МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ

МАУП

МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ

з дисципліни
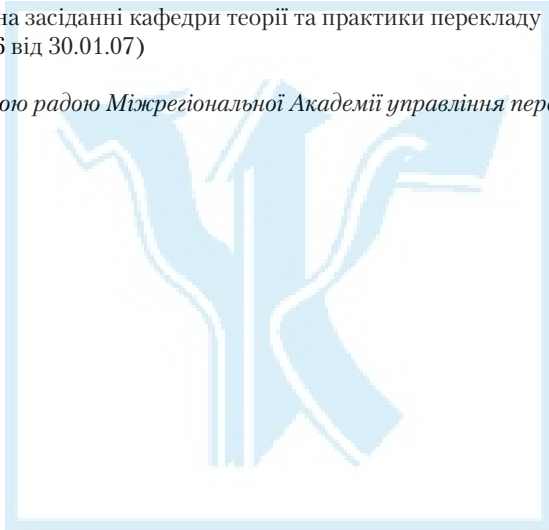**"ВСТУП ДО ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВА"**
(для бакалаврів, ІІ курс)

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Підготовлено доцентом кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом

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

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Сучасна реформа вищої освіти — це насамперед перехід від парадигми навчання до парадигми освіти та самоосвіти, що передбачає орієнтацію на активні методи опанування 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 при вивченні дисципліни "Вступ до перекладознавства" — поглибити теоретичні знання та практичні навички у галузі теорії перекладознавства, а також покращити якість перекладу різноманітних матеріалів 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 студенту для роботи в галузі усного та письмового перекладу;
- розвиток власне перекладацьких навичок та умінь.

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: виконання додаткових завдань та опрацювання додаткових текстів, що сприяють закріпленню у студентів певного обсягу перекладознавчої лексики; аналітичний огляд наукових публікацій; підготовка доповіді з певної теми чи проблеми перекладу; підготовка до рольової гри; переклад хрестоматійних текстів лінгвістичного характеру.

Основне завдання 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 тільки повсякденними потребами в постійному підвищенні якості підготов-

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ки спеціаліста, а й глобальнішим соціальним завданням — привести стан освіти у відповідність із новими цілями удосконалення суспільства, всебічним розвитком особистості.

Методичні матеріали розраховані на 16 годин практичних занять (аудиторна самостійна робота) і 18 годин самостійної роботи студентів (позааудиторна робота).

МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Вправа 1. Перекладіть текст про типи галузевого перекладу та прокоментуйте його.

Types of Translation

Due to the continuing evolvement of the translation industry there are now certain terms used to define specialists translations that do not fall under a general category. This brief guide offers an explanation of some of the more common translation terms used.

Administrative translation

The translation of administrative texts. Although administrative has a very broad meaning, in terms of translation it refers to commone texts used within businesses and organisations that are used in day to day management. It can also be stretched to cover texts with similar functions in government.

Commercial translation

Commercial translation or business translation covers any sort of document used in the business world such as correspondence, company accounts, tender documents, reports, etc. Commercial translations require speciliast translators with knowledge of terminology used in the business world.

Computer translation

Not to be confused with CAT, computer assisted translations, which refer to translations carried out by software. Computer translation is the translation of anything to do with computers such as software, manuals, help files, etc.

Economic translation

Similar to commercial or business translation, economic translation is simply a more specific term used for the translation of documents relating to the field of economics. Such texts are usually a lot more academic in nature.

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Financial translation

Financial translation is the translation of texts of a financial nature. Anything from banking to asset management to stocks and bonds could be covered.

General translation

A general translation is the simplest of translations. A general text means that the language used is not high level and to a certain extent could be in layman's terms. There is no specific or technical terminology used. Most translations carried out fall under this category.

Legal translation

Legal translations are one of the trickiest translations known. At its simplest level it means the translation of legal documents such as statutes, contracts and treaties.

A legal translation will always need specialist attention. This is because law is culture-dependent and requires a translator with an excellent understanding of both the source and target cultures.

Most translation agencies would only ever use professional legal to undertake such work. This is because there is no real margin for error; the mistranslation of a passage in a contract could, for example, have disastrous consequences.

When translating a text within the field of law, the translator should keep the following in mind. The legal system of the source text is structured in a way that suits that culture and this is reflected in the legal language; similarly, the target text is to be read by someone who is familiar with another legal system and its language.

Literary translation

A literay translation is the translation of literature such as novels, poems, plays and poems.

The translation of literary works is considered by many one of the highest forms of translation as it involves so much more than simply translating text. A literary translator must be capable of also translating feelings, cultural nuances, humour and other subtle elements of a piece of work.

Some go as far as to say that literary translations are not really possible. In 1959 the Russian-born linguist Roman Jakobson went as far as to declare that "poetry by definition [was] untranslatable". In 1974 the American poet James Merrill wrote a poem, "Lost in Translation," which in part explores this subject.

