this mean stents and bypass surgeries are the wrong treatments for coronary-artery disease?

The logical response to the "plumbers" model of the heart was opening the vessels before the sludge closed the artery 100 percent. For cardiologists, the holy grail was to find arteries that were 70 percent blocked and to do something. What we realize now is those spots we are opening with stents are not the soft plaque pimples that are actually killing us. Instead they are spots where plaque ruptured and healed without ever blocking the artery completely. The healed plaque do not progress to cause heart attacks. Instead, it's those "pimples" that are like little ticking time bombs because they blow up suddenly and cause a sudden and devastating blockage.

So what's the solution?

The solution is better diagnosis of who's harboring these little ticking time bombs and then treating aggressively with diet and exercise changes and medication. Non-invasive imaging like heart scans will generally show plaque years before you have a heart attack or stroke. If you are 45 years old and heading for stroke in 5 or 10 years, you will already have plaque in the vessel wall.

Вправа 16. Перекладіть публіцистичний текст, що стосується проблем спорту та здоров'я. Зверніть увагу на особливості стилю та використані при перекладі трансформації.

Nap Time for Aging Boomers

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO START LIVING A HEALTHY LIFE.
OUR HARVARD DOC ON THE CHALLENGES OF GROWING
OLDER

By Dr. Harvey Simon Newsweek

Jan. 15, 2007 issue — Philippines: As I get older (I'm 50), I notice I like to take afternoon naps. Is this normal? I exercise regularly, eat well and am not overweight.

Dr. Harvey Simon: Daytime sleepiness can result from insufficient nighttime sleep. Causes range from simply not devoting enough time to sleep to medical conditions that impair the quality of sleep, including restless-leg syndrome and obstructive sleep apnea. And in some cases, daytime sleepiness can result from medical problems such as depression or an underactive thyroid.

Fortunately, your situation sounds completely different. People who are sleep-deprived feel groggy during the day and may fall asleep when they least want to, at their desks or behind the wheel. Voluntary napping, on the other hand, is not a sign of sleep deprivation, illness or aging. In fact, a “power nap” can be helpful as well as enjoyable.

Federal researchers studied 200 airline flight crews that each conducted eight 9-hour transpacific flights during a span of 12 days. Half the crews stayed awake as usual, while the others took 40-minute naps in rotation. Napping was shown to improve subsequent alertness and performance. Many studies of shift workers and other volunteers have found that a nap as brief as 20 minutes can improve alertness, psychomotor performance and mood. Naps, however, can produce problems of their own. One problem is grogginess and disorientation that may accompany awakening from deep sleep. The second potential problem is nighttime wakefulness.

To get the benefit of a quick snooze, plan your nap at a good time in your daily sleep-wake cycle; for many people, sometime between noon and 4 p.m. is best. Don't sleep too long; a 20- to 40-minute nap may refresh you without keeping you up at night. And give yourself 10 to 15 minutes to wake fully before you resume a demanding task.

Reno, Nev.: I am 47, have a body-mass index (BMI) of just under 35 and have always struggled with weight. I am considering either a lap-band or gastric bypass. Should I consider one over the other?

Your first question should not be which type of operation to have, but if you should have a weight-loss (*bariatric*) procedure at all. According to guidelines issued by the NIH, the best candidates are people with a BMI above 40, or those with a BMI of 35 or higher who also have obesity-related illnesses such as diabetes or high blood pressure. Patients should have failed with other methods of weight loss and should be healthy enough to undergo surgery without undue risk of complications. They

should also be committed to a lifelong program of a healthful lifestyle, vitamin supplements and regular medical care.

Over the years, surgeons have developed two types of weight-loss operations. *Restrictive procedures* create a small stomach pouch that limits the amount of food a person can eat at one time. *Malabsorptive procedures* bypass part of the small intestine so fewer calories are absorbed after a meal. At present, most bariatric operations are performed through laparoscopes, and two procedures are most common:

Gastric banding is a restrictive operation. In the popular lap-band procedure, doctors place a silicone band around the upper part of the stomach. The band is connected to a port under the skin, so doctors can adjust the band by injecting saline (salt water) through the port.

The *Roux-en-Y* gastric bypass creates a small, nonadjustable stomach pouch and also bypasses part of the intestines. Because it combines features of restriction and malabsorption, it produces faster and more dramatic weight loss than the lap-band. But the lap-band has fewer complications because it is a simpler operation.

Вправа 17. Зробіть повідомлення на тему.

1. Спорт та його позитивний вплив на здоров'я.
2. Сучасні дієти, їх плюси та мінуси.
3. Сон після обіду. Чи це добре для здоров'я?
4. Вільна тема.

Вправа 18. Перекладіть речення. Зверніть увагу на переклад інфінітива підмета.

1. To define the varieties of English prose style is the purpose of the chapters that follow.
2. To preserve a literary tradition under these circumstances was doubly difficult, and it was not preserved.
3. Mary Stuart was detained in various castles for almost twenty years, since to have restored her to her throne by force was impossible politically and to have handed her over to the Scots for execution unthinkable treachery.
4. To say that mind does not exist in abstraction from body is not, however, to say that mental processes do not exist.

5. To have overburdened the book with so many details would tire the reader.
6. To render easy the movement of modern prose, to vary its structure so that it shall not be monotonous, to add to its natural perspicuity an exactness which shall be unequivocal, demand great care and skill from an author.
7. The second, more serious objection still remains: the system of writing cannot adequately express the whole range of human thought; and to do so even partially will require thousands of characters.

Вправа 19. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на переклад інфінітива, що виконує роль обставини мети або наслідку.

1. To supply the needs of the new civilization a vast increase of vocabulary became necessary.
2. The natives cast about their shoulders a rectangular cape so as to keep off the cold or merely for the sake of 1 elegance.
3. To think about the world we must first perceive the world.
4. In order to grasp the full meaning of a work of art we need to know a great deal 2 more about the sources of its theme and style than can be learned by the merely aesthetic approach.
5. To prevent the soil from being seized again by a few landowners and to allow for the growth of population, a redistribution of the fields was to take place every six years.
6. It would seem a truism that to be a linguist (scientific or otherwise) one must first learn to speak many lang.
7. The resemblance is almost too close to be accidental.
8. Most of the population of these islands are farmers, but they do not grow enough to feed themselves.
9. In British Isles all the lakes are of fresh water, and all bodies of water large enough to be called lakes are connected with the sea by means of rivers.
10. Italians, whether soldiers or civilians, were too few to leave any lasting physical trace on the population of the country they invaded.
11. Too little is as yet known of the origin of the Far Eastern peoples to enable us to determine accurately all the racial connections of the Japanese.

Вправа 20. Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на відтінок модальності інфінітива. Поясніть це явище.

1. The earliest tablets to be discovered were of the native wood.
2. These printed lists contain material not to be found elsewhere.
3. The last problem to be considered is that dealing with the tablets.
4. The first European (Magellan) ever to sail across the wide Pacific was curious about the hidden worlds beneath his ship.
5. The choice of the road to be taken was not difficult. The Army was moving northwards.
6. Kyushu was the first island to be greatly affected by intercourse with Europe in the sixteenth century.
7. Evidently our power of making this comparison depends upon our knowledge of the things to be compared.
8. The Globe playhouse was opened in 1599, and it has been thought probable that "Julius Caesar" was the first Shakespeare play to be presented there.
9. It will be seen that while the idealist explanation tries to relate the phenomenon to be explained to some spiritual cause, the materialist explanation relates it to material causes.
10. Did human beings always possess the power of speech? If not, when and how did they acquire it? Are human beings the only ones to have it?
11. Moreover, it was not the classics themselves, as much as the works of Italy and France above mentioned, which had so important an influence on the poets to be presently considered, particularly on Chaucer.
12. Turning from the correspondences to be found in the archaic parts of the vocabulary to the structure and contents of Modern English, we find that a very great change has taken place.
13. Only a few men in all the history of the world have had the experience of descending, alive, beyond the range of visible light (into the ocean). The first to do so were William Beebe and Otis Barton (1934).
14. Under a strange sky, where there was none to render us aid, we tossed about over the sea.
15. I suppose that there is more education to be had from that remark than from an hour's reading of Ovid.
16. The first foreign language and English word count to appear based on a scientific foundation was that of Henrnon in 1924.

Вправа 21. Перекладіть речення. Зверніть увагу на форму дієприкметника.

1. Of the three instances cited, only the last possesses a verbal suffix which is regularly found in other words.
2. The results obtained are consistent and may be summed up in one simple rule.
3. A proper noun is a name given to one particular person or thing.
4. The information gained throws a flood of light upon the mode of action of the human vocal apparatus.
5. The language processes apply not only to English, but to all languages. In all of them you will find words dying out, and words being born, words being created and old words being put together to form new words, words being taken from other languages and words changing their use and meanings.
6. Formal excavations began in 2001. From work already completed we have established that the ancient capital was correctly described in the "Outline of Historical Geography".
7. The following figures, partly covering the territory investigated, illustrate the extent of losses caused by the fire.
8. The new poetry differed from the old in other respects than in the technical form of its verse. There was also a change in the subjects treated, and in the manner of treating them.
9. The conclusion appears reasonable that Italian as spoken and written by the multitude of correct, nondialectal speakers and writers, is a compromise language, continuing the traditions of various dialects.
10. The evidence seems to show that urban life, as understood by the Romans, disappeared; the decay of the towns now became complete.
11. Broadly speaking, the subject of this literature had been man and his passions as influenced by his environment and by nature.
12. The English language as written at this time has several peculiarities which deserve to be noted.
13. This, however, does not seem to me to invalidate the general truth of the theory as here explained.
14. The first stage towards modern administrative "expertise" was in the establishment of specialized branches of the court. The first of these departments was the Exchequer as organized by Henry I.

