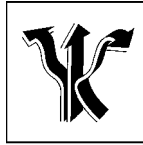


МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ
з дисципліни
“СЕМАНТИКО-СТИЛІСТИЧНІ
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ”
(англійська мова)
(для бакалаврів)**

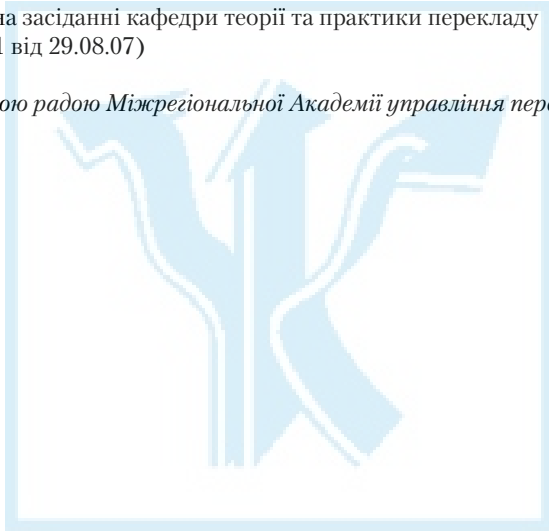
МАУП

Київ 2008

Підготовлено доцентом кафедри теорії та практики перекладу *Т. А. Мірончук*

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу
(протокол № 1 від 29.08.07)

Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



МАУП

Мірончук Т. А. Методичні рекомендації щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Семантико-стилістичні особливості перекладу” (англійська мова). — К.: МАУП, 2008. — 54 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснювальну записку, плани семінарських занять, матеріали до аудиторної та позааудиторної самостійної роботи за тематикою курсу, питання для самоконтролю, а також список літератури.

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Методичні рекомендації до спецкурсу “Семантико-стилістичні особливості перекладу” розроблені з метою сприяння студентам в організації самостійної роботи з підготовки до семінарських і практичних занять та опанування тем, що виносяться на самосійне опрацювання. Окрім планів семінарських занять, тем для самостійного опрацювання, теоретичних питань та практичних завдань для самоконтролю рекомендації містять дидактичні матеріали (тексти, вправи) з практичного циклу дисципліни, що пропонуються для аудиторного та позааудиторного виконання. Плани семінарських занять та мовний матеріал центруються проблематикою стилістичної семасіології та охоплюють теми морфологічної стилістики, лексичних засобів експресивності тексту, семантико-синтаксичних засобів вираження тексту, стилістичної та хронологічної стратифікації словникового запасу мови, функціональних стилів мови. Мета курсу — навчити студентів розпізнавати та аналізувати різнорівневий образний ресурс англійської та української мов та закласти основи стилістично адекватного перекладу тексту. Загалом рекомендації щодо самостійної роботи студентів мають такі завдання:

- ознайомити студентів з основними поняттями стилістичної семантики тексту;
- дати загальну характеристику традиційно виокремлюваних стилів письмового та усного мовлення в англійській та українській мовах;
- навчити студентів визначати жанрову та стилістичну приналежність текстів;
- закласти студентам основи образності тексту та знання фонетичних, графічних, морфологічних, лексичних та синтаксичних засобів вираження тексту;
- вчити студентів виявляти структурні та змістові складові тексту першотвору, що створюють конотації та підлягають відтворенню при перекладі;
- навчити студентів здійснювати порівняльний перекладацький аналіз стилістично-маркованих фрагментів текстів оригіналу та перекладу;
- домогтися від студентів розпізнавання стилістичних прийомів та засобів виразності текстів різних жанрів мови оригіналу та коментувати доречність перекладацьких трансформацій для збереження образності у мові перекладу.

ПЛАНИ СЕМІНАРСЬКИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

Seminar 1. Topic: ***Styles and Genres in the Contrasted Languages.***

Semantics as a science about the meaning.

Lexical: direct, indirect, secondary, figurative, denotative, connotative, stylistic, contextual, meanings of the word.

Free and bound/ idiomatic meanings of the word.

The notions of expressivity, emotiveness, intensivity, imagery.

Official style, publicistic style, newspaper style, scientific prose style, belletristic style. Basic text-forms and genres of their representation.

Lexical, grammatical, and syntactical means of the style actualization. Exercises on style identification.

Literature Recommended [6–11; 16; 4 (pp. 7–12, 120–132), 5 (pp. 90–98)].

Seminar 2. Topic: ***Functional Stratification of the English and Ukrainian Vocabulary.***

Notions of language norm and code.

Usual and occasional meaning of the word.

Stylistically marked vocabulary (bookish, historical, archaic, colloquial, dialectal ones, jargons and taboos) versus neutral vocabulary in Ukrainian and English.

Search of adequate translation equivalents.

The nature of connotations made by stylistically marked vocabulary. Contrastive analysis of the colloquial level of the substandard vocabulary of English and Ukrainian.

Exercises on the functional use of the English and Ukrainian vocabulary.

Literature Recommended [6; 8; 9; 11; 13; 16; 20; 4 (pp. 117–119), 5 (pp. 98–112)].

Seminar 3. Topic: ***Stylistic Phonetics and Grammar.***

Phonosemantic expressive means: alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia, rhythm, rhyme.

Morphemes of exaggerative, diminutive, elated, derogatory, embellished, rude, or abusive meanings in English and Ukrainian.

Stylistic use of the articles and means of their adequate translation into Ukrainian.

Transposition of the morphological forms of singularity/plurality.

Stylistic use of the tense forms; ways of conveying grammatical connotations in translation.

Stylistic transposition of the verbal categories of mood, voice, aspect, transitivity; semantic properties of (non-)finitude, (im)perfectiveness, continuity, and (non-)terminitiveness.

Exercises on the identification of the phonetic means, stylistic functions of the morphemes, and verbal transposition.

Literature Recommended [1; 2; 7; 8; 10–12; 14; 15; 20; 4 (pp. 21–27), 5 (pp. 112–114)].

Seminar 4. Topic: ***Lexical Expressive Means and Devices.***

Metaphoric and metonymic transfers. Methods of their adequate translation.

Ways of translating lexical units built on hyperbole, meiosis, antonomasia, periphrasis.

Ways of conveying expressive potential of the epithets, synonyms, euphemisms in translation.

Ways of rendering connotations created by set expressions and idioms in translation.

Ways of translating proper names (toponyms, antroponyms, xenonyms, eponyms, hydronyms).

Ethnic coloured vocabulary. Ways of maintaining connotations in translation versions.

Literature Recommended [2; 6; 7; 10; 15; 17–20; 4 (pp. 42–72), 5 (pp. 119–124)].

Seminar 5. Topic: ***Lexico-syntactic Means of Text Expressivity.***

Language means of creating joky, comic, ironic effect, the meaning of criticism, absurd, euphemy, contrast,

stinginess in Ukrainian and English; cross-cultural differences.

Ways of maintaining expressivity rendered by litotes, simile, oxymoron, antithesis, irony, paradox, zeugma and pun in translation.

Exercises on the identification of the syntactic stylistic devices and methods of adequate translation from English into Ukrainian or vice versa.

Literature Recommended [2; 6; 7; 10; 15; 17–20; 4 (pp. 42–72), 5 (pp. 125–132)].

Seminar 6. Topic: ***Expressive Syntax.***

Language means of the creation and the contexts of the use of inversion, parallelism, repetition, parenthesis, chiasmus, aposiopesis, asyndeton, polysyndeton, parcelling to enhance intensity and expressivity.

Methods of adequate translating expressively loaded syntactic units.

Asyndetic nominal clusters in English and peculiarities of translating them into Ukrainian.

Literature Recommended [1; 2; 6; 12; 16; 20; 4 (pp. 72–108), 5 (pp. 132–142)].

Seminar 7. Topic: ***Stylistic Punctuation.***

Grammatical and stylistic punctuation in complex, compound, and complex-compound sentences in English and Ukrainian.

Cases of incongruence of syntactic detachment in Ukrainian and English: parenthetical and deictic units, inverted parts of the sentences, quotation, direct and indirect speech, predicative complexes.

Graphon, capitalization, italics, grapheme multiplication, hyphenation, paragraphing, abbreviation used for stylistic effects. Methods of translating graphic means of expressivity.

Exercises on rendering in translation stylistically marked syntactic units.

Literature Recommended [1; 2; 6; 12; 16; 20; 4 (pp. 72–91), 5 (pp. 115–118)].

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ**

PHONETIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS

Ex. 1. Comment upon the associations and connotations onomatopoeic words create. Suggest their equivalent translations to maintain due expressivity and vividness.

Birds and insects: bees buzz, birds twitter/ cheep/ screech, butterflies flit, cicadas chirp/ chirp/ chirr/ whirr, chickens cluck, cocks crow, cranes clang, crows croak, ducks quack, flies hum, geese cackle/ honk, grasshoppers chirp, hens cackle/ cluck, hawks squawk, larks/ nightingales warble, magpies chatter, owls hoot, pigeons coo, tit call/ chatter, sparrows cheep/ peep/ pip/ chitter, turkeys gobble.

Animals: bears/ tigers roar, bulls low, cats meow/ miaow/ purr, cows /oxen/calves bellow/ bleat, dogs bark/ growl, donkeys/ bray, elephants trumpet, foxes yelp, frogs croak, goats baa/ bleat, horses neigh/ snicker, mules heehaw, mice squeak, piglets squeal, pigs grunt/ snort, sheep bleat, snakes hiss, wolves howl/ snarl.

People moan/ cry/ scream/ shriek/ sob/ murmur/ mutter/ mumble/ stammer/ stumble/ hiccup/ yawn/ sigh/ snore/ grunt/ grumble/ grown/ whisper/ gasp/ boo/ cheer/ chant/ pant/ wheeze/ shriek/ snigger/ titter/ chuckle/ sniff.

Ex. 2. Think of the things that can produce the following noises and give their most fitting English equivalents to retain the image of the sound imitation.

Белькотіти, бекати, бемкати, бриніти, бряжчати, брякати, бубоніти, булькати, булькотати, буркотіти, бурмотати, бурчати, верещати, вищати, волати, воркувати, гарчати, гелготати, гикати, гримати, гриміти, голькати, гомоніти, грохотати, грякати, грюкати, гугоніти, гугукати, гудіти, гуркотіти, густі, деренчати, дзвеніти, дзвякати, дзижчати, дрескотіти, журчати, завивати, зітхати, іржати, капати, каркати, квакати, клацати, крякати, кудкудакати, кукати, кукурікати, курликати, лементувати, лопотіти, ляпати, ляскати, лулукати, ляща-

ти, мекати, мимрити, муркотіти, мугикати, пілікати, піп'юкати, плескати, плюскотати, пискотіти, пихтіти, ридати, рипіти, ричати, рявкати, свистіти, скавчати, скиглити, скреготати, сопіти, стрекотіти, сичати, скрипіти, стрекотати, сюрчати, тарабанити, тарахтати, тріскотіти, тріщати, тупотіти, тьохкати, фуркати, фурчати, хлопнути, хихотіти, хіх'юкати, хлебтати, хлистати, хлюпотіти, хмикати, хникати, хрипіти, хропіти, хрустіти, хрюкати, хурчати, цигикати, цвірінчати, цмокати, цокати, цокотіти, чавкати, чиркати, шамкати, шаркати, шептати, шелестіти, щибетати, шипіти, шурушати.

Ex. 3. Find onomatopoeic words in the passage that follows. State the stylistic effect created by them. Suggest their equivalent translation. Practice literary translation of the text into Ukrainian.

AT THE FAIR

One evening, near Commercial Road, he came upon a fair on a piece of waste land, a garish fanfare of splashing lights and clashing tunes, dominated by the Big Wheel turning in the sky with a myriad swinging lights. After a moment's trepidation he went down the passage between a broken house-wall and rail of rope, and entered the busy pleasure throng. Merry-go-round chuffed and jingled and jangled, with horses eternally chasing themselves round a circle of rock-a-bye childhood, smacked on the bright rumps by the blurting frolicsome tunes. And girls with wind-plaited hair clinging to grey-dappled manes giddily urged the steeds back and farther back into the cradling years. On the large round floor of colliding little motor-cars the drivers howled and screamed with delight at each fresh bump, the world turning round them in a kaleidoscope of applauding hands, a long scarf of star-drift, a spinning maze of ribbons. Mostly the jollifiers were young, but there were many middle-aged moving round and watching and taking a mild hand, even a few ancients plodding with rheumatic knees against the flooding waters of laughter. Many Negroes too in their gayest soot-suits, the best dressed and barbered of all the laughers.