Medical translation

A medical translation will cover anything from the medical field from the packaging of medicine to manuals for medical equipments to medical books.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть науково-теоретичний текст про теорію перекладу та прокоментуйте його.

Translation Theory and Practice

Good theory is based on information gained from practice. Good practice is based on carefully worked-out theory. The two are interdependent.

The ideal translation will be accurate as to meaning and natural as to the receptor language forms used. An intended audience who is unfamiliar with the source text will readily understand it. The success of a translation is measured by how closely it measures up to these ideals.

The ideal translation should be...

- Accurate: reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text.
- Natural: using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated.
- Communicative: expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended audience.

Translation is a process based on the theory that it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language.

Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

OVERVIEW OF THE TRASLATION TASK

SOURCE LANGUAGE

RECEPTOR LANGUAGE

Text to be translated

Translation

Discover the meaning

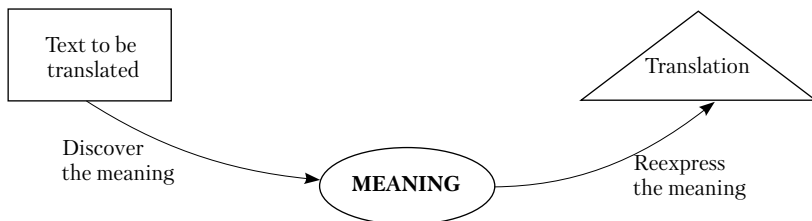**MEANING**

Reexpress the meaning

Diagram from Larson 1998

In practice, there is considerable variation in the types of translations produced by translators. Some translators work only in two languages and are competent in both. Others work from their first language to their second language, and still others from their second language to their first language. Depending on these matters of language proficiency, the procedures used will vary from project to project.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть текст про роботу усного перекладача та прокоментуйте його.

What does an Interpreter do?

Interpreting usually takes one of two forms:
a) **Consecutive interpreting?** Here the interpreter listens to a section of speech then either summarises it or relays the gist. This is more useful for one-to-one meetings and small groups.
b) **Simultaneous interpreting?** The interpreter attempts to relay the meaning in real time. Naturally there is a small delay while the interpreter processes information. This type of interpreting is used more in conferences and tele/video conferences. It should be kept in mind that the nature of this work requires specialist equipment if the client does not wish for? Whispering interpreting? In addition, if you require this service for a whole day it will be necessary to source at least two interpreters due to the mental fatigue experienced by the work.

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Вправа 4. Перекладіть текст про функціональні типи текстів. Наведіть приклади різних типів текстів.

Types of texts

Early text linguists concentrated on the development of various paradigms for the study of how sentences interconnect. They have drawn attention to the various linguistic devices that can be used to ensure that a text "hangs together" the concept of textual cohesion.

Such devices include the use of articles, lexical repetition and personal pronouns to refer back to entities the use of linking words to establish a particular logical relationship of, say, contrast, concession or addition between two or more sentences in a text. Other types text linguistic themes include: developing a typology of text types such as written text types

The most commonly known classification is that typological variation can be reduced to 5 functional types: argumentative texts, narrative texts, descriptive texts, expository texts and instructive texts. In some versions of this theory, the 5 types tend to be viewed as textualisation-strategies. (Expository text is a text which explains something. A descriptive text is a text which lists the characteristics of something. A narrative text is an account of events.)

It is not uncommon for a single text to incorporate parts which fall under different functional headings (for instance, a novel may consist of descriptive, narrative and argumentative episodes; a newspaper editorial is likely to contain narrative and argumentative parts). From libraries and bookshops to advertisement posters, from newspapers text is everywhere. We can study the structure of the text in terms of the flow of elements which follow a temporary sequence (narrative analysis), or in terms of the logic/persuasive structure of assertions in order to convince an audience about a claimed truth (argumentation and rhetoric analysis).

If we intend text as a communication of a message, we can systematically analyse its content (content analysis) or the interaction of different actors involved (discourse analysis). Finally, we can refer to the vast cultural/social context of meanings from which text emerges (semiotics analysis). Narrative analysis deals with how tellers interpret real events into narrative: what is the focus of the analysis is how narrators structure perceptual experience, organise their memory, rebuild events of life assigning, reordering and reshaping meanings. What is interesting is the way in which various elements, protagonists, times of the story are ordered and systematised. All this furnishes precious information about

the subjective perspective of the narrator, about the context on which meanings are grounded, about values that narrator wants to emphasise and those he/she wants to conceal.

What includes narrative? Personal experiences, novels, poems as well. A problem arises when we try to define possible different types of narrative. We, however, often pose this question 'what is text analysis?' and the answer will be: 'it is a technique designed to analyse text and draw conclusions as to the linguistics and stylistic structures of a given text.' Next question will be: 'What is a text?'