Вправа 22. Перекладіть речення. Зверніть увагу на дієприкметники, що вживаються у формі означення.

1. The man addressed by us turned out to be a teacher.
2. All the questions answered by him concerned his work.
3. The meeting attended by us was held in a big hall.
4. The group joined by them consisted of 12 people.
5. The book referred to here was published last year.
6. The man allowed to enter the first was very old and weak.
7. At last we saw the picture so much heard about.
8. There is only one group of words influenced by this phonetic change.
9. The language spoken in this small country is of a mixed origin.
10. The two men referred to were highly-placed officials.

Вправа 23. Перекладіть речення. При перекладі визначте, чи форми на *ed* або *ing* є прикметниками чи дієприкметниками.

1. The peoples of the given area divide themselves into the following groups.
2. It is my hope that this book may prove useful to the serious student both through the great number of examples given and through the new theories advanced here and there, more particularly in chapters IV, X, XII and XV.
3. Now we proceed to the more advanced and highly specialized culture of Polynesia.
4. But as civilization increased, and it became necessary to use single languages over wide areas, an immense number of languages spoken only by small and obscure communities became extinct.
5. The relation of the written to the spoken language in English has long attracted the attention of scholars.
6. If we analyse many famous poems admired for their philosophy, we frequently discover mere commonplaces concerning man's mortality or the uncertainty of fate.
7. Another admired example of harakiri is that of a governor of Nagasaki who in 1808 committed a suicide in the approved manner because he was unable to detain and to destroy a British man-of-war which had defied his authority.
8. Speech is a human activity, the product of long continued social usage.

9. Samuel Rogers, one of the few poets undisturbed by the ideas of the French Revolution, belonged more to the eighteenth century than to the new age.
10. The latter part of this period, coinciding with the second half of the sixteenth century, was a very disturbed time in Japan.
11. Among the latter (literary language) we find a decided preference for the tone II in words with unaspirated occlusives.

Вправа 24. Перекладіть речення. Зверніть увагу на переклад лексичних одиниць *involved* та *concerned*.

1. The influence of the Latin style is seen in the occasional use of long sentences and involved constructions.
2. Let me say for the benefit of those not versed in Semitic philology that the phonetic changes involved in this formula are well established.
3. Each of the parties concerned became interested in the matter.
4. Future investigations may throw more light on this subject, at present involved in doubt and mystery.
5. The task involved in the foregoing classification has been accomplished by intermittent labours extending through more than twenty years of time.
6. Every known plant or animal is given a Latin scientific name to be used throughout the world regardless of the language of the country concerned.
7. Direct links were being established between Soviet and Indian Institutes concerned with questions of microbiology and epidemiology.
8. In chapter VII we recur to the consequences involved by this fact.
9. His (Coleridge's) prose style, often ornate and brilliant, is sometimes, like his thought, rather involved and difficult to follow.
10. After we have defined our terms we may next proceed to a discussion of the processes involved.

Вправа 25. Перекладіть речення. Визначте форму дієприкметника та тип обставини.

1. He painted in black and white not being fond of colours.
2. Many of these questions are fundamental to the problem of the collapse of ancient civilization, yet, having raised them, the author left them unanswered.

3. Most people, asked if they can think without speech, would probably answer, "Yes, but it is not easy for us to do so".
4. Blows fell thick and fast until one group, having lost some of its warriors, fled from the field.
5. Deprived of their leaders, the English became disorganized.
6. This letter, having been addressed to the wrong house, never reached my friend.
7. William's ship was in the van, and, being less heavily laden than the transports, outdistanced them during the night and appeared alone at dawn off the English coast.
8. Again he asked if the enemy were defeated; and being told that they were, observed: "It is a great satisfaction to me to know that we have beaten the French".
9. Given certain conditions, such work could be done by everybody.
10. His prose essays were written at various times, being as a rule prefixed to his poems and dramas.
11. Being brought to his lodging, the surgeons examined his wound but there was no hope; that very evening he died.
12. Granted different historical conditions, it is quite possible that the official language of Italy today might be a polished Sicilian, or Umbriari, or Bolognese, instead of a polished Tuscan.
13. Taken in this ordinary literary sense this phrase refers only to time, but colloquially it is often used to mean "at any circumstances".
14. These poets developed their particular style so far that they drove from poetry all signs of natural feeling. Thus, following nature without art came art without nature, and following that, a fairly good combination of the two.
15. A cloud of suspicion had gathered about him, and he found it best to flee the country for England, closely followed by eighteen chests of books.
16. Given a minimal nonredundant valuation, as above, we can define a phoneme as a set of segments with identical values.
17. The rains in Egypt begin to fall in March, and being supplemented by the melting of the mountain snows in the following months, occasion a perceptible rise in the river about the end of June.
18. This is an extreme example of a periodic style. It demands close attention; read cursorily, it is hard to understand.
19. Given to the world in 1938 this work was translated into English only twenty years later.

20. Abandoning the study of law, Oliver Holmes graduated in medicine, finishing his course with a two years study in Paris.
21. This hospital was created by Harun-al-Rashid at the beginning of the ninth century, following the Persian model, as its name indicates.

Вправа 26. Перекладіть текст суспільно-політичного характеру. Зверніть увагу на використанні трансформації.

Mrs. Clinton and Obama camps trade insults as campaign starts

The Democratic party's presidential campaign got into full swing on Monday with campaign staff for Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton already indulging in sniping contests over the relative merits of their candidates.

Campaign workers for Mrs Clinton, who on Monday signed the papers to set up a presidential exploratory committee, the first step before declaring a formal candidacy, made indirect attacks on the relative inexperience of Mr Obama, who entered the race a week ago.

Democratic consultants said the campaign, which already includes five other candidates, most notably John Edwards, the party's 2004 vice-presidential candidate, was shaping up to be the most intense and long-running in the party's history.

Polls show Mrs Clinton leading by a wide margin among registered Democrats. "Hillary's Democratic primary support is climbing while others are stalled or falling", wrote Mark Penn, Mrs. Clinton's chief pollster, in a memo. "She is not just strong, but the strongest in the field".

Joe Trippi, who was campaign manager for Howard Dean, who almost took the 2004 Democratic nomination, said both Mr. Obama and Mrs. Clinton had been bounced into declaring their candidacies early by the strength of the other's campaign.

George Soros, the New York-based billionaire, declared his support for Mr. Obama the moment the first-term senator from Illinois signed the papers last week. Mr. Soros, who has been one of the most generous supporters of Democratic campaigns in recent years, gave Mr. Obama the maximum permitted individual donation.

"Both camps were watching the other sign up big-name donors in each other's cities [Chicago and New York] and realised there was no time to lose", said Mr. Trippi, who is credited with running the most sophisticated internet campaign of its day.

On Monday night, Mrs Clinton kicked off what she said would be a running national “conversation” with voters via video weblink “about the direction our country is taking”. At the weekend Mrs. Clinton will make her first visit to Iowa, the venue of an early caucus in the Democratic nomination early next year, where John Edwards is already the front-runner. Mr. Obama is ahead of Mrs. Clinton in New Hampshire, the site of the first Democratic primary.

All three leading candidates are planning to launch extensive online operations to build campaign “netroots”, which is considered important to their prospects. Mr. Trippi, whose 2004 Howard Dean campaign attracted 650,000 internet supporters, says this time each will register millions.

“This is a completely different moment to 2004” he said. “Then we didn’t have nearly as many blogs, we didn’t have YouTube, or MySpace. It is a safe bet that one of these candidates will be derailed by some obscure video recording on a cellphone that will be posted on the web.”

But the most intense competition between the candidates is likely to pivot around their Iraq war stances. Mrs. Clinton, who last week returned from a visit to Iraq with a plan to launch a congressional resolution to “freeze” the number of US forces there at the January 1 level of 132,000, is probably the most vulnerable.

Having voted in favour of the war in 2002, Mrs. Clinton has the most ground to make up among the party’s liberal base. Mr. Edwards also voted in favour but has since recanted. Mr. Obama always opposed the war.

Вправа 27. Перекладіть текст суспільно-політичного характеру. Зверніть увагу на використані трансформації.

Ministers agree to resume global trade talks

DAVOS, Switzerland (Reuters) – Major powers agreed on Saturday to resume global free trade talks, suspended six months ago over their deep differences, aware that there is little time left for a deal.