Francis sauntered among the booths where one threw or shot for prizes, and watched people, almost always males, throwing loops or darts or balls – missiles aimed at white-squared boards or at parcels or little packets of cash, losing a shilling or winning a plastic shaving-mug worth three farthings. He remembered the country show and its booths.

The items were much the same as here, but there was a feeling of strain, excitement, which had hardly been present at Thorstead. The fair existed in the city streets only by right of the temporary bomb damage of the war: it was making hay while the night sun shone: it was an oasis of folly alien to its dark surroundings, a foolish cavern carved momentarily in the starless night of the city. Only the Negroes seemed entirely at home, and that made the fairground, with its own-generated electricity, even more sort of tropic island, festooned with merry faces and clashing arc-lights of colour, in the desert seas of the environing shops, banks, apartments.

He was about to go when, lingering by a shooting booth where a good shot was trying his skill to the indignation of the burly proprietor with a furry stetson on the back of his head and several jewelled rings on his fingers, he was drawn to look closer at the assistant handling the guns.

(From *A Local Habitation* by J. Lindsay)

MORPHEMIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS

Ex. 4. Mind the phenomenon of morphemic transposition to choose a correct English equivalent of the Ukrainian words.

Перемовини (talk/ talks), манірність (air/ airs), попіл (ash/ ashes), вміст (content/ contents), зміст (content/ contents), митниця (custom/ customs), збитки (damage/ damages), кальсони (drawer/ drawers), грошові засоби (fund/ funds), скло (glass/ glasses), погляд (look/ looks), спосіб (manner/ manners), етикет (manner/ manners), протокол (minute/ minutes), зусилля (pain/ pains), масштаб (scale/ scales), ваги (scale/ scales), збереження (saving/ savings), заощадження (saving/ savings), видовище (spectacle/ spectacles), відстань (step/ steps), підприємство (work/ works), ґрунт (ground/ grounds), земельна ділянка (ground/ grounds), помешкання (quarter/ quarters), нагороди (honour/ honours), юність (youth/ youths), молодь (youth/ youths), враження (experience/ experiences), стан (condition/ conditions), обставини (condition/ conditions), визначні місця (sight/ sights), милосердя (charity/ charities), благодійність (charity/ charities), спирт (spirit/ spirits), настрої (spirit/ spirits), години прийому лікаря (surgery/ surgeries), махінації (practice/ practices), підлий (mean/ means), враження (experience/ experiences), вантажний потяг (goods train/ good train), натюрморти (still lifes/ still lives).

Ex. 5. The below given are the words to render augmentative, diminutive, derogatory, and hypocoristic meanings in Ukrainian morphemically. State the affixes that give rise to the connotations mentioned. Practise translating the words into English to maintain the stylistic component of the meaning inherent in their Ukrainian counterparts. What method of translation is applied in each case? In how many case does maintaining stylistic semantics morphemically become possible?

Дідуган, торбище, горбочок, зіронька, здоровань, грудумаха, вітрюган, кухонька, орлятко, гусенятко, братва, панич, дітлахи, припічок, краплина, матінка, морозище, віченьки, зміюка, доріжка, доріженька, мерзлота, вогник, кубельце, сестронька, річечка, п'яниця, бруднющий, стебельце, хлопчисько, очища, глибочінь, травина, зернина, нахабство, метушня, чистісінський, тихесенький, директриса/ директорка/ директорша, собачня, хвостисько, хмарка, рученята, хлібець, водиця, слівце, солдатня, гадючище, малятко, носяра, перепілочка, поросятко, садочок, малуватий, плечистий, прастарий, глибоченький, незліченний, старезний, манюній, темінь, тямущий, безмежний, пресивий, надчутливий, суперелітний, невблаганний, бородатий, величезний, добрячий, хворобливий, чубатий, одвічний, товстелезний, низькуватий, найдосвідченіший, найвродливіша, посміховисько, тупуватий, червонястий, краплистий, гіллястий, полохливий, зубастий, зернистий, прездоровий, дівча.

Ex. 6. In every line combine each word to the right of the slash with an intensifying adjective or adverb to the left of the slash to receive collocations. Suggest Ukrainian translation of each collocation to maintain the proper degree of intensity. What part of speech renders it in Ukrainian?

Freezing, hoping, soaking, raving, scalding / Wet, hot, cold, silly, healthy, quick;

Blinking, blithering, blooming, blundering, thumping/ Angry, beautiful, mad, wrong;

Stinking, crashing, flaming, piddling, whooping, thundering/ Boring, rich, small, big, loud, great.

Brand, stiff, wide, fast, bone/ Awake, frozen, asleep, new, idle.

Ice, sound, sick, tidy, solid boiling/ Hot, cold, safe and..., neat and..., bored, scared.

Strongly, greatly, seriously, categorically/ Wonder, recommend, intend, appreciate.

Completely, totally, sincerely, entirely/ Sympathize, adore, convinced, forget.

Absolutely, terribly, rather, quite/ Surprised, well, terrified, good.

LEXICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Ex. 7. The following are the examples of the interlingual homophones that may account for the phenomenon of the false friends of the translator. Suggest proper translation equivalent of each word.

Action/ акція, accumulator/ акумулятор, accurate/ акуратний, actual/ актуальний, affair/ афера, agitate/ агітувати, aspirant/ аспірант, basin/ басейн, baton/ багон, billet/ білет, bizarre/ бізе, cabinet/ кабінет, camera/ камера (тюремна), capital/ капітальний, censure/ цензура, cereal/ серіал, commission/ комісія, complexion/ комплекція, concurrent/ конкурент, compositor/ композитор, cross/ крос (спорт.), data/ дата, decay/ декада, diversion/ диверсія, fabric/ фабрика, genie/ геній, hazard/ азарт, herb/ герб, intelligence/ інтелігенція, intelligent/ інтелігент, magazine/ магазин, major/ майор, mascara/ маскарад, modal/ модель, mode/ мода, note/ нота, novel/ новела, objective/ об'єктивний, obligation/ облігація, palate/ палітра, politics/ політики, prospect/ проспект, rapport/ рапорт, regiment/ режим, replica/ репліка, scholar/ школа, storm/ шторм, study/ студія, servant/ сервант, terrier/ терорист, topic/ топік (предмет одягу), trainers/ тренери, physic/ фізик.

Ex. 8. Define the meanings of the following paronymic pairs of words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

Career-carrier, cause-course, courage-carriage, cost-coast, draught-drought, human-humane, major-mayor, personal-personnel, sergeant-surgeon, suit-suite, very-vary, access-excess, campaign-company, politics-policies, economical-economic, civic-civil, manifesto-manifest, logic-logistics, advance-advancement, popular-populous, conscious-consciencous, canal-channel, altar-alter, collar-colour, contemptible-contemptuous, corps-corpse, cost-coast, crash-crush, lay-lie, momentary-momentous, ellipse-eclipse, regimen-regiment, antidote-anecdote; кровний – кривавий, дійовий – діючий, сильний – силовий, білити – біліти, дільниця – ділянка, підозріливий – підозрілий, гарнітур –

гарнітура, степінь — ступінь, м'язи — в'язи, берегти — стерегти, жирний — жировий, вникати — уникати, економний — економічний, уважний — уважливий, статичний — статистичний, шанований — шанобливий, поважний — розважливий, соромливий — соромітний, громадський — громадянський, абонент — абонемент, холодний — холодний, авторитарний — авторитетний.

Ex. 9. Give Ukrainian equivalents of the borrowings to the English language. What translation method is applied?

Sonata, datum, concentrate, macaroni, potato, tobacco, fatigue, gondola, cigar, cocoa, chauffeur, rock, diagnosis, sloop, yacht, phenomenon, pogrom, balalaika, Cossack, wonder child, curriculum, autumn, etiquette, garage, balalaika, seraphim, taekwondo, karaoke, Cossack, blitzkrieg, prima Donna, tête-à-tête, khan, bungalow, Ramadan, cliché, crisis, nirvana, dolce vita, Messiah, amethyst, operetta, kvass, phenomenon, stimulus, matrix, genii, tabula rasa, taxi, status quo, kangaroo, volcano, boycott, Decembrist, moccasin, torpedo-boat, sabotage, garage, idol, gymnastics, slalom, tattoo, hierarchy, terror, cocaine, epigram, monopolize, monograph, radio, vandal, sprint, ferment, gravity, leitmotif, samizdat, wolfram, pogrom, tweed, appetite, geisha, hidalgo, opossum, condor, Jacuzzi, khaki.

Ex. 10. Give English equivalents of the borrowings to the Ukrainian language. What translation method is applied?

Артрит, сонце, Бог, чай, маклер, терція, акваріум, персона нон гра-та, комюніке, франчайзинг, реінкарнація, фрахтувати, долоня, батько, вуста, інгібіціонізм, мазурка, кунфу, маршал, гетьман, ігумен, хан, кенгуру, таксі, рандеву, де-факто, фата моргана, балетмейстер, портмоне, дебют, тобоган, константа, гашиш, карма, геній, криза, колібрі, монарх, авокадо, макарони, плебісцит, агент, вігвам, балет, тайфун, сквош, порцеляна, ортодоксальний, лейтенант, болеро, портик, томагавк, ікебана, орігамі, леді, пікнік, джин, бінго, гот-дог, чіпси, тариф, куліш, бойскаут, пуд, мюзлі, макінтош, рандеву, піца, табу, вальс, спагеті, соло, євхаристія, анорак, доміно, йена, амеба, оазис, кімоно.

Ex. 11. The words that follow represent nationally biased English and Ukrainian vocabularies. Suggest proper translation equivalent to each word.

Sir, dollar, lobby, woolsack, coroner, yeoman, ogham, shilling, farthing, rock-and-roll, grammar school, PhD, don, reader, bonfire, caravanning,

rafting, scrambled eggs, cereal, porridge, ham, toffee, grilled/ hickory chicken, ox-tail soup, cheddar cheese, Dundee cake, Scotch broth, haggis, cider, scrumpy, ginger ale, pint, tweed, jersey, squash, cricket, golf, slingback, flip-flop, clog, bobble hat, fez, peerage, cold frame, croft, cow parsley, U-turn, hound, duvet cover, cagoule, donkey jacket, bodywarmer, kilt, hoop skirt, bonnet, polo neck, digestive, gingerbread man, Danish pastry, wafer, satchel, reverse charge call, singlet, hob, bagpipe, caber, shamrock, thistle, back-bencher, serf, squire, suffragette, knight of the Thistle, HRH.

Ex. 12. These geographical names refer to English speaking countries. Suggest their Ukrainian equivalents.

Avon, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Essex, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Devonshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Lake Country, Swansea Bay, the Highlands, the Caingorms, Trinidad, the Gulf of Mexico, the Appalachian Mountains, the Hudson river, the Rio Grande, the Cordillera, the Missouri, the Yukon, the Coastal Ranges, the Rocky Mountains, the Great Plains, the Coast Valleys, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Tasmania, the Snowy Mountains, Great Barrier Reef, Ayers Rock, the Tasman Sea, Fiordland, Lake Wakatipu, Mount Aspiring, Lake Wanaka, Lake Tecapo, Cape of Good Hope, the Gulf Stream, the North Sea, the Skagerrak, the Kattegat, the Farroe Islands, the Dam, the Gulf of Bothnia, the Alnd Islands, Saimaa Lakeland, Lake Pielinen, Koli Mountain, the Gulf of Finland, the Ticino Canton, Lake Lugano, the Ardennes, the Good Land, Pretoria.

LEXICO-SEMANTIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS

Ex. 13. In the cases of simile that follow state the animalistic components that serve the foundations to the metaphoric comparison and associations created. Translate them into Ukrainian commenting upon the transformations applied to retain connotations.

To go like a bat out of hell; as crazy as a jay bird, to eat like a bird, as the crow flies, to live like fighting cock, as black as a the crow, as dead as a dodo, like a duck in a thunderstorm, like water off a duck's back, to take to smth. like a duck to water, as stupid as an owl, as blind as an owl,

to struck/ well like a turkey, as proud as a peacock, as a bull in a china shop, to grin like a Cheshire cat, like a cat round hot milk, as a cat loves mustard, to treat smb like a dog, to drink like a fish, as fussy as hen with one chick, as scarce as hen's teeth, to eat like a horse, to work like a horse, as gentle as a lamb, like a lamb to the slaughter, as stubborn as a mule, as strong as an ox, to stare like a struck pig, to breed like rabbits, as well be hanged for a sheep as (for) a lamb, as blind as a bat, as cross as a bear with a sore head, as busy as beaver, to run like deer, as sly as a fox, like a hen with one chicken, to fight like Kilkenny cats, mad as a March hare, as timid as a hare; like a hog in the squall/storm, independent as a hog on ice, drunk as a drowned mouse, as quiet (mum, mute, still) as a mouse (in a cheese), to speak like a mouse in a cheese, like a drowned mouse, neither man nor mouse, as wet as a drowned rat, like a rat in a hole, to work like a tiger, as snug as a bug in the rug, as close as a clam, as happy as a clam at high tide, packed as close as herring, as like as an apple to an oyster, as close/ dumb as an oyster.