Text is to be considered as any piece of written or spoken language designed to be understood. The importance of text analysis at any early stage lies in the extent to which text can be analysed and categorized in terms of reader expectancy.

Вправа 5. Прочитайте визначення омонімів українською мовою та наведіть власні приклади омонімів англійською.

ОМОНІМИ

Омоніми (від грец. *homos* — однаковий і *опута* — ім'я) — це слова, які мають однакове звучання і написання, але зовсім різні значення.

Наприклад, *потяг (поїзд) — ряд з'єднаних між собою залізничних вагонів, що рухаються за допомогою локомотива, і потяг — настійне прагнення до чогось чи когось.*

Омоніми можуть бути **повними** та **неповними**.

Повні лексичні омоніми — це слова, що тотожні за звуковим складом і написанням у всіх граматичних формах:
- *коса* — заплетене довге волосся;
- коса — вузька намивна смуга суходолу в озері, морі чи річці;
- коса — сільськогосподарське знаряддя.

Неповні лексичні омоніми розподіляються **на омоформи, омофони і омографи.**

Омоформи (граматичні омоніми) — це слова, які збігаються за звучанням і написанням лише в окремих граматичних формах:
- *діти* — куди вас *діти*;
- *коса* — іменник і *коса* (лінія) — прикметник жіночого роду;
- *три* — наказовий спосіб дієслова і *три* — числівник.

Омофони (фонетичні омоніми) — це слова, які збігаються лише за звучанням, а пишуться неоднаково: *мріяти* і *мрія ти*; *сонце* — чи не *сон це?*

Омографи — це слова, що збігаються за написанням, але розрізняються за написанням і наголосом: *малá* дитина — не *мáла* щастя; *плачý* і *плáчу*; *замóк* і *зáмок*.

Слова-омоніми в сучасній мові нічого спільного у значенні між собою не мають (наприклад, *склад* — фонетична одиниця мови і *склад* — приміщення).

Вправа 6. Прочитайте визначення паронімів українською мовою та наведіть власні приклади омонімів англійською.

ПАРОНІМИ

Пароніми (від грец. *para* — поблизу, поруч і *onuma* — ім'я) — це слова, подібні між собою за звучанням і частково за будовою: *абонент — абонемент; континент — контингент.*

За допомогою паронімів нерідко створюються рими в авторських поетичних творах і в народних прислів'ях і приказках:

Говорили — балакали, сіли й заплакали; Ні слуху ні духу; Яке їхало, таке й здибало.

Вправа 7. Прочитайте визначення іншомовних слів українською мовою та напишіть подібний текст англійською про іншомовні слова в американському та британському варіантах англійської мови.

ІНШОМОВНІ СЛОВА

Близько 10 відсотків слів української мови — це слова іноземного походження, які "прописалися" в українській мові або прямо, або через мову-посередницю у різні часи.

Це — слова, запозичені з *грецької* (кипарис, комета, лиман, корабель, математика, логіка, література), *латинської* (форма, студент, академія, ректор, персона, комедія, дисципліна), *старослов'янської* (приязнь, град, прах, брань, злато, благодать), *тюрських мов* (халва, батіг, вежа, кавун, базар, сарай).

Багато в українській мові слів *французького походження* (бюро, асамблея, сюжет, пляж), *англійського* (клоун, лідер, аут, пікнік, джентельмен), *німецького* (дах, ґрунт, кокс, штраф, курорт), *італійського* (кортик, тенор, сопрано, галера, корсар), *голландського* (краби, яхта, трап, люк), *іспанського* (сомбреро, фієста) та інших мов.

Вправа 8. Перекладіть текст про імплікатуру тексту та прокоментуйте його.

In linguistics, **implicature** is the relationship between two statements where the truth of one *suggests* the truth of the other, but distinguishing implicature from entailment does not *require* it. For example, the sentence "*Mary had a baby and got married*" strongly *suggests* that Mary had the baby before the wedding, but the sentence would still be *strictly true* if Mary had her baby after she got married. Further, if we add the qualification "— *not necessarily in that order*" to the original sentence, then the implicature is *cancelled* even though the meaning of the original sentence is not altered.

This can be contrasted with cases of entailment. For example, the statement "*The president was assassinated*" not only *suggests* that "*The president is dead*" is true, but *requires* that it be true. The first sentence could not be true if the second were not true; if the president were not dead, then whatever it is that happened to him would not have counted as a (successful) *assassination*. Similarly, unlike implicatures, entailments cannot be *cancelled*; there is no qualification that one could add to "*The president was assassinated*" which would cause it to cease entailing "*The president is dead*" while also preserving the meaning of the first sentence.