World Trade Organization (WTO) chief Pascal Lamy told journalists that a Swiss-hosted meeting of some 30 trade ministers agreed the moment had come to get “back to full-negotiating mode”. “I believe we are back in business,” European Union Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson told Reuters after the discussion on the fringes of the annual World Economic Forum gathering in the Alpine resort of Davos.

Launched in 2001 to calm an anxious world economy after the Sept 11 attacks and to ease poverty, the so-called Doha round all but collapsed last July over the politically highly sensitive issue of farm trade.

Lamy called a halt to the negotiations, saying ministers needed time to reflect. But recent bilateral discussions between the EU, the United States and other key trading states such as Japan and Brazil, have indicated they may be ready to make some of the concessions that Lamy has said are key to a breakthrough.

A deal requires Washington to make deeper cuts to farm subsidies, the EU and some leading developing country importers, such as India, to accept lower farm tariffs and for developing countries as a whole to slash industrial duties.

The WTO chief says what has already been agreed in five years of negotiations amounts to more liberalization and opening of trade than anything achieved in multilateral talks before.

Not only would this be lost, but the global trading system could suffer a crisis of confidence if the Doha became the first trade round to fail, he and other leading officials have warned.

“I think everybody is prepared to make concessions now in the interest of gaining something far greater,” British Prime Minister Tony Blair told CNN on Friday.

He said he expected the talks would be resumed after he spoke with President Bush and German Chancellor Angela Merkel, whose country holds the EU and G8 presidencies.

Business groups around the world have also increasingly called on their governments to strike a deal.

But it is not clear just how far the U.S. administration can go in offering further cuts to a farm subsidy system that was created in the Depression and costs some \$20 billion a year.

Brussels is also under pressure from France, where presidential elections are looming, and other big EU agricultural states not to give more ground over tariff cuts.

Brazil’s Foreign Minister Celso Amorim told journalists that Brazil was willing to be flexible in renewed talks so long as the United States and Europe confirmed “big signals” on reforming farm trade.

“My impression is that they have leeway to move,” Amorim told journalists, referring to U.S. farm subsidies. “I see a positive disposition, but if they will come as far as we need that still has to be seen.”

“I think that by end March or the beginning April, some sort of breakthrough should be there. How complete, it will be is difficult to say,” he said, adding definitive numbers could be reached by the end of June.

The round risks years of further delay or collapse due to the June 30 expiry of Bush’s fast-track powers to negotiate trade deals.

Negotiators hope that if the WTO can come up with the outline of a deal soon, the Democrat-controlled U.S. Congress might put party politics aside and grant an extension of those powers. Without them, negotiating becomes impossible.

Вправа 28. Перекладіть текст суспільно-політичного характеру. Зверніть увагу на використані трансформації.

Schmoozing To Save The World

DAVOS, SWITZERLAND

For good reason, climate change is the hot topic at this year’s World Economic Forum. So forgive me for saying this: I’m tired of talking about the weather. Don’t get me wrong. I recycle and I reuse. But there are other pressing world issues.

One of the most unwieldy to solve is the struggle to control weapons of mass destruction. OK, the U.S. didn’t find any in Iraq, but WMDs do exist and terrorists as well as nations want to possess them. Last year, North Korea tested a nuclear weapon, and Iran is aggressively pursuing the Bomb. The notion that a terrorist group could get their hands on a nuclear device isn’t far-fetched.

Nonproliferation was the topic of discussion at a panel here, “Stopping the Spread of Nuclear Weapons.” I tracked down one of panelists today, Graham Allison, director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. I asked him if the possibility of nuclear terrorist attack was more likely now than the year before.

The mood is positively giddy in some parts of this packed and frenetic gathering of world leaders, business bigs, do-gooders and media. In recent years, this world-class schmoozefest has been more of a bitchfest on business, as big companies and their chief executives endured carping from all sides for their collective errors and sins in the bubble and its aftermath. That began to ease in Davos a year ago, and this week, a new optimism seems to be taking hold: that Big Business is good, and that it can help do good.

“There doesn’t seem to be that much to be upset about,” says Stephen Pratt, chief executive of the U.S. consulting arm of Infosys, the India-based outsourcing powerhouse. He almost misses some of the past conflict. “There needs to be a little more controversy,” he says.

To some folks at this confab, even the planet’s most intractable problems seem a bit less insurmountable this year—even fixable, if we devote enough time and focus, and if governments step up to engage businesses to help provide relief and solutions on various fronts (and let them earn a profit doing it).

The upbeat feeling is reflected in a new survey of more than a thousand chief executives that PricewaterhouseCoopers released here on Wednesday. Some 93% of the CEOs are confident about their revenue growth prospects for the next three years, and among giants with more than \$10 billion in annual sales, almost 70% are “very confident” about their sales growth in 2007.

Hold on now: Naysayers at the World Economic Forum lament that Iraq is a mess and strife in the Middle East is worse than ever; millions of disenfranchised refugees live in limbo; the earth is baking in the confection oven of global warming; we risk running out of oil before cheap alternatives are ready; and the U.S. government, distracted by Iraq, and other powers have made little progress in uniting to tackle these troubles.

Вправа 29. Зробіть повідомлення на одну із запропонованих тем.

1. Вибори президента США. Головні претенденти.
2. ВТО та головні проблеми.
3. Засідання в Давосі. Світ і проблеми сьогодення.
4. Вільна тема.

Вправа 30. Проаналізуйте наведені приклади закономірностей пропусків при перекладі та складіть власні 5 речень для ілюстрації.

При перекладі для точного передавання змісту оригіналу часто потрібен пропуск того чи іншого слова або виразу, що пояснюється розбіжністю засобів вираження у різних мовах.

Коли йдеться про пропуск слів у перекладі, то мається на увазі пропуск тільки повнозначних слів, а не допоміжних чи службових. Так, не можна вважати пропуском той факт, що ми не перекладаємо допоміжні та напівдопоміжні дієслова. Вони хоч і не перекладають-

ся окремо, але знаходять те або інше вираження при перекладі у вибраній формі слова. Наприклад:

I have read your book. Я прочитав вашу книжку.

(форма Present Perfect передана в українській мові доконаним видом дієслова)

He threw the door open. Він розчинив двері.

(значення аналітичної конструкції *to throw open* передається вживанням суфікса *роз-*).

Повнозначні слова пропускаються при перекладі у тих випадках, коли в англійському тексті вони необхідні як елемент структури для зв'язку окремих частин, а в українському тексті вони зайві:

He received and answer to say/saying that his friend was coming to see him.

Він отримав відповідь, що його товариш збирається відвідати його.

Six o'clock saw the President of the board enter his study.

Рівно о шостій голова правління увійшов до свого кабінету.

У більшості випадків можливість (а іноді і необхідність) пропуску слова або навіть кількох слів залежить від умов контексту, які важко піддаються узагальненню. Іноді в перекладі можна пропустити цілу смислову групу, наприклад:

In summer he usually wore a flannel suite that always creased in the wrong places and never in the right ones.

Влітку він зазвичай ходив у фланелевому костюмі зі складками завжди не там, де треба.

Вправа 31. Перекладіть речення з дієприкметниками та дієприкметниковими зворотами.

1. My station was in that part of the house which was appropriated for the reception of books, it being my duty to perform the functions of librarian as well as secretary.
2. Salmon, deer, roots and berries are the principal food of natives, these being dried for storage.
3. In general outline the central tumulus may be regarded as quadrangular, if we disregard a slight angle to the south. That taken into account, its form is pentagonal.
4. There being no other choice, they decided to break through.

5. The Normans became the aristocracy in England of that time, and the Saxons the degraded and servile class, the former speaking a dialect of the French language, and the latter holding obstinately by their own expressive tongue.
6. According to this view pottery is an invention made early in man's history at some definite time and place and from that centre of origin all known cases of the use of pottery have been derived, it being unthinkable, according to this view, that such invention could ever have been made twice.
7. Many more of the most precious pictures having had to be moved from the East part of the Museum to the air-conditioned rooms on the West wing, it has been possible to bring up again into the rooms adjoining the dome a considerable number of Italian Renaissance pictures.
8. She is best in her short stories, for in the longer ones she is at times very unequal, there being surprising differences in the worth of both dialogue and character at different places in the same work.
9. The primary purposes for which language is employed being to think clearly and to make oneself understood, most changes made by the general will and collective intelligence are in the direction to secure these ends.
10. In comparative lexicology we constantly see how the things to be represented by words are grouped differently according to the whims of different languages, what is fused together in one being separated in another.

Вправа 32. Перекладіть речення та визначте тип дієприкметникового звороту.

1. There were various novels among them, many being English translations of Italian novels.
2. The other two bronze pieces have been a part of the open work used as antlers, probably in the middle section. They are certainly incomplete, with the upper end missing.
3. Many of the new compounds have come to Chinese by way of Japanese, the Japanese having set themselves earlier than the Chinese to assimilate the teachings of European science.
4. All the city (Madras) to the north of the old fort contains the native quarters, and the business offices of the white men, but the latter live to the south of the fort, their houses standing in large gardens.