Ex. 14. Classify the given word combinations into free and bound ones. State what kinds of metaphoric transferences (logical, figurative) form signification meanings of the nominal word combinations that follow. Translate them into Ukrainian. State what lexical transformations are applied.

Birds: bird's eye maple, the birds and the bees, bird's foot, violet bird of Jove, bird of Juno; **buzzard** colonel, old buzzard; army **chicken**, chicken button, chicken in every pot, chicken/ hen tracks; **cock**-and-bull story, till the second cock, cock of the wood, cock of the school, talk cock, cock of the walk, on cock-horse, cock-a-leakier; **crow** blackbird, white crow; cold **duck**, dead duck, duck soup, dying duck, duck's weather, lame duck, a duck of a fellow, duck test, ducking for apples, duck fabric, ducking-stool; American **eagle**, bald eagle, double eagle, half eagle, eagle freak, eagle-owl, eagle swing; **goose** skin, gooseberry old, goose egg; **hen** party/ night, (the) Blue Hen State, hen-hussy, hen-flesh; a struggle between doves and **hawks**; for a **lark**; owl car, owl train, owl-light; dead **pigeon**, pigeon's milk; at **roost**; cold **turkey**, turkey dinner; **swallow**-dive; **peafowl**, peacock's feather.

Domestic animals: **buffalo** head, bulldog edition; **bull** gang, bull fiddle, bull neck, bull session, bull-roarer, in a bull voicebull-terrier, bull-dog, bull-calf; **calf** love, calf-bone; calf's foot calf's teeth; alley **cat**, blowing cat, catbird seat, the cat pajamas, fat cat, gay cat, hep-cat, barber's cat, catboat,

old cat, a cat with nine lives, cat-burglar the cat's whiskers; armored cow, cow's tail, black cow, silly cow, cash cow, cow-heel, cow-baby; barking **dogs**, dog biscuit, dog days, dog in the manger, jolly dog, lazy dog, lucky dog, watchdog committee, the dogs of the war, top dog, dog-days, dog-bramble, dogberry-tree, dog grass, in the doghouse; **donkeys** year old; scape**goat**; American **horse**, charley horse, dark horse, dead horse, horse and foot, thoroughbred horse, a horse of a different color; the **hound** of hell, Gabriel's hounds, autograph hound, tavern hound, drink hound; **the Lamb**, sacrificial lamb; big **ox**, ox-head, ox-fly, ox-tail soup; blind **pig**, (the)Guinea Pig State, in pig, pig board, with a pig in the middle, on the pig's back/ on the pig's ear; **rabbit** ears; black **sheep** of a family.

Wild animals: **alligator** bait, alligator bonnet, alligator snapper, alligator pear; for/ in a **coon's** age, "coonskin on the wall", gone coon, old coon; **ass**-kiss; **badger** game, badger-dog, badger-fly; **bear** garden, bear grass, bear-cat, Bea's Den, Great Bear, (the) Bear State, bear operation; **beaver** brown, beaver cloth, (the) Beaver State, beaver trade, beaver tail, eager beaver, beavertail, in beaver, cotton beaver; **deer**-hound, red deer, deer-hair, stag dinner/ party/ night; **elephant** folio, elephant's ear, white elephant; **fox** and geese, fox trot, arctic fox, fox-brush, fox-earth, fox-terrier; **hare** lip, hare and hounds, harebell; **hog** the credit, hog and hominy, time hog, in hog armour, hog age; **lion** in the path/ way, the lion's share, lion-heart; grease **monkey**, three wise monkeys, monkey business, monkeyshines, monkey-nut, monkey chatter, monkey-bread; **mice** and men; American **panther**, blind **tiger**, tiger-ware, tiger-cat, three cheers and a tiger; **wolf**fish appetite, bad wolf, a wolf in sheep's/ lamb's clothing.

Reptiles: at a **snail's** pace; a grass **snake**, a snake in smb's bosom, great snakes; hare and **tortoise**, the voice of a **turtle**; a can of **worms**, worm of conscience; a big **frog** in a small pond, frogman, frog-pecker.

Insects: **bee** plant, a bee in one's bonnet, bees and honey, killer bee, queen bee, worker bee, swarm of bees, colony bees, bee glue, bee garden, beebread, spelling bee; **butterfly** stroke, butterfly table, butterfly net; big **bug**, the Bug-eating State, the millennium bug; **fly** in the ointment, fly-wire, fly brush; green **hornet**; **wasp** nest; army **ant**, white ant; **flea** bag, flea-pit, flea-bite, flea in one's ear, flea market.

Fish: **crab's** eyes; cold **fish**, fish bowl, freshwater/ saltwater fish, school/ shoal of fish, fish story; to draw a red **herring** across the path; the world is my **oyster**, oyster patty.

Ex. 15. Define the figurative meanings of the verbal zoonymic expressions. Translate them into Ukrainian trying to maintain the imagery created in the source language. What animalistic components of the idiomatic expressions in the source language render the highest expressivity when translated?

To kill two **birds** with one stone; to count one's **chickens** before they are hatched, to be no spring chicken; to **cock** one's eye/ nose/ ears, to ride a cock-horse; to **crow** before one is out of the woods, to eat boiled crow; to wear a **duck's** ass, to play ducks and drakes with smth, to duck a curtsy; to cook someone's goose, gone **goose**, to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, to shoe the goose, to play gooseberry; to **hen-peck**, to sell one's hens on a rainy day; to **hawk** around; to send **owls** to Athens; to catch the **larks**, to rise with the lark; to pluck a **pigeon**; to go to **roost**, rule the roost; to have a **turkey** on one's back, to talk turkey, to say turkey to one and buzzard to another; to play the **peacock**;

to **buffalo** smb into compliance, to get smb buffaloed; to **bull** one's way, to hit the bull's eye, to take the bull by the horns; to shoot the bull, to kill the fatted **calf**, to worship the golden calf, to eat the calf in the cow's belly; to have a **cow**, to make cow eyes; to flog the **cat**, to copycat, to lead a cat and dog life, to let the cat out of the bag, to see which way the cat jumps/ to wait for the cat to jump, to turn cat in the pan, to be a cat, to have kittens; to go to the **dogs**, to let sleeping dogs lie, to lead smb a dog's life, to put on dogs, to die a dog's death; to talk the hind leg off a **donkey**; to get one's **goat**, to play/act the (giddy) goat; to bet/ back on the wrong **horse**, to change horses in the midstream, to flog a dead horse, to hitch one's horses together, straight from the horse's mouth, to horse around; to ride before the **hounds**, to hound a dog on smb; to buy a **pig** in a poke, to make a pig of oneself, to make a pig's ear of smth/ out of smth, to carry pigs to market, please the pigs, in less than a pig's whisper/ whistle; to **ram** home an idea, to ram one's way through the hedge, to ram a little Latin/ sense into smb, to ram smth down smb's throat; to buy the **rabbit**, to pull a rabbit out of one's hat, odd rabbit it; cast **sheep's** eyes;

to go **ape**, to play the ape, to lead apes in hell, to say an ape's paternoster; to be an **ass** for one's pains, to make an ass of smb/ oneself, to play/ act the ass off; to go to the entire **coon**, to shed **crocodile** tears; to overdraw the **badger**, to draw the badger; to have **bats** in one's belfry, to be bats; to take a **bear** by the tooth; to see the **elephant**/ to get a look at the elephant; to set a **fox** to keep the geese; to kiss the **hare's** foot, to make a hare of, to

run/ hold with the hare and hunt with the hounds; to go to the whole **hog**, to hog a seat; to show the **lions**, to put one's head in the lion's mouth, to twist the lion's tail; to **hog** a rod; to have a **monkey** on one's back, to pass out monkey bait, to make a monkey out of smb; can the **leopard** change his spots; smell a **rat**, to rat on a friend/ on the debts, to have rats in the attic, to have the rats; to have a **tiger** by the tail, to rouse a tiger in smb, to fight the tiger; to cry **wolf**, to have the wolf in the stomach, to keep the wolf from the door, to have seen a wolf, to wake a sleeping wolf;

to have **snakes** in one's boots, to raise/ wake snakes, to see snakes, to set the **tortoise** catch the hare; to turn **turtle**; to **worm** information out of smb, to worm oneself into smb's confidence, to worm out of a promise/ duty/ difficulties, to worm smb out of one's money, to worm one's way into society; to have a **frog** in one's throat;

to have **butterflies** in one's stomach, to make butterfly kisses, to put a **bug** into smb's ear, eyes bug out at the effrontery; to catch the **bug**; to close one's **fly** trap, not to hurt a fly, to swat a fly, to crush/ break a fly upon a wheel, to drink with flies; to stir up a nest of **hornets**, to have **ants** in one's pants; to catch **fleas** for smb; to crawl **crabwise**, to crab someone's nature, to crab a deal; to **fish** in big waters, to have other fish to fry, to make fish of one and flesh of another, to feed the fish, a queer fish, to fish in troubled waters.

Ex. 16. Apply a proper method to translate the following proverbs and sayings into Ukrainian and maintain the imagery of the metaphoric component. Compare animalistic components in the source and target languages and state what images they create. Take into account the part of the cultural and national background in the creation of the associations of the phrasal units.

Birds: a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; the bird has flown; the early bird gets/ catches the worm; a little bird told me; birds of a feather flock together; chicken come home to roost; each crow thinks its own bird fairest; crow will not pick out crow's eyes; fine day for ducks; the day the eagle screams/ shifts; all his geese are swans; can't say "bo" to a goose; the old woman is picking her geese; little pigeons can carry great messages; that's my pigeon; curses come home like roost; one swallow does not make a summer; till/ until the cows come home;

Animals: curst cows have cut horns; Holy cow!; the cow knows not what her tail is worth until she has lost it; all cats are grey in the night; the

cat got one's tongue; that cat won't jump; curiosity killed the cat; has the cat got your tongue?; no room to swing a cat; enough to make a cat laugh; every dog has his day; hair of the dog that bit me; dog doesn't eat dog; I'll be dogged if I do it; enough to make a horse laugh; pigs to you!; when pigs begin to fly; you must not sell the skin till you've shot the bear; first catch your hare then cook him; don't look a gift horse in the mouth; rat me if...; don't let flies stick to your heels, there are no flies on him; nothing must be done hastily but killing of fleas; neither fish nor flesh/ neither fish nor good red herring, a pretty kettle of fish!; all's fish that comes to his net; never offer to teach fish to swim; he who would catch swim must not mind getting wet; it is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait; you cannot flay the same ox twice.

Ex. 17. Match Ukrainian numerical set phrases with their English equivalents.

п'яте через десяте
 сто слів у хвилину
 у двох словах
 дев'ятий вал
 один у полі не воїн
 на всі чотири сторони
 п'яте колесо до воза
 на сьомому небі від щастя
 Десять заповідей
 Дванадцять апостолів
 сім разів відміряй — раз відріж
 одна нога тут, друга там
 сьома вода на киселі
 хрестики нулики
 в одну дудку грати
 як дві краплі води
 сім п'ятниць на тиждень
 гнати в три шії
 під трьома замками
 одним оком глянути
 одного поля ягода
 після третіх півнів
 раз, два — почали
 звести нанівець

The Twelve
 to be related only through Adam
 to the four winds
 noughts and crosses
 to keep changing one's mind
 the tenth wave
 as like as two peas in a pod
 at cock-crow
 one man no man
 to tell a story in snatches
 to be soul mates on smth
 to throw smb out
 to speak nineteen to the dozen
 in a word
 under seven seals
 the fifth wheel of a coach
 The Ten Commandments
 in a wink of an eye
 hey-ho go
 to cast an eye on smth
 second thoughts are best
 in the seventh Heaven of delight
 to dance to smb's tune/ piping
 to bring to nought

Ex. 18. Define the meaning of the following idioms containing numerals. Pick up Ukrainian phraseological equivalents of them where possible.

1. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. 2. Everything is at sixes and sevens. 3. To put two and two together. 4. In two twos. 5. Two in distress makes sorrow less. 6. Habit is second nature. 7. To have got news at first/ second hand. 8. To play first fiddle. 9. Dressed up to the nines. 10. A nine days' wonder. 11. The upper ten of the society. 12. To be/ keep smb on (the) tenths. 13. At the eleventh hour. 14. To strike twelve the first time. 15. For a twelvemonth. 16. Twenty and times. 17. Forty winks. 18. I have fifty things to tell you. 19. On a fifty-fifty basis. 20. It doesn't matter sixpence. 21. A sixty-four dollar question. 22. As right as ninepence. 23. Ninety nine out of a hundred. 24. The hundred and one odd chances. 25. To repay smb a hundredfold/ a thousandfold. 26. The thousand and one small worries of life. 26. To be six feet under... 27. For noughts.

Ex. 19. Analyze the following bahuvrihi into connotations they create. State what register of the vocabulary they form. Are they admitted of the dignified use? Pick up Ukrainian nominative equivalents of them maintaining sememic components of the qualifying character traits they pertain in English.

Goody-goody, soft-soaper, coma-counter, pot-boiler, cockbrain, scratchcat, bottlelicker, egg-sucker, money-bags, penny-pincher, bad-mouth, rough-neck, fill-belly, whistle-blower, slow-bellies, wind-bag, no-hoper, go-getter, do-gooder, well-wisher, brown-bagger, in-betweener, leg-puller, hard-head, bold-face, butter-finger, sly-boats, cabbage-head, pudding-head, faint-heart, fathead, lie-abed, windbag, scoffer/ mocker, dryasdust, weathercock, diggy person/ dimwit, highbrow, brown nose, eagle-eye, bluebottle, hunchback, blackshirt, hotspur, rubberneck, goldilocks, slowcoach, sourbelly, pot-belly, penny-wit, beef-head, slowbelly, madcap, bigwig, rat-face, banana-head, dollface, deadneck, flat-tire, egghead, red-neck, dirty-neck, fatherhead.

Ex. 20. The following are the adjectival composites that describe person's qualities or features. Suggest their translation equivalents and compare the structure of those in source language and target language.

Drooping-moustached, sweetest-tempered, best-natured, better-humoured, draggle-failed, tight-fisted, black-bearded, thick-witted, flat-

breasted, fat-witted, lantern-jawed, tight-tipped, beetle-browed, pigeon-livered.

adj. /**noun**/ **verb** + **brained**: crack-, scatter-, rattle-;

adj. /**noun** + **lipped**: cherry-, chapped-, cracked-, fleshy-, pursed-, pouted-, protruded-;

adj. /**noun**/ **verb** + **footed**: lead-, nimble-, dainty-, narrow-, flat-, wide-, winged-, webbed-, drag-, stamp-, shuffle-, dangle-, patter-, crunch-;

adj. /**noun** + **fingered**: sticky-, nimble-, accusatory-, bony-, lean-, plump-, podgy-, chubby-, grubby-, blunt-, gnarled-, deaf-;

adj. /**noun** + **mouthed**: flap-, prissy-, cavernous-, chiselled-, soft-, loose-, slack-, gaping-, sensuous-;

adj. /**noun**/ **verb** + **eared**: cloth-, floppy-, plug-, prick-, pierce-, pop-;

adj. /**noun**/ **verb** + **minded**: feeble-, strong-, nimble-, slip-, one-track-, agile-;

adj. /**noun** + **necked**: stiff-, swan-like-, scraggy-, scrawny-, slim-, slender-, stiff-;

adj. /**noun**/ **verb** + **tongued**: silver-, swift-, smooth-, loose-, sharp-, forked-, free-, click-, clunk-, trip-, wag-;

adj. /**noun** + **legged**: bandy-, red-, wooden-, stiff-, lame-, hind-, stumpy-, buckle-;

adj. /**noun** + **nosed**: toffee-, red-, flat-, stubby-, crooked-, beaky-, bulbous-, sharp-, runny-, snotty-;

adj. /**noun** + **hearted**: big-, bold-, chicken-, cow-, feeble-, firm-, flinty-, gentle-, hare-, sad-, soft-, tender-, warm-, kitten-, kind-, iron-, whole-;

adj. /**noun** + **faced**: baby-, beef-, blood-, blossom-, bold-, bright-, broad-, brown-, bull-, clean-, fat-, fierce-, horse-, fox-, bull-, lean-, long-, merry-, monkey-, moon-, open-, apple-, jawbone-, shame-, pug-;

adj. /**noun** + **eyed**: angel-, bat-, big-, bird-, bloody-, cat-, cow-, cross-, deer-, dog-, dove-, eagle-, evil-, Gestapo-, sleepy-, ox-, horn-, bug-, sour-, hawk-;

adj. + **handed**: bare-, big-, bloody-, clean-, grimy-, idle-, snaky-, swift-, tough-, high-, ham-;

noun + **headed**: block-, bottle-, bubble-, cheese-, dough-, dumb-, dander-, hammer-, jolter-, knot-, lard-, logger-, puzzle-, timber-, softswell- swollen-, muddle-, bull-, baffle-, pin-.

Ex. 21. Supply literary translation of the following sentences. State the means that help to enhance expressivity in each sentence.

1. It was the man with owl-eyed glasses and he said “Amen to that” in a brave voice (Scott Fitzgerald). 2. He was a tall, light-complexioned Negro, loose-limbed and very thin (A. Maltz). 3. Kentucky women are difficult to begin with, keyed-up and hellion-hearted (T. Capote). 4. Andy’s main complaint would be Roy’s trickery, Roy’s back-handed betrayal of his cold-bloomed wantonness (J. Albridge). 5. And only Mrs. Buster, on whose skimpy-haired head a bump was pyramiding, could have justly complained of injury (T. Capote). 6. Allie rubbed his big, stubby-fingered hands as if they were frost bitten (D. Carter). 7. George was of medium height, bold and pot-bellied and spindly-legged (A. Sillitoe). 8. The figure seated on a large boulder at the foot of the round tower was that of broad-shouldered, deep-chested, strong-limbed, frank-eyed, red-haired, freckled, shaggy-bearded, wide-mouthed, large-nosed, long-headed, deep-voiced, bare-kneed, brawny-handed, hairy-egged, ruby-faced, sinewy-armed hero (W. Meys). 9. It was as if a memory or a hope, or mere pig-headedness kept him going with her (J. Lindsay). 10. Gerald wise is a smiling, blue-eyed giant of a man (St. Ellin). 11. He was a twingling-eyed, pimple-faced man, with his hair standing upright all over his head (Ch. Dickens). 12. Many guests were still at breakfast, a glum, silent, red-eyed lot (H. Wouk). 13. On my right there was this very Joe Gale-looking guy, in a gray flannel suit and in one of those flinty-looking Jetterson vests (Ibid). 14. Except for a few pimpy-looking guys and whory-looking blondes ... they were mostly old, show-offy-looking guys with their dates (J.D. Salinger). 15. Steely-eyed, short back’n front McQueen, is sprung from jail by a corrupt politician. 16. He was greeted with very constrained and not very polite reticence by the elder Hartlys, and gazed at by such an inordinate member of round-o-eyed, Youthful Hartlys (R. Aldington). 17. You dead-gut, you Gestapo-eyed gut, you flap-mouthed scumpot (A. Sillitoe). 18. What sort of stiff-necked pride is it that stops me from saying what I want to say (J. Lindsay). 19. Brian was out of breath, but barrel-chested Albert went on and on (A. Sillitoe). 20. Thin-lipped wisdom spoke at her from the worn chair (O. Wilde). 21. He sat on the very edge of his chair, as though trying to disown its costly, deep-cushioned presence (D. Charter). 22. His sons worked in the bank, prissy-mouthed, prudent men, who might have been twins, for they both were mask-mallow-white, slump-shouldered watery-eyed (T. Capote). 23. Bald, beefy, moonfaced, broad pf shoulder and of girth, he loomed over, a Gulliver among the Lilliputians (D. Junshnet).

Ex. 22. Group phrasal innovations topically (politics, economics, technologies, social life, trading, business affairs, hobbies and entertainment, environment, order and law). Analyze their structural patterns. Supply Ukrainian translations of them. What lexical transformations are applied?

Anti-money laundering investigation, business-to-business (B2B), clicks and bricks clicks and mortal, defense dividend, pensions time-bomb, return on talent, street spam, global villager, junk culture, road warriors, ethnic cleansing, human shield, killing fields, smart gun, anthrax cleaning, daisy cutter, debris storm, facial profiling, overkill anthrax, Terrible Tuesday, women of cover, World Trade Center cough, friendly fire, collateral damage, human bomb, mega terrorism, shoe bomb, suicide bomber, state terrorism, weapons-grade drug, computer fraud, computer fraud squad, identity theft, salami crime, boiler shop, bucket trading, consumer terrorism, drug king-pin, white collar crime, spousal abuse, clean up rate, crime stopper electronic cash, digital cash, e-recruiters (e-cruiters), computer-aided education, webcast wedding, alpha geek, computer gap, dot bomb, dot com rage, face time, killer application (killer app), lunch box, mouse potato, smart phone, stores with doors, technology butler, teleworkaholic syndrome, virtual pet, wallet computers, word of mouse, contraceptive corn, crazy tobacco, designer crop, gene rush, gene smog, golden rice, molecular farming, terminator seed, cloning pregnancy, handmade cloning, reproductive cloning, quantum cloning, therapeutic cloning, baby-making industry, market multiculturalism, hate crime, majority minority, racial profiling, shopping while black, diversity fatigue, diversity training, cultural feminism, glass ceiling, glass floor, glass wall, grass ceiling, mommy track, new man, new woman, silicon ceiling, the Fifth World, the Lost Sex, neo-cold warrior, oppo research, push poll, smoking bed, stealth candidate, caviar left, the anxious class, at-risk kids, cosmetic underclass, dumpster diver, gutter tribe, urban lumberjack, white overclass, twentysomething (20-something), Generation Ecstasy (Generation E, Gen E), Net Generation (N-Gen), digital generation (Generation D), Echo Boom Generation, Bull Market Babies, baby boom generation, sandwich generation, club-sandwich generation, silver surfers, white-collar boomers, acid rain (yellow rain), Agenda 21, bottle bank, can bank, deep ecologist, Earth Summit, ecological footprint, greenhouse gas (GHG), light green, ozone fatigue, soil remediation, zero-emission vehicle, zero waste, animal lib, animal welfare, animal rightists, bioethics, eco

alarmist, ecodefender, eco-vigilant, food desert, food-in film, Frankenstein food, gene food, one-handed food, raw foodist, toy food, nouvelle cuisine, global cuisine, fusion cookery, sleep-sick society, sleep camels, stress puppy, sleep debt, benefit tourism, eclipse tourism, green tourism, grief tourist, intellectual tourism, labour tourist, space tourism, sun-and-sea tourism, sustainable tourism, weather tourism, comfort TV, extreme sports, ski football, street lunge, urban yoga, volunteer vacationer, white water rodeo, net nuptials, starter marriage, toxic bachelor, two-pay-check family, webcast wedding, tug of love child, drop-seat pants, fuck me heels, thigh-high tomo. business casual, casual Friday, dress correctness, dress-down day/Friday, dress-up Thursday, grunge dressing, charter school, computer-aided education, digital gap, distance learning, “intermediate” college, magnet school, school inside school, social promotion, paper books, e-books, e-mentor, computer fraud, computer gap, computer hip, computer junkie, computer refusenik, smart drug, smart dust, smart gun, smart home, smart phone, smart pistol, dot bomb, dot-com deathwatch, dot-com rage, dot snot, designer beer, designer crop, designer drug, designer lager, virtual advertising, virtual community, virtual Friday, virtual manager, global ageing, global corporation, global cuisine, global female icon, global dimming, global government, global villager, green accounting, green aid, green ammunition, green bill, green bullet, green energy, green guru, green party, green talks, green skeleton, green sweater worker, green tax, green wash, golden bullet, golden share, golden fleecing, golden goose, golden handshake, first jobber, job gap, job summit, job share, job lock, job spill, parachute candidate, stealth candidate, Seabiscuit candidate, charity scam, goldilocks economy, attention economics, bubble economy, experience economy, grey economy, bazaar economy, tiger economy, retail politics, just-in-time politics, wholesale politics, dress correctness, political correctness, emotional correctness, gender correctness, jobless worker, dog-collar worker, clockless worker, scarlet collar worker, portfolio worker, career coach, health coach, life coach, trading coach, cup-holder cuisine, deprivation cuisine, drive-through cuisine, chip head, barking head, shouting head, crack head, CNN effect, Gulliver effect, house money effect, lipstick effect, revenge effect, slashdot effect, wealth effect; economy class syndrome, Jurassic Park syndrome, Stendhal’s syndrome, sudden loss of wealth syndrome, underload syndrome, civic journalism, gotcha journalism, horse-race journalism, solutions journalism, spin journalism, acoustic terrorism, franchise terrorism, new terrorism, extreme tourism,

grief tourist, intellectual tourist, narco tourism, weather tourist, garbage gap, geek gap, gender gap, jargon gap, wealth gap, urban forest, urban lumberjack, summit, urban theology, urban tribe, urban yoga.