In linguistics, **entailment** is the relationship between two sentences where the truth of one (A) requires the truth of the other (B).

For example, the sentence (A) "*The president was assassinated*", entails (B) "*The president is dead*".

Entailment differs from implicature, where the truth of one (A) suggests the truth of the other (B), but does not require it.

For example, the sentence (A) *Mary had a baby and (B) got married* implicates that (A) she had a baby before (B) the wedding, but this is cancellable by adding — *not necessarily in that order*. Entailments are not cancellable.

МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ПОЗААУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

1. Питання для самостійного позааудиторного опрацювання.

1. Види лексикографічних посібників.
2. Тлумачні словники.

3. Словники синонімів, антонімів, омонімів, паронімів.
4. Словники прислів'їв, приказок, сленгу.
5. Словники стійких словосполучень.
6. Комп'ютерні технології й переклад.
7. Добірка слів-реалій української мови.
8. Добірка слів-реалій російської мови.
9. Добірка британських слів-реалій.
10. Переклад неологізмів та архаїзмів.
11. Переклад оказіоналізмів.

2. Вправи для самостійної позааудиторної роботи з дисципліни.

Система вправ призначена забезпечити формування у студентів: 1) відповідних фонових знань; 2) термінологічних еквівалентів з перекладознавства; 3) здатності виконувати перекладацькі дії на автоматизмі; 4) відповідних знань з перекладу складних термінів, абревіатур і скорочень.

Вправа 1. Перекладіть політичні неологізми Великобританії та прокоментуйте їх.

Chindia is a portmanteau neologism that refers to China and India together in general, and their economies in particular. The credit of coining the now popular term goes to leading Indian economist and politician Jairam Ramesh.

Dog-whistle politics is a term used to describe a type of political campaigning or speechmaking using coded language, which appears to mean one thing to the general population but which has a different or more specific meaning for a targeted subgroup of the audience. It is usually used pejoratively by those that do not approve of the tactics. The term is thought to have been introduced to the United Kingdom by Lynton Crosby, where it played a role in the 2005 general election; Michael Howard was often accused of practising "dog-whistle politics" on contentious subjects like immigration, with a campaign slogan that asked "Are you thinking what we're thinking?".

Fauxtography The 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict photographs controversies refers to allegations that some instances of photojournalism from the 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict misrepresented scenes of death and destruction in Lebanon caused by Israeli air attacks. The controversy began as an investigation of documents by individual bloggers, most of

them American political conservatives, and then spread to print and television media sources. It led to the Reuters news organization firing one of its freelance photographers, Adnan Hajj, and implementing stricter controls on its photo-gathering process. Four types of misleading photojournalism have been alleged as part of the controversy: photo manipulation using computer software, photo staging by press photographers, photo staging by others at the scene, and false or misleading captioning of unstaged photos. The media watchdog group CAMERA claims that the distortions reflect a bias in favor of Hezbollah and against Israel and the Israel Defense Forces.

Corporatocracy (sometimes **corporocracy**) is a neologism coined by proponents of the Global Justice Movement to describe a government bowing to pressure from corporate entities.

Megacorp is a term popularized by William Gibson derived from the combination of the prefix mega- with an abbreviation of the word corporation. It has become a term popularly used in cyberpunk literature. It refers to a corporation that is a massive conglomerate, holding monopolistic or near-monopolistic control over multiple markets.

Crony capitalism is a pejorative term describing an allegedly capitalist economy in which success in business depends on an extremely close relationship between the businessman and the state institutions of politics and government, rather than by the equitable concepts of the free market, open competition, and economic liberalism. It may be exhibited by favoritism in the distribution of legal permits, government grants, special tax breaks, and so forth.

Crony capitalism arises when political cronyism spills over into the world of business, and the relationships between powerful businessmen and powerful politicians form a kind of aristocratic social hierarchy, influenced by self-serving friendships and family ties, to the extent that it corrupts public-serving economic and political ideals.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть неологізми, що стосуються поп-культури, та прокоментуйте їх.

A blog is a user-generated website where entries are made in journal style and displayed in a reverse chronological order.

Blogs often provide commentary or news on a particular subject, such as food, politics, or local news; some function as more personal online diaries. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web

pages, and other media related to its topic. The ability for readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many blogs. Most blogs are primarily textual although some focus on photographs (*photoblog*), *sketchblog, videos (vlog)*, or *audio (podcasting)*, and are part of a wider network of social media.

Jumping the shark is a metaphor that was originally used to denote the tipping point at which a TV series is deemed to have passed its peak, or has introduced plot twists that are illogical in terms of everything that has preceded them. Once a show has "jumped the shark", fans sense a noticeable decline in quality or feel the show has undergone too many changes to retain its original charm. Jump-the-shark moments are typically scenes that finally convince viewers that the show has fundamentally and permanently strayed from its original premise.