5. The origin of several of the names in “Hamlet” having been explained in this section, we may as well note here some of the others.
6. The monkey is regarded by the natives with superstitious reverence, the power of walking erect and talking being ascribed to it, and is esteemed a clever physician.
7. By the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries fur had become Russia’s most important single item in foreign and domestic commerce, Russian furs being prominent in the markets of both Europe and China.

Вправа 33. Перекладіть речення із зворотом “об’єктний відмінок з дієприкметником”.

1. We see this complex process of interaction of language and thought actually taking place under our eyes.
2. The sets of ivory panels illustrated the men of Iran bringing in their vassal tribute to the king of Assyria.
3. Sometimes we find the simple present and simple past used instead of future and other compound tenses.
4. Later we find Shakespeare using this style in prose dialogue, sometimes merely in caricature, but at other times quite seriously.
5. The first plays from his hand (Shakespeare’s) show him mainly concerned with perfecting his mastery of the instruments of his craft.
6. As far back as the fourth century B. C. we find Hippocrates discussing the influence of climate and concluding that every climate had its inevitable effects on man’s life.
7. As men saw the old ideas passing away, the most thoughtful began to formulate and put into writing new principles of social life.
8. He had felt his own interest rising considerably as the train brought him into the West country.
9. We sometimes find a new word formed with a stem, or suffix, or prefix which has no parallel in other words.

Вправа 34. Перекладіть речення та визначте тип звороту, що вживається у реченні.

1. The Chartist movement is generally recognized as occupying an important place not only in Britain but also in international history.
2. We identified these ruins as belonging to the Chin Dynasty.

3. The author mentioned Ngoru as having in his time been inundated, though it is now eight miles from the water.
4. It is evident that Greeks peopled untamed nature, the mountains and the forests, with various daemons which were thought of as having half-animal, half-human shape.
5. However one must not consider this distinction as holding good absolutely.
6. The wholesale deforestation of the country by the natives must be reckoned as having had a detrimental effect on the rain-supply.
7. However, he viewed the glottal stop as being one type of vowel onset or release.
8. Performances given in our country by actors from different countries have testified to the great cultural advances being made by the countries concerned.
9. “You and he came here a week before me”, – Here *you* refers to the person spoken to; *he* refers to some person spoken of, whose name has been mentioned in a previous sentence; *me* refers to the person speaking without naming him. So all these words are pronouns.
10. He accepted it as established that the Melanesian languages were legitimate members of the Austronesian family.
11. Across Tolland Sand we had our first view of Polperro, one of the quaintest and picturesque villages I have ever seen. Built on a rocky and steep valley, its houses push each other down along narrow streets to the sea with its boats and fishermen and screaming gulls.
12. In Finland until modern times the only literary language known was the foreign language, Swedish, used by the upper classes, the Finnish language spoken by the mass of the people being looked down.
13. The heroine’s rough peasant speech, is, for instance, perfectly in keeping with her character as presented at the beginning of the play.
14. Speaking somewhat inexactly, it may be said that language is the product of the thought of a nation.
15. The cultural layers and relics such as bricks, coins and other remains found in the vicinity, enabled us to identify the draining system as having been constructed at the latest during the Chin Dynasty.
16. Semantic criteria can obviously be stated for all the functions along the lines already followed for negation, conjunction and alteration.
17. He (Robert Southey) was also a good prose writer, the best known of his prose works being “The Life of Nelson”.

18. Arnold Zweig had scarcely any vision left and must have everything read to him.
19. New words are best learned in an inductive way, i. e. when found applied, when seen in their proper surroundings.
20. Some modern scholars think of the Anglo-Saxons as being substantially one people, while others adhere to the distinction drawn between the Angles and the Saxons.

Вправа 35. Перекладіть речення з герундієм на українську мову, використовуючи де можливо підрядне речення.

1. He insisted on taking part in the conference.
2. He insisted on your taking part in the conference.
3. He insisted on being taken to the concert.
4. I object to your discussing this problem now.
5. We hear of his being appointed secretary.
6. She insisted on a telegram being sent to his mother.
7. I never thought of going there without you.
8. They never complained of the conditions of their work being too hard.
9. We spoke about including her in the list.
10. We spoke about her having been included in the list.
11. Nothing can prevent him from taking this step.
12. I have no objection to your smoking downstairs, but please refrain from doing so on this floor.
13. I cannot accuse him of being lazy, but still he is rather poor at his English.
14. She took a taxi for fear of missing her train.
15. He is in the habit of getting up very early and waking all his family.

Вправа 36. Перекладіть речення. Зверніть увагу на функції, що виконує герундій у реченні.

1. He was always fond of visiting new scenes and observing strange characters and manners.
2. He was educated at Oxford, and devoted himself to the study of medicine, but his weak health prevented him from becoming a physician by profession.

3. Travelling around the above-mentioned African countries I could not help comparing their development with that of Tajikistan.
4. This book aims at acquainting advanced students of English with the language as used by the best masters of contemporary English literature.
5. It is worth noting in this connection that there are at least two kinds of analysis practised by science.
6. In the United States after the October Revolution the volumes of Mrs. Garnett's translations of Chechov kept on appearing, and his influence grew.
7. The Puritans were far from being the earliest among the English colonists of North America.
8. Since then I have thought seriously of writing an article for your magazine myself.
9. Anthropologists have been in the habit of studying man under three rubrics of race, language and culture.
10. They proceeded very cautiously for fear of being caught.
11. All these communities relied mainly on hunting, fowling and fishing.
12. Then as now, sweet potatoes were the staple food. Eyraul complains in one of his letters of having to eat them all day long.
13. The author regrets that the scope of this work precludes him from giving in a popular manner the results that they have obtained.
14. With one or two rare exceptions the novelists of the 19th century never succeeded in drawing convincing men and women of the working class.

Вправа 37. Перекладіть речення з герундіальними зворотами.

1. A good speaker, besides choosing appropriate terms from a wide vocabulary, and besides being able to utter his thoughts with fluency, uses correct sounds and employs proper intonation.
2. The volume differs from the previous in embracing a wider range of subjects and in making considerably greater demands on the intelligence and knowledge of the young scholar.
3. In addition to being both creative writer and critic he is also a scholar.
4. Our eighth chapter is devoted to seeing the way in which this classification corresponds to the geologic divisions of Pleistocene time.

5. His output of dramatic work has been great, but it shows every sign of having been thoughtfully and conscientiously carried out.
6. Prosper Merimee realised — as many authors following his example have done since — that prose tales gain in tragic force by not being told with obvious sympathy in the exuberant manner of other Romantics.
7. According to the ancient story, Tantalus was punished for a crime by being made to suffer from thirst and hunger, while water and fruit were seemingly within his reach.
8. Arnold Bennet is interested not in philosophy, but in giving a realistic account of the lives of ordinary people.

Вправа 38. Перекладіть речення з герундіальними зворотами.

1. Even those who by 1905 had recognized Shaw as the outstanding British dramatist of his generation continued for many years to question the likelihood of his taking a permanent place in literature.
2. The question of the transition period is not principally a question of the adoption of a new material — bone instead of stone, but of the population going over to a new trade.
3. There are many new terms, some of which are in everybody's mouth, and are used by the man in the street without any suspicion crossing his mind of their learned origin.
4. We see that this word is an adjective from its having no ending.
5. This fact is due not so much to the mammoth and rhinoceros becoming gradually scarcer as to the change in the method of hunting.
6. The "Importance of Being Earnest" (1895) is brilliant, but the same fault lies here again in the character-drawing. Any speech in the play might almost be directly transferred from one character to another without the change being noticed.
7. The most important cause of a language splitting into dialects is not purely physical, but want of communication for whatever reason.
8. The fact that stone and silex had been abandoned, is, however, not a sign of technical skill having fallen off.
9. The high quality of style has proved sufficient to give this work a high rank amongst the Japanese classics, and has insured its being handed down to our day as a most esteemed model for the composition in the native Japanese style.

10. Without language there is no understanding among people, and without understanding there is no chance of their being able to work together.
11. Conditions of the time (end of the 18th century) led to the need for quicker communication between the towns, and this naturally led also to the literature being spread more quickly than would have been possible before.
12. This is the main contradiction of capitalism which impedes productive development, and even leads to productive powers being used to destroy nations in warfare, instead of for lightening the labour and increasing the material prosperity of mankind.
13. In view of this practice being frequent among primitive people of the present (end of the 19th century), the above mentioned "Package of bones" from the Grotte de Covillon gains immensely in interest.
14. The distinguished German linguist H. Shuchardt, has in recent years strongly insisted that similarities between different languages need not always depend on the languages being related to one another as French is related to Italian, but in some cases may be due to some element common to mankind; in other words, some phenomena, instead of being historically related may be primordially related.

Вправа 39. Перекладіть речення, в яких вживається умовний стан.

1. I should agree with him.
2. Anyone would agree with him.
3. He proposed that we should go fishing in the evening.
4. We insist that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition.
5. Without your help the work would have had much more mistakes.
6. In the entrance exams he missed some questions which a schoolboy could have answered.
7. It is not surprising, therefore, that Rome should begin to take a greater interest in the affairs of Greece.
8. The load finally became unbearable. The people refused to pay taxes and asked that all debts be cancelled.
9. It was inevitable that William the Conqueror should feudalize England.
10. This custom would have seemed strange to us.