Ex. 23. *Translae the following biblical expressions into English. What methods of translation are applied?*

Агнець Божий; багато покликаних, та мало вибраних; блудний син; Богові — боже, а кесареві — кесареве; Божий промисел; Вавилон; Вавилонська вежа; Вавилонське стовпотворіння; вдовина лепта; Велика субота; виноградна лоза; відділити пшеницю від половини; Віфлеємська зірка; вічні муки; води Йордану; вливати старе вино у старі бурдюки; вогняна колісниця; ворота раю; впасти у благодатний ґрунт; всесвітній потоп; голос волаючого в пустелі; гора Синайська; дерево пізнання добра і зла; десятина; діла Господні; до третіх півнів; добрий пастир; добрий самарянин; єгипетська неволя; за часів Адама; заборонений плід; закланна вівця; закопати талант; Земля обітована; золоте теля; золоте руно; зцілення розслабленого; іти на Голгофу; Каїнова печать; кара Божа; кінець світу; ключі від раю; козел відпущення; манна небесна; Месія; митники і фарисеї; мудрість Соломона; наріжний камінь; наситити п'ятьма хлібинами; натягнути тятиву і пустити стрілу; не хлібом єдиним; немає пророка у своїй вітчизні; неопалима купина; нести свій хрест; Новий Єрусалим; Ноїв ковчег; об'явлення Христа; око за око, зуб за зуб; пальмове віття; первородний гріх; покірні як голуби, мудрі як змії; пожинати плоди; помазаник Божий; Понтій Пилат; поцілунок Юди; сад Гефсиманський; Свята Святих; скинія небесна; скрижалі закону; Содом і Гомора; Страсті Господні; страшний суд; східні мудреці; Тайна вечеря; терновий вінок; труби Єрихону; умивати руки; Хома невірний; Царство Небесне; час розкидати каміння й збирати каміння; чаша терпіння; шляхи Господні незвідані; яблуко розбрату.

MEANS OF EXPRESSIVE SYNTAX

Ex. 24. *Dwell on the syntactic value of the detached elements in each sentence. Translate them into Ukrainian to maintain structural emphasis.*

1. You never liked her, she says, and you have made him feel that she isn't worthy of him (Dreiser). 2. Already he was doing the right things,

so he thought, in surgery, and the elder men in his line were regarding him with a rather uneasy eye (Dreiser). 3. As I say, I was fortunate to get her (Murdoch). 4. Her conduct, it was clear, was little satisfactory to her mother who scarcely mentioned her it was best to say nothing (Thackeray). 5. Thomas Esmond – captain Thomas, as he was called – became engaged in a gaming-house brawl, of which the consequence was a duel (Thackeray). 6. Two electric fires were burning in the room, but Antonia had insisted on lighting a coal fire, to cheer me up, as she put it (Murdoch). 7. But July arriving and his plan still indefinite, the first thing that occurred to him was that they might go off to some inexpensive resort somewhere (Dreiser). 8. When he was born, Winifred, in the heyday of spirits, and the craving for distinction, had determined that her children should have names such as no others had ever had (Galsworthy). 9. Behind him the nurse did he knew not what, for his father made a tiny movement of repulsion as if resenting that interference; and almost at once his brewathing eased away, became quiet; he lay very still (Galsworthy). 10. Soon, however, although the old woman never ceased to inspire in her a kind of awe which nearly amounted to terror, she fell into paying her no more attention, for practical purposes, than if she had been another quaint piece of furniture (Murdoch).

Ex. 25. Define stylistic devices that deal with the completeness and the structure of the sentence. What effect do they produce? Can they be retained in the translation versions?

1. I might as well face facts: good-bye Susan, good-bye a big car, good-bye a big house, good-bye power, good-bye the silly handsome dreams (J. Braine). 2. It is she, whom he has loved, admired, honoured and set up for the world to respect (Ch. Dickens). 3. She was crazy about you. In the beginning (R. Warren). 4. Out came the chase – in went the horses – on sprang the boys – in got the travelers (Ch. Dickens). 5. Malay camp. A row of streets crossing another row of streets. Mostly narrow streets. Mostly dark streets (P. Abrahams). 6. His forehead was narrow, his face wide, his head large, and his nose all on one side (Ch. Dickens). 7. In manner, close and dry. In voice, husky and low. In face watchful behind the blind (Ch. Dickens). 8. Bella soaped his face and rubbed his face, and soaped his his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him, and rinsed him, and towed him, until he was as red as a beetroot (Ch. Dickens). 9. “What sort of place is Dufton exactly?” “A lot of mills. And a chemical factory. And a grammar school and a war memorial and a river that runs different colours each day. And

a cinema and fourteen pubs. (J. Braine). 10. They went side by side, hand in hand, silently and quietly (Galsworthy). 11. Michelangelo began to picture in his mind: of struggles between men, of the rescue of women, of the wounded, of the dying (Stone). 12. The receiving overseer, Roger Kendal, though thin and clerical, was a rather capable man (Dreiser).

Ex. 26. Detect a syntactic means that adds up to the expressivity of each sentence. Practise translating sentences into Ukrainian maintaining sentence topicality.

1. It was marvelous to be made to love like that (Prichard). 2. It is the month that makes you talk to yourself in that silly way (Shaw). 3. If this is liberty, it isn't going to mean a thing (Heym). 4. A ship – the Vestris – reported to be arriving to Joppa (Douglas). 5. Ethel, the youngest, married a good-for-nothing little waiter (Mansfield). 6. To think that a man of his abilities would stoop to such a horrible trick as that (Dreiser). 7. There was a blackbird perched on the cherry-tree, sleek and glistening (Braine). 8. But the doctor – a family physician well past fifty – was not impressed (Carter). 9. Sally was seating on the front seat of the buggy, dump and unhappy at being ignored (Prichard). 10. At the top of the stairs she stopped to wave him (Douglas). 11. JAnathan shokk his head slowly, without looking up, his tongue bulging his teeth (Douglas). 12. With all her faults she was candor herself (Hardy). 14. They were returning to Fofgarty's; their hands full of flowers (Prichard). 15. She pressed his hand mutely; his eyes dim (London). 16. In a room within the house, Coperwood, his coat and vest off, was listening to Aliien's account of her troubles (Dreiser). 17. He was surprised, evidently, to find Sally so much at home and bustling about like that (Prichard). 18. Stout, middle-aged, full of energy, clad in a grese-stained dark blue print dress, she bustled backwards and forwards from the kitchen to th dining-room (Prichard). 19. Never before had the friar such power and never had his voice rung out with such a clap of doom (Stone). 20. And yet, as though overcome, she flung down on a coach and pressed her hands to her eyes (Mansfield).

STYLES AND GENRES

Ex. 27. Compare the two texts of fedeistic discourse. State stylistic devices that account for text expressiveness in source

language. State degree of their equivalent translation in target language.

CREDO	СИМВОЛ ВІРИ
1	2
<p>I believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is seen and unseen. I believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father. Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, one in being with Father. Through Him all things were made. For us men and for our salvation He came down from heaven: by the power of the Holy Spirit He was born of the Virgin Mary, and became man. For our sake He was crucified under Pontius Pilate. He suffered, died, and was buried. On the third day He rose again in fulfillment of the Scriptures: He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and His kingdom will have no end. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father [and the Son]. With the Father and the Son He is worshipped</p>	<p>Вірую в єдиного Бога-Отця, Вседержителя, творця неба й землі, та усього видимого й невидимого. І в єдиного Господа Ісуса Христа, Сина Божого, єдинородного, від Отця народженого перед усіма віками. Світло від світла, Бога істинного від Бога істинного, народженого, нествореного, одноісного з Отцем, що через Нього все сталося. Він для нас людей і ради нашого спасіння з неба зійшов і втілювався з Духа Святого й Марії Діви, і стався людиною. І розп'ятий був за нас при Понтійському Пилаті, і страждав, і був похований. І воскрес на третій день, як було написано. І вознісся на небо, і сидить праворуч Отця. І вдруге прийде зі славою судити живих і мертвих, і царству Його не буде кінця. І в Духа Святого, Господа животворного, що від Отця походить, що з Отцем і Сином однаково пошанований і однаково уславлюваний,</p>
1	2

and glorified. He has spoken through the Prophets. I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. I acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins. I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

що говорив через пророків. В єдину, святу, соборну й апостольську Церкву. Визнаю одне хрещення на відпущення гріхів. Чекаю воскресіння мертвих і життя майбутнього віку. Амінь.

Ex. 28. *State the style the following text belongs to. Analyze its vocabulary, sentence structure, the way content of the text is exposed. Suggest literary translation of the text in Ukrainian to maintain its stylistic peculiarities.*

OBESITY: THE NEW BRITISH DISEASE

Every Saturday, tens of thousands of people drive along the M25 to the Blue-water shopping centre, said Maxine Frith in *The Independent*. The largest of its kind in Europe, it boasts hundreds of shops under one roof, so customers need never be in the open air, or even walk very far between boutiques. There are escalators between each floor, and in the middle of the emporium, a vast food hall, where weary shop-A report of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism becoming more prevalent. There is a marked increase in the numbers of patients being admitted to hospitals with DVT, and in particular pulmonary emboli, from November to February.

It has long been known that cold weather increases the incidence of coronary thromboses and strokes. This is not only attributed to constrictions of the blood vessels in the limbs when it is cold, but also to changes in the way that blood coagulates. There is a reduction in blood volume – haemoconcentration, when a patient is chilled. Even 20 minutes waiting at a cold bus stop may be enough to set these changes in motion. Standing by a chilly graveside at a funeral in midwinter is another classic way to induce trouble.

Such deaths, which occur many hours, even a day or two, after a big chill, are usually attributed to a broken heart, but Dear me, said Ann Widdecombe in the *Daily Mail*. I do hope they've told the Government's actuaries, who seem to be under the impression that we're living such long lives that it's going to trigger a pensions crisis. Of course, the report is not

baseless; we do spend too much time in our cars, or slumped in front of the TV. Schools and GPs should do more to encourage healthy living. And parents should teach their children a bit of self-restraint: in the end, the best dietary advice is: eat less, exercise more. But I don't believe in this "apocalyptic vision". As a nation, we are more health-conscious than ever; some of us may be a few pounds overweight, but very few are dangerously fat. These reports make contented people neurotic about their weight, and reinforce an alarming trend – our obsession with physical perfection. The only winners are the diet gurus, for whom each new obesity scare represents millions in the coffers. (from "The Week")

Ex. 29. Identify the style the text is performed in. Indicate heterogeneous language means that specify its style. Suggest literary Ukrainian translation of it.

EXPRESSIVES

Expressives are ritualistic acts in which speakers express civility and goodwill towards each other. They are what Goffman refers to as 'interpersonal rituals'. Expressives are easily identifiable because they are often realized by formulaic expressions and the forms of the responses prospected are highly predictable.

Goffman suggests that there are two kinds of ritual interchanges: 'supportive interchanges' and 'remedial interchanges'. Supportive interchanges are those in which signs of goodwill are appreciated. Some serve to affirm and support the social relationship between speakers. Examples include congratulations at marriage, condolences at deaths, and greetings in encounters. Remedial interchanges are those which are performed when an individual violates the social norm of respecting others' privacy. They consist of the offender providing an account and apologizing for the violation and the offended acknowledging the account and apology as sufficient.

Goffman's classification is made from a sociological perspective. From a discourse analysis perspective, however, we can say that there are basically three types of expressives. Firstly, there are those in which the speaker shows concern for and empathizes with the addressee. They typically prospect responses expressing appreciation, often in the form of 'Thank you' or 'That's very kind/nice of you'. They include acts which are commonly referred to as 'congratulate', 'well-wishing', 'welcome', and 'condole'

Ex. 30. Specify the markers of the style the following text is performed in. Analyze its topical vocabulary. What method is proper to translate terms and determed words? Translate the text in Ukrainian maintaining its stylistic peculiarities.