Queercore is a cultural and social movement that began in the mid 1980's as an offshoot of punk. It is distinguished by a discontent with society in general.

Wardrobe malfunction is a euphemism used to describe the accidental exposure of an intimate part or parts of the body due to a defect in an article or articles of clothing. Most famously, it was used by Justin Timberlake to explain the Super Bowl XXXVIII halftime show controversy, a 1 February 2004 incident in which the malfunction resulted in what was claimed to be the unintentional baring of most of Janet Jackson's right breast.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть неологізми, що стосуються лінгвістики, та прокоментуйте їх.

A **backronym** or **bacronym** is a type of acronym that begins as an ordinary word, and is later interpreted as an *acronym*. The word "backronym" is a portmanteau of *back* (see back-formation) and acronym. The term is also used for a new set of words put to an existing acronym (e.g. "advanced research projects agency" → ".arpa" → "address and routing parameters area"). Backronyms have also been referred to as *anachronyms*, a pun on anachronism to designate a term that has been retrospectively made into an acronym, but this usage is now quite uncommon.

Examples.

(1) *Golf* is not an acronym for "Gentlemen Only, Ladies Forbidden" as has been suggested. It is actually derived from the Scottish name for the game, *gowf*.

(2) *Bimbo* has been interpreted to mean "**B**ody **im**pressive, **b**rain **o**ptional".

(3) The word *"wiki"* from the Hawaiian word meaning "quick" Since its application to consumer generated media, some have suggested that "wiki" means "What I Know Is".

(4) *IBM* "I've been moved", used among IBM employees because of the frequent position changes within the company.

Snowclone is a neologism used to describe a type of formula-based cliché which uses an old idiom in a new context. It was originally defined as "a multi-use, customizable, instantly recognizable, time-worn, quoted or misquoted phrase or sentence that can be used in an entirely open array of different jokey variants by lazy journalists and writers."

The term emphasizes the use of a familiar (and often particular) formula and previous cultural knowledge of the reader to express information about an idea. The idea being discussed is usually contextually different in meaning from the original use of that formula, but can be understood using the same trope as the original formulation.

A common example of a snowclone is "X is the new Y", a generic form of the original expression "pink is the new black". In order to apply the snowclone, X and Y should be substituted with new words of phrases For instance, this snowclone might appear as "Random is the New Order".

Examples.

(1) All your **X** are belong to us. (Original: "All Your Base Are Belong To Us", an internet meme) All your brains are belong to us.

(2) Have **X**, will travel. (Original: *Have Gun — Will Travel*, the title of old US TV western, or the vaudeville phrase "have tux, will travel") Have dead presidents — will travel.

(3) To **X**, or not to **X**? (Original: "To be, or not to be" from *Hamlet*) To beer or not to beer?

(4) Will **X** for **Y**. (Original: "Will work for food") Will sell for $100.

(5) What happens in **X**, stays in **X**. (Original: "What happens in Vegas, stays in Vegas") What happens in our company, stays in our company.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть архаїзми Великобританії та прокоментуйте їх.

This is a **list of archaic English words and their modern equivalents.** These words and spellings are now considered archaic or obsolescent within the current status of the English language. Given both the rapidity of change in modern English and the number of versions used by nations

and cultures, it should be borne in mind that dates are approximate and that the information here may not apply to all versions of English.

Archaisms in the English language

Original word	Origin	Meaning	Example	Comments
1	2	3	4	5
art	form of the verb 'to be', from Old English *eart*	present second-person singular form of the verb be	...Who may stand in thy sight when once **thou art** angry? (Psalm 76:7)	used in Biblical/Shakespearian/poetical language
astonied	past participle of 'astony' from Middle English *astonien* < Old French *estoner* < Vulgar Latin **extonare* = 'to thunder'	to stun, amaze, or astonish; astound or bewilder	...and I sat astonied until the evening sacrifice. (Ezra 9:4)	used in Biblical/Shakespearian/poetical language
betwixt	from Old English *betweohs* or dative *betweo-xum* (between)	between	...He shall lie all night **betwixt** my breasts. (Song of Solomon 1:13)	used in Biblical/Shakespearian/poetical language, also used in some Southern and Appalachian dialects of the United States during the 19th and 20th centuries
bilbo	From Bilbao, Spain, the haven exporting the ironworks of Biscay	an obscure and seldom used word for a short sword.	Ha, thou mountain-foreigner! Sir John and Master mine, I combat challenge of this latten **bilbo**.	Bilbo is one of the Basque words for Bilbao, formerly called Bilboa in English