11. He arranged that they should be relieved of their work for that time.
12. Milton demanded three things of poetry: that it be simple, sensuous and expressive.
13. I hope that I can indicate methods that might be developed further.
14. Regrettable as that may be in view of the antiquity of our texts, the material is certainly too ambiguous.
15. They demand that their trusts and monopolies be given free access to these countries.
16. Pound (a poet) is a master of rhythmic invention in verse; there is probably no one who would want to deny this.
17. But being a Frenchman he had pushed his researches further than any Englishman at this period would have dared to.
18. The bailiff had to keep his eye on the unwilling workmen lest they should sit down for half-an-hour at a time at the end of every furrow.
19. They dared not come out in the day-time lest they should be noticed.
20. It was entirely undesirable that this information should be given away.
21. As a conclusion to this section, however, it is therefore, entirely proper that we quote one of his chapter headings.
22. The title of the first story is taken from the name of the hero. It is the best known of the series, and has been published separately, as if it were the entire work.
23. In that age of reason it was necessary that clearness of expression should be joined to precision of thought.
24. This is a hypothesis which could be proved only by the actual discovery of remains of this race.
25. It is remarkable that the common plural should be formed from the feminine singular.
26. Under whatever economic system a people may live, their language serves alike the activity of consolidating and defending that economic system, and also of changing it and replacing it by another.
27. Burns' poetry is really more universal than this distinction would imply.
28. There are three other passages where a similar cure might well be applied.
29. A main theme in Chartist history was the attempt to create a sense of class unity which would bind together these three groups.
30. Lest it should be thought that we are making an unwarranted postulate, we may cite examples in languages other than English.

Вправа 40. Перекладіть речення з емпатичними конструкціями.

1. In reciting a passage of a light and humorous character it is by no means unusual for a man with an average voice to have a range of intonation of over two octaves.
2. It is this very silence of the poet that makes the verse all the more eloquent.
3. Only in this last work does the author show what he might have done, had he used his genius rightly.
4. These plays were not high either in their humour or in literary worth, but they did represent a distinct advance towards regular drama.
5. It was not the classics themselves as much as the works of Italy and France above mentioned, which had so important an influence on the poets to be presently considered, particularly on Chaucer.
6. Fragmentary though our knowledge is of the total achievement of the Greek sculptors, we need have no doubt that from what does remain we can estimate quite accurately the full strength and weakness of Hellenistic sculpture at any point between its origins and its final decay.
7. The basis of man's social activity is labour. It is in and through labour that man first of all enlarges his perceptions and first of all begins to use his brain to think — to form ideas and to communicate them, to develop thought and language.
8. In no wise inferior in importance to the art stations of Southern France are those of Northern. Here, near Santillana del Mar is the cave of Altamira, which has been not unaptly termed "The Chapel of Palaeolithic Art".
9. However much the Emperor and the Crusader princes might quarrel over their ultimate rights and the distribution of conquests to come, there could be no dissension about the opening stages of the campaign against the infidel.
10. These novels are by no means forgotten at the present day, and might not improbably have a return of their popularity, which was at one time great.
11. It is as our perceptions increase with increased activity and social contacts that our ideas develop.
12. It is not merely in particular places that we find a beautiful effect; it is rather the continuous charm of his poetry, the sense of harmony that runs throughout that makes us feel his greatness.

13. Hunting by means of surprise in the case of sleeping or exhausted animals would also be practised — a means in common use with the Bushmen, who have brought it to the height of perfection. Neither is it impossible that the use of lasso, throwing-stick and snare was known.
14. It also not infrequently happened that the people of this period chose the suitable pieces of broken clay vessels and ground them into knives.

МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ПОЗААУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

1. Питання для самостійного опрацювання.

1. Переклад одночленних номінативних та інфінітивних речень.
2. Переклад каузативних конструкцій.
3. Переклад речень із запереченнями.
4. Переклад речень з конструкціями логічної емфази.
5. Переклад речень з порівняльними та псевдопорівняльними конструкціями.
6. Переклад газетних статей світської хроніки та опрацювання лексики такого виду статей.
7. Переклад статей економічного плану (експортно-імпортних операцій) та опрацювання термінології таких статей.
8. Переклад ділових контрактів та опрацювання термінології та конструкцій такого виду матеріалів.
9. Переклад суспільно-політичних матеріалів з прав людини.
10. Переклад суспільно-політичних матеріалів Європейського Союзу.
11. Переклад газетних статей суспільно-політичного характеру.
12. Переклад публіцистичних статей.

2. Вправи для самостійної роботи

Вправа 1. Перекладіть текст, що стосується порушень прав журналістів у Росії, з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

Russia — 2006 Annual report. Reporters Without Borders.

Area : 17,075,400 sq.km.

- Population : 143,200,000.
- Language : Russian.
- Head of state : Vladimir Putin.

Working conditions for journalists continued to worsen alarmingly in 2005, with violence the most serious threat to press freedom. The independent press is shrinking because of crippling fines and politically-inspired distribution of government advertising. The authorities' refusal to accredit foreign journalists showed the government's intent to gain total control of news, especially about the war in Chechnya

Pavel Makeev, cameraman for the TV station Puls d'Azov (in the Rostov-on-Don region) and Magomedzagid Varisov, a reporter for the weekly Novoe Delo in Makhachkala (capital of Dagestan), were murdered for doing their job in 2005 and the head of a press group escaped an attempt to kill him in the southwestern city of Samara. Eight journalists were physically attacked and eight others arrested during the year.

The murder of Paul Khlebnikov, a US citizen and editor of the Russian edition of the US magazine Forbes who was shot dead in July 2004, has still not been solved. The fate of Ali Astamirov, Agence France-Presse (AFP) correspondent in Ingushetia and Chechnya, kidnapped in July 2003, is also still a mystery. Neither the official investigators in Moscow or the local prosecutor's office in Nazran (Ingushetia) have made any progress. The growing violence, which is fed by a climate of total impunity, forces journalists to broadly censor themselves.

The lack of broadcasting diversity and closure of several independent newspapers crushed by huge fines is alarming. The government tightly controls distribution of state advertising, which amounts to blackmailing independent papers that dare to discuss the war in Chechnya. TV stations, now all controlled by the Kremlin or government associates, are also subject to very strict censorship. The foreign ministry said on 2 August that the work permits of journalists of the US ABC TV network would not be renewed. Five days earlier, ABC had broadcast an interview with Chechen warlord Shamil Bassayev by Russian journalist Andrei Babitsky.

Russia's press laws remain very far below European standards. Freelance journalist Edvard Abrosimov was sentenced to seven months at hard labour for libel by the Saratov (southwestern Russia) regional court on 23 June. Nikolai Goshko, deputy editor of the weekly Odintovska a Nedela, was given a five-year forced labour sentence for libel on 19 August but was later freed after pressure from international organisations.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть текст, що стосується порушень прав журналістів в Україні, з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

Ukraine – 2006 Annual report. Reporters Without Borders.

- Area : 603,700 sq.km.
- Population : 46,480,000.
- Language : Ukrainian.
- Head of state : Victor Yuschenko.

Press freedom took a turn for the better in 2005 thanks to the victory of the “Orange Revolution” and the arrest of the killers of journalist Georgy Gongadze. But the improvement was significantly offset by many physical attacks on investigative journalists and threats to them.

The state prosecutor’s office announced in early March that opposition journalist Georgy Gongadze, who was murdered in 2000, had been kidnapped outside his home in a car by three policemen and the former head of the interior ministry’s intelligence service, Gen. Olexi Pukach, who strangled him and buried his body in the Tarashcha Forest.

A probable key witness in the case, ex-President Leonid Kuchma’s interior minister, Yuri Kravchenko, died in suspicious circumstances, supposedly shooting himself in the head. Prosecutor-general Sviatoslav Piskun declared the Gongadze case closed on 8 August and policemen Valery Kostenko, Mikola Protasov and Oleksandr Popovych were accused of kidnapping and killing the journalist. Gen. Pukach is being sought by Interpol. But the prosecutor’s office has still not said who ordered the killing, despite President Viktor Yushchenko’s repeated promises.

Eight journalists were physically attacked during the year for doing their job. Natalia Vlassova, of the TV station Kanal 34, was badly beaten up in the eastern city of Dnipropetrovsk on 4 October after exposed corruption in local political parties. The owner-editor of the independent weekly Oberih received a death threat after investigating embezzlement in the city government of Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky, south of Kiev.

Volodymyr Lutiev, editor of the weekly Yevpatoriskaya Nedelia, was arrested for no official reason in Sebastopol on 30 June after criticising a contested election. He was still being held at the end of the year, despite staging a 47-day hunger strike.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть текст ЗМІ суспільно-політичного характеру, що стосується політичного життя Великобританії, з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

UK government reshuffle

Британський прем'єр-міністр Тоні Блер розпочав перестановки в уряді після поганих результатів партії при владі на місцевих виборах. Пан Блер звільнив міністра внутрішніх справ Чарлза Кларка і міністра закордонних справ Джека Стро. Девід Корнок повідомляє:

Tony Blair has **embarked on** the most wide-ranging reshuffle of his nine years in government. The Home Secretary Charles Clark is sacked after admitting losing track of foreign prisoners, who were freed rather than deported. He is replaced by the Defence Secretary, John Reed.