15 King George St.
Lucia 45325
Bacardia
Tel: 8030-333-3333
e-mail: ashugara@bac.com
March 13, 2000

Ms Jeremy Keruga
Personnel Officer
BWB Group Headquarters
12 Georgetown St.
Lucia 45322
Bacardia

Dear Ms Keruga,

I am very interested in your advertisement in the March 10 issue of Bacardia Post since I believe that I have the skills and qualities required for filling the position of an accountant in the Accounting Sector of your company. Besides having good professional training in accounting, I also have had three years experience as a part-time accountant.

I received a BA degree in finance and accounting from Lucia University in 1997. My training gave me the opportunity of acquiring all the skills needed for successful practical work in accounting jobs of various types, including the use of computers and the most advanced computer accounting.

As a result of my training I was able to find a job as a part-time accountant with Lucia Enterprises Inc. immediately after graduating from the university. Although only a part-time position, my work in this company has given me valuable practical experience. I am now ready to move forward, and believe that working in a full-time position for your company can open new career prospects for me.

Because skills and experience may best be explained at a personal meeting, I would like to solicit an interview with you. I would appreciate your calling me by the telephone number indicated on top of this letter any day after 2 p.m. to let me know about the day and time most convenient for you.

Sincerely yours,
Kamil Ashugara
Junior Accountant, Lucia Enterprises, Inc.
Enclosures: CV, three letters of reference.

Ex. 31. The following is an extract from the emotive prose. Define the stylistic devices that enhance expressiveness and evoke imagery. Supply the literary translation of the text in English.

ЖОВТЕНЬ

Жовтень був мінливим. То сонце пригрівало опустілі поля, то північний вітер гнав швидкі хмари. Вологе опале листя ранками ставало крихким від заморозків. І під сонячним небом, і під низькими хмарами спокійно відпочивала земля. Піднятий Настею зяб був чорний і бархатистий, а озимина лежала, наче вистрочена зеленим шовком. І зелень її була по-весняному свіжа і пружна. У лісах і на лужках помирилися трави. Спочатку вони розгорялися в беззвучній пожежі осені, мінилися таким багряно-золотим суцвіттям, яким не цвіли жодного разу за все їх недовге життя, потім сохли від сонця, мокли від дощу, темнішали від часу і все щільніше тулилися до землі, намагаючись злитися з землею, стати нею і збагатити її.

У лісі стало просторіше. У погожі дні синява вільніше просвічувалась у поріділому листі. Сухе золоте листя з підігнутими краями, як крихітні човники, сковзали з гілок, погойдувались, поволі плавали в повітрі, знехотя торкалися землі і при найменшому вітрі знову здіймалися над нею, кружляли над лісовими дорогами, перелітали на поля. Їх сухе шарудіння здавалося прощальним, але траплялося, що лапчастий кленовий лист приляже на соковиту зелень озимини і раптом заграє таким переливом вогненних барв, що не прощанням повіє від нього, а невичерпною силою життя і відродження (за Г. Ніколаєвою).

Ex. 32. Does the following extract represent a piece of scientific or publicistic style? Find stylistically marked vocabulary. What's the sentence structure of the passage? Suggest faithful translation of the extract in English.

КИЄВО-МОГИЛЯНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ

Серед пам'яток архітектури Подолу привертає увагу будинок Києво-Могилянської академії — взірць українського бароко XVIII

століття з його точними пропорціями, стриманими формами, приємним пластичним вирішенням фасадів, оригінальним заломом даху. На фасаді, що дивиться на площу, дві меморіальні дошки, які сповіщають, що тут свого часу навчалися такі видатні уми, як Михайло Ломоносов і Григорій Сковорода. Академія, заснована на початку XVII століття, була світильником, звідки струменіло світло по всіх обширах слов'янських.

З 1615 по 1632 рік це була Братська школа. 1632 року з ініціативи Петра Могили об'єдналися Лаврська школа на Печерську і Братська на Подолі. Новий навчальний заклад, названий іменем свого фундатора Петра Могили Києво-Могилянською колегією, здобув статус вищої школи. Це був водночас університет (оскільки викладалися ті ж дисципліни й за тією ж системою, що і в західноєвропейських університетах) і Академія наук (майже всі професори водночас були і вченими), і Академія мистецтв (викладалися поетика, ораторське мистецтво, музика, театр, образотворче мистецтво). Усе робилося для того, щоб з обдарованого підлітка зробити освічену й інтелігентну людину. Навчався в колегії 12 років.

Об'єднуючи Лаврську й Братську школи, Петро Могила запровадив одну з найдемократичніших для XVII століття систему екзамнування учнів при переході з нижчого класу у вищий або при закінченні повного курсу навчання. Знання перевірялися не індивідуальним опитуванням, а на публічному річному диспуті. Кожен міг сповна проявити себе, своє вміння володіти словом, творчу винахідливість (за Д. Степовиком).

Ex. 33. The bellow running is an example of the proclamation. What style do the texts of the given genre form? Find lexical, morphemic, syntactical, compositional means common of the texts of proclamation. Think of the effects proclamations are to cause. What effect is made by this particular speech? Practise translating the text into Ukrainian at sight.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

Ladies and gentlemen! First, I would like to thank you all for coming to this presentation, for demonstrating your interest. I hope we will not disappoint you. After my short presentation speech, you will be able to ask me or my assistants any questions you like, and then our stand attendants

will demonstrate our products to you if you wish. They will answer all your questions on any particular product.

Let's begin with a bit of history. Our company, Playciko, was founded more than a century ago. In fact, it was at the turn of the century that we were founded — in 1898. Playciko was established as a family business, and it remains a family business even now. You can see the portrait of our founder, Jonathan Ciko, on the wall behind me. Now the firm is owned by the heirs of Jonathan Ciko.

We started as quite a small business, employing only ten people. But the business was quite successful, and by the 1920s it occupied the leading position in the toy industry in Bacardia. This position is firmly held by our firm even now, so that two out of every three toys sold in Bacardia are manufactured by Playciko. It was in the 1920's that the firm's products began to be sold in international markets. It's quite probable that, in their childhood, some of your grandparents were playing with toys produced by us.

Nowadays, Playciko mostly specializes in mechanized and educational toys. Our aim is not only to amuse and entertain children, but to make them learn while playing. And children love our toys! For every Bacardian child the name of Playciko means high quality, fun, a good time, and development. Yes, quality is our password. We are ready to sacrifice everything for quality, and never agree to lower our standards.

And it shows. Here in the graph you can see the growth of our sales in the last ten years. As you can see, they have been steadily growing in the domestic market from year to year, and the general tendency is non-stop growth. The production graph, which is also shown, demonstrates slower growth than the sales graph. This is our policy. We prefer to manufacture even less than the existing demand, so as not to sacrifice quality. We believe that sacrificing quality can hardly be avoided if production grows too quickly.

On the other hand, our sales on the international markets are much lower than on the domestic market. You can see that demonstrated in the third graph. We believe that the quality of our goods deserves much more attention. Maybe that is because we are not known enough outside Bacardia. That is the reason for our participation in this International Exhibition — to make ourselves better known. And I hope today's presentation will help us. That's all I wanted to say. I would like to thank you again for coming, and for listening to me so patiently. Our team is

ready to answer all your questions and to show you everything that we have. Feel free to see and try out everything on display.

And oh yes – we would like you to enjoy yourselves while you are here. Please help yourselves to the food and drinks that you see around you.

МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ПОЗААУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Ex. 34. Find correspondences of associations between noises and nominations of the noises.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. sack of potatoes falling | 20. something loose under the car bonnet |
| 2. bacon frying in the pan | 21. the sound of lawn-mowers |
| 3. door that needs oiling | 22. rain on the roof |
| 4. leaves in the breeze | 23. wood burning on the fire |
| 5. a clock | 24. a tap that cannot be turned right of f |
| 6. keys in the pocket | 25. a whip or a bone breaking |
| 7. a bomb | 26. curtains in a draught |
| 8. wind through the trees | 27. powerful engine |
| 9. engine | 28. chair leg moving on the floor |
| 10. ties when one breaks suddenly | 29. a car going into the wall |
| 11. kettle boiling | 30. walking in the mud screech |
| 12. wine glasses | thud |
| 13. knives being scraped together | tick |
| 14. a sugar lump dropped into tea | sizzle |
| 15. smth heavy dropping into the sea | purr |
| 16. the quiet sound of the fridge | jingle |
| 17. the old jailers keys | whistle |
| 18. champagne corks coming out | plop |
| 19. a light being switched on | |

grate
hum
splash
pop
jangle
click
tinkle
rattle
hiss
crackle
swish

squeal
crash
whine
roar
crack
drip
patter
squelch
creak
rustle
bang

Ex. 35. Translate the following interjections into Ukrainian. Identify what state or emotion each is used to render in both languages.

Oh, dear!; Gosh!; God Almighty!; Goodness gracious!; Good Heavens!; God of Heaven!; My God!; Good grief!; The cheese!; Mum's the word!; Snag's the word!; Hush!; Go climb a tree!; Bad, ass to you!; My aunt Fanny!; Damn!; Hell!; What a furry to fly at Master John!; Oh don't be a stupid ass!; A pretty pair of shoes!; It'll be a monkey's uncle!; A shame and disgrace!; Stuff and nonsense!; A pretty business!; Impossible!; Nonsense!; Bosh!; Oh, splendid!; A horse of another colour!; Bless you!; A good shot!; Brave boy!; Good egg!; Excellent!; Funny!; Action!; Attention!; Hallo!; Hurrah!; Hooray!; Huzzal!; Alas!; Hi!; Lo!; Air raid!; Action stations!; Bless me!; Oh!; Ah!; Bah!; Pooh!; Humph!; Hm!; Fie!; Pshaw!; Pah!; Cobbles!; Dog!; Goose!; Man!;
Rats!

Ex. 36. State what character features are designated through the following nominations in Ukrainian. Give English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words that name qualifying features of the doers of the action. Maintain connotative component of their meaning.

Ангел, антихрист, ас, брязкало, бузувір, вандал, вилупок, виш-кварка, віслук, ганчірка, гидота, гнида, горлиця, деспот, дзиґа, єзуїт, живчик, жук, зануда, зозуля, книш, кендюх, князь, креміль, крук, крендель, кретин, лакей, лантух, лебідка, лемішка, личина, макітра, мерзота, мікроб, мімоза, міняйло, мотлох, мумія, нахаба, ненажера, нишпорка, нещастя, облуда, оборотень, опудало, осел, пава/ павич,

пампушка, паразит, пацюк, перевертень, перекотиполе, перепілка, писанка, підошва, пітекантроп, плазун, погань, покидьок, покруч, помело, порохня, профан, пустоцвіт, пуцьвірінок, п'явка, ратиця, реп'ях, рило, садист, самець, самородок, сверблячка, свинота, світило, світоч, святенник, серденько, рибонька, ластівка, лебідонька, зіронька, сич, скотина, слимак, сльота, смердота, сокіл, соловей, сомнамбула, сопляк, стоїк, страховисько, стукач, тараня, теля, тетеря, тиран, торбешник, трутень, трухляк, туз, тума, устілок, фарисей, фашист, фея, фітіль, хам, хмара, холера, хрущ, цвіркун, цуцик, черв'як, черепаха, чудовисько, шкапа, шкарбан, шкуродер, шльондра, шляпа, шмаркач, шушваль, ябеда, щеня, яга, ягідка, ядуха, яничар.

Ex. 37. Suggest faithful translation of the text of prayer.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father in Heaven,
Hallowed be Thy name,
Thy Kingdom come,
Thy will be done
On earth as it is in heaven.
Give us today our daily bread.
Forgive us our debts,
As we also forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from the evil.
For Thine is the kingdom, and the power,
And the glory, for ever. Amen.
(Mathew 6:9-13)

Ex. 38. When translating the text into English mind proper ways of rendering words representing ethnic vocabulary and proper names.