1	2	3	4	5
			Word of denial in thy labras here! Word of denial: froth and scum, thou liest! (William Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (Act 1, Scene 1)	(Bilbo Baggins is a fictional character)
bobbish	from *bob* move up and down, dance, rebound + -ish	brisk, well		Used in 1860s
bouncable	unknown by smelliness	a swaggering boaster		Used in 1860s
Bridewell	from the London prison of that name	a prison		Used in 1860s (and in common current use in Nottingham where the police station attached to the Magistrates' Court is called The Bridewell)
caddish	from the noun *cad*	wicked		the noun 'cad' is dying out
cag-mag	unknown	decaying meat		Used in 1860s
chalk scores	unknown	a reference to accounts of debt, recorded with chalk marks		Used in 1860s
coddleshell	unknown	codicil; a modification to one's legal will		Used in 1860s

1	2	3	4	5
coiner un-known	a counterfeiter	Enjoy your perch up there, Mister Newton, because Jack the **Coiner** has come back to London-town, and he aims to knock you down; the game has begun and may the best man win! (Neal Stephenson, *The Confusion*)		Used in 1860s
conne-xion	From French "Connexion"	variant spelling of *connection*	Imagination could conceive almost anything in **connexion** with this place. (At the Mountains of Madness, by H. P. Lovecraft)	Used in the 19th century

Вправа 5. Перекладіть архаїзми Великобританії та прокоментуйте їх. Складіть власні речення з кількома з них.

1	2	3	4	5
costermon-ger	*coster* comes from Costard, a type of cooking apple, *monger* means trader or seller	a greengrocer, seller of fruit and vegetab-les		*fishmonger, ironmonger* and *warmonger* are among the surviving words ending in – *monger*

1	2	3	4	5
cove	unknown	a fellow or chap	It's what a **cove** *knows* that counts, ain't it, Sybil? (The Difference Engine, by Bruce Sterling and William Gibson)	Used in 1860s
craze	Old Norse, through Old French	to shatter		Used in 14th Century. A remnant survives in the phrase "cracked and crazed", also in ceramics where a glaze that has fine lines like cracks is called a craze. A modern usage would be in "crazed paving"
Dost	from do	present second-person singular form of the verb do	I cry unto thee, and thou **dost** not hear me... (Job 30:20)	used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
Doth	from do	present third-person singular form of the verb do	The north wind driveth away rain: so **doth** an angry countenance a backbiting tongue. (Proverbs 25:23)	used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language

1	2	3	4	5
Drab	unknown	a prostitute	Finger of birth-strangled babe, ditch-delivered by a **drab**. (Shakespeare's *Macbeth*)	
dream	A part of the root stock of the OE vocabulary	Joy		Under the influence of Old Norse speakers in England, the word dream changed its meaning from "joy, festivity, noisy merri-ment" to "a sleeping vi-sion". Died out before the 13th century
Ducats	A bullion coin (not legal tender) used in international trade	money		Austrian Du-cats were dis-placed by Gold Sovereigns throughout the British Empire. The term is used today only to refer to the coin in numismatic circles, as Ducats are still produced by the Austrian mint. *Ducatus'* is Latin for "duchy"

1	23	3	4	5
Eek, eke	Old English "ecan", to increase. Compare Dutch "ook" (also)	Also	When Zephyrus eke with his swoote breath Inspired hath in every holt and heath (in this case, meaning is closer to "also") (*Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*)	Used mostly in Middle English, but also later on until the 1600s. Is the origin for the word "nickname" (in Middle English "ekename")
-est	from Old English "-est". Compare with German "-st"	Suffix used to form the present secondperson singular of regular verbs	When thou go**est**, thy steps shall not be straitened; and when thou runn**est**, thou shalt not stumble (Proverbs 4:12)	Used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language.
-eth	from Old English "-eð". Compare with Dutch and German "-t"	Suffix used to form the present third-person singular of regular verbs	He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. (Psalm 23:2)	Used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
Fire a rick	unknown	to burn a stack of hay (rick), as a form of protest		Used in 1860s
Forsooth!		Really!		Used in Shakespearian English
fluey	From the flue of a chimney, normally coated with soot from log or coal fires	dusty		Used in 1860s

Вправа 6. Перекладіть архаїзми Великобританії та прокоментуйте їх.Складіть власні речення з кількома з них.