The Foreign Secretary Jack Straw leaves his post after five years to become leader of the House of Commons. He is replaced by the veteran minister Margaret Beckett – the first woman to hold the post.

There's a new cabinet minister for Europe, Geoff Hoon. The deputy prime minister, John Prescott loses part of his role; he has generated damaging headlines over an extramarital affair with a civil servant.

The changes follow council elections that saw Mr Blair's governing Labour Party lose hundreds of seats mainly to the main opposition Conservative Party. There is growing pressure on the prime minister, who has said he will step down within four years, to hand over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown.

David Cornock, BBC, London

Вправа 4. Перекладіть текст ЗМІ культурологічного характеру, що стосується культурного життя Великобританії, з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

Shakespeare festival announced

(Королівський Шекспірівський театр у Британії оголосив фестиваль, який триватиме цілий рік. “Повне зібрання творів” – фестиваль, у межах якого буде поставлено всі 37 п'єс Шекспіра, а також його сонети і поеми. Вінсент Дауд повідомляє.)

To present versions of all 37 Shakespeare plays, including the ones people tend to ignore like King John, plus the long *works of verse*, plus the *sonnets* is a huge *undertaking*.

In fact many of the productions aren't what you would expect of the RSC, but that's the *point*. Seventeen of the shows are from outside the UK, some are existing *stagings* and some brand new.

From South Africa comes the Baxter Theatre Centre's Hamlet, starring John Kani and directed by Janet Suzman. There'll be an all-Indian *cast* in A Midsummer Night's Dream. There's a version of Richard III with Kuwaiti actors, set in 1980s Iraq. The Berliner Ensemble brings its version of Richard II from the Spree to the Avon. The Two Gentleman of Verona are coming over from Rio de Janeiro. Ten of the productions will be in languages other than English, at least in part.

It's an extraordinary undertaking and a huge *gamble* by the RSC under its leader Michael Boyd. But the organisation needs to show it's confident and ambitious: it's only a few years since the RSC's very future seemed *imperilled*.

A disastrous decision by *Boyd's predecessor* to abandon its permanent home in London made the Company seem a bit irrelevant. Energy levels dropped. Shakespeare was being done better elsewhere, mainly in smaller theatres. Well for the next year the RSC will offer a celebration of Shakespeare like no other anywhere and they're inviting the world's performers and directors and musicians to *partake of the feast*.

Vincent Dowd, Arts Reporter, BBC

(Vocabulary: works of verse — поетичні твори; sonnets — сонети, поезії з 14 рядків; undertaking — праця; that's the point — у цьому полягає задум; stagings — постановки; cast — актори; gamble — ризик; Boyd's predecessor — попередник Бойда; imperilled — у небезпеці; partake of the feast — насолодитися участю у виставах.)

Вправа 5. Перекладіть текст ЗМІ характеру світської хроніки (gossip column) з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

Tom Cruise wedding

(Том Круз і його наречена, актриса Кейті Голмс, як припускають, справлять весілля в середньовічному італійському замку. Подружжя,

яке європейська преса називає TomKat, одружується наступного тижня в умовах посиленої уваги світових мас-медіа. Повідомляє Крістіан Фрейзе.)

It has already been *dubbed* the wedding of the year and every Italian chat show, gossip column, and newspaper, is full of the *speculation* of where the Hollywood couple will marry. Tom Cruise and fiancée Katie Holmes are confirming nothing. But *the media hunt* for the secret *venue* appears to have settled on an old Roman villa on Lake Bracciano close to Rome.

In its time Castello Odescalchi has hosted popes and kings – but it's unlikely to have seen anything quite like this. The word is the celebration will *span* three days, with a *warm up party* on November 16th. The Catholic wedding will follow the next day with a final *ritual* on the 18th *conducted by* Scientology – the church founded by science fiction writer Ron Hubbard, of which Tom Cruise is a member.

The arrangements for the ceremony and the design of Katie Holmes' gown have been given to Giorgio Armani at an estimated cost of 2 million dollars. Even the towels in the bedrooms have been carefully selected. For 7,000 dollars they'll be made in the colours of the wedding day *outfits* and will carry the couple's initials. Of course the guest list will include some of the biggest names in Hollywood. One newspaper reported this week that 100 black *limousines* have been ordered for the occasion along with 300 bodyguards.

Christian Fraser, BBC News, Rome

(Vocabulary: *dubbed* – назвали, прозвали; *speculation* – припущення; *the media hunt* – журналістські полювання за інформацією про людей або події; *venue* – місце; *span* – охопити (мова про тривалість); *a warm up party* – нагода гостям познайомитися перед початком головних святкувань; *ritual* – ритуал; *conducted by* – який проведе; *outfits* – вбрання; *limousines* – лімузини.)

Вправа 6. Перекладіть речення з конструкціями логічної емпізи.

Приклад: *It is here* that he has perhaps made his most original contribution. Якраз у цьому напрямку він зробив, можливо, свій найоригінальніший внесок.

1. And this is where problems begin. 2. This is what I shall in fact argue. 3. This is what is generally called their “function.” 4. It is this last claim that needs to be questioned. 5. It is mostly for this second case that we

find disagreement. 6. It is precisely for this reason that I have not adhered to his use of this term. 7. It is here that active cooperation with other scientists is most desirable. 8. It is precisely in this seemingly non-strategic form that normal strategies are elaborated. 9. It is fact which leads me to conclusion that falsity of suggestions of this type has no consequences at all at both levels. 10. This is presumably why some authors refuse to accept this proposal.

Вправа 7. Перекладіть речення з порівняльними та псевдопорівняльними конструкціями.

Приклад: The rate dropped to *as low as* 1:5. Співвідношення впало аж до 1:5.

This element was discovered as recently as 1987. Цей елемент було відкрито ще в 1987 році.

1. This restriction must be removed as soon as possible. 2. Some birds can hear sounds as high as 25,000 herz. 3. The importance of reducing the weight of airplanes as far as possible is generally appreciated. 4. This can be accomplished mechanically as well as by pressure. 5. The flight will continue as long as the power plant functions properly. 6. In this furnace the temperature of gases may be as high as 3,500 degrees Centigrade. 7. Some limitations are present, but are not as severe as those imposed on other rules. 8. The rarer the form, the more likely it is to conform to a regular pattern. 9. The higher a person's position on the social scale, the less his speech is regionally marked. 10. The more frequent a form, the more likely it is to be irregular.

Вправа 8. Перекладіть речення з каузативними конструкціями to have/get smth done, to have/het/make smb. do smth.

Приклад: You must get all the students to read this article. Вам необхідно домогтися того, аби всі студенти прочитали цю статтю. He had the money transferred to Spain. Він переказав гроші в Іспанію.

1. We had a note handed to us. 2. Do you want me to have the lease contract copied? 3. Their whispers became so loud that the judge angrily threatened to have the court cleared. 4. He was anxious to have no scandal revived. 5. We hope to get that done before April as well. 6. He made this reaction run at reduced pressure. 7. All sides agree to have the conference convened immediately. 8. The new findings make it urgent for us to review

some basic postulates. 9. It is difficult to have this message transmitted.
10. She has this cute dragon tattooed on her arm.

Вправа 9. Виконайте тест з дієсловами *let, help* і каузативними дієсловами. Перекладіть речення.

1. Instead of buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones _____
A. repair B. to repair C. repaired
2. I helped my daughter _____ her homework.
A. finish B. to finish C. finished
3. I made my son _____ the windows before he could go outside to play with his friends.
A. wash B. to wash C. washed
4. Maria had her landlord _____ the broken window before winter.
A. fix B. to fix C. fixed
5. To please my daughter, I had her old bicycle _____ bright red.
A. paint B. to paint C. painted
6. Sam was reluctant, but we finally got him _____ his guitar for us.
A. play B. to play C. played
7. When I had to make an emergency phone call, the secretary let me _____ her phone.
A. use B. to use C. used
8. Jack, could you help me _____ a place in the garden to plant some tomatoes?
A. dig B. to dig C. dug
9. Before we leave, let's have Shelley _____ a map for us so we won't get lost.
A. draw B. to draw C. drawn

Вправа 10. Перекладіть текст економічного характеру з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте економічну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

Contracts (Контракти)

A contract is a legally binding agreement between two or more competent persons to do, or not to do, a particular thing. The three basic elements to a contract are: an offer (1); an acceptance (2) of the offer;

and sufficient consideration (3) to support the offer and acceptance. In addition, there must be a reasonable certainty (4) as to what the parties are to do, or not to do, when they are to do it, and what the consideration is. Finally, the parties must be competent to contract (5), that is, they must be of sufficient age, in reasonable possession of their wits (6), and under legal disability (7).

Basic Requirements for a Contract. The first requirement for a valid contract is that the parties have a meeting of the minds (8). A meeting of the minds is evidenced by an offer, and an acceptance of the offer. The second requirement is that the promise of each party is given in return for some benefit (9) sufficient to justify the promise. This benefit is the consideration for the contract.