СІЧ І ДУША ПАМ'ЯТІ

Острів Хортиця пам'ятає хоробрих руських дружинників, що спіялися тут, ідучи на ворога. Тоді до його берегів причалювали лодії, на яких майоріли знамена руських князів. І вже в часи пізніші він став притулком для волелюбних людей, які втікали сюди з усіх кінців української землі. Поселялися тут і жили з рибальського та мислив-

ського промислу. Часом доводилося їй у сутичку з ворогом вступати, бо зовсім недалеко в степах часто з'являлися татари в різних кінцях колись завойованих земель. Значна кількість їх осіла в Криму. Ніякого порятунку не було від них людності українського краю. Грабували, забирали отари худоби, гнали в неволю жінок, чоловіків, дітей. Отож мисливці й риболови з острова Хортиця повинні були ставати й воїнами — іншого виходу в них не було. Більше того — ратна справа швидко перетворилася на їхню основну професію. А оскільки татари не раз намагалися покінчити із захисниками землі й напали на місця проживання цих людей, то їм довелося будувати укріплення для оборони. Так почалася Січ. У Європі з'явилася сила, яка відчутно впливала на міжнародне становище. Адже Туреччина загрожувала всім великим державам, а Запорозька Січ постійно перебувала в стані війни з нею. Участь козаків у кількох важливих битвах з грандіозною турецькою армією, як, наприклад, Хотинська, вирішила долю перемоги, і ворог не одержав змоги диктувати Європі свої умови. Величезною загрозою для всіх військ була татарська кіннота, що змігала все на своєму шляху. Успішно протистояти їй могла лише кіннота козацька.

Отже, Січ виникла як грізна військова база і не втрачала цього значення впродовж усього свого існування (за М. Слабошпицьким).

Ex. 39. Analyze the text into stylistic devices this piece of emotive prose is rich in. Say what emotions and image are evoked. Specify the vocabulary that intensifies the meaning of the title of the text. Translate it into English. State the degree of stylistic congruence of the texts in source and target languages.

ТИША

Благословенна тиша навкруги. Лише зашерхоче десь суха зелена ящірка, пробігаючи в траві, бризнуть врізнобіч з-під ніг коники-ковалі та ще жайворонки дзюркочуть у тиші, проймаючи її вверх і вниз, як струмки, що течуть і течуть, розмаїті, джерельно дзвінкі. Здається, співає від краю до краю саме повітря, співає марево, що вже схоплюється, тече, струмує де-не-де над ковилою. Може, і цей замріяний степ теж тільки марево, що протече і не буде?

Але ні, кожна стеблина закоренилася в суху, місцями вже потріскану землю. Бродиш по пояс в золотаві злегка згойданих вітром шовках, бредеш у них серед милозвучного пташиного щебету і від-

чуваєш на душі тільки устояну радість, тільки звільнене від усяких пут небесно-легке щастя. Іти б отак і йти серед цієї тихої задумливої краси, сягнути б аж туди, де небо торкається землі, де має бути велике синє море з чайками та бакланами... Ось-ось, здається, хлюпне воно з крайнеба, з-за ковили.

М'яке, пухнасте волоття облизує руки, торкається щік. Пливають гнучкі, тонконогі квітучі типчаки. Серед золотавого їхнього розпливу рясніють в улоговинках озеречка квітів, сизіють де-не-де, немов покриті інеєм, острівки степового чаю. Зрідка видніються над ковилою кулясті кущі верблюдки, кермеку та молодого кураю, які восени, відломившись від власного кореня, стануть перекотиполем (за О. Гончаром).

Ex. 40. Before translating the text make a list of medical terms. What method is applied to translate terms? Analyse the syntax of the text into sentence completeness and structure. Define the style of the given passage. Translate it into English.

ЙОДОМАРИН

Склад:

діюча речовина: калію йодид;

1 таблетка містить калію йодид 262 мкг, що еквівалентно 200 мкг йоду; допоміжні речовини: лактози моногідрат, магнію карбонат легкий основний, карбоксиметилкрохмалю натрієва сіль (тип А), желатин, кремнію діоксид високодисперсний, магнію стеарат.

Лікарська форма. Таблетки.

Фармакотерапевтична група. Препарати йоду, що застосовуються при захворюваннях щитоподібної залози.

Йод — це елемент, який бере участь у синтезі гормонів щитоподібної залози: тироксину та трийодтироніну. Добова потреба в ньому, яка запобігає розвитку ендемічного зоба, становить 100–150 мкг. Рекомендована ВОЗ добова кількість йоду має становити 150–300 мкг.

Показання. Профілактика та лікування станів, пов'язаних з дефіцитом йоду, профілактика ендемічного зоба у людей, які проживають у районах з дефіцитом йоду, та зоба після резекції. Лікування йоддефіциту та дифузного еутиреоїдного зоба у немовлят, дітей, підлітків та у дорослих.

Протипоказання. Йодомарин® 200 не можна застосовувати при виявленій підвищеній функції щитоподібної залози; скритій підви-

щений функції щитоподібної залози у дозах, які перевищують 150 мкг йоду на добу; доброякісній пухлині щитоподібної залози з автономною секрецією гормонів чи ділянках щитоподібної залози з неконтрольованим утворенням гормонів.

Застереження щодо застосування. Під час вагітності та в період годування груддю потреба в йоді підвищена, тому достатнє надходження йоду в організм (200 мкг на добу) є особливо важливим. Проте приймати препарати, які містять йод, рекомендується лише після консультації з лікарем.

Взаємодія з лікарськими засобами. Якщо Ви приймаєте будь-які інші лікарські засоби, обов'язково повідомте про це лікаря. Внаслідок взаємодії лікарських засобів між собою може взаємно підсилюватись або послаблюватись їх дія та побічні ефекти. Тому, будь ласка, проінформуйте Вашого лікаря про те, які лікарські засоби Ви приймаєте в цей час або приймали недавно. Це стосується, наприклад, лікарських засобів, до складу яких входять солі літію, калійзберігаючих сечогінних засобів, речовин, які гальмують утворення гормонів щитовидної залози.

Спосіб застосування та дози. Якщо немає інших приписів, то діють такі рекомендації стосовно дозування.

Профілактика дефіциту йоду та ендемічного зоба:

- немовлята та діти: від 1/4 до 1/2 таблетки “Иодомарину® 200” на добу, що відповідає 50–100 мкг йоду;
- підлітки та дорослі: від 1/2 до 1 таблетки “Иодомарину® 200” на добу, що відповідає 100–200 мкг йоду;
- період вагітності та годування груддю: 1 таблетка “Иодомарину® 200”, що відповідає 200 мкг йоду;
- профілактика рецидивів після операції з приводу еутиреоїдного зоба: від 1/2 до 1 таблетки “Иодомарину® 200”, що відповідає 100–200 мкг йоду;

Препарат приймають після їжі та запивають достатньою кількістю рідини. Профілактичний прийом “Иодомарину® 200” повинен тривати декілька років, а часто — протягом усього життя. Для лікування зоба у немовлят у більшості випадків достатньо 2–4 тижні, у дітей, підлітків та дорослих зазвичай потрібно 6–12 місяців або більше.

Побічні ефекти. При профілактичному застосуванні “Иодомарину® 200” в будь-якому віці, а також при терапевтичному застосуванні побічні дії, як правило, не спостерігаються.

У разі виникнення будь-яких незвичайних реакцій обов'язково порадьтеся з лікарем щодо подальшого застосування препарату!

Термін придатності. Термін придатності препарату становить 3 роки. Після закінчення терміну придатності лікарський засіб використовувати не слід.

Умови зберігання. Зберігати при температурі не вище 25 °С у недоступному для дітей місці!

Упаковка. Таблетки у блістерах, по 50 та 100 таблеток в упаковці.

Умови відпуску. Без рецепта.

Ex. 41. What style do texts of contracts form? What language means of the given text identify its style? Make a list of vocabulary related to the topic “economics”. What method is proper when translating terms or bookish vocabulary? Suggest literary translation of the text into Ukrainian.

CONTRACT

Lucia, Bacardia

June 6, 2001

Basic Machinery Inc., Lucia, Bacardia, hereinafter referred to as “the Seller”, of the one part, and Solaro Industries of Djakarta, Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as “the Buyer”, of the other part, have concluded the present Contract for the following

1. Subject of the Contract.

1.1. The Seller has sold and the Buyer has bought the machinery as listed in Appendix 1, being an integral part of this Contract.

2. Total Value of the Contract.

2.1. The Total Value of the Contract includes:

Machinery documentation	\$20000,000
Installation, putting into operation, and training personnel	\$250,000
Spare parts	\$500,000
Shipment	\$50,000
Discount	\$60,000
Total Contract Value	\$20740,000

3. Time of Delivery.

3.1. The machinery listed in Appendix 1 is to be delivered within four (4) months from the date of payment specified in Clause 4.1. of this contract.

- 3.2. The delivery date is understood to be the date of the clean Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.
4. Terms of Payment.
 - 4.1. Within forty five (45) days from the date of signing this Contract, the Buyer is to make a wire transfer of one hundred percent (100%) of the total contract value to the account of the Seller at the Bank of Lucia, Lucia, Bacardia.
 - 4.2. Wire transfer payment at the rate of hundred percent (100%) of the total contract value is to be effected in US dollars against the following documents:
 - 4.2.1. Original Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.
 - 4.2.2. Shipping specification.
 - 4.2.3. Certificate of Quality.
 - 4.2.4. Insurance policy.
5. Guarantee of Quality.
 - 5.1. The guarantee period is 18 month from the date of putting the machinery into operation, this date specified in an appropriate Act signed by representatives of the Parties to the present Contract.
 - 5.2. If the machinery proves to be faulty within the Guarantee period, the Seller must replace it at his expense, as well as deliver the replaced machinery or parts to the Buyer.
6. Terms of Shipment.
 - 6.1. The machinery is to be shipped by sea in containers packed and marked as specified in Appendix 2 of this Contract.
 - 6.2. The Buyer is to be informed by the Seller regarding the date of shipment, the Bill of Lading number, number and weight of containers, the vessel name. Notification is to be done by fax within twenty-four (24) hours after shipment.
7. Insurance.
 - 7.1. Insurance policy is to be provided by the Seller who covers the insurance expenses from the moment the machinery under this contract is dispatched until the moment it is delivered to the Buyer at the port of destination.

8. Sanctions.
 - 8.1. In the event of delay in delivery of the machinery, the Seller is to pay the Buyer a penalty at the rate of 3% of the total contract value for every five (5) days of delay.
 - 8.2. The delay of less than five days entails no penalty.
9. Force Majeure.
 - 9.1. The Parties are released from their responsibility for partial or complete non-execution of their liabilities under the Contract should this non-execution be caused by force majeure circumstances, including: fire, flood, earthquake, war, strike, catastrophe at sea, and not limited to these circumstances if they had a direct damaging effect on the execution of the present Contract.
 - 9.2. The Party unable to fulfill its obligations under the present Contract is to inform the other Party within one week (7 days) of the beginning of force majeure circumstances.
10. Arbitration.
 - 10.1. The Seller and the Buyer will do everything in their power to settle any disputes or differences which may arise out of the present Contract.
 - 10.2. If the parties do not come to an agreement, all disputes and differences will be submitted to arbitration in Helsinki, Finland, in accordance with the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce in Helsinki and applying the laws of Finland.
11. Other Terms.
 - 11.1. Any changes, amendments, and supplements to the conditions of this Contract are valid only if set forth in a written document signed by authorized representatives of both Parties to this Contract.

The Contract becomes effective and comes into full force from the date of its signing.
12. Legal addresses of the Parties.

Seller	Buyer
Basic Machinery Ltd. 17 Rose Lane Lucia, Bacardia for and on behalf of the Seller Jennifer Masumi Senior Executive Officer	P.O. Box 505 Djakarta, 77077 Indonesia for and on behalf of the Buyer Richard Johnson Managing Director

Ex. 42. Is the text performed in scientific or publicistic style? Make a list of vocabulary related to the topic “medicine”. Give grammatical characteristics of the text. What accounts for the text to be rigid, succinct, and impersonal? Translate the text in Ukrainian to retain style peculiarities.

INFLUENZA (GRIPPE)

Influenza is an acute infectious disease occurring in endemic, epidemic or pandemic form. The cause of influenza is now definitely established. It is a filtrable virus. The disease is contagious and spread directly from person to person by talking, coughing or sneezing. Healthy carriers, as well as patients, probably spread the disease. The incubation period is from 1 to 3 days. The onset is sudden with chilly sensations or a true chill, followed by fever. Common symptoms are severe frontal headache, pains in the back, limbs and eyeballs, dizziness, conjunctivitis and severe prostration. The temperature ranges between 37.7°C and 40°C and persists from two to five days. The respiratory rate is moderately increased. The pulse is accelerated but usually not very high. Vomiting and diarrhea are frequent. Many patients also have respiratory symptoms, such as laryngitis, tracheitis, and bronchitis. The tongue is dry and coated, the pharynx usually reddened.