1	2	3	4	5
Grinder	unknown	a tutor who prepares students for examinations		Used in 1860s
hast	from have, compare with German "hast"	present second-person singular form of the verb have	Thou **hast** proved mine heart; thou **hast** visited me in the night; thou **hast** tried me, and shalt find nothing... (Psalm 17:3)	Compare to *hast* in German. Used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
hath	from have	present thirdperson singular form of the verb have	This is the day which the Lord **hath** made; we will rejoice and be glad in it. (Psalm 118:24)	Used in Biblical/ Shakespearian/ poetical language
hither	(to) here	English accusative case form		
ivory tablets	unknown	paper for notetaking		Used in 1860s
kine	Middle English *kyen*, a plural of the Old English *cy*, plural of *cu*, meaning cow	cattle		Used until late 1800s; still in Biblical use; Spenser used the form *kyne*

1	2	3	4	5
mote	unknown	may, might		NB. It may be argued that it is not technically defunct since the word is still used in freemasonry and wicca as part of certain rituals
over the broomstick	unknown	to be married in a folk ceremony and not recognized by the law	"Then if somebody been wantin' to marry they step **over the broom** and it be nounced they	Used in 1860s, "*over the brush*" still used in British English, c.f. jumping the broomstick
		Still commonly used as part of the ceremony in modern Pagan weddings by Wiccans, Witches and other alternative spiritualities	married" (Slave Narratives *Betty Curlett* of Hazen, Arkansas)	
quantum	Latin for "as much", "how much"	money to pay a bill		Used in 1860s. Still used in this sense in some legal terminology
rantipole	unknown	to behave in a romping or rude manner		Used in 1860s

1	2	3	4	5
shake-down	unknown	a bed		Used in 1860s, also a modern slang term dealing with law enforcement, and, as an adjective indicating an initial cruise for a Navy ship
shalt	from shall	used to form the future tense of verbs	Thou **shalt** break them with a rod of iron; thou **shalt** dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. (Psalm 2:9)	used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
shew	unknown	Variant of show	'To **shew** Louisa, how alike in their creeds, her father and Harthouse are?' — (Dickens' notes on Hard Times)	Used in the 19th century
smote	past participle of 'smite' from Old English *smitan* = 'to strike'	To strike hard, beat, inflict a blow	And he **smote** them hip and thigh with a great slaughter... (Judges 15:8)	Used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
stand high	unknown	to have a good reputation		Used in 1860s

1	2	3	4	5
thee, thou, thy/thine	from Old English *þú*	old 2nd person singular pronoun	**Thou** art my God, and I will praise **thee: thou** art my God, I will exalt **thee**. (Psalm 118:28)	"Thee" is used when it is the grammatical object, "thou" when it is the subject. "Thy" and "thine" are both genitives, but "thine" is only used in front of an initial vowel or h. Still used in Biblical/Shakespearian/poetical language. Also still used in northern dialects of British English e.g. Yorkshire
thither	(to) there	English accusative case form of indicative pronoun there		
thole	from Old English *þolian*	to bear; put up with; suffer	A man with a good crop can **thole** some thistles (Scots Proverb)	Still used in northern and Scottish dialects of British English e.g. Yorkshire
unto		to, onto, upon	And the LORD God called **unto** Adam, and said **unto** him, Where art thou? (Genesis 3:9)	Mainly used in Early Modern English

1	2	3	4	5
wert	from be	imperfect second-person singular form of the verb be	If thou **wert** pure and upright; surely now he would awake for thee, and make the habitation of thy righteousness prosperous. (Job 8:6)	Used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
whitesmith	from blacksmith, an iron worker	a tinsmith		Used in 1860s
whither	contraction of **where hither**	to where (destination)	whence camest thou? and **whither** wilt thou go? (Genesis 16:8)	Compare to wohin in German used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
whitlow	unknown	a sore or swelling in a finger or thumb		Used in 1860s, still used in British English
wilt	from will	used to form the future tense of verbs	whence camest thou? and whither **wilt** thou go? (Genesis 16:8)	Used in Biblical, Shakespearian and poetical language
wittles	from "victuals"	food	You bring me, to-morrow morning early, that file and them **wittles**. (Great Expectations, Charles Dickens)	Used in 1860s, vittles still used in British and American English
zounds	corrupted form of "Christ's wounds"	expletive		still used occasionally in British English

Вправа 7. Перекладіть культурні реалії Англії та складіть речення з ними.

Bangers — a popular name for British sausages, but also used in the singular to mean an old car in poor condition.

Beefeater — the popular name for the monarch's guard soldiers at the Tower of London.

Bobbies — the old fashioned popular name for the police.

Dons — most often senior members of staff at Oxford or Cambridge colleges.

Kedgeree — a rice dish with fish and hard-boiled eggs.

Ploughman's lunch — a plate of bread, cheese, salad, pickle and pickled onion often served in pubs at lunchtime.

Scouser — a native of Liverpool and also a stew made with corned beef and assorted vegetables.

Yule cake — rich fruit cake, often with added brandy, eaten at Christmas.

Вправа 8. Перекладіть культурні реалії Шотландії та складіть речення з ними.

Alba — the name of Scotland in Gaelic.

Broch — stone fortresses built from Iron Age times.

Embra — a dialect spoken in Edinburgh.

First footing — a tradition of taking a gift of a lump of coal to a neighbor's house as soon as the New Year begins. Today a bottle of whisky or a cake is becoming more popular.