An offer can be made by words or acts. That is, it can be made specifically (in writing or orally), or it can be implied (10) from the conduct of the person making the offer. An offer can be made by advertisement.

The time for accepting an offer may be expressly (11) limited, and the offer expires (12) if not accepted within that time. If no time limit is specified, the offer may be accepted within a reasonable time. The offer may be revoked (13) or withdrawn (14) before acceptance. An acceptance can be expressed or implied, written or oral. When an offer specifies the manner in which it must be accepted, an attempt to accept it any other way may not be enough. In general, acceptance requires some affirmative act (15). Under Ohio law, a person receiving unrequested merchandise (16) may keep it without payment.

The person to whom an offer is directed may reject (17) the offer. The person may also make a proposal of her own, that is, make a counteroffer (18). A counteroffer wipes out all previous offers.

(The list of words to be used: оферта, акцепт, зустрічне задоволення, розумне усвідомлення, правомочний укладати договір, бути при своєму розумі, юридична недієздатність, порозуміння, вигода, такий, що впливає з поведінки, експліцитно, припинятися із закінченням терміну, скасований, відкликаний, дія (на відміну від, без дії), незамовлені товари, відхилити, контроферта.)

Вправа 11. Доберіть відповідні фрази з колонки А до їх еквівалентів з колонки В, вивчіть при цьому незнайомі лексичні одиниці та терміни, що належать до економічної лексики.

Contracts (Контракти)

A	B
1	2
<p>1. In order for a contract to be binding, the parties to it must be competent to make it. A person cannot make a promise he cannot fulfill because of some legal or other disability. An insane person is unable to make a binding agreement. A minor under age 18 does not have full power to contract. Such persons are incompetent to enter into a binding contract</p>	<p>A. Компенсація (зустрічне задоволення) може бути у грошовій формі, у формі майна, права, послуги або зобов'язання здійснити певні дії (чи утриматися від них). Зобов'язання, які сторони дають одна одній, можуть бути достатньо обов'язковими для виконання, якщо такі зобов'язання самі по собі є серйозною компенсацією. У таких випадках кажуть, що вони характеризуються взаємністю зобов'язань</p>
<p>2. Consideration can be money, property, rights, services, or the promise to do (or not to do) certain things. The promises the parties make to one another may be sufficiently binding provided that the promises themselves constitute adequate consideration. In such a case, the promises are said to have mutuality of obligation</p>	<p>B. Недієздатність (обмежену дієздатність) не можна використовувати для отримання несправедливої вигоди. Якщо недієздатна особа виконує свої зобов'язання щодо угоди, яку вона вважає чинною, інша сторона не має права її скасувати. Подібним же чином неповнолітня особа може не мати права скасувати угоду, якщо це спричинить несправедливі збитки іншій стороні</p>
<p>3. There are two ways of classifying consideration. Either the person making the promise (the promisor) gains some right or benefit in return for her promise, or else the person to whom the promise is made (the promisee) gives up some right or benefit in return for the promise</p>	<p>C. Досить часто трапляється так, що операція купівлі-продажу не завершується одразу ж і майно утримується на депозиті. У таких випадках в обмін на згоду покупця відмовитися від своїх прав на депозит, за умови нездатності завершити комерційну угоду, продавець тимчасово передає право продажу майна третій особі</p>
<p>4. Disability (incompetence) cannot be used to gain an unfair advantage. If a person under disability fulfills her part of a supposed contract, the other party cannot repudiate the agreement. Similarly, a minor may not be able to repudiate a contract where there would be unfair loss to the other party</p>	<p>D. Існують два види зустрічного задоволення. Або боржник (особа, яка дає зобов'язання) одержує будь-яке право або вигоду від виконання такого зобов'язання, або кредитор (особа, яка отримує вигоду від наданого їй зобов'язання) позбавляє себе будь-якого права або вигоди в обмін на виконання певного зобов'язання</p>

1	2
5. Quite often, a sale is not closed immediately, but the property is held by a deposit. In this case, in return for the buyer's promise to forfeit the deposit if he does not complete the sale, the seller gives up the right to sell the property to someone else in the interim	Е. Аби договір був обов'язковим для виконання, сторони мають бути правомочними укладати його. Особа не може брати на себе зобов'язання, які вона не може виконати з причини юридичної або будь-якої іншої недієздатності. Психічно хвора особа не може укласти обов'язкову для виконання угоду

Вправа 12. Доберіть відповідні фрази з колонки А до їх еквівалентів з колонки В, вивчіть при цьому незнайомі лексичні одиниці та терміни, що належать до економічної лексики

Export and Import (Експорт та імпорт)

A	B
1	2
1. Trading with other countries enables people to enjoy a much wider range of goods than they can produce for themselves	А. Велика Британія імпортує автомобілі, мотоцикли, взуття, електроприлади і багато інших товарів, які вона цілком у змозі виробляти сама
2. Specialization increases total world output	В. Більше спеціалізації — це більший випуск продукції та менші витрати
3. The major part of world trade takes place between countries which could produce for themselves many of the goods they import	С. Торгівля з іншими країнами дозволяє людям користуватися набагато ширшим набором послуг, ніж вони можуть виробити для власного користування
4. Countries can import goods which they cannot produce for themselves	Д. Спеціалізація сприяє підвищенню загальної світової продуктивності
5. Britain imports cars, motor cycles, footwear, electrical appliances, and many other goods which she is quite capable of producing	Е. Велика Британія може одержувати такі продукти, як рис, натуральний каучук, тропічні фрукти, деякі види корисних копалин лише шляхом міжнародної торгівлі
6. More specialization means larger outputs and lower costs	Є. Країни можуть імпортувати товари, які вони не в змозі виробляти самі для себе
7. International trade enables countries to have more goods than they could obtain by trying to be self-sufficient, i.e. producing only for themselves	Г. Основна частка світової торгівлі здійснюється між країнами, які могли б виробляти для себе більшість товарів з тих, що вони імпортують

1	2
8. Britain can only obtain products such as rice, natural rubber, tropical fruits and certain types of minerals by means of international trade	H. Міжнародна торгівля надає країнам змогу спеціалізуватися на тих товарах, у виробництві яких вони мають певну перевагу над іншими країнами
9. International trade makes it possible for the countries to specialize in producing those goods in which they have some kind of advantage over other countries	I. Міжнародна торгівля надає країнам змогу мати більше товарів, ніж вони мали б, намагаючись бути самодостатніми, тобто виробляючи тільки для себе

Вправа 13. Перекладіть наступні терміни, лексичні одиниці та вирази економічного характеру.

1. вигравати через міжнародну торгівлю; 2. спеціалізуватися на виробництві певних товарів; 3. імпортувати товари; 4. натуральний каучук; 5. одержувати певні продукти; 6. виробляти для себе; 7. світова торгівля; 8. сучасна торгівля; 9. обмінювати свої товари на певну продукцію; 10. спеціалізація; 11. загальна світова продуктивність; 12. корисні копалини; 13. бути вигідним для обох країн; 14. мати певну перевагу над іншими країнами; 15. менші витрати; 16. стан речей; 17. намагатися бути самодостатнім; 18. бути в змозі виробляти; 19. користуватися набагато ширшим набором послуг; 20. взуття; 21. дозволяти; 22. імпортувати автомобілі та мотоцикли; 23. шляхом міжнародної торгівлі; 24. електроприлади; 25. виробляти у більших обсягах.

Вправа 14. Перекладіть наступні терміни, лексичні одиниці та вирази економічного характеру.

1. total world output; 2. to try to be self-sufficient; 3. to specialize in producing some particular goods; 4. world trade; 5. to have some advantage over the other countries; 6. to gain from international trade; 7. state of affairs; 8. to import goods; 9. to produce for oneself; 10. to obtain certain products; 11. to benefit both countries; 12. to exchange one's goods for some products; 13. present-day trade; 14. natural rubber; 15. tropical fruits; 16. minerals; 17. to enable; 18. to enjoy a wider range of goods; 19. specialization; 20. by means of international trade; 21. lower costs;

22. footwear; 23. electric appliances; 24. to be capable of producing; 25. to produce on a larger scale.

Вправа 15. Перекладіть наступні жарти про журналістів і прокоментуйте їх.

(1) How the media would handle the end of the world:

USA Today: We're dead.

Wall Street Journal: Dow Jones Plummets as World Ends.

Sports Illustrated: Game Over.

Playboy: Girls of the Apocalypse.

(2) Three men: an editor, a photographer, and a journalist are covering a political convention in Miami. They decide to walk up and down the beach during their lunch hour. Halfway up the beach, they stumbled upon a lamp. As they rub the lamp a genie appears and says "Normally I would grant you three wishes, but since there are three of you, I will grant you each one wish."

The photographer went first. "I would like to spend the rest of my life living in a huge house in St. Thomas with no money worries." The genie granted him his wish and sent him on off to St. Thomas.

The journalist went next. "I would like to spend the rest of my life living on a huge yacht cruising the Mediterranean with no money worries." The genie granted him his wish and sent him off to the Mediterranean.