In some cases catarrhal symptoms are replaced by nervous symptoms or prostration, insomnia, mental depression, intense headache, general pains. There may be serious complications after the gripe. One of them is pneumonia, which usually follows rather than accompanies the disease.

Influenza in which no complications arise usually lasts from 2 to 3 days, and even to 5 days. Convalescence may be prompt or protracted by weakness or mental depression. The mortality is low in the epidemic and endemic forms but may be high in pandemics.

Treatment of the patients is symptomatic and supportive. Fluids should be given freely, nutrition maintained by means of a bland diet, and constipation obviated by the use of mild laxatives. The headache and general pains are alleviated by the use of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) in doses of 0.3 g. Codeine sulfate in doses of 15 or 30 mg-every 4 hours may be required for the cough.

Ex. 43. The piece that follows commingles characteristics of the scientific and publicistic styles. Define properties of each from the texture of the given passage. Practise at sight translation of the text in Ukrainian.

WHAT MAKES HUMAN HEART SING?

Sugary white sand gleams under the bright Yucatan sun, aquamarine water teems with tropical fish and lazy sea turtles, cold Mexican beer beckons beneath the shady thatch of palapas — it's hard to imagine a sweeter spot than Akumal, Mexico, to contemplate the joys of being alive. And that was precisely the agenda when three leading psychologists met up in this Mexican paradise to plot a new direction for psychology.

For most of its history, psychology had concerned itself with all that ails the human mind: anxiety, depression, neurosis, obsessions, paranoia, “—” delusions. The goal of practitioners was to bring patients from a negative, ailing state to a neutral normal, or, as University of Pennsylvania psychologist Martin Seligman puts it, “from a minus five to a zero”. It was Seligman who had summoned the others to Akumal that New Year's Day in 1998 — his first day as president of American Psychological Association (A. P. A) — to share a vision of a new goal for psychology. “I realized that my profession was half-baked. It wasn't enough for us to nullify disabling conditions and get to zero. We needed to ask, What are the enabling conditions that make human beings flourish? How do we get from zero to plus five?”

Mental health, he reasoned, should be more than the absence of mental illness. It should be something akin to a fitness of the human mind and spirit. Over the decades, a few psychological researchers had ventured out of the dark realm of mental illness into the sunny land of the mentally hale and hearty. Some of Seligman's own research, for instance, had focused on optimism, a trait shown to be associated with good physical health, less depression and mental illness, longer life and, yes, greater happiness. Perhaps the most eager explorer of this terrain was University of Illinois psychologist Edward Diener, a.k.a. Dr. Happiness. For more than two decades Diener had been examining what does and does not make people feel satisfied with life. Seligman's goal was to shine a light on such work and encourage much, much more of it.

Within a few months, Seligman, who has a talent for popularizing and promoting his areas of interest, was approached by the Templeton Foundation, which proceeded to create lucrative awards for research

in positive psych. The result: an explosion of research on happiness, optimism, positive emotions and healthy character traits. Seldom has an academic field been brought so quickly and deliberately to life.

So, what has science learned about what makes the human heart sing? More than one might imagine. Take wealth, for instance, and all the delightful things that money can buy. Research has shown that once your basic needs are met, additional income does little to raise your sense of satisfaction with life. A good education? Sorry, Mom and Dad, neither education nor, for that matter, a high IQ paves the road to happiness. Youth? No, again. In fact, older people are more consistently satisfied with their lives than the young. And they're less prone to dark moods: a recent survey by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that people aged between 20 and 24 are sad for an average of 3.4 days a month, as opposed to just 2.3 days for people ages 65 to 74. Marriage? A complicated picture: married people are generally happier than singles, but that may be because they were happier to begin with. Watching TV? Not at all. People who watch more than three hours a day – especially soaps – are more unhappy than those who spend less time in front of the box.

On the positive side, religious faith seems genuinely to lift the spirit, though it's tough to tell whether it's the God part or the community aspect that does the heavy lifting. Friends? A giant yes. A 2002 study conducted at the University of Illinois by Diener and Seligman found that the most salient characteristics shared by the 10% of students with the highest levels of happiness and the fewest signs of depression were their strong ties to friends and family, and commitment to spending time with them. "It's important to work on social skills, close interpersonal ties and social support in order to be happy," says Diener.

Ruut Veenhoven, professor of happiness studies at Erasmus University in Rotterdam, is a font of such happy facts. He edits the *Journal of Happiness Studies* and manages the World Database of Happiness, a massive archive of research gleaned from all over the world. Veenhoven notes that people who drink one or two glasses of alcohol a day are happier than teetotalers; people between the ages of 30 and 50 are less happy than other groups perhaps, he says, because in mid-life we have "less freedom and more responsibilities" in terms of kids, jobs and mortgages; and people are happiest in jobs that afford a certain amount of freedom.

ПИТАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

Теоретичні питання

1. Basic notions of the text stylistics: style, norm, text, context, expressivity, imagery, stylistic devices.
2. Types of the meaning relevant for stylistic analysis.
3. Stylistically marked vocabulary. Translation difficulties.
4. The style of the official documents. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
5. The style of the scientific prose. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
6. Publicistic style. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
7. The style of the emotive prose. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
8. Special literary vocabulary: terms, poetic words, archaic words, barbarisms, neologisms.
9. Special colloquial vocabulary: slang, jargonisms, slang words, vulgar words. Connotations created translation methods.
10. Stylistic transposition of the English nouns, adjectives, pronouns. Ways of faithful translation into Ukrainian.
11. Stylistic transposition of the English verb. Ways of faithful translation into Ukrainian.
12. Graphic expressive means, functions, ways of conveying the expressive potential in translation.
13. Onomatopoeic and interjectal words in source language and target language.
14. Morphemic expressive means in English and Ukrainian. Ways of conveying connotations through translation.
15. Lexical expressive means: synonyms, antonyms, epithets, euphemisms. Difficulties of faithful translation.
16. Ways of conveying connotations of anthroponyms, hydronyms, toponyms, eponyms, xenonyms in the target language.
17. Maintaining connotations of folk and ethnic biased vocabulary in the target language.
18. Ways of rendering adequate translation of set expressions and idioms.
19. Ways of rendering expressive potential of the lexical and syntactic units based on metaphor and metonymy in the target language.
20. Ways of rendering expressive potential of the lexical and syntactic units based on simile in the target language.

21. Ways of rendering expressive potential of the lexical and syntactic units based on hyperbole, meiosis in the target language.
22. Ways of rendering faithful translation of the figures of contrast: oxymoron, antithesis.
23. Ways of rendering faithful translation of the figures of contrast: irony, paradox.
24. Search of the adequate translation of the figures of pun and zeugma.
25. Stylistic means of the sentence reduction: aposiopesis, ellipsis. Methods of translation.
26. Stylistic means of the sentence extension: repetition, tautology, enumeration, parallelism. Translation methods.
27. Ways of rendering detached parts of the sentence in the target language.
28. Ways of rendering inverted parts of the sentence in the target language.
29. Ways of rendering English predicative complexes in Ukrainian to maintain their stylistic potential.
30. Ways of rendering emphatic syntactic parts of the sentence in the target language.

Практичні завдання

Card 1

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
transference of names based on the associated likeness between two objects.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
the face of London, wise foolishness; as blunt as a hammer.

Card 2

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
transference of the likeness of the animate objects onto the inanimate.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
the pain of the ocean, the hall applauded; my better half.

Card 3

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
transference of names based on the contiguity (nearness) between two objects.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
coffee imprisoned in a can; the blue suit bowed and left the room;
Indian summer is like a woman — ripe, passionate but fickle.

Card 4

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
transference of the part onto the whole.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
they walked along, two continents of experience and feeling, unable
to communicate; deceased (for the dead), as white as lily.

Card 5

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the arrangement of the speech flow in a way that its next phrase/
clause is logically more important or emotionally stronger.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
Geneva, mother of the Red Cross; tension (for revolt); as blind as a
bat.

Card 6

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the unexpected turn in the emotionally loaded extract of the speech
flow that defeats the expectations of a reader.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
the skirts were nothing but decorated pyramids; pretty lousy; as live
as a bird.

Card 7

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
a deliberate use of the homonymic word in simultaneously two
meanings.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
it was blissful, frantic, ecstatic; the shore was drowning in the fog;
then he was all milk and honey- now all starch and vinegar.

Card 8

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the simultaneous realization of two semantic ties by the head word
and its constituents — idiomatic and common ones.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
it was incredibly, urgently, desperately important; the leaves were
falling sorrowfully; a pink hat, a size of a button.

Card 9

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
semantically incompatible or logically disconnected ideas that are drawn together to form a word combination
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
hold down your laughter and chewing gum; he's a real Romeo; a spasm of high voltage nervousness ran through her.

Card 10

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
syntactical combination of at least two phrases that are semantically or logically incompatible
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
after a while and a cake he crept to the door; the night was creeping towards the travelers; a truck full of moustaches and beards.

Card 11

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
a figure of speech that contains at least two or more facts that contradict to each other.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
her room was furnished with orchids, foreigners and French novels; the brains and hearts of the nation; surprised, astonished, astound.

Card 12

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
deliberate emphasis of the exaggerated properties
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
Bookcases boasted a half shelf of literature; there was a boom, then instantly a shriek and a burst; a cat-size pony.

Card 13

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
a polite way of characterization based on understatement.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
your hat and his Caddy are a perfect match; England has two eyes – Oxford and Cambridge; a walking corpse.

Card 14

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
a polite way of characterization lying in double negation.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
Sir Something Somebody; she's the size of a peanut; as a mouse might look at a cat.

Card 15

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the use of the proper name in the common sense or vice versa.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
Mr. What-d'you-call-him; as poor as a church mouse; he was a saint in public and a devil at home.

Card 16

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the replacement of the direct name with its prominent quality.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
his quick, aggressive manners, his assertive, seeking eyes; it's like feeding a dog with the bits of his own tail; he possessed two false teeth and a kind heart.

Card 17

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the replacement of the unpleasant impolite words with the decent or milder ones.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
He has that unmistakable tall "lanky" loose-jointed graceful close-cropped clean American look; foolish dear fellow; the weaker vessel.

Card 18

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the reversal of the evaluative meaning of the utterance that gives rise to comic effect.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
fine, muscular, sun-bronzed gentle-eyed, soft-spoken, well-tailored aristocrat; to be back in three shakes of a dead lamb's tail; she dropped a tear and her handkerchief.

Card 19

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
a comparison of two unlikely objects belonging to different classes.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
a Cadillac limousine about 77 blocks long; old fox (of a woman); it was a spring of hope and the winter of despair.

Card 20

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
a group of subjective evaluations.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
a sparrow of a woman; as simple as falling off the log; Isaac's looks were starched, but his kerchiefs not.

Card 21

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
a deliberate underrating of the properties of an object.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
the rain had thickened, the fish could swim in the air; not in vain; books are to be tasted, chewed, swallowed and digested.

Card 22

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the style of the professional communication
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
the little woman of pocket size; no man is indispensable; the Father of Light.

Card 23

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the style of the imaginative literature.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
she carried a mammoth red pocket book that bulged throughout as if it was stuffed with rocks; old moustache; person of unsound mind (for insane).

Card 24

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
the style of the informal communication
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
crowded loneliness of the barracks; the heads of the church; instruments of destruction (for weapons).

Card 25

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
words that comprise a standard of the language, expressive and emotive used by people who are united professionally or socially.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
repentant sinners; as flat as a pancake; not dissatisfied.

Card 26

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
coarse words with a strong emotive meaning, mostly derogatory, normally avoided in polite conversation.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
the lightless light; to earn daily bread by pen; the hall applauded.

Card 27

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
words devoid of any stylistic meaning but carrying a strong flavour of the locality where they belong/
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
his adoring hatred of them; he's pretty fond of the bottle now; not disrespectful.

Card 28

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
words denoting concepts and notions of the objects, processes, phenomena.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
a likeable man with a pleasantly ugly face; as bright as a button; teapot's nose.

Card 29

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
words that contribute to the message the tone of solemnity, learnedness, sophistication.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
Constantinople is full of uniforms and rumors; the only honest thief; not without;

Card 30

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*
words denoting outdated notions or historical phenomena.
2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*
While I'm weak from hunger, Denis suffers from overeating; like a house on fire; a cat-size pony.

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Редактор *С. Г. Рогузько*
Комп'ютерне верстання *Н. М. Музиченко*

МАУП

Зам. № ВКЦ-3485

Міжрегіональна Академія управління персоналом (МАУП)
03039 Київ-39, вул. Фрометівська, 2, МАУП