Haggis — a traditional Scots dish of a sheep's stomach filled with minced tripe, offal and vegetables, and boiled.

Plaid — a cloak or blanket with a tartan pattern.

Sword Dance — a traditional dance over two crossed swords.

Вправа 9. Перекладіть культурні реалії Уельсу та складіть речення з ними.

Cymru am byth — means "Wales Forever" in the Welsh language.

An Eisteddfod — a gathering of Welsh people who perform in competitions of the arts, especially music and poetry.

A Gorsedd — a meeting of poets and minstrels.

Plaid Cymru — the major Nationalist political party of Wales.

Powys — an administrative territory of Wales, named after an ancient Kingdom.

The Silures — a major Welsh tribe before the Roman Invasion.

The Red Dragon — the most important national Symbol of Wales and the name of the Welsh flag.

Welsh love spoons — traditional love tokens carved by a male and given to his beloved.

Вправа 10. Перекладіть культурні реалії Канади та складіть речення з ними.

Bandy — a game unique to Canada. It is similar to ice hockey but uses a ball rather than a pluck.

Busbies — the ceremonial bearskin hats worn by the English Queen's Household cavalry.

Igloos — the traditional ice huts made for temporary use by native Canadians.

Joual — the name given to the working class French dialect used by some in Canada.

The maple leaf — the primary symbol of Canada and is the object used on the national flag.

Mosaic culture — the formation and development of a nation and its culture from distinct groups that remain. It is thought of as the opposite of what Americans believe to be their "melting-pot" culture.

Poutine — a very tasty but unpleasant — looking dish of melting cheese curds and gravy on chips.

Tipis (sometimes also known as tee-pees) — conical dwellings of animal skins stretched over wooden poles.

Вправа 11. Перекладіть культурні реалії Австралії та складіть речення з ними.

Ashes — the symbolic prize played for during international cricket matches between England and Australia.

Aussie — a shorthand term for "Australian" used by both the Australians themselves and the British.

Australian Bush — the wilderness, mostly desert, in much of the continent, other than by the coast.

Boomerang — a curved stick originally used by Aborigines for hunting.

Bushrangers — historically, an outlaw living in the Bush.

Dreamtime — the creation and beginning of the world in Aboriginal mythology.

Lamingtons — highly popular small sponge squares with various fillings and coatings.

Pie floater — a popular dish of a meat pie floating on thick pea soup, covered in ketchup.

Вправа 12. Перекладіть культурні реалії США та складіть речення з ними.

Groundhog Day — a festival on February 2nd each year that uses groundhogs to forecast the weather.

The Ivy League — the group of eight elite universities.

A Jack-o`-lantern — a hollowed out pumpkin with a face carved such that it illuminates from an internal candle at night, used as a decoration at Halloween.

Old Glory — a affectionate nickname for the US flag.

The Pentagon — the headquarters of the US department of Defense in Washington DC.

ТЕМИ ДЛЯ РЕФЕРАТІВ І ДОПОВІДЕЙ

1. Розвиток комп'ютерних технологій і майбутнє Інтернету.
2. Особливості термінології комп'ютерних технологій.
3. Електронне устаткування широкого вжитку та його майбутнє.
4. Особливості термінології електронного устаткування широкого вжитку.
5. Особливості перекладу складних термінів моделі N1 + N2.
6. Особливості перекладу термінів моделі (ADj + Part.II) + N.
7. Розвиток комунікативного обладнання та його майбутнє.
8. Особливості термінології комунікативних технологій.
9. Терміни моделі (Num. + Part. II) + N та їх переклад.
10. Терміни моделі (N + Part. I) + N та їх переклад.
11. Переклад технічних жаргонізмів і професіоналізмів.
12. Бренд і лого нашої (моєї) майбутньої компанії.

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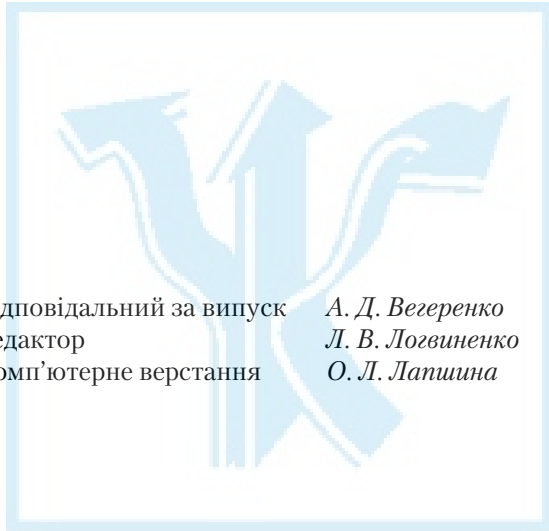
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