Last, but not least, it was the editor's turn. "And what would your wish be?" asked the genie.

"I want them both back after lunch" replied the editor, "the deadline for tomorrow's newspaper is in about ten hours.

(3) When a visitor to a small town in Georgia came upon a wild dog attacking a young boy, he quickly grabbed the animal and throttled it with his two hands.

A reporter saw the incident, congratulated the man and told him the headline the following day would read, "Valiant Local Man Saves Child by Killing Vicious Animal."

The hero told the journalist that he wasn't from that town.

"Well, then," the reporter said, "the headline will probably say, 'Georgia Man Saves Child by Killing Dog'."

"Actually," the man said, "I'm from Connecticut."

"In that case," the reporter said in a huff, "the headline should read, 'Yankee Kills Family Pet.'"

Вправа 16. Перекладіть текст Загальної декларації прав людини ООН з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну та правничу лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.

They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Вправа 17. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

The **European Union (EU)** was created by six founding states in 1958 (following the earlier establishment by the same six states of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952) and has grown to 27 member states. There have been five enlargements, with the largest occurring on May 1, 2004, when 10 states joined, and the most recent on January 1, 2007, when Bulgaria and Romania joined.

Currently, accession negotiations are underway with several states. The process of enlargement is sometimes referred to as European

integration. However, this term is also used to refer to the intensification of cooperation between EU member states as national governments allow for the gradual centralising of power within European institutions.

In order to join the European Union, a state needs to fulfill the economic and political conditions generally known as the Copenhagen criteria (after the Copenhagen summit in June 1993). That basically requires a secular, democratic government, rule of law and corresponding freedoms and institutions. According to the EU Treaty, each current member state and also the European Parliament have to agree to any enlargement.

The present EU Treaty – the Treaty of Nice – does not provide for the voting arrangements to be adopted for more than the present 27 members. Although the proposed European Constitution did provide such a mechanism, the ratification of this Treaty is currently on hold. New arrangements would therefore be needed to be agreed prior to any expansion.

Вправа 18. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську. Опрацюйте суспільно-політичну лексику тексту. Зверніть увагу на граматичні та лексичні трансформації, які вживаються під час перекладу.

Ukraine and the European Union

Most political factions of Ukraine advocate joining the EU and developing ties with Europe. However, some in the EU are more doubtful concerning Ukraine's prospects. In 2002, EU Expansion Commissioner Günter Verheugen said that “a European perspective” for Ukraine does not necessarily mean membership in 10 or 20 years, however, that does not mean it is not a possibility. A Ukraine-EU Troika meeting in April 2004, on the eve of the newest wave of expansion, dealt a blow to Ukraine's European aspiration when the EU ministers failed to grant market economy status to Ukraine; however, this was before the Orange Revolution in Ukraine.

For the time being, Ukraine will most likely develop intermediate relation with the EU as it is strongly backed by all major political forces in Poland, an EU member with strong historical ties with Ukraine (through the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth).

The Orange Revolution of late 2004 improved Ukraine's European prospects: Opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko hinted that he would press the EU for deeper ties, and described a four-point plan: the

acknowledgment of Ukraine as a market economy, entry in the World Trade Organization, associate membership with the European Union, and lastly full membership. In a similar way, the Ukrainian government asked Brussels to give Ukraine a clearer prospect for membership, saying that “The approved Action Plan reflects only the level of Ukraine-EU relations that we could have reached before the presidential elections in 2004.”

On January 13, 2005 the European Parliament almost unanimously (467 votes to 19 in favour) passed a motion stating the wish of the European Parliament to establish closer ties with Ukraine with the possibility of EU membership. Though there is still a long way to go before negotiations about EU membership can start, the European Commission has stated that future EU membership will not be ruled out. Yushchenko has responded to the apathetic mood of the Commission by stating that he intends to send an application for EU membership “in the near future” and that he intends to scrutinise Ukraine’s relationship with the CIS in order to assure EU integration is possible and if not to make it possible. Several EU leaders have already stated strong support for closer economic ties with Ukraine but have stopped short of direct support for such a bid. On 21 March 2005, Polish Foreign Minister Adam Daniel Rotfeld noted that Poland will in every way promote Ukraine’s desire to be integrated with the EU, get the status of a market-economy country and join the WTO. He also said “At the present moment, we should talk concrete steps in cooperation instead of engaging in empty talk about European integration”. Three days later, a poll of the six largest EU nations conducted by a French research company showed that the European public would be more likely to accept Ukraine as a future EU member than any other country that is not currently an official candidate.

In October 2005, Commission president Jos Manuel Duro Barroso said that the future of Ukraine is in the EU. On November 9, 2005, however, the European Commission has in a new strategy paper suggested that the current enlargement agenda (Croatia followed by the other ex-Yugoslav countries and Albania) could block the possibility of a future accession of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. Commissioner Olli Rehn said that the EU should avoid overstretch, adding that the current enlargement agenda is already very heavy.

Вправа 19. Перекладіть наступні одночленні номінативні та інфінітивні речення, визначивши адекватний спосіб їх перекладу.

Приклад. Finally, a note on derictionality. Нарешті, одне зауваження щодо напрямку процесу.

To get back to the matter. Але повернімося до нашої теми.

1. So much for the general remarks. 2. One last point. 3. Two final comments. 4. So much for the results obtained. 5. To summarize main points. 6. One final general point. 7. Some more critical notes. 8. To take just one example from the history of science. 9. To recapitulate major points of our analysis. 10. Just to remind some of my introductory statements. 11. First, some general approving comments. 12. Hence my avoidance of questions of this kind.

Вправа 20. Перекладіть речення, визначивши вид заперечення та адекватний спосіб його перекладу.

Приклад. Do not fail to define main notions. Обов'язково визначте основні терміни. (Речення з подвійним запереченням.) It is a light, not heavy, metal. Це легкий, а не важкий метал. (Часткове заперечення.) We cannot normally accept articles over 4,000 words long. Як правило, ми не приймаємо статті обсягом більше 4 тисяч слів. (Загальне заперечення.)

1. This is not the correct objection to raise. 2. It does not seem to me that there is much of interest to be learnt from the text by the specialist in the field. 3. This tendency, however, has not gone unnoticed. 4. For example, one cannot help but struck by certain similarities of the paper to the Jackson work. 5. There is not much point in proposing that this is an ordinary operator. 6. Not a single attempt to enumerate regular and exceptional cases has ever been made. 7. I know of no counter-argument to this claim. 8. No proof of this assertion is offered. 9. Nothing can be obtained in this case. 10. Nor is it always clear that he is making a specifically Newton point. 11. However long and complex the unit may be, it has to be next to the beginning. 12. Whatever the value of the theory in describing other objects, it is totally unsuited to the description of this one.

Вправа 21. Перекладіть речення, визначивши вид заперечення та адекватний спосіб його перекладу.

1. Despite this, many problems remain to be solved. 2. In spite of the above critical comments, this volume offers several valuable contributions. 3. The approach essentially ignores these factors. 4. The distinction seems to lack not only psychological reality. 5. The velocity affects the nature of the orbit, not its general size. 6. The reaction did not start until the next morning. 7. No further significance should be attached to the hypothesis. 8. No final decision between all these alternatives is possible at present. 9. No position will be taken on this matter here. 10. I know of no evidence to support this possibility, and the author offers none. 11. A-priori, I would suspect that such evidence does not, and probably cannot exist. 12. This is not to imply that the analysis of these two researchers are identical in every respect.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНІ ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ДОПОВІДЕЙ І РЕФЕРАТІВ

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The terminology and the basic lexical units of such type texts.
2. Ukraine and European Union. The terminology and the basic lexical units of such type texts.
3. The rights of journalists in Ukraine. The terminology and the basic lexical units of such type texts.
4. The rights of journalists in Russia. The terminology and the basic lexical units of such type texts.
5. Import and export terminology.
6. Business contracts and their terminology.
7. Gossip column news and the lexical units used in them.
8. Current political news from the UK.
9. Hard political news from the USA.
10. Negation constructions and the ways of their translation.
11. Logical emphasis constructions and the ways of their translation.
12. Causative verb constructions and the ways of their translation.

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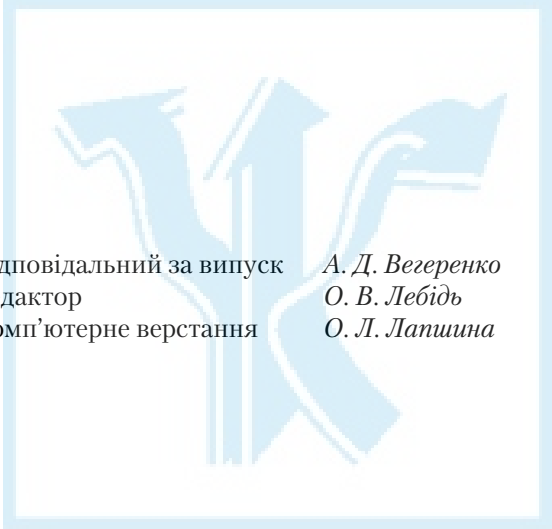
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